

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULIUS BAER GROUP 2019 (AUDITED)

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CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	2019 CHF m	2018 CHF m	Change %
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost or FVOCI		1,293.1	1,199.5 ¹	7.8
Interest expense on financial instruments measured at amortised cost		500.9	394.1 ¹	27.1
Net interest income	1	792.2	805.3	-1.6
Commission and fee income		2,139.6	2,131.3	0.4
Commission expense		216.6	228.5	-5.2
Net commission and fee income	2	1,922.9	1,902.9	1.1
Net income from financial instruments measured at FVTPL	3	618.1	644.1 ¹	-4.0
Net credit losses/(recoveries) on financial assets		9.2	3.0	-
Other ordinary results	4	58.7	18.5	217.1
Operating income		3,382.9	3,367.8	0.4
Personnel expenses	5	1,616.2	1,621.4	-0.3
General expenses	6	850.8	688.5	23.6
Depreciation of property and equipment	11	100.0	38.5	159.9
Amortisation of customer relationships	12	81.2	73.8	10.0
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	12	168.5	51.8	225.5
Operating expenses		2,816.7	2,473.9	13.9
Profit before taxes		566.2	893.9	-36.7
Income taxes	7	101.2	158.6	-36.2
Net profit		465.0	735.3	-36.8
Attributable to:				
Shareholders of Julius Baer Group Ltd.		464.8	735.4	-36.8
Non-controlling interests		0.2	-0.1	-
		465.0	735.3	-36.8

¹ The 2018 numbers have been aligned to the improved structure of interest and dividend reporting related to financial instruments measured at FVTPL.

	Note	2019 CHF	2018 CHF	Change %
Share information				
Basic earnings per share (EPS)	20	2.14	3.37	-36.5
Diluted earnings per share (EPS)	20	2.12	3.38	-37.2

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Net profit recognised in the income statement	465.0	735.3
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes):		
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement		
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on debt instruments measured at FVOCI	108.6	-61.3
Net realised (gains)/losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI reclassified to the income statement	-9.4	12.2
Net credit losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI	-0.8	0.4
Translation differences	-52.8	-60.9
Realised (gains)/losses on translation differences reclassified to the income statement	-0.2	-
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement		
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	66.6	3.8
Net realised (gains)/losses on equity instruments designated at FVOCI reclassified to retained earnings	-	-0.3
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-74.7	8.1
Other comprehensive income	37.2	-97.7
Total comprehensive income	502.2	637.6
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of Julius Baer Group Ltd.	502.0	638.2
Non-controlling interests	0.2	-0.6
	502.2	637.6

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	<i>Note</i>	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Assets			
Cash		10,097.0	15,835.5
Due from banks		7,082.5	9,228.8
Loans	27	48,427.3	45,323.2
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	9/26	13,776.2	8,415.6
Derivative financial instruments	25	1,630.7	2,128.5
Financial assets designated at fair value	26	305.0	298.8
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	10/27	13,166.2	14,587.6
Investments in associates	30	23.3	48.1
Property and equipment	11	612.9	352.8
Goodwill and other intangible assets	12	2,866.1	2,932.2
Accrued income and prepaid expenses		397.0	392.4
Deferred tax assets	16	16.4	15.9
Other assets	18	3,634.5	3,339.0
Total assets		102,035.2	102,898.3

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	Note	31.12.2019 CHF m	31.12.2018 CHF m
Liabilities and equity			
Due to banks		3,160.0	6,892.2
Due to customers		72,913.1	71,506.4
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	9/26	613.8	132.5
Derivative financial instruments	25	2,120.8	1,719.3
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	14	13,281.1	13,703.6
Debt issued	15	1,893.0	1,503.3
Accrued expenses and deferred income		746.1	767.4
Current tax liabilities		205.3	201.1
Deferred tax liabilities	16	68.8	74.9
Provisions	17	201.3	24.6
Other liabilities	18	642.7	331.2
Total liabilities		95,845.8	96,856.4
Share capital	19	4.5	4.5
Retained earnings		6,557.4	6,474.7
Other components of equity		-18.4	-130.3
Treasury shares		-363.2	-308.9
Equity attributable to shareholders of Julius Baer Group Ltd.		6,180.2	6,039.9
Non-controlling interests		9.2	1.9
Total equity		6,189.4	6,041.9
Total liabilities and equity		102,035.2	102,898.3

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital CHF m	Retained earnings ¹ CHF m	OCI related to equity instruments at FVOCI CHF m
At 1 January 2018	4.5	6,125.3	61.9
Net profit	-	735.4	-
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement	-	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement	-	8.4	3.5
Total other comprehensive income	-	8.4	3.5
Total comprehensive income	-	743.8	3.5
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-80.6	-
Dividends	-	-313.3 ²	-
Dividend income on own shares	-	6.7	-
Share-based payments expensed for the year	-	78.4	-
Share-based payments vested	-	-77.8	-
Changes in derivatives on own shares	-	-12.4	-
Acquisitions of own shares	-	-	-
Disposals of own shares	-	4.6	-
At 31 December 2018	4.5	6,474.7	65.3
At 1 January 2019	4.5	6,474.7	65.3
Net profit	-	464.8	-
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement	-	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement	-	-74.7	66.6
Total other comprehensive income	-	-74.7	66.6
Total comprehensive income	-	390.1	66.6
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-1.2	-
Dividends	-	-335.7 ³	-
Dividend income on own shares	-	8.0	-
Share-based payments expensed for the year	-	79.1	-
Share-based payments vested	-	-64.9	-
Changes in derivatives on own shares	-	2.0	-
Acquisitions of own shares	-	-	-
Disposals of own shares	-	5.2	-
At 31 December 2019	4.5	6,557.4	132.0

¹ Retained earnings include the capital reserves of Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. and the statutory capital reserve/retained earnings reserves of Julius Baer Group Ltd.

² Dividend payment per share CHF 1.40

³ Dividend payment per share CHF 1.50

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Other components of equity

OCI related to debt instruments at FVOCI CHF m	OCI related to ECL changes on debt instruments at FVOCI CHF m	Translation differences CHF m	Treasury shares CHF m	Equity attributable to shareholders of Julius Baer Group Ltd. CHF m	Non-controlling interests CHF m	Total equity CHF m
-17.9	1.7	-70.4	-276.1	5,828.9	29.5	5,858.4
-	-	-	-	735.4	-0.1	735.3
-49.1	0.4	-60.3	-	-109.1	-0.5	-109.6
-	-	-	-	11.9	-0.0	11.9
-49.1	0.4	-60.3	-	-97.2	-0.5	-97.7
-49.1	0.4	-60.3	-	638.2	-0.6	637.6
-	-	-	-	-80.6	-27.0	-107.6
-	-	-	-	-313.3	-	-313.3
-	-	-	-	6.7	-	6.7
-	-	-	-	78.4	-	78.4
-	-	-	77.8	-	-	-
-	-	-	-87.8	-100.2	-	-100.2
-	-	-	-420.6	-420.6	-	-420.6
-	-	-	397.8	402.4	-	402.4
-67.0	2.1	-130.8	-308.9	6,039.9	1.9	6,041.9
-67.0	2.1	-130.8	-308.9	6,039.9	1.9	6,041.9
-	-	-	-	464.8	0.2	465.0
99.2	-0.8	-53.1	-	45.3	-0.0	45.3
-	-	-	-	-8.0	-	-8.0
99.2	-0.8	-53.1	-	37.2	-0.0	37.2
99.2	-0.8	-53.1	-	502.0	0.2	502.2
-	-	-	-	-1.2	8.8	7.5
-	-	-	-	-335.7	-1.7	-337.5
-	-	-	-	8.0	-	8.0
-	-	-	-	79.1	-	79.1
-	-	-	64.9	-	-	-
-	-	-	56.0	58.0	-	58.0
-	-	-	-394.7	-394.7	-	-394.7
-	-	-	219.5	224.7	-	224.7
32.1	1.3	-183.9	-363.2	6,180.2	9.2	6,189.4

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Net profit	465.0	735.3
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash flow from/(used in) operating activities:		
Non-cash items included in net profit and other adjustments:		
– Depreciation of property and equipment	100.0	38.5
– Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	249.7	125.6
– Change in loss allowance	9.2	3.0
– Income from investment in associates	-0.7	-1.9
– Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	-26.1	29.6
– Net loss/(gain) from investing activities	-23.3	56.8
– Other non-cash income and expenses	78.0	78.4
Net increase/decrease in operating assets and liabilities:		
– Net due from/to banks	-3,409.9	-561.6
– Net financial assets measured at FVTPL and derivative financial instruments	-3,980.1	3,827.2
– Net loans/due to customers	-428.7	5,172.6
– Issuance and repayment of financial liabilities designated at fair value	-1,705.3	1,845.4
– Accrued income, prepaid expenses and other assets	-296.3	-2,133.4
– Accrued expenses, deferred income, other liabilities and provisions	68.1	-25.6
Adjustment for income tax expenses	127.3	129.0
Income taxes paid	-121.3	-142.5
Cash flow from operating activities	-8,894.5	9,176.2
Dividend from associates	0.7	1.9
Purchase of property and equipment and intangible assets	-164.7	-177.1
Disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	0.3	0.2
Net (investment in)/divestment of financial assets measured at FVOCI	2,029.0	-2,114.6
Acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	-13.5	-31.7
Deferred payments of acquisition of subsidiaries and associates	-33.4	-34.5
Cash flow from investing activities	1,818.4	-2,355.9
Net movements in treasury shares and own equity derivative activity	-103.9	-111.7
Dividend payments	-335.7	-313.3
Changes in debt issued	392.8¹	-271.1 ¹
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-107.6
Dividend payment to non-controlling interests	-1.7	-
Cash flow from financing activities	-48.6	-803.7
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	-7,124.7	6,016.6

¹ Includes changes in bonds and money market instruments

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	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	25,628.8	19,619.9
Cash flow from operating activities	-8,894.5	9,176.2
Cash flow from investing activities	1,818.4	-2,355.9
Cash flow from financing activities	-48.6	-803.7
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	62.0	-7.8
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	18,566.0	25,628.8

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Cash and cash equivalents are structured as follows:		
Cash	10,097.0	15,835.5
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (original maturity of less than three months)	1,485.2	985.3
Due from banks (original maturity of less than three months)	6,983.8	8,808.0
Total	18,566.0	25,628.8

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Additional information		
Interest received	1,400.6	1,159.7
Interest paid	-746.7	-451.9
Dividends on equities received (including associates)	206.0	186.9

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Leasing		
Cash payments – leases	-59.3	-
Cash payments – interest paid	-6.6	-
Short-term lease payments	-4.3	-
Total	-70.2	-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Julius Baer Group Ltd. is a Swiss corporation which is committed to the wealth management business. The consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2019 comprise those of Julius Baer Group Ltd. and all its subsidiaries (the Group). The Board of Directors approved these financial statements on 31 January 2020. In addition, they are submitted for approval to the Annual General Meeting on 16 April 2020.

Amounts in the consolidated financial statements are stated in Swiss francs. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Generally, the historical cost principle is applied, with the exception of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial instruments, as well as certain financial liabilities, which are measured at fair value, and precious metals that are measured at fair value less costs to sell.

USE OF ESTIMATES IN PREPARING THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results in future periods could differ from such estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are used mainly in the following areas of the consolidated financial statements and are in part discussed in the corresponding notes: determining fair values of financial instruments, assessment of the business model when classifying financial instruments, uncertainties in measuring provisions and contingent liabilities, loss allowances (measurement of expected credit losses), pension assets and liabilities (measurement of defined benefit obligation), income taxes (judgement

regarding the interpretation of the applicable tax laws and the respective tax practice, such as transfer pricing or deductible versus non-deductible items, and anticipation of tax audit issues), share-based payments, goodwill and other intangible assets (determination in a business combination and measurement of recoverable amount) and contingent considerations.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

All Group companies apply uniform accounting and measurement principles, which have remained the same as in the previous year, except as outlined at the end of this summary of significant accounting policies addressing implemented changes in accounting policies.

Business combinations

In a business combination, the acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses. The business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method. This involves recognising the identifiable assets, including previously unrecognised intangible assets, and liabilities of the acquired business at acquisition-date fair value. Any excess of the consideration provided, such as assets or equity instruments issued and measured at acquisition-date fair value, over the identifiable net assets acquired, is recognised as goodwill. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Subsidiaries and associates

Investees in which Julius Baer Group Ltd. exercises control are fully consolidated. The following three elements constitute control:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

If the Group is exposed to all three elements, it controls an investee. The assessment is based on all facts and circumstances and is reassessed as conditions may change.

A complete list of these companies is provided in Note 30A. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

Companies in which Julius Baer Group Ltd. has the ability to exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies are reported in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. These associates are initially recorded at cost as of the date of acquisition. Subsequently, the carrying amount is adjusted for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of the associate's net assets.

The effects of all intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. Gains and losses resulting from transactions with associates are recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest in the associate.

Foreign currency translation

The Group companies prepare their financial statements in their respective functional currency. The balance sheets of Group companies that are

denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Swiss francs at the closing exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Average exchange rates for the reporting period are used for the income statements. Exchange differences arising from consolidation using closing and average exchange rates for the reporting period are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control or significant influence is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to the income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

In the individual financial statements of the Group companies, income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the respective transaction. Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The resulting gains and losses on monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement as foreign exchange gains/losses.

The following exchange rates are used for the major currencies:

	Year-end rates		Average exchange rates for the year	
	31.12.2019	31.12.2018	2019	2018
USD/CHF	0.9682	0.9857	0.9930	0.9770
EUR/CHF	1.0870	1.1269	1.1110	1.1505
GBP/CHF	1.2827	1.2555	1.2720	1.2995

Revenue recognition

The Group uses a model for the recognition of revenues which features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer (step 1);
- identify the performance obligations in the contract (step 2);
- determine the transaction price (step 3);

- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract (step 4);
- recognise revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation (step 5).

The Group recognises fee and commission income related to its wealth management-related services either at the time the service is performed, i.e. upon execution of a transaction, or in the corresponding periods over the life of a contract if services are provided over a certain period of time.

In all cases, the fees and commissions must be based on a legally enforceable contract. Income and income components that are based on performance are recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Financial instruments

Recognition

All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value; for financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, eligible transaction costs are included.

Foreign exchange, securities and derivatives transactions are recorded in the balance sheet on trade date. All other financial instruments are recorded on settlement date.

Measurement

Two criteria are used to determine how financial assets should be classified and subsequently measured:

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

A business model refers to how an entity manages its financial assets in order to achieve a particular business objective and to generate cash flows:

- by collecting contractual cash flows, i.e. cash flows stem primarily from interest payments and repayment of principal;
- by selling the financial assets, i.e. cash flows stem primarily from buying and selling the financial asset; or
- by a combination of the two models above.

The additional criterion for determining the classification of a financial asset is whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI criterion). Interest under this model mainly comprises returns for the time value of money, credit risk, administration costs and a profit margin. Interest is accounted for under the effective interest method.

Based on the analysis of the business model and the nature of the contractual cash flows, a financial asset is allocated at initial recognition to one of the three principal classification categories and subsequently measured at either:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Amortised cost: A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- it meets the SPPI criterion.

The Group originates Lombard and mortgage loans related to its business with wealth management clients. Such loans are held to maturity and to collect the contractual interests during the loan term. In addition, they fulfil the SPPI criterion. The Group's loans are therefore measured at amortised cost.

The Group holds balances with other banks, which are accounted for at amortised cost if the above conditions are fulfilled.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model in which assets are managed both in order to collect contractual cash flows and for sale; and
- it meets the SPPI criterion.

The Group acquires debt instruments (bonds, money market instruments) for its asset and liability management purposes, i.e. to collect the contractual cash flows, and/or for sale. The Group's debt instruments in this portfolio are therefore measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if in addition the SPPI criterion is fulfilled as well.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): All financial assets which do not meet the SPPI criterion and/or are not held in a business model 'held to collect' or 'held to collect or for sale' are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group applies this measurement principle to its trading portfolio, its derivatives and some financial instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL.

In addition, at initial recognition, an entity has the option to irrevocably designate financial instruments as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets or liabilities, or recognise the gains or losses on them, on different bases.

The Group applies this fair value option to certain financial assets related to its issued structured notes.

Equity instruments: Equity instruments are generally accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. However, at initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to present in other comprehensive income (OCI) changes in the fair value of the equity instrument that is not held for trading.

The Group applies the OCI option to its investments in service providers which are necessary to run the Group's daily business. All other equity investments, including the equities held for trading purposes, are measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities: Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for instruments that are held for trading (including derivatives) which are recognised at FVTPL.

The Group applies this measurement principle to its amounts due to banks and customers (deposits) and its debt issued (bonds).

Financial liabilities may initially be designated as at fair value through profit or loss (the fair value option – see conditions above).

This fair value option for financial liabilities requires that the amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in the own credit risk of the liability be presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) without reclassification to the income statement. The remaining amount of total gain or loss is included in the income statement.

The Group applies the fair value option for its issued structured notes.

Expected credit losses (ECL)

General ECL model: An entity is required to recognise expected credit losses at initial recognition of any financial instrument and to update the amount of expected credit losses recognised at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of the respective instruments.

In general, the expected credit loss model uses a dual measurement approach:

- if the credit risk of a debt instrument has not increased significantly since its initial recognition, the debt instrument will attract a loss allowance equal to the 12-month expected credit losses ('stage 1' ECL);
- if the credit risk of a debt instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition, the debt instrument will attract a loss allowance equal to lifetime expected credit losses ('stage 2' ECL) or the debt instrument is impaired ('stage 3' ECL).

At initial recognition, the Group classifies all financial assets in stage 1, as it does not acquire or originate credit-impaired debt instruments.

Significant increase: If a significant increase in credit risk has occurred to the financial instrument, the instrument moves from stage 1 to stage 2. The threshold applied varies depending on the original credit quality of the counterparty. For assets with lower default probabilities at origination due to good credit quality of the counterparty, the threshold for a significant increase in credit risk is set at a higher level than for assets with higher default probabilities at origination. This implies that for financial assets with initially lower default probabilities a relatively

higher deterioration in credit quality is needed to trigger a significant increase than for those assets with originally higher probabilities of default.

The model is symmetric, meaning that if the transfer condition (significant increase) is no longer met, the financial asset is transferred back into the 12-month expected credit losses category (stage 1).

Measurement of ECL: An entity should measure expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, i.e. based on probability of default;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions.

Generally, ECL calculations are based on four components:

- Probability of default (PD),
- Exposure at default (EAD),
- Loss given default (LGD) and
- Discount rate (IR).

These four components are used in the following basic formula: $ECL = PD * EAD * LGD * IR$

Recognition of the loss allowance and write-offs: The impairment loss recognised in the income statement (net impairment losses/[recoveries] on financial assets) is the amount required to adjust the loss allowances from the previous reporting date to the current reporting date due to the periodic detailed ECL calculation.

In the balance sheet, the loss allowance related to debt instruments measured at amortised cost is deducted directly from the asset. For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, the loss allowance

is recognised in other comprehensive income (equity) and therefore does not reduce the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet. This ensures that the carrying amount of these assets is always measured at the fair value.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery of the amount, i.e. the amount outstanding is deemed uncollectible or forgiven. The time of each write-off is individually determined on a case-by-case basis once the Credit Department decides that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. For collateralised loans, only after foreclosure sale of the pledged assets a write-off takes place for any remaining uncovered balance.

Cash

Cash includes notes and coins on hand, as well as balances held with central banks.

Securities lending and borrowing transactions

Securities lending and borrowing transactions are collateralised by securities or cash. The transactions are usually conducted under standard agreements employed by the market participants; the counter-parties are subject to the Group's normal credit risk process.

Securities borrowed as well as securities received by the Group as collateral under securities lending transactions are only recorded in the balance sheet if the Group obtains control of the contractual rights (risks and rewards of ownership) associated with these securities. Similarly, securities lent as well as securities provided by the Group as collateral under securities borrowing transactions are only derecognised from the balance sheet if the Group relinquishes control of the contractual rights associated with these securities. Securities lent and securities provided as collateral that remain in the balance sheet are remeasured according to the respective position they are recorded in. The fair values of securities received or provided are monitored daily in order to provide or request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreements.

Cash collateral received is recognised with a corresponding obligation to return it, and cash collateral provided is derecognised and a corresponding receivable reflecting the Group's right to receive it back is recognised.

Fees received or paid in connection with securities lending and borrowing transactions are recognised as commission income or commission expenses on an accrual basis.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Reverse repurchase transactions and repurchase transactions are considered secured financing transactions and are recorded at the value of the cash provided or received. The transactions are generally conducted under standard agreements employed by the market participants; the counterparties are subject to the Group's normal credit risk process.

Securities received and securities delivered are only recorded in the balance sheet or derecognised from the balance sheet if control of the contractual rights (risks and rewards of ownership) associated with these securities is relinquished as well. The fair values of the securities received or delivered are monitored daily in order to provide or request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreements.

Cash received is recognised with a corresponding obligation to return it, and cash provided is derecognised and a corresponding receivable reflecting the Group's right to receive it back is recognised.

Interest income from reverse repurchase transactions and interest expenses from repurchase transactions are accrued in the corresponding periods over the life of the underlying transactions in the respective interest positions.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments held for trading, including foreign exchange products, interest rate futures, forward rate agreements, currency and interest rate swaps, currency and interest rate options (written options as well as purchased options), are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. In order to calculate the fair value, corresponding stock exchange prices, discounted cash flow models

and option pricing models are employed. Derivatives are reported as an asset position if their fair value is positive and as a liability position if their fair value is negative. Changes in fair value on trading positions are recognised in net income from financial instruments measured at FVTPL.

The Group continues to apply IAS 39 for hedge accounting, as permitted by IFRS 9. The Group uses derivative financial instruments for hedging the fair values (fair value hedges) or the net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedges) when transactions meet the specified criteria to obtain the respective hedge accounting treatment. Derivatives categorised as serving such purposes on their trade date are treated as hedging instruments in the financial statements if they fulfil the following criteria:

- existence of documentation that specifies the underlying transaction (balance sheet item or cash flow), the hedging instrument as well as the hedging strategy/relationship;
- effective and reliably measurable elimination of the hedged risks through the hedging transaction during the entire reporting period; and
- sustained high effectiveness of the hedging transaction. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if actual results are within a range of 80% to 125%.

Fair value hedges: Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are reported in the income statement. The changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the risk hedged with the derivative are reflected in an adjustment to the carrying value of the hedged item and are also recognised in the income statement.

When fair value hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively, any hedging adjustment made previously to a hedged financial instrument is amortised to the income statement over the remaining term to maturity of the hedged item.

Net investment hedges: Derivative instruments or non-derivative financial assets and liabilities may be used and designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.

Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and reported as translation differences within equity. Any ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The amount recognised in OCI is fully or partially reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment on disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation.

Economic hedges: Certain derivative transactions represent financial hedging transactions and are in line with the risk management principles of the Group. However, in view of the strict and specific guidelines of IFRS, they do not fulfil the criteria to be treated as hedging relationships for accounting purposes. The derivatives are therefore reported as trading positions. Changes in fair value are recognised directly in the income statement in the corresponding period.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment includes bank premises, IT, communication systems, leasehold improvements as well as other equipment. They are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Items of property and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

Bank premises are depreciated over a period of 66 years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the residual lease term or useful life. IT hardware is depreciated over three years and other items of property and equipment generally over five to ten years.

Leasehold improvements are investments made to customise buildings and offices occupied under lease contracts to make them suitable for the intended purpose. If a leased property must be returned to its original condition at the end of the lease term, the present value of the estimated reinstatement costs is capitalised as part of the total leasehold improvement costs. At the same time, a liability for reinstatement costs is recognised to reflect the obligation incurred. The

reinstatement costs are recognised in the income statement through depreciation of the capitalised leasehold improvements over their useful life.

Subsequent expenditure on an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying value of the item if it is probable that the Group will profit from the future economic benefits of the investment. Current maintenance and servicing costs are recognised in general expenses.

On each balance sheet date, the items of property and equipment are reviewed for indications of impairment. If such indications exist, it is determined whether the carrying amount of the item is fully recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill and intangible assets are classified into the following categories:

Goodwill: In a business combination, the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities are recognised at their respective fair value at acquisition date. Goodwill is measured as the difference between the sum of the fair value of consideration transferred and the recognised amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortised; it is tested for impairment annually at the cash-generating-unit level, and an impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

Customer relationships: This position comprises long-term customer relationship intangibles from recent business combinations that are initially recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Customer relationships are amortised over their estimated useful life not exceeding ten years, using the straight-line method.

Software: The Group capitalises costs relating to the acquisition, installation and development of software if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and that the costs of the asset can be identified and measured reliably. The capitalised software is amortised using the straight-line method over its useful life not exceeding ten years.

On each balance sheet date, the intangible assets with a finite life (customer relationships, software) are reviewed for indications of impairment. If such indications exist, it is determined whether the carrying amount of the intangible assets is fully recoverable, and an impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a legal or constructive present obligation existing on the balance sheet date that will probably lead to an outflow of resources and whose amount can be reliably estimated. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the obligation as at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties related to the obligation. The recognition and release of provisions are recorded in the income statement through general expenses.

Restructuring provisions are recognised if a constructive obligation is incurred, which requires commencement of an approved, detailed and formal restructuring plan or the announcement of its main features to the affected employees before the balance sheet date.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous countries. Current income taxes are calculated on the basis of the applicable tax laws of the respective countries and are recognised as expense in the financial year in which the related taxable income arises. Liabilities related to current taxes are recognised in the balance sheet as current tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are taken into account for the expected future tax consequences of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding tax values.

Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences and from loss carryforwards eligible for offsetting are capitalised if it is likely that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which those differences

or loss carryforwards can be offset. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated at tax rates expected to apply in the period in which the tax assets will be realised or the tax liabilities settled.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset against each other when they refer to the same taxable entity, concern the same tax authority, and an enforceable right to offset exists. The same rule applies to deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred taxes are credited or charged directly to equity if the taxes refer to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Post-employment benefits

For defined benefit plans, the net defined benefit liability recognised in other liabilities in the balance sheet is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets as of the reporting date. The Group applies the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the current and past service cost. The corresponding calculations are carried out by independent qualified actuaries.

All changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and in the fair value of the plan assets are recognised in the financial statements immediately in the period they occur. Service costs, including past service costs, and net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in the income statement in personnel expenses. The Group determines the net interest expense based on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability which comprises movements in actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets (excluding net interest cost) is recognised in other comprehensive income.

For defined contribution pension plans, the contributions are expensed when the employees render the corresponding service to the Group.

Share-based payments

The Group maintains various share-based payment plans in the form of share plans for its employees. When such payments are made to 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 recognised 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.

Share-based payment plans that are settled in own equity instruments (i.e. Julius Baer Group Ltd. shares) result in a corresponding increase in equity and are not remeasured for subsequent changes in the fair value of the underlying equity instruments.

Share capital

The share capital comprises all issued, fully paid shares of Julius Baer Group Ltd.

Treasury shares and contracts on treasury shares

Shares of Julius Baer Group Ltd. held by the Group are classified in equity as treasury shares and accounted for at weighted average cost. The difference between the proceeds from sales of treasury shares and their cost (net of taxes, if any) is recognised in retained earnings.

Contracts on shares of Julius Baer Group Ltd. that require settlement in a fixed number of shares for a fixed amount are recognised in treasury shares. Upon settlement of such contracts, the proceeds received (net of costs and any taxes) are recognised in retained earnings.

Contracts on shares of Julius Baer Group Ltd. that must be settled net in cash or that offer a choice of settlement methods are treated as derivative instruments, with changes in fair value recognised in net income from financial instruments measured at FVTPL.

For physically settled written put option contracts, the discounted strike price is deducted from equity and recorded as a liability at initial recognition. The liability is subsequently increased during the term of the contract up to the strike price using the effective interest method. Upon settlement of the contract the liability is derecognised.

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic consolidated earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the reporting period attributable to shareholders of Julius Baer Group Ltd. by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted consolidated earnings per share is calculated using the same method as for basic consolidated earnings per share, with the determinants adjusted to reflect the potential dilution that could occur if outstanding options, warrants, convertible debt securities or other contracts to issue shares were converted or exercised into shares.

Segment reporting

Determination of the operating segments is based on the management approach. The management approach reflects the way in which management organises the entity for making operating decisions and for assessing performance, based on discrete financial information. Therefore, the adoption of the management approach results in the disclosure of information for segments in substantially the same manner as they are reported internally and used by the entity's chief operating decision maker for purposes of evaluating performance and making resource allocation decisions.

Contingent liabilities and irrevocable commitments

Contingent liabilities and irrevocable commitments are not recognised in the balance sheet. However, if an outflow of resources becomes probable and is a present obligation from a past event that can be reliably measured, a respective liability is recognised.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As of 1 January 2019, the Group applied the following new standards for the first time:

IFRS 16 – Leases

The new standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make the respective lease payments during the lease term. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability in the income statement.

The vast majority of lease contracts where the Group is the lessee relates to office leases, with a limited number of vehicle and other items leases. The Group does not apply the new standard to software or other intangible assets. Generally, non-lease components in the lease contract are excluded from the accounting under this standard.

As the implicit rate in leases is generally not available, the Group as a lessee applies its incremental borrowing rate. This rate is determined based on the Group's actual funding rate (by currency and term) provided by external sources to the Group on a regular basis.

On transition to the new standard, the Group applied the modified retrospective approach, meaning that the comparative information is not restated and a potential cumulative effect of the initial application is recognised in equity. The right-of-use assets were determined at an amount equal to the lease liability. Lease contracts expiring in the transitional year 2019 have been included in the calculation of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset as per 1 January 2019. Most lease contracts previously reported as operating leases have been

recognised on the Group's balance sheet, with the exception of short-term leases (up to 12 months) and some low-value leases.

Upon adoption of the new standard, right-of-use assets (reported in property and equipment) and lease liabilities (reported in other liabilities) in the amount of CHF 302.5 million have been recognised. The expenses in 2019 for both the depreciation of the right-of-use asset (part of depreciation of property and equipment) in the amount of CHF 63.7 million and the interest expense (part of interest expense) on the lease liability in the amount of CHF 6.5 million are not materially different to the previously recognised operating lease expenses. The difference between the lease liability under IFRS 16 (i.e. CHF 302.5 million) and the previously reported operating lease commitments in the amount of CHF 352.2 million (as at 31 December 2019) is mainly based on the fact that the operating lease commitments were not discounted to their present value. There was no effect on equity due to the adoption of the new standard. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of the Group applied at the date of transition was 3.15%.

The Group is lessor in a very limited number of lease contracts only, with all the leases qualifying as operating leases. The accounting for these contracts does not change under the new standard.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 Income Taxes when there is uncertainty over income tax treatment. An entity has to consider whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept each tax treatment. If the entity concludes that it is not probable that a particular tax treatment will be accepted, the entity has to use the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (or tax losses), tax bases, unused loss carryforwards and tax rates.

The adoption of the new interpretation had no material impact on the Group's financial statements, as the Group has already applied the respective accounting treatment in prior reporting periods.

Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)

When a change to a plan takes place, IAS 19 requires an entity to remeasure its net defined benefit liability or asset. The amendments clarify the requirement for the entity to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan.

The amendment had no impact on the Group's financial statements.

NEW STANDARDS AND INTER- PRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

Certain new standards, revisions and interpretations of existing standards were published that must be applied in future financial periods. The Group plans not to adopt these in advance. A number of these changes may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements, as outlined below.

The following amendments may be relevant to the Group:

Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)

The Amendments clarify the definition of 'material': Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. Information is obscured if it is communicated in a way that would have a similar effect for primary users of financial statements to omitting or misstating that information.

Materiality depends on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity assesses whether information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of its financial statements as a whole.

The amended standards will be effective 1 January 2020 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)

These first-phase amendments related to the interbank offered rates (IBOR) reform provide targeted relief for financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting in the lead up to the IBOR reform by modifying some specific hedge accounting requirements. More specifically, an entity shall assume that the interest rate benchmark is not altered as a result of the interest rate benchmark reform. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties. The amendments are mandatory and apply to all hedging relationships directly affected by uncertainties related to the IBOR reform.

The amended standards will be effective 1 January 2020. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements as the Group will be able to retain its hedge accounting.

Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The Amendments clarify the definition of a business, with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition.

The amended standard will be effective 1 January 2020. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

COMMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

In pursuing its strategy and business, Julius Baer Group ('the Group') is exposed to risks, e.g. events which may have an impact on its financial, business, regulatory and reputational standing. Risk

management as a result is an integral part of the Group's business model and is designed to protect its franchise and reputation.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Group's Risk Management Framework ('RMF'), comprising the governance, organisational structures, processes and methods, is used to define risk strategies and risk management measures. In addition, the RMF details the Group's approach to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report risks, as set out in the Group's respective policies and procedures.

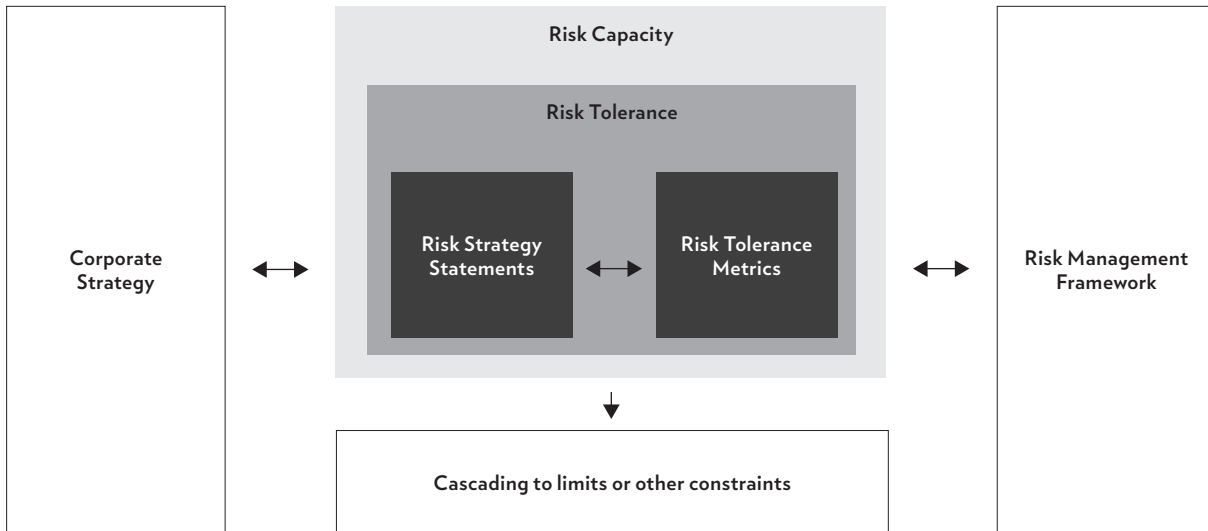
Risk management activities are structured according to the Group's Risk Categorisation which represents the material risks the organisation is exposed to. Beside credit, market and treasury risk, the Group has to handle non-financial risks, covering operational risk, compliance and legal risk, as well as strategic, business and reputational risk. For each material type of risk, the risk management process is tailored accordingly and limits are set to capture the respective risk exposure adequately.

RISK TOLERANCE FRAMEWORK

Not all risks can be eliminated, fully controlled and mitigated at all times. However, the Group's Risk Tolerance Framework ('RTF') supports and ensures that risk-taking is in line with the strategic objectives, the capital and liquidity planning. The Group's risk tolerance is defined as the aggregate level and categories of risk that the Group is willing to accept or intends to avoid. It is established via a complementary set of qualitative statements and quantitative metrics. These statements concern the risk capacity and the risk tolerances, which are organised along the Group's key risks.

Risk capacity describes the maximum level of risk the Group can assume given the Group's capabilities and resources taking account of capital, earnings and liquidity constraints (financial risk capacity) as well as licencing requirements and the firm's reputational standing (regulatory and reputational risk capacity). The latter comprises the entire suite of applicable regulation and all relevant legal constraints in all relevant jurisdictions, which may go beyond jurisdictions where the Group is actively engaged.

The key components of the Group's RTF are illustrated by the following figure:



RISK GOVERNANCE

The Group has established a robust Risk Governance, involving several stakeholders across the organisation and various committees, functions and business units.

The Board of Directors (BoD) is responsible for establishing the strategic course of the Group and the guiding principles for the Group's corporate culture. It approves the Group-wide RMF and RTF. This ensures that risks are managed effectively at Group level and that suitable processes are in place.

Regular reporting enables the BoD to monitor whether the risk tolerance, policies, instructions and mandates are being complied with and whether they remain appropriate, given the Group's business model, risk profile and strategy. In addition, the BoD regularly reviews reports analysing the Group's risk exposure.

The Board of Directors has established the following committees to supervise specific risk management-related areas and to prepare topics for consideration by the complete board.

Governance and Risk Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and upholding principles of corporate governance as well as determining the overall concept and policy with regard to the Group's RMF • Monitoring of financial risks (including compliance with the rules governing equity capital, concentration risks and liquidity) and general handling of legal, regulatory and reputational risks
Audit Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examining and assessing compliance with laws and regulations, articles of incorporation, internal regulations and policies • Discussing the financial statements, the scope and quality of the audit work performed and the appropriateness of the internal control systems (financial and non-financial)
Compensation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing up the remuneration principles, remuneration strategy and policies • Annually reviewing compensation elements and sharing ownership programmes by considering possible impacts of regulatory developments and stakeholder feedback
Nomination Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing and approval of the required profiles of the executive board members (other than the CEO), the CRO and the Head Internal Audit • Assisting the BoD in the effective discharge of its responsibilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations as well as principles of sound corporate governance

For further details, please refer to the Board of Directors section of this report.

The Executive Board (EBG) is overall responsible to develop and maintain the RMF and the RTF. It defines specific instructions with regard to risk

management, implements the RMF and enforces that the Group's risk management practices are sound and in accordance with the business model, strategy plan, risk tolerances and the defined mitigating actions set therein.

The following committees enable the Executive Board to delegate decision-making in the daily course of business.

Information Security Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and supervising information security risks and related activities with the focus on confidentiality, integrity and availability of information • Responsibility for information security, IT security, physical security and BCM
Credit Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring and supervising credit risk • Developing of policies governing credit risk, passing resolutions of credit business and credit limits within its authorisation, delegating credit authority and sanctioning credit risk reports
Business Conduct and Risk Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing and deciding on business conduct and risk standards, policies and procedures • Ensuring appropriate measures are in place for businesses with increased reputational, regulatory or compliance risks
Group Asset and Liability Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursuing the Group's aims to ensure adequate liquidity and funding of activities and to optimise net interest earnings and present value of future cash flows • Steering, monitoring and developing management of the Group's financial assets and liabilities held in banking books or balance sheet in general
Transformation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining and overseeing and steering the Group's transformation roadmap • Providing strategic steering of multiyear transformation programmes and significant individual projects as well as acting as escalation body for intraproject issues
Sustainability Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines, oversees and steers the overall Corporate Sustainability and Responsible Investment strategy and roadmap of JB • Providing strategic guidance and ensure overall coordination, alignment and prioritisation of the Corporate Sustainability and Responsible Investment roadmap within the Group

For further details, please refer to the Executive Board section of this report.

Overall responsibility for the implementation of the Group's RMF lies with those members of the Executive Board of Julius Baer Group Ltd. with designated independent risk management duties – the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), the Group General Counsel (GGC) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

The CRO division develops and oversees the global framework for risk identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting within the risk tolerance for the various business activities for the Group, aiming at sustainable growth of the franchise. It accomplishes this mission by being an

independent partner in constructively challenging the business activities from a risk management perspective.

The CRO division is responsible for the control of market risk (trading book and banking book), treasury risk (liquidity and financing risk of the banking book), operational risk as well as compliance and legal risk. Additionally, the CRO division oversees the interaction between risks and supports mitigation of risks together with other divisions. The CRO coordinates his activities with regard to legal risk (incl. regulatory risk) matters with the GGC.

The CFO division oversees the Group's financial reporting, budgeting and strategic business analysis, including the tools used by the business units for performance follow-up. It is also responsible for

balance sheet, capital, funding and liquidity management and the management and oversight of credit risks. The CFO's duties thus include maintaining a sound ratio of eligible capital to risk-

weighted positions and ensuring that sufficient liquidity is available. In doing so, the division maintains monitoring systems to ensure compliance with supervisory regulations on the above topics.

RISK LANDSCAPE, STRESS TESTING AND RISK REPORTING

In order to make risks transparent and to put them into perspective, a Risk Landscape is compiled annually and is continuously maintained. This stress risk assessment strives to identify the major risks, to quantify the potential losses of these risks and to put them into relative perspective. By using a top-down as well as a bottom-up approach, impact and probability of occurrence of main risks are quantified, taking into account the effectiveness of underlying controls and mitigating measures. The Risk Landscape is used also within the strategic planning process of the Group.

Stress testing may be conducted regularly or ad hoc both on a singular business or risk level (to assess the exposure in certain areas of the business or in specific risk categories) as well as for single entities or Group-wide. It allows to estimate the potential impact on income, capital or liquidity (or other aspects if deemed relevant) resulting from significant changes in market conditions, credit environment, liquidity demands or other risk factors. All stress-testing activities are developed with input from a broad range of stakeholders, and results are integrated into management decision-making processes for capital, market risk limits, credit risk strategy and funding strategy. Group-wide stress testing is integrated with both the strategic and financial planning processes. There are three types of stress testing:

- Standardised stress testing procedures are applied to assess the viability of the business under less favourable conditions and are used as input for the formulation and implementation of preparative and contingency activities.
- Reverse stress testing aims to identify scenarios which might be particularly harmful for the Group. Whereas regular stress testing analyses the potential outcome of (historical or hypothetical) scenarios, reverse stress testing reveals potential causes of severe harm to the

institution. Such reverse stress testing is performed at least annually in the context of the review of the Risk Landscape.

- Topical stress testing is being applied for a variety of specific topics to gain assurance that preventive, detective and responsive measures to defined scenarios are adequate.

The following financial risks are regularly stress-tested and are reported on a regular basis to the EBG and BoD:

- Credit risk: pledged portfolios (consisting of securities, precious metals, derivative exposures, OTC interest options/swaps, Foreign Exchange ['FX'] margins) are stress-tested twice a year to assess potential negative market impact on the Lombard credit book. The negative impact on the mortgage book is evaluated by reducing the assigned property market value and stressing additionally pledged assets (e.g. pledged insurance policies, pledged portfolios, etc.).
- Market risk: on a daily basis, a set of granular and standardised scenarios are calculated and the results are measured against a set of limits. Further, once per week, historical stress tests serve as a source for insight of the risks in the trading book.
- Treasury risk: on a daily basis, liquidity stress tests serve to assess the liquidity posture of the Group.

Stress testing of non-financial risks is performed at least annually as part of the Group Risk Landscape process.

- Operational risk, compliance and legal risk as well as strategic, business and reputational risk are assessed and reported within a structured process concentrating on the major risks relevant for the Group. The compilation of such risks follows a stress scenario assumption, e.g.

focuses on events which may happen, but only rarely, and whose severity, upon happening, is exceptionally high. In aiming to quantify the risks along the two dimensions 'probability of occurrence' and 'impact', a precedence of such risks is established allowing for focusing the discussion on the most relevant topics. In addition, the estimated losses are being used in reverse stress testing of the risk capacity.

As a key component of an effective risk framework, risk reporting is used to understand, monitor, manage and mitigate risks and escalate them to the senior management. It mainly aims at informing the respective levels of management up to the BoD and the EBG on the overall risk profile, particular risk exposures as well as the levels of the Group's financial ratios and capital and risk indicators. It takes place in the form of regular financial risk and key ratios reports prepared by the CRO and CFO throughout the year.

The frequency and depth of the reporting is defined, assessed and aligned where appropriate by the recipients of the reports depending on the size and complexity of the respective areas. They are generally catered to provide reassurance on the

adherence to risk tolerance, to provide escalation on respective non-adherence and to provide early warnings for exposures to approach of risk levels, which may in turn exceed the Group's RTF.

The Governance & Risk Committee and the Audit Committee are periodically (at least quarterly) informed by EBG about the general risk situation through the Group Quarterly Risk Report prepared by the CRO. Once a year, the Group Quarterly Risk Report is also discussed in the BoD. Additionally, Management informs the BoD immediately in case of exceptional events. The Group allocates a sufficient level of resources to risk monitoring against approved risk limits. Processes are established for reporting changes in risks to the relevant management bodies and risk committees. This enables the BoD and the EBG to review their risk and crisis management frameworks early to implement new regulatory requirements, expand risk and crisis capabilities, and improve efficiency.

With regard to reporting of the adherence to risk tolerance thresholds, exposure reporting for risk tolerance metrics is integrated in the Quarterly Risk Report to the Governance & Risk Committee.

RISK CULTURE

The Group recognises that successful risk management requires a combination of a sound risk culture, organisation and supporting processes as well as controls.

A sound risk culture consistently supports appropriate risk awareness, behaviours and judgements when dealing with risks within the RMF and RTF. A sound risk culture bolsters effective risk management, promotes sound risk-taking, and strives to ensure that emerging risks or risk-taking activities beyond the Group's risk tolerance are identified, assessed, escalated and addressed in a timely manner.

To support alignment of behaviour with the objectives of the Group, the Group focuses on four levers to shape the risk culture:

- Strong leadership and tone from the top: The Board and senior management communicate clear expectations in managerial standards with respect of risk-taking and management, as well as leadership culture, transparency, collaboration, responsibility and accountability on all levels. The Board of Directors and the EBG set the Group's Code of Business Conduct which outlines the principles of Care, Passion and Excellence to guide employee behaviour.
- Accountability and clear roles and responsibilities: The Group strives to ensure that clearly defined roles, responsibilities and accountability for specific risks and risk areas are in place in each of the three lines of defence (outlined in further detail below). The Group's governance structure supports the delivery of appropriate behaviour, accountability and effective management of risks.

- Effective communication and challenge: The Group fosters a culture of open communication and effective challenge in which decision-making processes encourage a range of views, allow for testing of current practices, stimulate a positive, critical attitude among employees and promote an environment of open and constructive engagement.
- Employee life cycle and incentives: Employees are rewarded for excellent performance as well as for ensuring regulatory compliance and exemplary behaviour that will promote the long-term sustainable success of the organisation.

To support good practices and reinforce a sound risk culture, clear consequences are defined through performance management, compensation and disciplinary actions should an employee's behaviour contribute to a financial loss, reputational damage, a breach of fiduciary duty or represent a policy infringement. In particular, relationship managers and wealth management team heads are subject to the Client and Conduct Excellence process, which supports the alignment of employee behaviour with the Group's target risk culture.

The procedures dealing with policy breaches by employees are defined in a separate policy and regulation breach process to ensure a standardised global approach to sanction non-compliant behaviour as well as policy and regulation infringements. The process aims to

- ensure quality of decision and fair treatment of all employees,
- conduct consolidated analyses and reports with the objective of identifying and preventing systemic risks,
- provide transparent information about the impact of non-compliant behaviour respectively policy and regulation breaches to employees, and
- ensure data protection and privacy.

Depending on the severity of the non-compliant behaviour, a variety of measures can be imposed, such as reprehension, reprimand, warning, promotion ban, financial sanction or termination of work contract.

The above-mentioned cultural principles serve as basis for the three core values, which are laid out in the 'Code of Business Conduct', the guiding principles for all people representing the Group:

- Care: The Group cultivates mutual respect, understanding and sustainable relationships with its clients, employees and the communities in which it does business.
- Passion: The Group is passionate about its business in all its facets and strives for continual betterment. It shapes a culture of openness, enthusiasm and curiosity that inspires diligent entrepreneurship.
- Excellence: The Group takes a client-centric approach in everything it does and provides best-in-class services. It empowers its employees and invests in their further development to foster a consistent level of excellence. As a result, it shall be the international reference in wealth management.

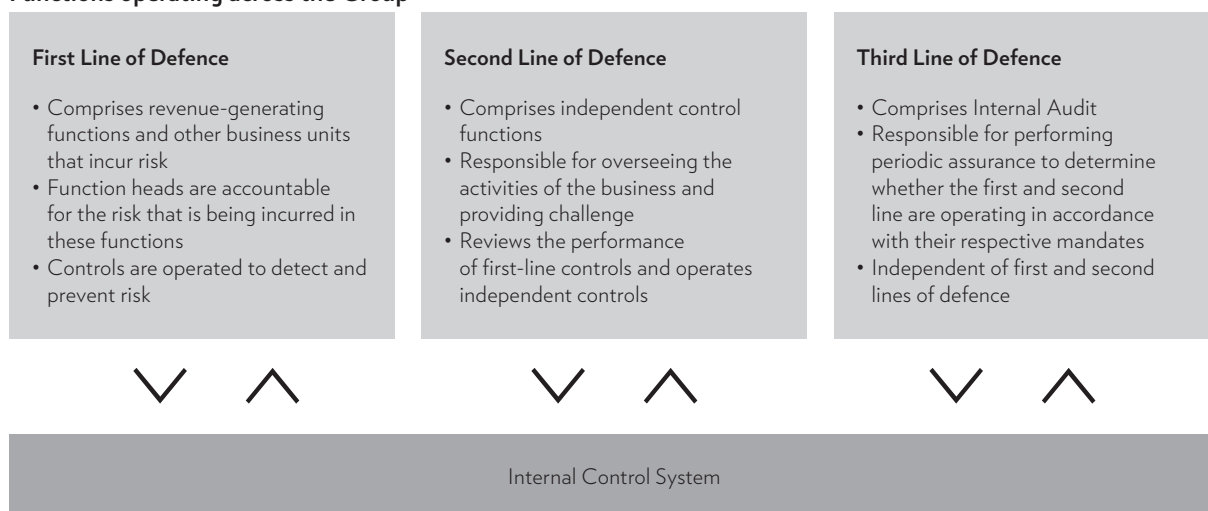
The Group has adopted the 'Three Lines of Defence' model as a guiding organisational framework for managing risk in the functions operating across the Group. This encompasses the Internal Control System ('ICS'), which is, amongst others, the sum of controls and processes that operate across the three lines of defence to ensure that risk is being incurred in a deliberate and disciplined manner.

The Group seeks to follow an approach of assigning clear accountability in identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring and reporting risks. In doing so, the Group has implemented and continues to strengthen the three lines of defence model across its global business operations.

The ‘Three Lines of Defence’ model is defined according to the following key principles:

The ‘Three Lines of Defence’ model

Functions operating across the Group



CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses due to a client or a counterparty being either unable, or only partially able, to meet an obligation owed to the Group or to an individual Group company.

The Group’s focus either is to lend money to its wealth management clients on a collateralised basis in form of Lombard lending or mortgages in combination with core business.

Professional Counterparty Exposure

The Group engages in transactions with banks, brokers and selected institutional clients on both a secured and unsecured basis. This involves individual risk limits and settlement limits being approved for each counterparty. The credit exposures arising from these transactions are monitored on a daily basis, and netting agreements and collateral agreements are used to mitigate exposures further. As a result, the vast majority of the replacement values of the exposure arising from trading transactions are covered by collateral. The Group places excess liquidity with central banks. It also makes short-term money-market placements with

banks and invests in high quality, repo-eligible bonds and secured debt instruments issued by governments, public institutions, banks and corporations.

The Group has implemented a workflow system for managing and monitoring credit risks in the due from banks book. Several controls are incorporated in the system to ensure timely risk management and granting of credit facilities according to delegated credit approval authorities. Credit approvals are processed using a four-eye principle. Approval authorities are continuously kept up to date taking into consideration a number of factors such as risk type, counterparty risk rating and exposure. The credit risks associated with all the counterparties and issuers are subject to a wide range of rules and limits. These ensure that the Group’s consolidated credit exposure, both on a single-counterparty and a counterparty-group basis,

- is not subject to concentration by exposure type
- is not disproportionate to the size, shareholders’ equity and scale of business of the counterparty
- is clearly within the Group’s risk capacity and the applicable regulatory limits.

The Group settles a substantial proportion of its trading and derivatives business indirectly through central counterparties (CCPs). The credit risks associated with CCPs are negligible, because the Group works through a variety of specialised service providers and therefore generally does not directly participate in the clearing systems concerned.

Given the focused nature of its activities, the Group is not exposed to any material correlation risk or wrong way risk (i.e. the risk which arises when exposure to a counterparty is negatively correlated to its credit quality). Furthermore, the Group holds cash collateral for the majority of the counterparty risk arising from its open derivatives positions. The Group's securities lending business policies explicitly prohibit transactions involving correlation risk.

The Group has a general policy of avoiding group-rating triggers in its collateral agreements for derivatives transactions. As a result, were its rating to decline below a given level, the Group would not be required to provide additional collateral.

Lombard lending

The Group has a policy of lending to wealth management clients on a collateralised basis. The credit risk results from lending activities as well as actual and future receivables due to the Group.

The Group uses credit risk models and frameworks to assess the riskiness of its portfolio in line with the respective lending policies. On that basis, conservative lending values are set as a percentage of the collateral market value. Advanceable rates can be determined or adjusted for a specific security or for individual clients.

Every counterparty with a credit line is assigned an internal credit rating. The risk rating reflects the underlying credit risk and primarily depends on the collateral provided by the counterparty, collateral concentration and client-specific conditions. In the case of the rating classes R1 to R6 (neither past due nor impaired), the outstanding balances are serviced; the advanceable value of the collateral (at fair value) pledged for collateralised exposures equals or exceeds the balances, and repayment of the balance is not in doubt. Balances in rating class

R7 are past due, but the exposure is still covered by collateral. For balances in rating classes R7 to R10, loss allowances are established on a case-by-case basis.

The risk rating for the counterparty's limit size also determines the approval authority level, the monitoring and review frequency.

The Group's objective is to achieve a growth in Lombard lending commensurate with the evolution of its wealth management business. To that end, the Board of Directors for example defines corridor values for credit penetration (the ratio of lending to assets under management). In addition, the Group has implemented a set of regularly reviewed limits for the ongoing management and systematic monitoring of various credit risk concentrations in the Lombard business in line with its risk strategy. This includes limits related to single asset collaterals, client groups, geographical (on country-of-risk level) or risk rating concentrations; all of these limits have the same significance and are adhered to equally. Any breach of the limits becoming apparent would be dealt with in line with the general risk governance policy described above. Furthermore, management triggers exist for these limits, which allows the management to take the necessary actions at an early stage in order that any potential breach can be avoided. However, none of the internal risk limits has been exceeded during the business years 2019 and 2018; moreover, the current exposures are well below the set limits for all risk concentrations.

Additionally, an internal guideline for the maximum loan-to-deposit ratio, which is reviewed and validated periodically, is in place. The maximum ratio has not been exceeded during the business years 2019 and 2018.

Regular and ad hoc stress testings are performed. These are calibrated to reflect the prevailing market and political situation. The results are reviewed by the credit-monitoring units and reported to the relevant decision-making committees. All distressed and non-performing loans are identified at an early stage and managed proactively. Collateral shortfalls (e.g. margin calls) are processed on a daily basis and prioritised according to their severity.

The Group has implemented a workflow system for managing and monitoring Lombard risks. The system draws the relevant position data from the bookkeeping systems of Group companies which grant loans. The system is able to enrich this data with credit-specific information and to consolidate it with data on client and counterparty positions from the various booking centres. Several controls are incorporated in these systems. All Lombard risks are monitored daily, as are current limit usage and the quality of the collateral pledged. In addition, for clients with derivatives positions whose exposure requires intraday monitoring, real-time systems are also available.

Mortgages

The Group grants mortgages to wealth management clients in Switzerland and in a limited number of international locations. The properties pledged are assessed and valued individually as part of the risk management process. These valuations are carried out based either on a factor model or by qualified internal and external appraisers. Maximum mortgage amounts are determined based on the characteristics of each property and client. An additional financial sustainability assessment is also carried out before a mortgage is granted.

In many cases, supplementary collateral in form of securities is required in addition to the pledged property itself. Every mortgage is assigned a risk rating. The rating reflects the underlying credit risk which primarily depends on the counterparty assessment and the property. The risk rating for the requested limit size also determines the approval level and review frequency. The Group tends to assign comparatively low mortgage values and adopt a relatively conservative approach to mortgage risk.

The Group conducts regular stress tests with different scenario size depending on the location and ad hoc portfolio analysis to assess potential negative market impacts on the Mortgage book. In addition, a set of limits is implemented to manage credit risk concentrations.

The Group has implemented workflow systems for monitoring and managing credit risks in the Mortgage book. Several controls are incorporated in these systems to ensure timely registration and collateral valuation, the granting of credit facilities according to delegated credit approval authorities, and formalised monitoring procedures.

MARKET RISK

Market risk refers to the potential losses through changes in the valuation of its assets and liabilities because of changes in market prices, volatilities, correlations and other valuation-relevant factors.

It could be further separated into:

- Trading market risk, resulting from trading book transactions, being pursued with the intention of benefiting from actual or expected differences between the opening and closing price of proprietary positions, with the intention of benefiting from arbitrage profits, or with the intention of hedging risks from positions meeting aforementioned criteria.
- Non-trading market risk, resulting from the management of financial assets and liabilities held in the Group's banking books with exposures mainly to interest rate risk, currency risk, credit spread risk, and equity risk.

The Group assumes market risk exposure through activities of the divisions Markets (trading market risk) and CFO (non-trading and trading market risk in the Treasury department) as well as through the purchase of subsidiaries and associates and financial assets measured at FVOCI, triggered by the authorised body.

A control environment for market risk has been implemented and integrated into key business processes. The market risk function for the Group is assumed by an independent unit reporting to the Head Risk Management who reports to the Chief Risk Officer of the Group. Market risk functions of Group entities have a functional reporting line to the central market risk unit at Head Office to assure global risk aggregation and application of Group standards in all Group entities.

This ensures that products are approved in line with the strategy and risk tolerance, limits are in place and adhered to, front-to-back reconciliation processes are in place, and the valuation of positions follows a fair value approach.

Identification of trading and non-trading market risks is based on a strict product approval process including the assessment and validation of models, implementation in trading and risk systems to assure caption of all risk components. A regular review of positions and models in trading and banking books assures an ongoing identification of new risks or the need for changing models or processes.

All risk reports in the area of market risk are produced daily on a consolidated basis and reported to the responsible Executive Board members. On a monthly basis, an integrated market risk report is provided to the Executive Board and the Group's Asset Liability Committee. The Governance and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors is informed quarterly about market risk exposures.

Trading-book market risk is primarily measured by the position-keeping and risk management systems used by the trading department. In addition, these positions are also independently measured by the market risk function. This unit uses a central IT system which is continuously developed and expanded. The system supports the calculation of the market-risk and scenario-analysis metrics used. These results are analysed on a daily basis and limit controls are carried out. Any breach of these limits is investigated in a timely fashion. That system also forms the basis for the external regulatory reporting.

The interest rate and liquidity stress risk of the banking book is measured by a global risk management and reporting platform. Every day, the positions are independently measured in an IT system maintained by the Treasury Risk Control unit and reported back to the Group companies with substantial risks on their books. The local treasury and risk control units are responsible for local implementation and adherence to limits. The Group Treasurer has continuous access to the Group's consolidated positions and can manage them on a Group-wide basis. The relevant data is drawn from the bookkeeping systems for the Group companies' banking books. The system supports the calculation of the usual interest rate risk and liquidity stress metrics. These

results are analysed on a daily basis, and limit controls are carried out. Any breach of these limits is investigated in a timely fashion.

The Group performs market risk portfolio analyses and stress testing on a regular basis as well as in relation to specific events. Efforts are made to ensure that the net effect under various stressed conditions is taken into account in the risk assessment and monitoring processes. The purpose of market risk stress testing is to

- assess the adequacy of the Group's financial resources for periods of severe stress and develop contingency plans for the Group if the need arises,
- promote risk identification and add further insight into the need for setting new limits, and
- serve as a supplement to the ongoing quality assurance for market risk management practices.

The stress-testing programme provides additional perspectives on market risk by applying multiple methodologies to scenarios with various degrees of severity. The complexity of the methodologies ranges from simple sensitivity analyses to complex scenario stress testing (as required to meet the purpose of the stress test).

Various policies and controls are in place to manage market risk. The Group uses a variety of metrics and models to measure and control market risk exposures. Limits are set using these models, reflecting the Group's risk tolerance, including:

- Value at risk limits
- Scenario and sensitivity limits

- Nominal/market value limits, sensitivity ('Greek') limits
- Stress scenario limits
- Stop loss limits and / or profit and loss volatility limits
- Intraday limits

The Group also develops and maintains internal models that are used for the pricing and risk management of financial products that cannot be valued directly or risk-managed on the basis of quoted market prices. These models are independently certified and regularly reviewed based on a risk-materiality assessment.

Non-trading market risk models are subject to regular reviews:

- Scenario model to assess the risk of losses caused by interest rate moves on balance sheet mismatch positions and/or model risk arising from assets or liabilities with no fixed maturity
- Scenario model to assess the risk of losses on the balance sheet FX exposure due to unfavourable currency movements
- Scenario model to assess the credit spread risk due to the change in credit risk premium required in the market for a given credit quality of an investment

Regulatory back-testing is performed daily to document the performance of the internal VaR model. Risk and pricing models are independently validated prior to implementation and are subject to formal periodic review.

TREASURY RISK

Treasury risk consists of financing and liquidity risk.

Financing risk is the risk of the Group being unable to finance its existing or planned activities on an ongoing basis at acceptable prices. Liquidity risk, conversely, is the risk of the Group being unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due.

The Treasury department of Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. is responsible for the Group's liquidity and funding activities. This includes executing the funding plan and managing the liquidity reserve. Liquidity management is centralised and conducted on a consolidated basis to ensure regulatory compliance at the Group level and compliance with internal requirements.

The Market Risk and Product Control unit as part of the Risk Management department validates and challenges the models and assumptions used by the first line of defence for reporting risk measures.

Treasury risk is inherent in basic banking activities such as accepting deposits and providing loans and credits. The transformation of short-term deposits into long-term loans exposes banks to maturity mismatches that cannot be eliminated. The Group manages this liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations and follow its strategies – in particular regulatory obligations, business plans and rating ambitions – even in stressed situations. In managing its financing risk, the Group aims to ensure that it has access to appropriate sources of financing at all times. At present, the Group's activities are largely financed by client sight deposits. Given its active participation in the interbank market, the Group would, however, quickly be able to access additional sources of refinancing at any time. In addition, the Group issues various bonds.

The Group manages its liquidity on a daily basis by using a combination of risk indicators, risk triggers and risk policy. The key elements of the liquidity and financing risk framework are:

- Measurement of risk by using appropriate models

- Liquidity ratios and limits
- Stress testing
- Fund transfer pricing system
- Reporting

To identify risks and assure adherence to the liquidity and financing risk framework, the Group follows:

- a new product approval process assuring that any new business or product is assessed by all stakeholders;
- a daily analysis of positions by risk management; and
- a regular review of models used in the measurement of liquidity and financing risks.

The assessment of liquidity and financing risks is primarily drawn from stress testing results. The Group has a liquidity stress testing model in place that runs regular liquidity stress tests and enhanced liquidity stress tests taking into consideration longer time periods, currency shocks or contingent liquidity risks. While the Group recognises that stress testing and the modelling of future cash flows are subject to model uncertainty, the liquidity stress testing approach captures both funding liquidity risk (e.g. 'bank run' scenarios where an entity may not be able to meet its short-term liabilities) and asset liquidity risk (e.g. the risk that assets valuations may be subject to large haircuts in value).

The Group's liquidity risk management includes incentive measures to maintain a sound balance of short-term liabilities vs. the size of its balance sheet. Furthermore, delegated to the Treasury department, liquidity risk management seeks to ensure that sufficiently large liquid assets are in place (and available for drawdown in normal markets and stressed markets).

Further, the Group's liquidity risk management arrangements set out an emergency plan which forms an integral part of its global crisis concept. This emergency plan includes an overview of alternative sources of financing and liquidity metrics, as well as a range of emergency measures.

The stress testing models and parameters are annually reviewed and approved by the Group's Asset Liability Committee.

Various policies and controls are in place to manage treasury risk. The Group Funding Liquidity Manual outlines the quantitative and qualitative methodologies for managing liquidity and funding risks at the Group, and complements the Group Liquidity Risk and Funding Policy. The manual contains the Group Liquidity Contingency Plan, which would be deployed in the event of a severe deterioration of the Group's liquidity situation. The contingency plan defines responsibilities and lists potential liquidity-generating measures to be evaluated on a case-to-case basis.

Additionally, Group subsidiaries and branches may have issued local Liquidity Manuals and Contingency Plans.

The risk management and measurement of liquidity and financing risks is based on the following risk metrics:

- Liquidity stress tests
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). For additional information to the LCR, refer to the separate Basel III report, published in the regulatory Disclosure section of the www.juliusbaer.com website (this will be available at the end of April 2020)
- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)
- Funding gap analysis
- Funding concentration analysis
- Early warning indicators

NON-FINANCIAL RISK

The Group is subject to various non-financial risks by providing services to clients and counterparties, by receiving services from third parties and by operating in a regulated industry.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, external events or fraud.

Compliance risk is the risk of financial loss or damage resulting from a breach of applicable laws and regulations or the non-adherence to internal or external rules and regulations or market practice. The loss or damage in such circumstances may take the form of fines and/or disgorgement imposed by regulatory and/or criminal authorities or other sanctions such as restrictions on business activities, the imposition of mandatory remedial measures (including monitoring) or even the loss of license.

Legal risk essentially comprises default and liability risk. Default risk is defined as the risk of loss or damage resulting from an entity being unable to enforce existing or anticipated rights against third parties. Liability risk, on the other hand, arises when an entity, or someone acting on its behalf, fails to meet an obligation owed to a third party or fails to respect the rights of a third party.

Strategic risk is defined as the risk of employing a strategy that fails to secure the adequate returns available from the capital employed in the long run.

The Group is exposed to strategic risk in the pursuit of its growth strategy. It may arise from strategic decisions such as joint ventures, mergers and acquisitions, the pricing strategy and strategic recruiting or the lack of making timely decisions.

Business risk relates to the risk of unfavourable fiscal, economic, competitive, legal or regulatory changes in the markets. The Group is exposed to business risk in the pursuit of its business model of pure wealth management.

Reputational risk describes the risk that the reputation the Group has with its stakeholders (including regulators, shareholders, clients, employees and the general public) deteriorates and the trust in its franchise and brand value is negatively influenced. The reputation may deteriorate due to cases in which stakeholders' perception of the Group differs negatively from their expectations. Negative sentiment about an institution's business practices can involve any aspect of its operations, but usually relates to topics of business ethics and integrity, or quality of products and services. The Group considers its reputation as the most important asset and the hardest one to re-establish in case of an unwanted deterioration. Thus, the Group does not take extreme positions regarding tax, regulatory, political or suitability risks. Transactions that would compromise its reputation should it become public is, by definition, an unacceptable risk to the Group.

The Group has defined the underlying risk management processes for every risk type along a Risk Management Cycle.



The continuous identification (step 1) of relevant risks is a key risk management activity. This relates to both emerging threats/risks as well as to increasing risk profiles. New risks may arise by developing and launching new products and services, a change in the regulatory landscape or a change to the business model.

The assessment (step 2) of identified risks consists of the analysis and quantification of the inherent risk, the control risk and finally the residual risk along defined risk management principles and methods. It also includes the development, testing and validation of models to measure risks, as well as stress testing procedures to assess and measure risks in pre-defined scenarios.

The day-to-day risk management (step 3) has to ensure an adequate response to identified risks and the set risk tolerance. It includes all activities from risk evaluation to the definition of risk mitigation

measures, which aim to prevent or reduce risks and damages, e.g. the setting of standards and controls, education and training, automation of processes, and the implementation of standards, limits and metrics.

Monitoring activities (step 4) include the performance of control activities or quality assurance procedures on implemented standards and controls to ensure that the risk profile and exposure is kept within the risk tolerance, e.g. via risk metrics (KRIs or KPIs) and limits.

The reporting (step 5) supports all hierarchy levels to have a transparent and accurate overview of the underlying risk profile and risk exposure. This includes also the timely escalation in case of breaches of set risk tolerances. The frequency and depth of the reporting is defined, assessed and aligned where appropriate by the recipients of the reports depending on the size and complexity of the respective areas.

COMMENT ON CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL INCLUDING REGULATORY CAPITAL

In managing its capital, the Group considers a variety of requirements and expectations. Sufficient capital must be in place to support current and projected business activities, according to both the Group's own internal assessment and the requirements of its regulators, in particular its lead regulator, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). Capital is also managed in order to achieve sound capital ratios and to ensure a strong external credit rating.

Ensuring compliance with minimum regulatory capital requirements and targeted capital ratios is central to capital adequacy management. In this ongoing process, the Group manages its capital on the basis of target capital ratios for common equity tier 1 capital and total capital. In the target-setting process, the Group takes into account the regulatory minimum capital requirements and regulatory expectations that the Group will hold additional capital above the minimum required for each capital category, the Group's internal assessment of aggregate risk exposure requiring equity capital provision, the views of rating agencies, and comparison to peer institutions based on the Group's business mix and market presence.

In 2019 (and 2018), the scope of consolidation used for the calculation of capital adequacy is identical to that applied for accounting purposes. Note 30A provides an overview of the Group's consolidated companies.

The Group's calculations of its risk-weighted assets published in the Annual Report are identical to those carried out for regulatory reporting purposes.

The Basel III international standard approach requires CET1 equivalent to at least 4.5% of risk-weighted assets, plus a CET1 capital buffer of 2.5%, plus 1.5% of additional tier 1 (AT1) capital (or better-quality capital), plus 2% of supplementary tier 2 capital (or better-quality capital). In aggregate, this amounts to an overall capital requirement of at least 10.5% of risk-weighted assets. FINMA minimum capital requirements for the Group are 7.8% for CET1, 1.8% for AT1 and 2.4% for tier 2, which puts its overall minimum capital requirement at 12% of risk-weighted assets. At present, the Group is also required to hold an anticyclical CET1 capital buffer for mortgages on residential properties in Switzerland and an additional anticyclical CET1 capital buffer for commitments outside Switzerland. Taken together, these add a further 0.4% to its minimum capital requirement of 12% of risk-weighted assets. The capital held by the Group at 31 December 2019 and at 31 December 2018 was sufficient to meet the relevant BIS and FINMA requirements and internal capital buffers set by the EBG and BoD.

Capital ratios

	31.12.2019 <i>Basel III</i> <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>Basel III</i> <i>CHF m</i>
Risk-weighted positions		
Credit risk	13,749.3	14,527.7
Non-counterparty-related risk	612.9	352.8
Market risk	670.8	1,245.1
Operational risk	5,461.7	5,212.8
Total	20,494.6	21,338.4
Eligible capital		
CET1 capital	2,876.7	2,731.2
Tier 1 capital	4,420.9	3,933.0
<i>of which hybrid tier 1 capital instruments¹</i>	1,544.2	1,201.8
Tier 2 capital	100.8	58.2
Total capital	4,521.7	3,991.2
CET1 capital ratio	14.0%	12.8%
Tier 1 capital ratio	21.6%	18.4%
Total capital ratio	22.1%	18.7%

¹ The hybrid tier 1 instruments are tier 1 bonds issued by Julius Baer Group Ltd. in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2019 (issued in June 2019).

Further details regarding tier 1 capital instruments can be found in the Capital Instruments section of www.juliusbaer.com. Also refer to debt issued, Note 15.

The principal adjustment to the Group's total equity under IFRS for the purpose of determining total eligible capital is the deduction of intangible assets. These and other capital components are shown in the following table. In addition to the table below, a separate Basel III Pillar 3 Report has been prepared

which shows a full reconciliation between all components of the Group's eligible regulatory capital and its reported IFRS balance sheet as at 31 December 2019. This report, which is published in the Regulatory Disclosures section of www.juliusbaer.com, has been prepared in accordance with the FINMA regulations governing the disclosure of the composition of eligible regulatory capital and will be publicly available at the end of April 2020.

Capital components

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
	<i>Basel III</i>	<i>Basel III</i>
	<i>CHF m</i>	<i>CHF m</i>
Gross common equity tier 1 capital	6,198.6	6,041.9
<i>of which non-controlling interests</i>	9.2	1.9
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-2,841.8	-2,902.3
Other deductions	-480.1	-408.4
Common equity tier 1 capital	2,876.7	2,731.2
Tier 1 capital instruments	1,544.2	1,201.8
<i>of which tier 1 bonds (Basel III-compliant capital instruments)</i>	1,544.2	1,201.8
Additional tier 1 capital	1,544.2	1,201.8
Tier 1 capital	4,420.9	3,933.0
Tier 2 capital	100.8	58.2
<i>of which other tier 2 capital</i>	100.8	58.2
Total capital	4,521.7	3,991.2

Required capital (see table below) for credit risks arising from amounts due from banks, loans, financial assets measured at FVOCI and derivative financial instruments accounts for more than 67% (2018: 68%) of the total required capital. Capital

required for non-counterparty risk (2019: 3%; 2018: 2%) and market risk (2019: 3%; 2018: 6%) is of minor significance. The capital required to cover operational risk accounts for 27% of total required capital (2018: 24%).

Minimum capital requirement

	31.12.2019 <i>Basel III</i> <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>Basel III</i> <i>CHF m</i>
Credit risk	1,099.9	1,162.2
Non-counterparty-related risk	49.0	28.2
Market risk	53.7	99.6
Operational risk	436.9	417.0
Total	1,639.6	1,707.1

LEVERAGE RATIO

In addition to the existing requirement for banks to hold eligible capital proportionate to their risk-weighted assets, the leverage ratio is a non-risk-based metric. The leverage ratio is defined as the ratio between eligible (tier 1) core capital and total exposure. Total exposure encompasses all balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions, and the 'Leverage Ratio' circular defines how these are to be calculated. The minimum leverage ratio requirement is three percent for 2019 (and 2018).

Basel III regulations also require the publication of the leverage ratio. The relevant qualitative and quantitative information is contained in a separate disclosure report (Basel III Pillar 3 Report). The report will be published on the www.juliusbaer.com website and will be available at the end of April 2020.

INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

NOTE 1 NET INTEREST INCOME

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 ¹ <i>CHF m</i>	Change %
Interest income on amounts due from banks	62.4	66.1	-5.6
Interest income on loans	949.5	882.9	7.5
Interest income on debt instruments at FVOCI	258.1	232.3	11.1
Negative interest received on financial liabilities	23.1	18.1	27.6
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost or FVOCI	1,293.1	1,199.5	7.8
Interest expense on amounts due to banks	28.1	27.6	1.9
Interest expense on amounts due to customers	370.1	251.9	46.9
Interest expense on debt issued	69.8	67.1	4.1
Negative interest paid on financial assets	26.4	47.6	-44.6
Interest expense on lease liabilities ²	6.5	-	
Interest expense on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	500.9	394.1	27.1
Total	792.2	805.3	-1.6

¹ The 2018 numbers have been aligned to the improved structure of interest and dividend reporting related to financial instruments measured at FVTPL.

² In line with IFRS 16, which has been applied for the first time in 2019, interest expense on the lease liability is part of the net interest income.

NOTE 2 NET COMMISSION AND FEE INCOME

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>	Change %
Advisory and management fees	1,429.3	1,420.6	0.6
Brokerage commissions and income from securities underwriting	609.5	622.9	-2.1
Commission income from credit-related activities	9.4	7.6	22.7
Commission and fee income on other services	91.4	80.2	14.0
Total commission and fee income	2,139.6	2,131.3	0.4
Commission expense	216.6	228.5	-5.2
Total	1,922.9	1,902.9	1.1

NOTE 3 NET INCOME FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FVTPL

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 ¹ <i>CHF m</i>	Change %
Net gains/(losses) from debt instruments and foreign exchange	491.0	466.2	5.3
Net gains/(losses) from equity instruments	127.1	177.9	-28.5
<i>of which dividend income</i>	187.8	178.1	5.5
Total	618.1	644.1	-4.0

¹ The 2018 numbers have been aligned to the improved structure of interest and dividend reporting related to financial instruments measured at FVTPL.

NOTE 4 OTHER ORDINARY RESULTS

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>	Change %
Dividend income on equity instruments at FVOCI	17.5	7.0	150.1
Result from disposal of debt instruments at FVOCI	9.9	-11.0	189.4
Income from investments in associates	0.7	1.9	-63.7
Real estate income	6.5	6.5	0.2
Other ordinary income	24.8	17.1	44.8
Other ordinary expenses	0.7	3.0	-77.9
Total	58.7	18.5	217.1

NOTE 5 PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>	Change %
Salaries and bonuses	1,272.0	1,271.3	0.1
Contributions to staff pension plans (defined benefits)	82.5	78.2	5.5
Contributions to staff pension plans (defined contributions)	37.7	35.1	7.6
Other social security contributions	101.6	107.0	-5.0
Share-based payments	79.1	78.4	0.9
Other personnel expenses	43.3	51.5	-15.9
Total	1,616.2	1,621.4	-0.3

NOTE 6 GENERAL EXPENSES

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>	Change %
Occupancy expense	33.0 ¹	96.8	-65.9
IT and other equipment expense	82.2	76.9	6.9
Information, communication and advertising expense	189.9	196.5	-3.4
Service expense, fees and taxes	316.2	294.8	7.3
Provisions and losses	213.9	15.7	-
Other general expenses	15.6	7.7	102.3
Total	850.8	688.5	23.6

¹ The decline in 2019 relates to the new accounting for leases (IFRS 16).

NOTE 7 INCOME TAXES

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>	Change %
Income tax on profit before taxes (statutory tax expense)	124.6	196.7	-36.7
Effect of tax rate differences in foreign jurisdictions	12.1	-5.3	-
Effect of domestic tax rate differences	21.0	22.6	-
Income subject to a reduced tax rate	-77.1	-63.9	-
Effect of change in applicable tax rate on temporary differences	-8.9	-	-
Effect of utilisation of prior-year losses	-3.5	-3.5	-
Effect from unrecognised tax losses	6.8	16.5	-
Adjustments related to prior years	12.4	-28.3	-
Write-off of deferred tax assets	1.6	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	12.3	23.9	-
Actual income tax expense	101.2	158.6	-

The basis for the above table is the statutory income tax rate of 22% (2018: 22%), which corresponds to the average Group tax rate in Switzerland.

Unrecognised accumulated loss carryforwards in the amount of CHF 277.6 million (2018: CHF 282.6 million) exist in the Group that do not expire.

The Group applies management judgement in identifying uncertainties related to income tax treatments and the respective interpretations by local tax authorities. The Group operates in an international tax environment which has become more complex and challenging in recent years because of multinational (e.g., Base Erosion and Profit Shifting project by OECD/G20) and unilateral initiatives. Among others, the Group

applies transfer pricing arrangements among different Group entities due to its cross-border operations to correctly align taxable profits with value creation. Therefore, the Group subsidiaries' tax filings in different jurisdictions include deductions related to such transfer pricing arrangements and the local tax authorities may challenge the applied tax treatment. However, based on its ongoing analysis of the tax regulations and the respective application in the different locations as well as the benchmarking process, the Group is of the opinion that its transfer pricing arrangements will be accepted by the tax authorities. Moreover, the tax treatment of various items requires an interpretation of local tax law and practice in many jurisdictions to the best of the Group's knowledge. In addition, the Group books provisions where adequate to cover future potential tax liabilities such as in 2019 for the

settlement of tax and related legal aspects in the context of ongoing discussions with Italian authorities about an alleged fiscal presence of Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. in Italy. After considering the above, the Group is of the opinion that the tax expense and tax liabilities in the financial statements are adequate and based on reasonable judgements by tax professionals.

Adoption of Swiss corporate tax reform

On 19 May 2019, Swiss voters have approved the Federal Act on Tax Reform and AHV Financing ('TRAF'). It shall enter into force on 1 January 2020.

The changes will not have a material impact on the tax liability in 2020 as the transformation of Julius Baer Group Ltd. out of the holding regime into the ordinary tax regime will be mostly absorbed by a general tax rate reduction in various Swiss cantons as well as new measures introduced as part of the TRAF. Additionally, the enacted tax rate reduction in certain cantons has been reflected in the deferred tax positions.

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>	Change %
Domestic income taxes	34.2	102.1	-66.5
Foreign income taxes	67.0	56.5	18.6
Total	101.2	158.6	-36.2
Current income taxes	127.3	129.0	-1.3
Deferred income taxes	-26.1	29.6	-
Total	101.2	158.6	-36.2

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INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Tax effects relating to components of other comprehensive income

	Before-tax amount CHF m	Tax (expense)/ benefit CHF m	2019 Net-of-tax amount CHF m
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement			
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on debt instruments measured at FVOCI	123.7	-15.1	108.6
Net realised (gains)/losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI reclassified to the income statement	-10.3	0.9	-9.4
Net credit losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI	-0.8	-	-0.8
Translation differences	-52.8	-	-52.8
Realised (gains)/losses on translation differences reclassified to the income statement	-0.2	-	-0.2
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	78.5	-11.8	66.6
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-83.0	8.3	-74.7
Other comprehensive income	54.9	-17.7	37.2

	Before-tax amount CHF m	Tax (expense)/ benefit CHF m	2018 Net-of-tax amount CHF m
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement			
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on debt instruments measured at FVOCI	-71.4	10.1	-61.3
Net realised (gains)/losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI reclassified to the income statement	13.3	-1.1	12.2
Net credit losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI	0.4	-	0.4
Translation differences	-60.9	-	-60.9
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	4.8	-1.1	3.8
Net realised gains/(losses) on equity instruments designated at FVOCI reclassified to retained earnings	-0.3	0.1	-0.3
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	10.6	-2.5	8.1
Other comprehensive income	-103.1	5.4	-97.7

INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

NOTE 8 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	31.12.2019					
	Mandatory at FVTPL CHF m	Designated as at FVTPL CHF m	FVOCI – Debt instruments CHF m	FVOCI – Equity instruments CHF m	Amortised cost CHF m	Total CHF m
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	10,097.0	10,097.0
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	7,082.5	7,082.5
Lombard loans	-	-	-	-	39,507.5	39,507.5
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	8,919.8	8,919.8
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	13,776.2	-	-	-	-	13,776.2
Derivative financial instruments	1,630.7	-	-	-	-	1,630.7
Financial assets designated at fair value	-	305.0	-	-	-	305.0
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	-	-	12,934.2	232.0	-	13,166.2
Accrued income/other assets	-	-	-	-	396.5	396.5
Total	15,406.9	305.0	12,934.2	232.0	66,003.3	94,881.5
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	3,160.0	3,160.0
Due to customers	-	-	-	-	72,913.1	72,913.1
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	613.8	-	-	-	-	613.8
Derivative financial instruments	2,120.8	-	-	-	-	2,120.8
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	13,281.1	-	-	-	13,281.1
Debt issued	-	-	-	-	1,893.0	1,893.0
Accrued expense	-	-	-	-	221.4	221.4
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	28.7	28.7
Deferred payments related to acquisitions	34.8	-	-	-	-	34.8
Total	2,769.4	13,281.1	-	-	78,216.3	94,266.7

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	31.12.2018					
	Mandatory at FVTPL CHF m	Designated as at FVTPL CHF m	FVOCI – Debt instruments CHF m	FVOCI – Equity instruments CHF m	Amortised cost CHF m	Total CHF m
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	15,835.5	15,835.5
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	9,228.8	9,228.8
Lombard loans	-	-	-	-	35,902.4	35,902.4
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	9,420.8	9,420.8
Trading assets	8,415.6	-	-	-	-	8,415.6
Derivative financial instruments	2,128.5	-	-	-	-	2,128.5
Financial assets designated at fair value	-	298.8	-	-	-	298.8
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	-	-	14,442.2	145.3	-	14,587.6
Accrued income/other assets	-	-	-	-	380.5	380.5
Total	10,544.1	298.8	14,442.2	145.3	70,767.9	96,198.3
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	6,892.2	6,892.2
Due to customers	-	-	-	-	71,506.4	71,506.4
Trading liabilities	132.5	-	-	-	-	132.5
Derivative financial instruments	1,719.3	-	-	-	-	1,719.3
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	13,703.6	-	-	-	13,703.6
Debt issued	-	-	-	-	1,503.3	1,503.3
Accrued expense	-	-	-	-	240.6	240.6
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	28.3	28.3
Deferred payments related to acquisitions	54.0	-	-	-	-	54.0
Total	1,905.8	13,703.6	-	-	80,170.8	95,780.2

NOTE 9 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FVTPL

	31.12.2019 CHF m	31.12.2018 CHF m	Change CHF m
Financial assets measured at FVTPL			
Trading securities – debt FVTPL	2,407.7	2,078.6	329.1
<i>of which quoted</i>	2,133.4	1,742.1	391.2
<i>of which unquoted</i>	274.3	336.4	-62.1
Trading securities – equity FVTPL	11,199.0	6,337.0	4,862.0
<i>of which quoted</i>	7,939.0	5,240.1	2,698.9
<i>of which unquoted</i>	3,259.9	1,096.9	2,163.0
Other securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL	169.5	-	169.5
Total	13,776.2	8,415.6	5,360.6

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL			
Short positions – debt instruments	143.9	10.2	133.8
<i>of which quoted</i>	138.9	10.2	128.7
<i>of which unquoted</i>	5.1	-	5.1
Short positions – equity instruments	469.8	122.3	347.5
<i>of which quoted</i>	453.9	108.1	345.8
<i>of which unquoted</i>	16.0	14.2	1.7
Total	613.8	132.5	481.3

NOTE 10 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FVOCI

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>	Change <i>CHF m</i>
Government and agency bonds	5,016.6	3,291.0	1,725.7
Financial institution bonds	4,695.4	7,113.0	-2,417.6
Corporate bonds	3,222.2	4,038.3	-816.1
Debt instruments at FVOCI	12,934.2	14,442.2	-1,508.0
<i>of which quoted</i>	8,843.3	10,394.6	-1,551.3
<i>of which unquoted</i>	4,090.9	4,047.6	43.3
Equity instruments at FVOCI	232.0	145.3	86.7
<i>of which unquoted</i>	232.0	145.3	86.7
Total	13,166.2	14,587.6	-1,421.3

NOTE 11 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND LEASES

	Bank premises CHF m	Leases CHF m	Other property and equipment CHF m	Total property and equipment CHF m
Historical cost				
Balance on 01.01.2018	415.0	-	236.0	651.0
Translation differences	-	-	-1.7	-1.7
Additions	3.8	-	31.7	35.5
Additions from business combinations	-	-	0.1	0.1
Disposals/transfers ¹	-	-	32.4	32.4
Balance on 31.12.2018	418.8	-	233.6	652.5
Adoption of IFRS 16	-	302.5	-	302.5
Balance on 01.01.2019	418.8	302.5	233.6	955.0
Translation differences	-	-	-1.0	-1.0
Additions	4.5	29.0	23.7	57.1
Additions from business combinations	-	-	0.6	0.6
Disposals/transfers ¹	-	-	15.1	15.1
Balance on 31.12.2019	423.3	331.4	241.8	996.5
Depreciation and impairment				
Balance on 01.01.2018	114.7	-	179.7	294.4
Translation differences	-	-	-1.0	-1.0
Charge for the period	11.7	-	26.8	38.5
Disposals/transfers ¹	-	-	32.2	32.2
Balance on 31.12.2018	126.4	-	173.3	299.7
Translation differences	-	-0.4	-0.8	-1.2
Charge for the period	11.1	63.7	25.2	100.0
Disposals/transfers ¹	-	-	14.8	14.8
Balance on 31.12.2019	137.5	63.3	182.9	383.7
Carrying value				
Balance on 31.12.2018	292.5	-	60.4	352.8
Balance on 31.12.2019	285.8	268.1	58.9	612.9

¹ Includes also derecognition of fully depreciated assets

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The following information relates to the Group's lease activities:

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>
Amounts recognised in the income statement	
Depreciation charge	63.7
Interest expense on lease liabilities	6.5
Expense related to short-term/low-value leases	4.3
Total	74.6
<hr/>	
Total cash outflows for leases (excluding short-term/low-value leases)	65.8
<hr/>	
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows	
Less than one year	60.3
One to five years	186.2
More than five years	56.3
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	302.7

NOTE 12 GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill CHF m	Customer relationships CHF m	Software CHF m	Total intangible assets CHF m
Historical cost				
Balance on 01.01.2018	2,073.0	1,430.3	830.2	4,333.6
Translation differences	-22.2	-9.8	-0.9	-33.0
Additions	-	-	141.6	141.6
Additions from business combinations	42.0	30.6	0.1	72.8
Disposals/transfers ¹	-	-	35.3	35.3
Balance on 31.12.2018	2,092.9	1,451.2	935.7	4,479.7
Translation differences	-10.2	-6.3	-1.0	-17.4
Additions	-	-	136.5	136.5
Additions from business combinations	34.2	26.8	0.2	61.2
Disposals/transfers ¹	-	-	10.7	10.7
Balance on 31.12.2019	2,116.9	1,471.7	1,060.7	4,649.2
Amortisation and impairment				
Balance on 01.01.2018	-	1,077.5	383.7	1,461.2
Translation differences	-	-3.5	-0.4	-3.9
Charge for the period	-	73.8	51.8 ²	125.6
Disposals/transfers ¹	-	-	35.3	35.3
Balance on 31.12.2018	-	1,147.8	399.7	1,547.5
Translation differences	-	-2.9	-0.4	-3.3
Charge for the period	99.2	81.2	69.3 ³	249.7
Disposals/transfers ¹	-	-	10.7	10.7
Balance on 31.12.2019	99.2	1,226.2	457.8	1,783.1
Carrying value				
Balance on 31.12.2018	2,092.9	303.3	536.0	2,932.2
Balance on 31.12.2019	2,017.7	245.5	602.9	2,866.1

¹ Includes also derecognition of fully amortised assets

² Includes impairment of CHF 1.5 million related to software not used anymore

³ Includes impairment of CHF 4.6 million related to software not used anymore

	Balance on 01.01.2019 CHF m	Additions CHF m	Impairment CHF m	Translation differences CHF m	Balance on 31.12.2019 CHF m
Goodwill					
Julius Baer Wealth Management	1,636.7	-	-	-2.7	1,634.0
GPS/Reliance	138.8	-	-	-7.4	131.4
Kairos	317.3	-	99.2	-0.0	218.1
NSC Asesores	-	34.2	-	-	34.2
Total	2,092.9	34.2	99.2	-10.2	2,017.7

Goodwill – Impairment testing

To identify any indications of impairment on goodwill, the recoverable amount based on the value in use is determined for the respective cash-generating unit (i.e. for the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows independently from other assets) and is subsequently compared to the carrying amount of that unit. Within the Group, cash inflows are not attributable to either any dimension (e.g. geographical areas, booking centres, clients or products) or group of assets. In addition, management makes operating decisions based on information on the Group level (see also Note 21 regarding the determination of the segments). Therefore, the goodwill is allocated to and tested on the level of the Group, except for the subsidiaries GPS, Reliance, Kairos and NSC Asesores, which are tested on a stand-alone basis. GPS/Reliance, Kairos and NSC Asesores are each regarded a cash-generating unit (CGU) as their cash inflows are generated independently from other assets.

The Group uses a proprietary model based on the discounted cash flow method to calculate the recoverable amount. The Group estimates the free cash flows expected to be generated from the continuing use of the cash-generating units based on its regular financial planning, taking into account the following key parameters and their single components which are relevant for all cash-generating units:

- assets under management;
- return on assets (RoA) on the average assets under management (driven by fees and commissions, trading income and net interest income);
- operating income and expenses; and
- tax rate applicable.

To each of these key parameters, reasonably expected growth assumptions are applied in order to calculate the projected cash flows for the next five years, whereof the first three years are based on the detailed budgeting and the remaining two years on the less detailed mid-term planning (particularly net new money). The Group expects in the medium and long term a favourable development of the wealth management activities which is reflected in the respective growth of the key parameters, although the Group cannot exclude short-term market disruptions. The Group also takes into consideration its relative strength as a pure wealth management provider vis-à-vis its peers, which should result in a better-than-average business development in the respective market. Additionally, the estimates of the expected free cash flows take into account the projected investments which are necessary to maintain the level of economic benefits expected to arise from the underlying assets in their current condition. The resulting free cash flows are discounted to present value, using a pre-tax discount rate of 8.8% (2018: 8.1%) for Julius Baer Wealth Management. For GPS/Reliance, the pre-tax discount rate used is 20.0% (2018: 22.3%), for Kairos, the pre-tax discount rate used is 12.5% (2018: 12.8%), for NSC Asesores, the pre-tax discount rate used is 18.3%. The discount rates used in the calculation represent the Group's specific risk-weighted rates for the respective cash-generating unit and are based, depending on the specific unit, on factors such as the risk-free rate, market risk premium, adjusted Beta, size premium and country risk premium.

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 and/or

started 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 as well as the current and expected future relative market position of the Group vis-à-vis its respective competitors and in its industry. The long-term growth rate beyond management's planning horizon of five years for assets under management is assumed at 1% for all cash-generating units. This growth rate is considerably below the actual average rate of the last five years.

Changes in key assumptions

Deviations of future actual results achieved vs. forecast/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 businesses, may occur. Such deviations may result from changes in products and client mix, profitability, required types and intensity of personnel resources, general and company-specific 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. These changes may cause the value of the business 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.

Management has performed sensitivity analyses on the discount rates and growth rates applied to a forecast period. Under these scenarios, the reasonably possible changes in key assumptions (i.e. discount rate and growth rate) would not result in the carrying amount significantly exceeding the recoverable amounts for the CGUs Julius Baer Wealth Management, GPS/Reliance and NSC Asesores.

Therefore, no impairment resulted from the ordinary analyses for those CGUs. However, there remains a degree of uncertainty involved in the determination of these assumptions due to the general market and business-specific environment.

Kairos goodwill impairment

Kairos experienced underperformance in its funds in 2018 and a number of management departures in 2019 which caused outflows in the CGU's AuM. Based on the renewed business plan taking into account the above conditions, the value in use of the CGU dropped below the carrying value of the CGU. Hence, the Group recognised a partial impairment on the respective goodwill related to the CGU in the amount of EUR 90 million (CHF 99.2 million). The goodwill impairment has been recognised in the income statement line item amortisation and impairment of intangible assets. Notwithstanding the reduced AuM basis, Kairos continued to operate profitably in 2019. The Group implemented a fuller operational alignment and closer cooperation of Kairos with the other Group companies.

**NOTE 13 ASSETS PLEDGED OR CEDED TO SECURE OWN COMMITMENTS
AND ASSETS SUBJECT TO RETENTION OF TITLE**

	Carrying value CHF m	31.12.2019 Effective commitment CHF m	Carrying value CHF m	31.12.2018 Effective commitment CHF m
Securities	1,379.0	1,379.0	863.2	863.2
Other	26.4	13.4	18.8	4.0
Total	1,405.4	1,392.4	882.0	867.3

The assets are mainly pledged for Lombard limits at central banks, stock exchange securities deposits and collateral in OTC derivatives trading.

NOTE 14 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE

	2020 CHF m	2021 CHF m	2022 CHF m	2023 CHF m	2024 CHF m	2025– 2029 CHF m	un- assigned CHF m	31.12.2019 CHF m	31.12.2018 CHF m
Fixed rate	7,164.2	249.7	9.9	10.3	-	-	-	7,434.1	9,446.0
Interest rates (ranges in %)	0.1–57.16	1.7–22.5	3.0–6.8	2.0–5.75	-	-	-	-	-
Floating rate	1,107.3	648.1	167.6	519.8	375.6	329.5	2,528.4	5,847.0	4,257.6
Total	8,271.5	897.7	177.5	530.2	375.6	329.5	2,528.4	13,281.1	13,703.6

The Group issues to its wealth management clients structured notes for investment purposes. The table above indicates the maturities of the structured debt issues of Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. with fixed interest rate coupons ranging from 0.1% up to 57.16%. The high and low coupons generally relate to structured debt issues prior to the separation of embedded derivatives. As a result, the stated interest rate generally does not reflect the effective interest rate paid to service the debt after the embedded derivative has been separated.

As the redemption amount on the structured debt issues is linked to changes in stock prices, indices, currencies or other assets, the Group cannot determine the difference between the carrying amount and the amount the Group would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the structured debt issues.

Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value are attributable to changes in the market risk factors of the embedded derivatives. The credit rating of the Bank had no material impact on the fair value changes of these liabilities.

NOTE 15 DEBT ISSUED

	31.12.2019 CHF m	31.12.2018 CHF m
Money market instruments	145.8	101.0
Bonds	1,747.3	1,402.4
Total	1,893.0	1,503.3

Bonds

Issuer/Year of issue	Stated interest rate %		Currency	Notional amount m	31.12.2019 Carrying value ¹ CHF m	31.12.2018 Carrying value ¹ CHF m
Julius Baer Group Ltd.						
2014 ²	4.25	Perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond	CHF	350.0	344.1	345.5
Julius Baer Group Ltd.						
2015 ³	5.90	Perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond	SGD	450.0	326.6	328.7
Julius Baer Group Ltd.						
2016 ⁴	5.75	Perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond	SGD	325.0	235.6	234.2
Julius Baer Group Ltd.						
2017 ⁵	4.75	Perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond	USD	300.0	294.1	293.4
Julius Baer Group Ltd.						
2017 ⁶	0.375	Domestic senior unsecured bond	CHF	200.0	203.1	200.6
Julius Baer Group Ltd.						
2019 ⁷	2.375	Perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond	CHF	350.0	343.8	-
Total					1,747.3	1,402.4

¹ The Group applies fair value hedge accounting for certain bonds based on specific interest rate swaps. The changes in the fair value that are attributable to the hedged risk are reflected in an adjustment to the carrying value of the bond.

² Own bonds of CHF 5.5 million are offset with bonds outstanding (2018: CHF 3.2 million).
The effective interest rate amounts to 4.41%.

³ No own bonds are offset with bonds outstanding (2018: none).
The effective interest rate amounts to 6.128%.

⁴ No own bonds are offset with bonds outstanding (2018: none).
The effective interest rate amounts to 5.951%.

⁵ No own bonds are offset with bonds outstanding (2018: none).
The effective interest rate amounts to 4.91%.

⁶ No own bonds are offset with bonds outstanding (2018: none).
The effective interest rate amounts to 0.32361%.

⁷ Own bonds of CHF 4.4 million are offset with bonds outstanding.
The effective interest rate amounts to 2.487%.

Perpetual tier 1 subordinated bonds

The maturities of the perpetual tier 1 subordinated bonds issued by Julius Baer Group Ltd. are essentially perpetual. These bonds are unsecured, subordinate to all borrowings (with the exception of the remainder of the tier 1 capital), fully paid up, capable of sustaining losses and devoid of any voting rights. The bonds can first be redeemed, at the Issuer's discretion, five to seven years after their issue date, and at yearly or half-yearly intervals thereafter, provided the regulator approves such redemption. In addition, the bonds may also be redeemed upon a regulatory event or tax event, as described in the prospectus. In the case of a viability event occurring, i.e. at a point in time where there is a threat of insolvency ('Point of non-viability' or 'PONV'), as described in Article 29 of the Capital Adequacy Ordinance of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA (CAO), all monies (including par value and any interest) due on the bonds will automatically cease to be payable and the bonds will be completely written off (i.e. their value will be written down to zero). Should a trigger event occur – i.e. should tier 1 common equity (under Basel III) fall below 5.125% (2012 and 2014 issues) or 7.0% (2015, 2016 and 2017 issues) – the value of the bonds will be written down to ensure that the Write-Down Threshold Ratio which originally triggered the event is restored to a level equal to or exceeding its trigger level. Here, too, in a worst-case scenario all monies due on the bonds will cease to be payable in their entirety. In the event of the monies payable on the bonds ceasing to be payable either in part or in full, no subsequent increase in the value of the bonds is envisaged or permitted. From the issue date to the reset date the bonds will pay interest at a fixed rate. Thereafter, the interest payable on the bonds will be refixed for the next five years at a rate equal to the sum of the benchmark rate and a margin. Interest on the bonds is payable, in arrears on a 30/360-day basis, until the bonds have either been redeemed or fully written off. Interest payments on the bonds are prohibited in the event of this being ordered by the regulator (FINMA) or should there be insufficient retained earnings on the balance sheet of Julius Baer Group Ltd. to finance the payment of interest on tier 1 capital and to make any distributions already planned in respect of the previous financial year. Once suspended, any interest payments will

permanently cease to be payable. Such interest payments are not cumulative, nor will they be paid at any future date. In the event of interest payments on the bonds being suspended, the Board of Directors of Julius Baer Group Ltd. will not be permitted to recommend any dividend payments to the Annual General Meeting until such time as interest payments on the bonds are resumed. Moreover, in the event of interest payments on the bonds being suspended, Julius Baer Group Ltd. will not repurchase any of its own shares, neither directly nor indirectly.

2014 issue

The perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond was issued by Julius Baer Group Ltd. on 5 June 2014. The bonds can first be redeemed, at the Issuer's discretion, six years after their issue date (i.e. on 5 June 2020). From the issue date to the reset date (5 June 2020) the bonds will pay interest at a fixed rate of 4.25% per annum. Thereafter, the interest payable on the bonds will be refixed for the next five years at a rate equal to the sum of the benchmark rate (i.e. the five-year mid-market CHF swap rate) and a margin of 3.7625%. Interest on the bonds is payable annually in arrears on 5 June in each year.

2015 issue

The perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond, which is denominated in SGD, was issued by Julius Baer Group Ltd. on 18 November 2015. The bonds can first be redeemed, at the Issuer's discretion, five years after their issue date (i.e. on 18 November 2020). From the issue date to the reset date (18 November 2020) the bonds will pay interest at a fixed rate of 5.9% per annum. Thereafter, the interest payable on the bonds will be refixed for the next five years at a rate equal to the sum of the benchmark rate (i.e. the five-year SGD swap offer rate) and a margin of 3.32%. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually in arrears on 18 May and 18 November in each year.

2016 issue

The perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond, which is denominated in SGD, was issued by Julius Baer Group Ltd. on 20 October 2016. The bonds can first be redeemed, at the Issuer's discretion, on 20 April 2022. From the issue date to the reset date (20 April 2022)

the bonds will pay interest at a fixed rate of 5.75% per annum. Thereafter, the interest payable on the bonds will be refixed for the next five years at a rate equal to the sum of the benchmark rate (i.e. the five-year SGD swap offer rate) and a margin of 3.915%. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually in arrears on 20 April and 20 October in each year.

2017 issue

The perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond, which is denominated in USD, was issued by Julius Baer Group Ltd. on 12 September 2017. The bonds can first be redeemed, at the Issuer's discretion, on 12 September 2024 and on every semi-annual interest payment date thereafter. From the issue date to the first reset date (12 September 2024) the bonds will pay interest at a fixed rate of 4.75% per annum. Thereafter, the interest payable on the bonds will be refixed for the next five years at a rate equal to the sum of the benchmark rate (i.e. the five-year USD constant maturity treasury rate) and a margin of 2.844%. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually in arrears on 12 March and 12 September in each year.

2019 issue

The perpetual tier 1 subordinated bond, which is denominated in CHF, was issued by Julius Baer Group Ltd. on 25 June 2019. The bonds can be redeemed at the Issuer's discretion anytime in the three months prior to and including the first reset date (25 September 2025) and on every annual interest payment date thereafter. From the issue date to the first reset date (25 September 2025) the bonds will pay an annual interest at a fixed rate of 2.375% on 25 September of each year (first long coupon on 25 September 2020). Thereafter, the interest payable on the bonds will be refixed for the next five years equal to the sum of the benchmark rate (i.e. the five-year CHF mid-market swap rate) and a margin of 2.861%. Interest on the bonds is payable annually on 25 September of each year.

Senior unsecured issue

The senior unsecured bond, which is denominated in CHF, was issued by Julius Baer Group Ltd. on 6 December 2017. The bonds have a final maturity on 6 December 2024 and pay interest at a fixed rate of 0.375% per annum paid annually on 6 December in each year.

NOTE 16A DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Balance at the beginning of the year	15.9	28.8
Income statement – credit	5.2	1.4
Income statement – charge	-2.2	-13.5
Recognised directly in OCI	0.0	-0.2
Translation differences and other adjustments	-2.5	-0.7
Balance at the end of the year	16.4	15.9

The components of deferred tax assets are as follows:

Pension liabilities	24.0	15.5
Operating loss carryforwards	9.0	15.8
Employee compensation and benefits	12.3	8.1
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	-	1.9
Property and equipment	1.5	0.4
Other	0.7	2.0
Deferred tax assets before set-off ¹	47.4	43.7
Offset	-31.0	-27.8
Total	16.4	15.9

¹ For balance sheet purposes, the Group recognises either a deferred tax asset or a deferred tax liability as per consolidated entity if that entity is allowed to net its deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in line with the local tax rules. Disaggregation of these net balances (in this case deferred tax assets) into the single components may result in negative amounts (in this case deferred tax liabilities) which are disclosed as offsetting amounts.

Deferred tax assets related to operating loss carryforwards are assessed at each year-end with regard to their sustainability based on the actual three-year business forecast.

NOTE 16B DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
	<i>CHF m</i>	<i>CHF m</i>
Balance at the beginning of the year	74.9	59.9
Income statement – charge	8.6	20.0
Income statement – credit	-31.7	-2.4
Acquisition of subsidiaries	2.1	4.7
Recognised directly in OCI	17.7	-5.6
Translation differences and other adjustments	-2.8	-1.7
Balance at the end of the year	68.8	74.9

The components of deferred tax liabilities¹ are as follows:

Provisions	3.4	3.5
Property and equipment	29.7	33.3
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	38.7	23.7
Intangible assets	24.3	33.3
Other	3.7	8.9
Deferred tax liability before set-off ²	99.8	102.7
Offset	-31.0	-27.8
Total	68.8	74.9

¹ The temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries do not lead to deferred tax liabilities, as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

² For balance sheet purposes, the Group recognises either a deferred tax asset or a deferred tax liability as per consolidated entity if that entity is allowed to net its deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in line with the local tax rules. Disaggregation of these net balances (in this case deferred tax liabilities) into the single components may result in negative amounts (in this case deferred tax assets) which are disclosed as offsetting amounts.

NOTE 17 PROVISIONS

	Legal risks CHF m	Other CHF m	2019 Total CHF m	2018 Total CHF m
Balance at the beginning of the year	20.9	3.7	24.6	44.9
Utilised during the year	-22.4	-1.0	-23.3	-24.4
Recoveries	0.1	-	0.1	-
Provisions made during the year	203.8	1.0	204.9	12.3
Provisions reversed during the year	-2.7	-	-2.7	-7.9
Translation differences	-2.1	-0.1	-2.2	-0.2
Balance at the end of the year	197.6	3.7	201.3	24.6

Maturity of provisions

Up to one year	185.5	1.1	186.6	8.3
Over one year	12.1	2.6	14.7	16.3

Introduction

The Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation, compliance, reputational and other risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings.

Non-compliance with regulatory requirements may result in regulatory authorities taking enforcement action or initiating criminal proceedings against the Group and its employees. Possible sanctions could include the revocation of licences to operate certain businesses, the suspension or expulsion from a particular jurisdiction or market of any of the Group's business organisations or their key personnel and the imposition of fines, the disgorgement of profit and censures on companies and employees. In certain markets, authorities, such as regulatory authorities, may determine that industry practices, e.g. regarding the provision of services, are or have become inconsistent with their interpretations of existing local laws and regulations. Also, from time to time, the Group is and may be confronted with information and clarification requests and procedures from authorities and other third parties (e.g. related to conflicting laws, sanctions etc.) as well as with enforcement procedures with respect to certain topics. As a matter of principle, the Group cooperates with the competent authorities within the confines of applicable laws to clarify the situation while protecting its own interests.

The risks described below may not be the only risks to which the Group is exposed. The additional risks not presently known or risks and proceedings currently deemed immaterial may also impair the Group's future business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. The realisation of one or more of these risks may individually or together with other circumstances materially adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Legal proceedings/contingent liabilities

The Group is involved in various legal, regulatory and administrative proceedings concerning matters arising within the course of normal business operations. The current business environment involves substantial legal and regulatory risks, the impact of which on the financial position or profitability of the Group – depending on the status of related proceedings – is difficult to assess.

The Group establishes provisions for pending and threatened legal proceedings if the management is of the opinion that such proceedings are more likely than not to result in a financial obligation or loss, or if the dispute for economic reasons should be settled without acknowledgement of any liability on the part of the Group and if the amount of such obligation or loss can already be reasonably estimated.

In rare cases in which the amount cannot be estimated reliably due to the early stage of the proceedings, the complexity of the proceedings and/or other factors, no provision is recognised but the case is disclosed as a contingent liability as of 31 December 2019. The contingent liabilities might have a material effect on the Group or for other reasons might be of interest for investors and other stakeholders.

In 2010 and 2011, litigation was commenced against Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. (the 'Bank') and numerous other financial institutions by the liquidators of the Fairfield funds (the 'Fairfield Liquidators'), the latter having served as feeder funds for the Madoff fraudulent investment schemes. In the direct claims against the Bank, the Fairfield Liquidators are seeking to recover a total amount of approximately USD 64 million in the courts of New York (including USD 17 million that relates to redemption payments made to clients of ING Bank (Suisse) SA, which merged with the Bank in 2010, and approximately USD 25 million that relates to redemption payments made to clients of Merrill Lynch Bank (Suisse) SA, which merged with the Bank in 2013, such claims in principle being subject to acquisition-related representation and warranties provisions). The proceedings in the courts of the British Virgin Islands, where an amount of approximately USD 8.5 million has been claimed from the Bank, were finally dismissed in favour of the Bank with a ruling of the Privy Council, the highest court of appeals for the British Virgin Islands. In addition to the direct claims against the Bank, the Fairfield Liquidators have made combined claims in the amount of approximately USD 1.8 billion against more than 80 defendants, with only a fraction of this amount being sought against the Bank and its beneficial owners. The combined claims aggregate the damages asserted against all defendants, such that a reliable allocation of the claimed amounts between the Bank and the other defendants cannot be made at this time. Finally, in further proceedings, the trustee of Madoff's broker-dealer company (the 'Trustee') seeks to recover over USD 83 million in the courts of New York (including USD 46 million that relates to redemption payments made to clients of Merrill Lynch Bank (Suisse) SA, which merged with the Bank in 2013, such claims in principle being subject to acquisition-

related representation and warranties provisions), largely in relation to the same redemption payments which are the subject matter of the claims asserted by the Fairfield Liquidators. The Bank is challenging these actions on procedural and substantive grounds and has taken further measures to defend and protect its interests. In the proceedings initiated by the Trustee, the Bankruptcy Court in New York dismissed the case against the Bank and other defendants based on extraterritoriality principles in November 2016. The Trustee has appealed this decision, and in February 2019, the Court of Appeal has reversed the decision by the Bankruptcy Court. The Bank and other defendants are currently seeking a review of the decision of the Court of Appeal by the Supreme Court. In the proceedings initiated by the Liquidators, the Bankruptcy Court in New York has decided on certain aspects in December 2018, which have been appealed by the Liquidators.

In a landmark decision on so-called retrocessions, the Swiss Federal Supreme Court ruled in 2012 that the receipt of fund trailer fees by a bank in connection with a Discretionary Portfolio Management mandate may create a potential conflict of interest in the execution of the mandate. The Court considered that by receiving trailer fees in the context of such mandate, a bank may be inclined not to act in the best interest of the client. Therefore, based on applicable Swiss mandate law a bank shall not only account for fund trailer fees obtained from third parties in connection with a client's mandate, but also be obliged to forward respective amounts to a client, provided the client has not validly waived to reclaim such fees. Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. has assessed this decision by the Swiss Federal Supreme Court, other relevant court decisions in this context, the mandate structures to which the Court decisions might be applicable and the documentation as well as the impact of respective waivers and communicated bandwidths having been introduced some years ago, and has implemented appropriate measures to address the matter.

Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. is confronted with a claim by the liquidator of a Lithuanian corporation arguing that the Bank did not prevent two of its clients from embezzling assets of such corporation. In this context, the liquidator as of 2013 presented

draft complaints with different claim amounts for a potential Swiss proceeding and initiated payment orders ('Betreibungsbegehren') against the Bank in the amount of CHF 422 million (plus accrued interest from 2009). On 8 February 2017, the Bank was served with a claim from said Lithuanian corporation in liquidation in the amount of EUR 306 million. The court proceeding against the Bank was initiated in Lithuania. The Lithuanian court of last instance on 19 October 2018 definitively rejected local jurisdiction, thereby terminating the litigation against the Bank in Lithuania. On 1 July 2019, the Bank was served with a conciliation request from the liquidator representing the assets of the Lithuanian corporation in liquidation filed with the first instance court in Geneva, related to a claim of EUR 335 million plus accrued interest since 2011. On 8 January 2020, the Bank has been served with the corresponding claim in the amount of EUR 335 million plus 5% interest since December 2011. The Bank is continuing to contest the claim whilst taking appropriate measures to defend its interests.

In September 2014, the Bundesanstalt für vereinigungsbedingte Sonderaufgaben ('BvS') initiated legal proceedings in Zurich against Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd., claiming approximately CHF 97 million plus accrued interests since 1994. BvS claims to be the German authority responsible for managing the assets of the former German Democratic Republic ('GDR'). BvS claims that the former Bank Cantrade Ltd., which the Bank acquired through its acquisition of Bank Ehinger & Armand von Ernst AG from UBS AG in 2005, allowed unauthorised withdrawals between 1990 and 1992 from the account of a foreign GDR trade company. The Zurich District Court has dismissed the claim on 9 December 2016. The Zurich Court of Appeal has confirmed such verdict on 23 April 2018. BvS has appealed such verdict to the Swiss Federal Supreme Court, which, on 17 January 2019, partially approved the appeal and rejected the case back to the Zurich Court of Appeal for reassessment. On 3 December 2019, the Zurich Court of Appeal has confirmed the claim in the amount of CHF 97 million plus accrued interests since 2009. Both parties have appealed the decision by the Zurich Court of Appeal to the Swiss Federal Supreme Court. As an appeal does not have a suspensive effect, in December 2019,

the Bank booked a provision in the amount of CHF 153 million. In addition, the claim has been notified by the Bank vis-à-vis the seller under the 2005 transaction agreement with regard to representations and warranties granted in respect of the acquired entities.

In the context of an investigation against a former client regarding alleged participation in an environmental certificate trading-related tax fraud in France, a formal procedure into suspected lack of due diligence in financial transactions has been initiated against Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. in June 2014 and been dismissed for formal reasons by a Court Order in March 2017. The deposit in the amount of EUR 3.75 million made in October 2014 by the Bank with the competent French court as a precautionary measure representing the amount of a potential fine accordingly was reimbursed to the Bank. However, in July 2017 the same amount was deposited again as a new investigatory procedure with respect to the same matter has been initiated against the Bank with the Prosecutor applying for the filing of a related indictment with the Court. The Bank is cooperating with the French authorities within the confines of applicable laws to clarify the situation and to protect its interests.

In April 2015, Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. was served with 62 claims in Geneva totalling approximately CHF 20 million plus accrued interest. The claimants, being part of a larger group of former clients of an external asset manager claiming damages in a total amount of approximately CHF 40 million, argue lack of due diligence on the part of the Bank in the context of the late external asset manager allegedly having used his personal account and company account with the Bank for flow-through client transactions and pooling of client funds. On 16 October 2015, such claims have been formalised by 51 out of the 62 claimants, claiming a total amount of CHF 11.7 million plus accrued interest. In October 2016, the Bank was served with another claim by additional 15 claimants, claiming a total amount of CHF 4.5 million plus accrued interest. On 3 September 2019, the first instance court rejected the claims. The claimants have appealed this decision but for a reduced claimed amount of CHF 7.1 million plus accrued

interest. The Bank continues contesting the claim and has taken appropriate measures to defend its interests.

Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. is confronted with a claim by a former client arguing that the Bank initiated transactions without appropriate authorisations and that the Bank has not adhered to its duties of care, trust, information and warnings. In April 2015, the former client presented a complaint for an amount of USD 70 million (plus accrued interest) and BRL 24 million, which, in January 2017, he supported with a payment order ('Betreibungsbegehren') in various currencies filed against the Bank in the total amount of approximately CHF 91.3 million (plus accrued interest). In December 2017, the Bank has received again a payment order in various currencies in the total amount of approximately CHF 153 million (plus accrued interest), which has been renewed yearly thereafter. The Bank is contesting the claim whilst taking appropriate measures to defend its interests.

In November 2014, Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. was served in Geneva with a claim by an investment fund, acting on its behalf and on behalf of three other funds, that were former clients of Bank of China (Suisse) SA having been acquired by Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd., in the total amount of USD 29 million (plus accrued interests). Additionally, in October 2015, the claimant filed an amendment of claim in court, by which additionally USD 39 million was claimed. In March 2017, the claimant reduced the totally claimed amount to USD 44.6 million. The claimant argues that Bank of China (Suisse) SA acted not only as a custodian bank, but also as secured creditor and manager of the funds, and tolerated excess in leverage. It claims that the funds suffered a severe loss consequently to the liquidation of almost the entire portfolio of their assets in May 2010, arguing that this liquidation was performed by Bank of China (Suisse) SA without the consent of the funds' directors and was ill-timed, disorderly and occurred in exceptionally unusual market conditions. The Bank is contesting the claim whilst taking appropriate measures to

defend its interests. In addition, such claims are subject to acquisition-related representations and warranties.

Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. has received inquiries from authorities investigating corruption and bribery allegations surrounding Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and Petróleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA) in Switzerland and the USA. These requests in particular focus on persons named in the so-called 'FIFA Indictment' of 20 May 2015 (Indictment filed in United States v. Webb [E.D.N.Y. 15 CR 0252 (RJD)(RML)]) and in the respective superseding indictment of 25 November 2015 and in the indictment United States of America v. Francisco Convit Guruceaga, et al. of 23 July 2018. The authorities in Switzerland and abroad have, in addition to the corruption and bribery allegations, opened investigations and are inquiring whether financial institutions failed to observe due diligence standards as applied in financial services and in particular in the context of anti-money laundering laws in relation to suspicious and potentially illegal transactions. In particular, FINMA had opened an enforcement procedure into Julius Baer related to the FIFA/PDVSA matters the conclusion of which is expected in due course. The Bank continues to support other inquiries related to these matters and cooperates with the competent authorities. Related to the PDVSA matter, in November 2019, a former employee has filed a labour law-based claim in the amount of USD 34.1 million in Venezuela against several Julius Baer companies combined with a respective precautionary seizure request in the double amount. The Bank is contesting the claim and seizure request whilst taking appropriate measures to defend its interests.

The UK Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') is investigating Julius Baer International Ltd., UK ('JBINT') in respect of its compliance with certain of the FCA's Principles for Businesses and underlying regulatory rules in the context of two legacy matters. JBINT is fully cooperating with the FCA in its investigative work.

Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. is confronted with a Swiss court procedure in which a client, in the context of a mature loan arrangement, requests the release of certain assets, which have been blocked by the Bank and third-party custodians and their sub-custodians under Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) sanctions. The procedure relates to questions of applicability and enforceability of international sanctions and orders under local Swiss law. The Bank is defending its position in the context of its regulatory duties to respect international orders and sanctions and abide by its contractual agreements with third-party custody banks. In addition, against the recent political and regulatory intensification of the topic of international sanctions, the Bank has addressed this issue with the U.S. OFAC with which it is also in resumed discussion to resolve certain open issues with regard to historic compliance with OFAC regulations.

NOTE 18A OTHER ASSETS

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Precious metals (physical)	1,444.3	1,921.4
Tax receivables	1,982.9	1,264.4
Accounts receivable	29.1	21.4
Deposits	16.1	17.4
Other	162.1	114.4
Total	3,634.5	3,339.0

NOTE 18B OTHER LIABILITIES

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Lease liability	272.8¹	-
Pension liability	143.3	81.9
Other tax payable	58.3	53.5
Accounts payable	28.7	28.3
Deferred payments related to acquisitions	34.8	54.0
Other	104.7	113.4
Total	642.7	331.2

¹ In line with IFRS 16 which has been applied for the first time in 2019, a lease liability related to the qualifying leases is part of other liabilities.

NOTE 19 SHARE CAPITAL

	Registered shares (CHF 0.02 par)	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>CHF m</i>
Balance on 01.01.2018	223,809,448	4.5
<i>of which entitled to dividends</i>	223,809,448	4.5
Balance on 31.12.2018	223,809,448	4.5
<i>of which entitled to dividends</i>	223,809,448	4.5
Balance on 31.12.2019	223,809,448	4.5
<i>of which entitled to dividends</i>	223,809,448	4.5

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NOTE 20 EARNINGS PER SHARE AND SHARES OUTSTANDING

	2019	2018
Basic earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to shareholders of Julius Baer Group Ltd. (CHF m)	464.8	735.4
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	216,973,692	217,953,484
Basic earnings per share (CHF)	2.14	3.37
Diluted earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to shareholders of Julius Baer Group Ltd. (CHF m)	464.8	735.4
Less (profit)/loss on equity derivative contracts (CHF m)	-3.6	2.0
Net profit attributable to shareholders of Julius Baer Group Ltd. for diluted earnings per share (CHF m)	461.1	737.4
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	216,973,692	217,953,484
Dilution effect	43,669	23,910
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	217,017,361	217,977,394
Diluted earnings per share (CHF)	2.12	3.38
	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
Shares outstanding		
Total shares issued at the beginning of the year	223,809,448	223,809,448
Share buy-back programme	755,000	-
Less treasury shares	6,125,662	5,839,110
Total	216,928,786	217,970,338

NOTE 21 REPORTING BY SEGMENT

The Group engages exclusively in wealth management activities primarily in Switzerland, Europe, Asia and South America. This focus on pure-play wealth management includes certain internal supporting functions which serve entirely the core business activities. Revenues from wealth management activities primarily encompass commissions charged for servicing and advising wealth management clients as well as net interest income on financial instruments.

The Group's external segment reporting is based on the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker, which is responsible for allocating resources and assesses the financial performance of the business. The Executive Board of the Group has been identified as the chief operating decision maker, as this board is responsible for the implementation of the overall strategy and the operational management of the whole Group. In 2018 and 2019, the Executive Board of the Group is composed of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Communications Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Operating Officer and General Counsel.

Various management reports with discrete financial information are prepared at regular intervals for various management levels. However, the Executive Board of the Group reviews and uses for its management decisions the consolidated financial reports on the level of the Group only.

In accordance with the applicable rules and based on the analysis of the relevant factors determining segments, the Group consists of a single reportable segment. This is in line with the strategy and business model of the Group and reflects the management structure and the use of information by management in making operating decisions. Although GPS/ Reliance, Kairos and NSC Asesores represent separate cash-generating units for the purpose of the goodwill impairment testing (refer to Note 12 for details), they do not constitute segments on their own.

Therefore, the Group does not disclose separate segment information, as the external reporting provided in these financial statements reflects the internal management accounting.

Entity-wide disclosures

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Total assets <i>CHF m</i>	<i>CHF m</i>	Operating income <i>CHF m</i>	<i>CHF m</i>	Investments <i>CHF m</i>	<i>CHF m</i>
Switzerland	85,845	85,167	1,832	2,014	189	117
Europe (excl. Switzerland)	40,349	38,274	700	602	16	10
Americas	938	1,138	113	113	6	74
Asia and other countries	27,941	27,604	893	792	16	49
Less consolidation items	53,038	49,286	154	152		
Total	102,035	102,898	3,383	3,368	226	250

The information about geographical areas is based on the domicile of the reporting entity. This geographical information does not reflect the way the Group is managed.

NOTE 23 PENSION PLANS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Group maintains various defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans in Switzerland and abroad. The pension plans in Switzerland have been set up on the basis of the Swiss method of defined contributions under the Swiss pension law. Employees and pensioners or their survivors receive statutorily determined benefits upon leaving the Group or retiring as well as in the event of death or invalidity. These benefits are the result of the conversion rate applied on the accumulated balance of the individual plan participant's pension account at the retirement date. The accumulated balance equals the sum of the regular employer's and employee's contribution that have been made during the employment period, including the accrued interest on these amounts. However, these plans do not fulfil all the criteria of a defined contribution pension plan according to IAS 19 and are therefore treated as defined benefit pension plans for the purpose of the Group's financial statements.

The pension obligations are largely covered through pension plan assets of pension funds that are legally separated and independent from the Group. In case the plans become significantly underfunded over an extended time period according to the Swiss pension law basis, the Group and the employees share the risk of additional payments into the pension fund. The pension funds are managed by a board of trustees consisting of representatives of the employees and the employer. Management of the pension funds includes the pursuit of a medium- and long-term consistency and sustainability between the pension plans' assets and liabilities, based on a diversified investment strategy correlating with the maturity of the pension obligations. The organisation, management, financing and investment strategy of the pension plans comply with the legal requirements, the foundation charters and the applicable pension regulations.

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	2019 CHF m	2018 CHF m
1. Development of pension obligations and assets		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	-2,907.2	-2,921.8
Current service cost	-76.7	-77.4
Employees' contributions	-45.9	-44.9
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	-27.4	-19.6
Past service cost, curtailments, settlements, plan amendments	-4.5	13.9
Benefits paid (including benefits paid directly by employer)	137.3	74.5
Transfer payments in/out	-1.0	0.4
Experience gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligation	-78.7	-37.1
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from change in demographic assumptions	1.0	0.7
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from change in financial assumptions	-230.6	98.8
Translation differences	-0.7	5.3
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	-3,234.3	-2,907.2
<i>whereof due to active members</i>	-2,145.5	-1,948.1
<i>whereof due to deferred members</i>	-59.7	-50.7
<i>whereof due to pensioners</i>	-1,029.1	-908.5
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	2,825.3	2,808.6
Acquisitions	-	-
Interest income on plan assets	27.4	18.9
Employees' contributions	45.9	44.9
Employer's contributions	102.9	98.6
Curtailments, settlements, plan amendments	-0.2	-12.9
Benefits paid by fund	-136.2	-74.2
Transfer payments in/out	1.0	-0.4
Administration cost (excluding asset management cost)	-1.1	-1.0
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	224.7	-52.4
Translation differences	1.2	-4.7
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	3,091.0	2,825.3
	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
	CHF m	CHF m
2. Balance sheet		
Fair value of plan assets	3,091.0	2,825.3
Present value of defined benefit obligation	-3,227.5	-2,902.1
Present value of unfunded benefit obligation	-6.8	-5.1
Net defined benefit asset/(liability)	-143.3	-81.9

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>
3. Income statement		
Current service cost	-76.7	-77.4
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	-27.4	-19.6
Past service cost, curtailments, settlements, plan amendments	-4.7	0.9
Interest income on plan assets	27.4	18.9
Administration cost (excluding asset management cost)	-1.1	-1.0
Defined benefit cost recognised in the income statement	-82.5	-78.2
<i>whereof service cost</i>	-82.5	-77.5
<i>whereof net interest on the net defined benefit/(liability) asset</i>	-0.0	-0.7
	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>
4. Movements in defined benefit liability		
Net defined benefit asset/(liability) at the beginning of the year	-81.9	-113.2
Translation differences	0.4	0.6
Defined benefit cost recognised in the income statement	-82.5	-78.2
Benefits paid by employer	1.1	0.3
Employer's contributions	102.9	98.6
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	-83.5	10.0
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	-143.3	-81.9
	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)		
Actuarial gains/(losses) of defined benefit obligation	-308.2	62.4
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	224.7	-52.4
Total recognised in other comprehensive income	-83.5	10.0
	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>
5. Composition of plan assets		
Cash	128.7	131.3
Debt instruments	906.1	781.7
Equity instruments	1,060.4	942.6
Real estate	494.3	445.1
Alternative investments	358.9	334.8
Other	142.5	189.9
Total	3,091.0	2,825.3

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	2019 <i>in %</i>	2018 <i>in %</i>
6. Aggregation of plan assets – quoted market prices in active markets		
Cash	4.2	4.7
Debt instruments	28.1	26.3
Equity instruments	34.3	33.4
Real estate	7.3	6.9
Other	5.9	8.0
Total	79.8	79.3

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>
7. Sensitivities		
Decrease of discount rate -0.25%		
Effect on defined benefit obligation	-108.0	-77.9
Effect on service cost	-4.7	-2.7
Increase of discount rate +0.25%		
Effect on defined benefit obligation	90.5	73.6
Effect on service cost	3.0	2.6
Decrease of salary increase -0.25%		
Effect on defined benefit obligation	10.8	9.5
Effect on service cost	1.0	0.9
Increase of salary increase +0.25%		
Effect on defined benefit obligation	-11.1	-9.7
Effect on service cost	-1.0	-0.9
Life expectancy		
Increase in longevity by one additional year	-72.6	-57.5

Actuarial calculation of pension assets and obligations

The latest actuarial calculation was carried out as at 31 December 2019. The actuarial assumptions are based on local economic conditions and are as follows for Switzerland, which accounts for about 96% (2018: 97%) of all benefit obligations and plan assets:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	0.25%	0.90%
Average future salary increases	0.50%	0.50%
Future pension increases	0.00%	0.00%
Duration (years)	15	15

Investment in Julius Baer Group Ltd. shares

The pension plan assets are invested in accordance with local laws and do not include shares of Julius Baer Group Ltd.

Expected employer contributions

The expected employer contributions for the 2020 financial year related to defined benefit plans are estimated at CHF 87.8 million.

Outstanding liabilities to pension plans

The Group had outstanding liabilities to various pension plans in the amount of CHF 11.2 million (2018: CHF 7.7 million).

Defined contribution pension plans

The Group maintains a number of defined contribution pension plans, primarily outside Switzerland. In the case of defined contribution pension plans, the pension expenses are charged to the income statement in the corresponding financial year. The expenses for contributions to these pension plans amounted to CHF 37.7 million for the 2019 financial year (2018: CHF 35.1 million).

NOTE 24 SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

Securities lending and borrowing transactions / repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Receivables		
Receivables from cash provided in securities borrowing transactions	94.2	213.2
<i>of which recognised in due from banks</i>	94.2	213.2
Obligations		
Obligations to return cash received in securities lending transactions	309.3	304.2
<i>of which recognised in due to banks</i>	309.3	304.2
Obligations to return cash received in repurchase transactions	20.2	134.0
<i>of which recognised in due to banks</i>	20.2	134.0
Securities collateral		
Own securities lent as well as securities provided as collateral for borrowed securities under securities borrowing and repurchase transactions	1,359.7	1,628.2
<i>of which securities the right to pledge or sell has been granted without restriction</i>	1,359.7	1,628.2
<i>of which recognised in financial assets measured at FVTPL</i>	1,219.9	672.4
<i>of which recognised in financial assets measured at FVOCI</i>	139.8	955.8
Securities borrowed as well as securities received as collateral for loaned securities under securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions	1,815.8	3,062.5
<i>of which repledged or resold securities</i>	1,639.3	2,988.6

The Group enters into fully collateralised securities borrowing and securities lending transactions and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty may be unable to fulfil the contractual obligations. Generally, the transactions are carried out under standard agreements employed by market participants (e.g. Global Master Securities Lending Agreements or Global Master Repurchase

Agreements). The related credit risk exposures are controlled by daily monitoring and adjusted collateralisation of the positions. The financial assets which continue to be recognised on the balance sheet are typically transferred in exchange for cash or other financial assets. The related liabilities can therefore be assumed to be approximately the same as the carrying amount of the transferred financial assets.

NOTE 25 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives held for trading

	Contract/ Notional amount CHF m	Positive replacement value CHF m	Negative replacement value CHF m
Foreign exchange derivatives			
Forward contracts	87,691.7	536.8	614.9
Futures	183.3	0.0	3.1
Cross-currency swaps	1,985.7	17.3	22.4
Options (OTC)	31,738.2	222.9	187.3
Total foreign exchange derivatives 31.12.2019	121,599.0	776.9	827.6
Total foreign exchange derivatives 31.12.2018	109,036.2	948.0	781.0
Interest rate derivatives			
Swaps	20,219.5	91.9	130.7
Futures	353.9	0.7	0.6
Options (OTC)	299.5	8.8	7.0
Total interest rate derivatives 31.12.2019	20,872.8	101.5	138.4
Total interest rate derivatives 31.12.2018	15,272.6	108.2	97.5
Precious metals derivatives			
Forward contracts	2,364.9	34.5	32.4
Futures	335.7	0.2	1.7
Options (OTC)	6,593.0	91.7	71.6
Options (traded)	1,091.4	-	60.7
Total precious metals derivatives 31.12.2019	10,385.0	126.4	166.4
Total precious metals derivatives 31.12.2018	6,022.3	186.0	88.3
Equity/indices derivatives			
Futures	1,020.4	20.5	7.0
Options (OTC)	13,417.3	246.4	231.3
Options (traded)	16,049.8	324.0	706.3
Total equity/indices derivatives 31.12.2019	30,487.5	591.0	944.5
Total equity/indices derivatives 31.12.2018	19,456.0	849.7	707.0
Other derivatives			
Futures	148.9	0.7	4.8
Total other derivatives 31.12.2019	148.9	0.7	4.8
Total other derivatives 31.12.2018	233.1	23.2	0.9

Derivatives held for trading (continued)

	Contract/ Notional amount CHF m	Positive replacement value CHF m	Negative replacement value CHF m
Credit derivatives			
Credit default swaps	281.3	1.8	3.0
Total return swaps	842.7	0.9	20.7
Total credit derivatives 31.12.2019	1,123.9	2.7	23.7
Total credit derivatives 31.12.2018	362.2	3.6	6.7
Total derivatives held for trading 31.12.2019	184,617.1	1,599.2	2,105.5
Total derivatives held for trading 31.12.2018	150,382.4	2,118.7	1,681.4

Derivatives held for hedging

Derivatives designated in net investment hedges

Foreign exchange forward contracts	96.8	-	0.6
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Derivatives designated as fair value hedges

Interest rate swaps	2,079.1	31.5	14.7
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Total derivatives held for hedging 31.12.2019

Total derivatives held for hedging 31.12.2019	2,175.9	31.5	15.3
Total derivatives held for hedging 31.12.2018	2,204.2	9.8	37.9

Total derivative financial instruments 31.12.2019

Total derivative financial instruments 31.12.2019	186,793.0	1,630.7	2,120.8
Total derivative financial instruments 31.12.2018	152,586.6	2,128.5	1,719.3

NOTE 26A FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES

Financial assets

	31.12.2019		31.12.2018	
	Carrying value CHF m	Fair value CHF m	Carrying value CHF m	Fair value CHF m
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Cash	10,097.0	10,097.0	15,835.5	15,835.5
Due from banks	7,082.5	7,085.8	9,228.8	9,236.7
Loans	48,427.3	48,979.7	45,323.2	45,799.4
Accrued income/other assets	396.5	396.5	380.5	380.5
Total	66,003.3	66,559.0	70,767.9	71,252.1
Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	13,776.2	13,776.2	8,415.6	8,415.6
Derivative financial instruments	1,630.7	1,630.7	2,128.5	2,128.5
Financial assets designated at fair value	305.0	305.0	298.8	298.8
Total	15,711.9	15,711.9	10,842.9	10,842.9
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	13,166.2	13,166.2	14,587.6	14,587.6
Total	13,166.2	13,166.2	14,587.6	14,587.6
Total financial assets	94,881.5	95,437.1	96,198.3	96,682.5

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Financial liabilities

	Carrying value CHF m	31.12.2019 Fair value CHF m	Carrying value CHF m	31.12.2018 Fair value CHF m
Financial liabilities at amortised costs				
Due to banks	3,160.0	3,160.0	6,892.2	6,904.3
Due to customers	72,913.1	72,956.3	71,506.4	71,554.4
Debt issued	1,893.0	1,900.7	1,503.3	1,475.9
Accrued expenses	221.4	221.4	240.6	240.6
Other liabilities	28.7	28.7	28.3	28.3
Total	78,216.3	78,267.1	80,170.8	80,203.5
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	613.8	613.8	132.5	132.5
Derivative financial instruments	2,120.8	2,120.8	1,719.3	1,719.3
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	13,281.1	13,281.1	13,703.6	13,703.6
Deferred payments related to acquisitions	34.8	34.8	54.0	54.0
Total	16,050.4	16,050.4	15,609.4	15,609.4
Total financial liabilities	94,266.7	94,317.6	95,780.2	95,812.8

The following methods are used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments:

Short-term financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost with a maturity or a refinancing profile of one year or less are generally classified as short-term. This includes the balance sheet items cash and, depending on the maturity, due from banks, loans, due to banks, due to customers and debt issued. For short-term financial instruments which do not have a market price published by a recognised stock exchange or notable market (referred to hereinafter as a market price), the carrying value generally approximates the fair value.

Long-term financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost with a maturity or refinancing profile of over one year are included in the following balance sheet

items: due from banks, loans, due to banks, due to customers and debt issued. The fair value of these long-term financial instruments which do not have a market price is derived by using the net present value method. For loans, generally, the Libor rate is used to calculate the net present value of the loans, as these assets are fully collateralised and therefore the specific counterparty risk has no material impact on the fair value measurement. For amounts due to banks and due to customers, a Libor-based internal rate is used. For debt issued, the quoted prices of the bonds determine the fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at FVTPL, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial instruments and financial liabilities designated at fair value

Refer to Note 26B for details regarding the valuation of these instruments.

NOTE 26B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUE DETERMINATION

For financial instruments measured at FVTPL as well as for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the fair values are determined as follows:

Level 1

For financial instruments for which prices are quoted in an active market, the fair value is determined directly from the quoted market price.

Level 2

For financial instruments for which quoted market prices are not directly available or are not derived from active markets, fair values are estimated using valuation techniques or models based wherever possible on assumptions supported by observable market prices or rates existing on the balance sheet date. This is the case for the majority of OTC derivatives, most unquoted financial instruments, the vast majority of the Group's issued structured notes and other items that are not traded in active markets. The main pricing models and valuation techniques applied to these financial instruments include forward pricing and swap models using present-value calculations, and option models such as the Black-Scholes model. The values derived from applying these models and techniques are significantly impacted by the choice of the valuation model used and the underlying assumptions made, such as the amounts and timing of future cash flows, discount rates, volatility, or credit risk.

Level 3

For certain financial instruments, neither quoted market prices nor valuation techniques or models based on observable market prices are available for determining the fair value. In these cases, fair value is estimated indirectly using valuation techniques or models based on reasonable assumptions reflecting market conditions.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL and financial assets measured at FVOCI: The Group holds a limited number of shares in companies in adjacent business areas, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Additionally, the Group holds shares in service providers such as SIX Swiss Exchange, Euroclear and SWIFT, which are required

for the operation of the Group and are reported as financial assets measured at FVOCI, with changes in the fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The determination of the fair value of these financial instruments is based on the reported or published net asset value of the investees. The net asset values are adjusted by management for any necessary impacts from events which may have an influence on the valuation (adjusted net asset method). In 2019, dividends related to these investments in the amount of CHF 17.5 million (2018: CHF 7.0 million) have been recognised in the income statement.

Financial instruments designated at fair value: The Group issues to its wealth management clients a limited number of specific structured notes, which are intended to be fully invested in private equity investments. Since the notes may not be fully invested in private equity as from the beginning, the portion currently not yet invested is placed in money market instruments, short-term debt funds, or held in cash. Although the clients contractually bear all the related risks and rewards from the underlying investments, these financial instruments are not derecognised from the Group's balance sheet due to the strict derecognition criteria required by IFRS. Therefore, the private equity investments as well as the money market instruments are recorded as financial assets designated at fair value. Any changes in the fair value or any other income from the private equity investments, as well as any income related to the money market instruments, are recorded in the income statement. However, as the clients are entitled to all rewards related to the investments, these amounts net out in the respective line item in the income statement. Hence, any change in the valuation inputs has no impact on the Group's income statement or shareholders' equity.

To measure the fair values of the private equity investments, the Group generally relies on the valuations as provided by the respective private equity funds managing the investments. These funds in turn use their own valuation techniques, such as market approaches or income approaches, including their own input factors into the applied

models. Therefore, the private equity investments are reported in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as the fair values are determined based on models with unobservable market inputs. The related issued notes are reported as financial liabilities designated at fair value and classified as level 3 instruments, due to the related private equity investments being part of the valuation of the notes.

Deferred payments related to acquisitions: Payments related to the deferred purchase price portion of acquisitions may be dependent on certain conditions to be achieved and also contingent on future growth rates of the businesses. As these fair value inputs are not observable, the outstanding balances are reported in level 3.

The fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value is determined as follows:

	31.12.2019			
	Quoted market price Level 1 CHF m	Valuation technique market- observable inputs Level 2 CHF m	Valuation technique non-market- observable inputs Level 3 CHF m	Total CHF m
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value				
Trading – debt instruments at FVTPL	2,150.3	209.1	48.4	2,407.7
Trading – equity instruments at FVTPL	7,939.0	3,259.9	-	11,199.0
Other securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL	2.2	35.8	131.5	169.5
Total financial assets measured at FVTPL	10,091.5	3,504.8	179.9	13,776.2
Foreign exchange derivatives	0.5	776.4	-	776.9
Interest rate derivatives	0.7	132.2	-	133.0
Precious metal derivatives	0.2	126.3	-	126.4
Equity/indices derivatives	20.5	570.4	-	591.0
Credit derivatives	-	2.7	-	2.7
Other derivatives	0.7	-	-	0.7
Total derivative financial instruments	22.7	1,608.0	-	1,630.7
Financial assets designated at fair value	19.6	69.9	215.5	305.0
Debt instruments at FVOCI	9,720.4	3,213.8	-	12,934.2
Equity instruments at FVOCI	-	-	232.0	232.0
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	9,720.4	3,213.8	232.0	13,166.2
Total assets	19,854.2	8,396.5	627.4	28,878.2
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Short positions – debt instruments	143.9	-	-	143.9
Short positions – equity instruments	453.9	16.0	-	469.8
Total financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	597.8	16.0	-	613.8
Foreign exchange derivatives	6.3	821.9	-	828.2
Interest rate derivatives	0.6	152.5	-	153.1
Precious metal derivatives	1.7	164.7	-	166.4
Equity/indices derivatives	7.0	937.6	-	944.5
Credit derivatives	-	23.7	-	23.7
Other derivatives	4.8	-	-	4.8
Total derivative financial instruments	20.4	2,100.4	-	2,120.8
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	12,983.4	297.7	13,281.1
Deferred payments related to acquisitions	-	-	34.8	34.8
Total liabilities	618.2	15,099.7	332.5	16,050.4

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	Quoted market price Level 1 CHF m	Valuation technique market- observable inputs Level 2 CHF m	Valuation technique non-market- observable inputs Level 3 CHF m	31.12.2018 Total CHF m
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value				
Trading – debt instruments at FVTPL	1,964.3	114.3	-	2,078.6
Trading – equity instruments at FVTPL	5,240.1	1,082.6	14.3	6,337.0
Total financial assets measured at FVTPL	7,204.4	1,196.8	14.3	8,415.6
Foreign exchange derivatives	2.7	945.3	-	948.0
Interest rate derivatives	5.4	112.6	-	118.0
Precious metal derivatives	0.1	185.9	-	186.0
Equity/indices derivatives	17.8	831.9	-	849.7
Credit derivatives	-	3.6	-	3.6
Other derivatives	23.2	-	-	23.2
Total derivative financial instruments	49.3	2,079.2	-	2,128.5
Financial assets designated at fair value	19.4	81.5	197.9	298.8
Debt instruments at FVOCI	10,665.6	3,776.6	-	14,442.2
Equity instruments at FVOCI	-	-	145.3	145.3
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	10,665.6	3,776.6	145.3	14,587.6
Total assets	17,938.7	7,134.2	357.5	25,430.4
Short positions – debt instruments	10.2	-	-	10.2
Short positions – equity instruments	108.1	14.2	-	122.3
Total financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	118.2	14.2	-	132.5
Foreign exchange derivatives	3.0	777.9	-	781.0
Interest rate derivatives	0.5	134.9	-	135.4
Precious metal derivatives	2.0	86.3	-	88.3
Equity/indices derivatives	13.9	693.1	-	707.0
Credit derivatives	-	6.7	-	6.7
Other derivatives	0.9	-	-	0.9
Total derivative financial instruments	20.4	1,698.9	-	1,719.3
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	13,413.0	290.6	13,703.6
Deferred payments related to acquisitions	-	-	54.0	54.0
Total liabilities	138.6	15,126.1	344.6	15,609.4

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The fair value of financial instruments disclosed at fair value is determined as follows:

	31.12.2019			
	Quoted market price Level 1 CHF m	Valuation technique market- observable inputs Level 2 CHF m	Valuation technique non-market- observable inputs Level 3 CHF m	Total CHF m
Financial assets and liabilities disclosed at fair value				
Cash	10,097.0	-	-	10,097.0
Due from banks	-	7,085.8	-	7,085.8
Loans	-	48,979.7	-	48,979.7
Accrued income/other assets	-	396.5	-	396.5
Total assets	10,097.0	56,461.9	-	66,559.0
Due to banks	-	3,160.0	-	3,160.0
Due to customers	-	72,956.3	-	72,956.3
Debt issued	1,900.7	-	-	1,900.7
Accrued expenses	-	221.4	-	221.4
Total liabilities	1,900.7	76,337.7	-	78,238.4
				31.12.2018
	Quoted market price Level 1 CHF m	Valuation technique market- observable inputs Level 2 CHF m	Valuation technique non-market- observable inputs Level 3 CHF m	Total CHF m
Financial assets and liabilities disclosed at fair value				
Cash	15,835.5	-	-	15,835.5
Due from banks	-	9,236.7	-	9,236.7
Loans	-	45,799.4	-	45,799.4
Accrued income/other assets	-	380.5	-	380.5
Total assets	15,835.5	55,416.6	-	71,252.1
Due to banks	-	6,904.3	-	6,904.3
Due to customers	-	71,554.4	-	71,554.4
Debt issued	1,475.9	-	-	1,475.9
Accrued expenses	-	240.6	-	240.6
Total liabilities	1,475.9	78,699.3	-	80,175.2

NOTE 26C FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – TRANSFERS BETWEEN FAIR VALUE LEVEL 1
 AND LEVEL 2

	31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Transfers from level 1 to level 2		
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	195.5	5.7
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	39.0	35.3
Transfers from level 2 to level 1		
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	10.6	39.6
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	122.7	99.0
Financial assets designated at fair value	-	3.6

The transfers between level 1 and 2, and vice versa, occurred due to changes in the direct availability of quoted market prices. Transfers between the levels are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 27A FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

An entity is required to recognise expected credit losses at initial recognition of any financial instrument and to update the amount of expected credit losses recognised at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of the respective instruments. Refer to the comment on risk management/credit risk section and the summary of significant accounting policies for the relevant background information related to the recognition of expected credit losses.

Expected credit loss (ECL) stage allocation

Credit exposure is classified in one of the three ECL stages. At initial recognition, the Group classifies all financial assets in stage 1, as it does not acquire or originate credit-impaired debt instruments. If a significant risk increase has occurred to the financial instrument, the instrument moves from stage 1 to stage 2. The threshold applied varies depending on the original credit quality of the counterparty. For assets with lower default probabilities at origination due to good credit quality of the counterparty, the threshold for a significant increase in credit risk is set at a higher level than for assets with higher default probabilities at origination.

The Group generally originates loans and balances due from banks in its internal rating classes R1–R4, which reflect balances with low to medium credit risk. The same applies to the investment grade debt instruments held for investment purposes, which are also classified as R1–R4. Therefore, the Group determined that moves within these rating classes do not qualify for an increased credit risk, whereas a move from R4 to R5 generally triggers such a credit risk increase. Hence, under this approach, moves from R4 to a higher risk class (R5–R6) generally trigger a move from stage 1 ECL to stage 2 ECL. For example a counterparty moving from R1 to R2 would not trigger a significant increase in credit risk, whereas a counterparty moving from R1 to R5 would.

In addition, and to supplement this quantitative criterion, qualitative criteria based on other available internal data are applied to identify increased risk situations. These qualitative criteria are specific to the respective financial asset types (Lombard loans, mortgages, due from banks, debt instruments). For

example if payments are 30 days past due, the counterparty is moved to stage 2 and lifetime expected credit losses are applied.

The model is symmetric, meaning that if the transfer condition (significant increase) is no longer met, the counterparty is transferred back into the 12-month expected credit losses category (stage 1).

Financial instruments are credit-impaired and therefore recognised in stage 3 if they are classified in R7–R10 of the internal credit rating. These ratings are applied to positions with high credit risk; they are carried in the Group's internal list of exposures which are in a loss position. Such positions show objective evidence of impairment and are referred to as defaulted. Generally, Lombard loans and mortgages are moved to these rating classes if the respective position is not fully covered anymore, i.e. the market value of the collateral is lower than the credit exposure.

ECL measurement

The Group has modelled its impairment loss estimation methodology to quantify the impact of the expected credit losses on its financial statements for stage 1 ECL and stage 2 ECL. The four models (for the Lombard loans business, mortgages business, due from banks business and treasury business, respectively) are generally based on the specific financial instrument's probability of default (PD), its loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). These models have been tailored to the Group's fully collateralised Lombard loans and mortgages, and the high-quality debt instruments in the treasury portfolio as outlined below.

For the credit-impaired financial assets in stage 3, the loss allowances are not measured based on a model, but determined individually according to the specific facts and circumstances.

Wherever the Group uses scenarios in the ECL calculation process, three different settings are applied to take future market situations into account: a baseline, an upside and a downside scenario. Expected probabilities are allocated to the respective scenario, which are based on the Group

Economic Research's view regarding their probability of occurrence. The weightings used for the current year's ECL calculation are 70% for the baseline scenario, 15% for the downside scenario and 15% for the upside scenario. However, the calculation of the ECL is mostly driven by the downside scenario, whereas the baseline and upside scenarios have only limited impact on the measurement of the ECL due to the Group's credit policy (fully collateralised portfolios). Therefore, an increase in the weighting of the downside scenario would consequently increase the ECL in stage 1 and 2.

To apply the expected future economic conditions in the models, the Group determined the forecast world gross domestic product (GDP) as the main economic input factor for the expected credit losses on its financial asset portfolios, as the counterparties have fully collateralised Lombard loans or mortgages with the Group or the portfolios consist of investment grade debt instruments. Other forward-looking main macroeconomic factors proved to be of lesser relevance for the Group's portfolios as a whole. A decrease in the expected GDP would have a negative impact on the ECL in stage 1 and 2.

In addition, for each portfolio, supplementary product-specific factors are used as outlined in the following paragraphs. These scenario factors are based on the assessment of the credit department and the risk department for current and expected market developments in the respective product

areas. These factors are updated and confirmed on a regular basis by the Group's ECL committee, which comprises officers from the risk, credit risk and treasury departments.

Due from banks

For due-from-banks positions, the input factors are determined as follows:

Probability of Default: For amounts due from banks, publicly available PDs per rating class are applied, using the same PDs for stage 1 and stage 2, as the outstanding balances have a term of maximum 12 months. PDs for an expected life shorter than one year are derived from the available one-year PDs by linear reduction. The ratings and the related PDs are shifted by one notch of the internal rating up and down, using publicly available data sources for the respective PDs. The three scenarios are weighted based on the generally applied probabilities as used in the Group's economic research view.

Exposure at Default: For amounts due from banks, the EAD equals either the nominal value (money market issues, time accounts), or the carrying value (current and transactional accounts).

Loss Given Default: For amounts due from banks, an average LGD per rating class is applied. This factor is derived from publicly available data sources.

Lombard loans

For Lombard loans, the input factors are determined as follows:

Probability of Default: For Lombard loans, PD factors are derived from the Group-internal 'margin call process' in Lombard lending. This process reflects internal procedures to avoid loan losses and is based on

- the probability that the credit position gets into a significant shortfall within one year;
- the probability that the credit position becomes unsecured within 10 days; and
- the liquidation process to cover the exposure,

taking into consideration their respective probabilities.

This margin call process is simulated for each rating class (R1–R6) and for stage 1 and stage 2 separately. The resulting PDs are then applied uniformly across all counterparties and related Lombard loans in the respective rating class.

Exposure at Default: For Lombard loans, the EAD equals the higher of a) the current exposure (based on data from the internal credit supervision system comprising the following credit exposures: cash exposure, derivative exposure, contingent liabilities and reservations) and b) the lower of the lending value or approved limit. The Group therefore assumes the highest possible risk (i.e. the highest outstanding) in determining the EAD, including any unused credit commitments. Consequently, even if no exposure is drawn under the limit, an ECL is calculated.

Loss Given Default: For Lombard loans the LGDs are formula-based, including the market value of the collateral on a client pledge group level. Scenario calculations on the market value of the collateral are performed, resulting in different LGDs per scenario. Three scenarios (base, up and down), including the probability of the respective scenario, are applied in the process.

Mortgages

For mortgages, the input factors are determined as follows:

Probability of Default: For mortgages, the PD factor is specifically determined for each counterparty and the related property based on the following input criteria:

- economic area of the counterparty domicile;
- counterparty domicile and property location (country) is the same;
- sufficient assets/collateral within the Group to pay interest/amortisation;
- counterparty self-used versus rented-out real estate; and
- stage 1 or stage 2.

For each of these criteria, fixed parameters are determined (based on experience) which then add up to the mortgage counterparty-specific PD factors. These criteria have been selected as it is assumed that they influence directly the default behaviour of the counterparty behind the mortgages.

Exposure at Default: For mortgages, the carrying value (exposure) equals the EAD.

Loss Given Default: For mortgages, the LGD is based on scenario calculations on the market value of the real estate collateral and other pledged assets, which is then set in relation to the loan amount (Loan-to-Value ratio; LTV). Three scenarios (base, up and down), including the probability of the respective scenario, are applied in the process. However, instead of applying a fixed percentage for the negative scenario to all real estate uniformly, the negative scenario is based on the combination of a base factor and additional penalties depending on the following real estate-specific criteria:

- property location (country/region);
- property size as a function of the property market value;
- property type (e.g. residential, office, commercial); and
- holiday home regions.

For each of these criteria, fixed parameters (based on experience) are determined which then add up to the mortgage-specific negative scenario. These criteria are selected as the resulting different characteristics of the real estate market generally respond differently to market fluctuations and hence the achievable collateral liquidation value. The total simulated market value is then compared with the exposure to determine the LGD.

Treasury portfolio

For the treasury portfolio (debt instruments measured at FVOCI), the input factors are determined as follows:

Probability of Default: For financial instruments in the treasury portfolio (debt securities, including money market instruments), publicly available PDs per rating class are applied, separately for stage 1

(one-year PD or shorter) and stage 2 (respective PD according to expected life). These ratings and the related PDs are shifted by two notches up and down, using publicly available data sources for the respective PDs. The three scenarios are then weighted based on the generally applied probabilities as used in the Group's economic research view. PDs for an expected life shorter than one year are derived from the available one-year PDs by linear reduction.

Exposure at Default: For debt instruments, the EAD equals the amortised cost value plus discounted outstanding interest payments.

Loss given Default: For the debt instruments, an average LGD per rating class is applied. These factors are derived from publicly available data sources.

Credit quality analysis

The following tables provide an analysis of the Group's exposure to credit risk by credit quality and expected credit loss stage; they are based on the Group's internal credit systems.

Exposure to credit risk by credit quality

				31.12.2019	
	Moody's rating	12-month ECL (Stage 1) CHF m	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired (Stage 2) CHF m	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3) CHF m	Total CHF m
Due from banks, at amortised cost					
R1–R4: Low to medium risk		6,758.5	-	-	6,758.5
R5–R6: Increased risk		324.1	-	-	324.1
R7–R10: Impaired		-	-	-	-
Total		7,082.6	-	-	7,082.6
Loss allowance		-0.1	-	-	-0.1
Carrying amount		7,082.5	-	-	7,082.5
Lombard loans, at amortised cost					
R1–R4: Low to medium risk		37,568.0	83.1	-	37,651.2
R5–R6: Increased risk		1,444.5	312.3	-	1,756.8
R7–R10: Impaired		-	-	141.0	141.0
Total		39,012.5	395.5	141.0	39,548.9
Loss allowance		-4.4	-0.6	-36.5	-41.4
Carrying amount		39,008.1	394.9	104.5	39,507.5
Mortgages, at amortised cost					
R1–R4: Low to medium risk		8,264.2	513.0	-	8,777.2
R5–R6: Increased risk		94.2	25.8	-	120.0
R7–R10: Impaired		-	-	28.1	28.1
Total		8,358.4	538.8	28.1	8,925.3
Loss allowance		-2.1	-0.7	-2.7	-5.5
Carrying amount		8,356.3	538.1	25.3	8,919.8
Debt instruments, at FVOCI					
R1–R4: Low to medium risk	Aaa – Baa3	12,917.3	-	-	12,917.3
R5–R6: Increased risk	Ba1 – B3	-	16.9	-	16.9
R7–R10: Impaired	Caa1 – C	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount		12,917.3	16.9	-	12,934.2
Loss allowance		-1.3	-0.1	-	-1.3

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					31.12.2018
	Moody's rating	12-month ECL (Stage 1) CHF m	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired (Stage 2) CHF m	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3) CHF m	Total CHF m
Due from banks, at amortised cost					
R1-R4: Low to medium risk		8,879.5	-	-	8,879.5
R5-R6: Increased risk		349.5	-	-	349.5
R7-R10: Impaired		-	-	-	-
Total		9,229.0	-	-	9,229.0
Loss allowance		-0.3	-	-	-0.3
Carrying amount		9,228.8	-	-	9,228.8
Lombard loans, at amortised cost					
R1-R4: Low to medium risk		33,185.0	813.7	-	33,998.7
R5-R6: Increased risk		1,788.0	73.5	-	1,861.5
R7-R10: Impaired		-	-	61.5	61.5
Total		34,973.0	887.2	61.5	35,921.7
Loss allowance		-5.9	-0.2	-13.2	-19.3
Carrying amount		34,967.2	887.0	48.3	35,902.4
Mortgages, at amortised cost					
R1-R4: Low to medium risk		8,708.3	514.6	-	9,222.9
R5-R6: Increased risk		144.2	34.0	-	178.2
R7-R10: Impaired		-	-	31.7	31.7
Total		8,852.5	548.6	31.7	9,432.8
Loss allowance		-3.3	-1.6	-7.1	-12.1
Carrying amount		8,849.2	547.0	24.6	9,420.8
Debt instruments, at FVOCI					
R1-R4: Low to medium risk	Aaa – Baa3	14,425.6	-	-	14,425.6
R5-R6: Increased risk	Ba1 – B3	-	16.7	-	16.7
R7-R10: Impaired	Caa1 – C	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount		14,425.6	16.7	-	14,442.2
Loss allowance		-2.0	-0.2	-	-2.1

Expected credit losses

The following tables present the development of the Group's expected credit losses by stage; they are based on the Group's internal credit systems:

	12-month ECL (Stage 1) CHF m	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired (Stage 2) CHF m	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3) CHF m	Total CHF m
Due from banks, at amortised cost				
Balance at 1 January 2019	0.3	-	-	0.3
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-0.0	-	-	-0.0
New/increase financial assets	0.0	-	-	0.0
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-0.2	-	-	-0.2
Changes in models/risk parameters	0.0	-	-	0.0
Balance at 31 December 2019	0.1	-	-	0.1
Lombard loans, at amortised cost				
Balance at 1 January 2019	5.9	0.2	13.2	19.3
Transfer to/(from) 12-month ECL	0.0	-0.0	-	-
Transfer to/(from) lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-0.1	0.1	-	-
Transfer to/(from) lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-0.4	0.4	17.3	17.3
New/increase financial assets	1.5	0.1	7.5 ¹	9.2
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-2.6	-0.2	-0.2	-3.0
Write-offs	-	-	-0.5	-0.5
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	-	-	-0.2	-0.2
Changes in models/risk parameters	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-0.7	-0.7
Balance at 31 December 2019	4.4	0.6	36.5	41.4

¹ Including outstanding accumulated interest.

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	12-month ECL (Stage 1) <i>CHF m</i>	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired (Stage 2) <i>CHF m</i>	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3) <i>CHF m</i>	Total <i>CHF m</i>
Mortgages, at amortised cost				
Balance at 1 January 2019	3.3	1.6	7.1	12.1
Transfer to/(from) lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-0.1	0.1	-	-
Transfer to/(from) lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-	-0.0	0.0	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-0.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.4
New/increase financial assets	0.2	-	0.1	0.3
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-1.4	-0.7	-4.1	-6.1
Write-offs	-	-	-0.6	-0.6
Changes in models/risk parameters	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-0.0	-0.0
Balance at 31 December 2019	2.1	0.7	2.7	5.5
Debt instruments, at FVOCI				
Balance at 1 January 2019	2.0	0.2	-	2.1
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-0.2	-0.1	-	-0.3
New financial assets purchased	0.6	-	-	0.6
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-1.0	-	-	-1.0
Changes in models/risk parameters	-0.0	-0.0	-	-0.0
Foreign exchange and other movements	-0.0	-0.0	-	-0.0
Balance at 31 December 2019	1.3	0.1	-	1.3

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	12-month ECL (Stage 1) CHF m	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired (Stage 2) CHF m	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3) CHF m	Total CHF m
Due from banks, at amortised cost				
Balance at 1 January 2018	0.2	-	-	0.2
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	0.0	-	-	0.0
New/increase financial assets	0.3	-	-	0.3
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-0.2	-	-	-0.2
Changes in models/risk parameters	-0.0	-	-	-0.0
Balance at 31 December 2018	0.3	-	-	0.3
Lombard loans, at amortised cost				
Balance at 1 January 2018	7.3	0.1	6.0	13.4
Transfer to/(from) 12-month ECL	0.0	-0.0	-	-
Transfer to/(from) lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-0.0	-	0.0	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-2.6	0.2	4.6	2.3
New/increase financial assets	6.4	0.0	1.3	7.7
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-5.2	-0.1	-0.8	-6.1
Write-offs	-	-	-0.9	-0.9
Foreign exchange and other movements	-0.1	-	3.0	2.9
Balance at 31 December 2018	5.9	0.2	13.2	19.3
Mortgages, at amortised cost				
Balance at 1 January 2018	4.0	1.0	11.4	16.4
Transfer to/(from) lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-0.2	0.2	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-0.1	0.6	0.9	1.4
New/increase financial assets	0.3	0.1	-	0.5
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-0.9	-0.0	-1.9	-2.7
Changes in models/risk parameters	0.2	-0.2	-	-0.0
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-3.4	-3.4
Balance at 31 December 2018	3.3	1.6	7.1	12.1
Debt instruments, at FVOCI				
Balance at 1 January 2018	1.4	0.3	-	1.7
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-0.2	-0.2	-	-0.3
New financial assets purchased	1.2	-	-	1.2
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-0.5	-	-	-0.5
Changes in models/risk parameters	-0.0	-0.0	-	-0.0
Foreign exchange and other movements	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Balance at 31 December 2018	2.0	0.2	-	2.1

NOTE 27B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – CREDIT RISK ANALYSIS

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table shows the Group's theoretical maximum exposure to credit risk as of the balance sheet date, which represents the exposure in the event

of other parties failing to perform their obligations, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. For financial assets, these exposures are typically the carrying amount.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
	Gross maximum exposure CHF m	Gross maximum exposure CHF m
Due from banks	7,082.5	9,228.8
Loans	48,427.3	45,323.2
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	2,407.7	2,078.6
Derivative financial instruments	1,630.7	2,128.5
Financial assets designated at fair value	305.0	298.8
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	12,934.2	14,442.2
Accrued income/other assets	396.5	380.5
Total¹	73,184.0	73,880.5
Off-balance sheet		
Irrevocable commitments ²	492.8	705.1
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	73,676.7	74,585.6

¹ Cash, including balances held with central banks, is not considered a credit risk and hence excluded from all credit risk analysis.

² These amounts reflect the maximum payments the Group is committed to making.

Refer to the comment on risk management/credit risk section for discussions on concentration of credit risk.

NOTE 27C FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – COLLATERAL ANALYSIS

Collateral analysis

For Lombard loans, the principal types of collateral are readily marketable debt and equity securities as well as other eligible assets; for mortgages,

residential properties serve as main collateral. The following table provides information regarding the Loan-to-Value (market value) ratio for the respective credit products.

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
	<i>CHF m</i>	<i>CHF m</i>
Loan-to-Value ratio (LTV)		
Lombard loans		
Less than 50%	21,482.6	17,745.5
51–70%	11,739.9	10,031.7
71–90%	5,413.1	7,063.5
91–100%	679.2	904.9
More than 100%	88.2	108.5
Total	39,403.0	35,854.1
Mortgages		
Less than 50%	4,413.4	4,556.0
51–70%	3,808.7	3,949.7
71–90%	655.8	777.2
91–100%	16.6	113.2
More than 100%	-	-
Total	8,894.4	9,396.1
Credit-impaired Lombard loans		
Less than 50%	-	-
51–70%	-	-
71–100%	53.1	-
More than 100%	51.4	48.3
Total	104.5	48.3
Credit-impaired mortgages		
Less than 50%	-	6.7
51–70%	17.8	16.6
71–100%	7.5	1.4
More than 100%	-	-
Total	25.3	24.6

NOTE 27D FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – OFFSETTING

As a wealth manager, the Group enters into securities transactions and derivative financial instruments. In order to control the credit exposure and reduce the credit risk related to these transactions, the Group applies credit mitigation strategies in the ordinary course of business. The Group enters into master netting agreements with counterparties to mitigate the credit risk of securities lending and borrowing transactions, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions and over-the-counter derivative transactions. Such arrangements include Global Master Securities Lending Agreements or Global Master Repurchase Agreements, as well as ISDA Master Agreements for derivatives.

The majority of exposures to securities transactions and over-the-counter derivative financial instruments are collateralised, with the collateral being prime financial instruments or cash.

However, under IFRS, to be able to offset transactions with the same counterparty on the balance sheet, the right of set-off must not only be legally enforceable in the normal course of business, but must also be enforceable for all counterparties in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy. As the Group's arrangements may not fulfil the strict offsetting criteria as required by IFRS, the Group does not offset the respective amounts related to these transactions on the balance sheet. Consequently, the remaining credit risk on securities lending and borrowing as well as on repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions is fully mitigated.

Securities transactions: As the Group does not apply netting on its balance sheet, the cash collateral provided in securities borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions in the amount of CHF 94.2 million (2018: CHF 213.2 million) and the cash collateral received in securities lending and repurchase transactions in the amount of CHF 329.5 million (2018: CHF 438.2 million) as disclosed in Note 24 are not offset with the respective counterparty positions in the balance sheet.

Derivative financial instruments: The derivative financial instruments consist of over-the-counter as well as exchange-traded derivatives. The majority of over-the-counter derivatives in the total amount of CHF 1,284.5 million (positive replacement values) and CHF 1,336.5 million (negative replacement values) are subject to an enforceable netting agreement. Transactions with other banks are generally collateralised with other financial instruments (derivatives) which are recognised on the Group's balance sheet. With non-banking counterparties, the collateral recognised is generally cash balances. None of these balances related to the derivatives transactions are offset on the balance sheet. Additionally, there are derivative financial instruments in the amount of CHF 1,645.8 million (2018: CHF 1,670.2 million) which could be offset with the corresponding outstanding amount.

NOTE 28 MARKET RISK MEASURES

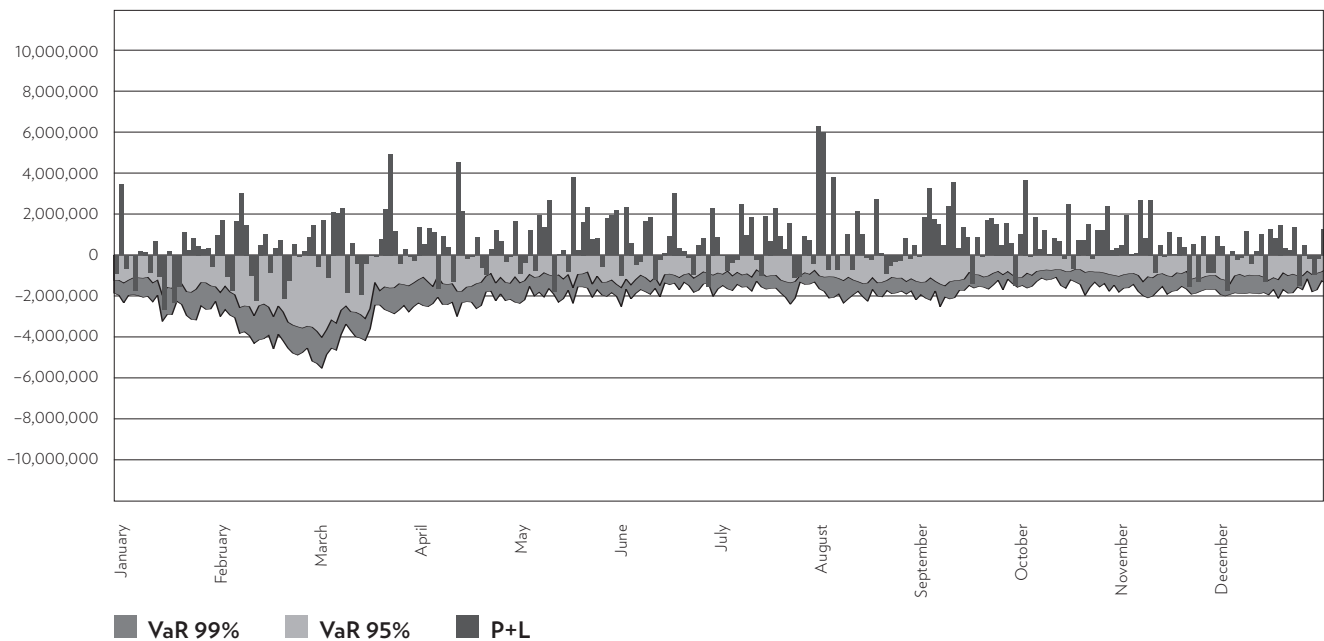
Market risk refers to the potential losses through changes in the valuation of its assets and liabilities because of changes in market prices, volatilities, correlations and other valuation-relevant factors. Refer to the comment on risk management/market risk section for the relevant background information related to the Group’s market risk.

Market risk measurement, market risk limitation, back testing and stress testing

The following methods are used to measure and limit market risk: value at risk (VaR) limits, sensitivity or concentration limits (delta, vega, basis-point and nominal limits as well as scenario analysis), and country limits for trading positions. VaR, the key risk figure, measures the magnitude of the loss on a portfolio that, under normal circumstances and for a specific probability (confidence interval), will not be exceeded during the observed holding period. The VaR of the Group amounted to CHF 0.78 million on 31 December 2019 and

CHF 1.24 million on 31 December 2018 (one-day holding period, 95% confidence interval). The maximum VaR recorded in 2019 amounted to CHF 4.01 million; the minimum was CHF 0.65 million (CHF 5.26 million and CHF 0.71 million in 2018). The adequacy of the VaR calculation, which is based on historical market movements, is monitored through regular back testing. This involves the comparison of the VaR values calculated each day with the hypothetical gains or losses which would have occurred if the end-of-day positions had been left unchanged on the next trading day. The following chart shows the daily calculations of VaR in 2019 (at confidence intervals of 95% and 99% and for a one-day holding period) compared with these hypothetical gains or losses. A back-testing excersion occurs when the change in overall position value resulting from the back-testing simulation is negative and its absolute value is greater than the VaR (at a confidence interval of 99%) for the relevant day’s closing positions.

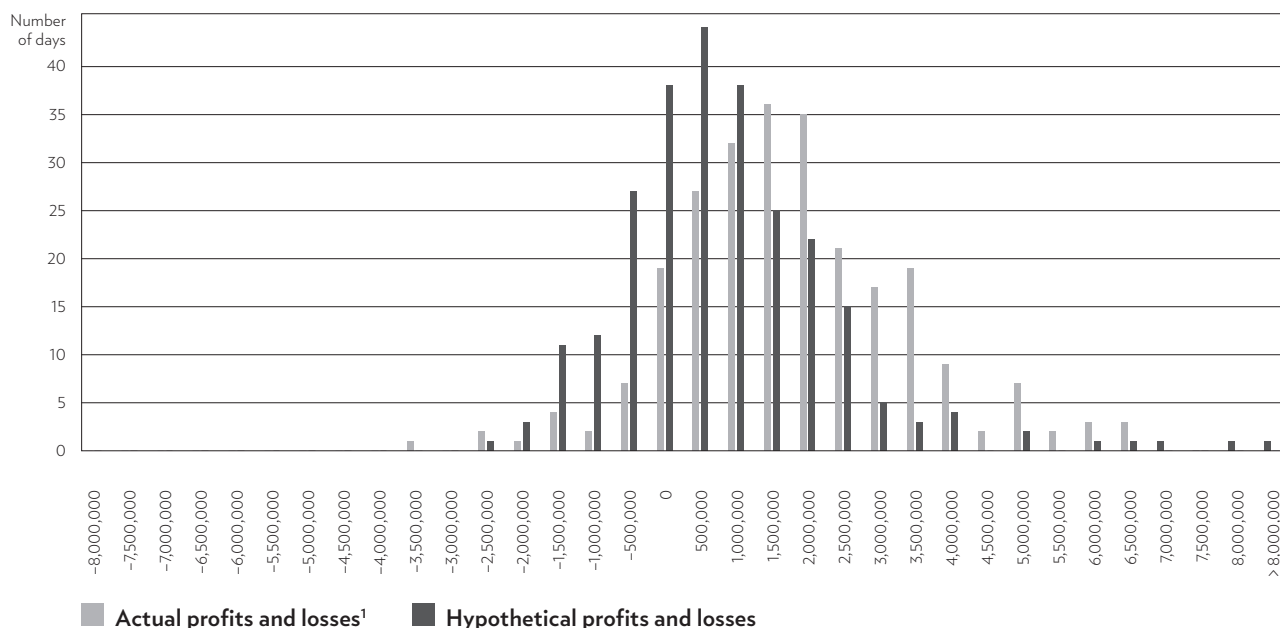
Back testing of Julius Baer Group trading book positions in 2019 (CHF)



The following chart compares these hypothetical gains and losses with the actual profit and loss generated by the trading operations of the Group.

To ensure comparability, pure commission income has been removed from these income statement results.

Distribution of daily revenues from trading activities of Julius Baer Group for 2019 (CHF)



¹ Pure trading revenues excluding commissions and fees

Whereas VaR forecasts identify potential losses during normal market conditions, daily stress tests are carried out in order to estimate the consequences of extreme market swings. Limits are set for both these risk metrics, and their utilisation is monitored on a daily basis. The daily stress tests are periodically complemented by additional tests based on historical scenarios. Additional stress tests, reflecting specific market and political situations, are also carried out.

At the beginning of 2019, the preceding 12-month period contained one back-testing violation, which was caused by an increased market volatility at the end of October 2018. This violation fell out of the observation period during the course of 2019. At the beginning of July 2019, a new back-testing violation occurred, caused by an outdated gold lease rate in the risk management system.

At the end of 2019, the total number of back-testing violations stands at one. As a result, the number of statistically permissible back-testing violations during the period was not exceeded.

All back-testing violations are examined individually and each is reported to the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Risk Officer, the internal and external auditors and the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

VaR method and regulatory capital

For its VaR calculation, the Group uses historical simulation with complete revaluation of all trading positions in each instance. The historical simulation is based on empirically observed changes in market parameters (prices, yield curves, volatilities) over the last 300-trading-day period. As a result, correlation is taken into account implicitly, without having to draw on calculations and assumptions based on a correlation matrix. The risk management

platform and the internal market risk models of the Group fulfil the relevant regulatory requirements and have been approved by FINMA for use in determining the capital requirement for market risks in the trading book.

In addition to the normal VaR calculations detailed above, a so-called stress-based VaR calculation is also carried out. Instead of the historical prices observed over the last 300 trading days, this stress-based VaR calculation uses those observed during a highly volatile period in the past (the stress period). The Group's stress-based VaR amounted to CHF 1.10 million on 31 December 2019 and CHF 2.56 million on 31 December 2018 (for a one-day holding period and a 95% confidence interval). The maximum stress-based VaR recorded in 2019 amounted to CHF 4.44 million; the minimum was CHF 0.85 million (CHF 5.67 million and CHF 0.99 million in 2018). Under FINMA regulations, the capital requirement for market risk is the sum of the normal VaR and the stress-based VaR.

FINMA applies a multiplier to the capital requirement for market risk. Every back-testing violation over and above the statistically based maximum permitted number of violations (four over a period of 250 trading days) results in an increase in the multiplier applied to the capital requirement for market risk. There was one back-testing violation to report by the end of 2019. For additional information regarding the calculation of the Group's minimum regulatory capital requirements under Basel III Pillar 3, refer to the separate Basel III Pillar 3 Report published in the Regulatory Disclosures section of the www.juliusbaer.com website (this will be available at the end of April 2020).

Given the limited materiality of the positions concerned, the specific risk of the Group's fixed-income trading positions is calculated according to the standard method. The incremental risk charge and comprehensive risk-capital charge requirements are not applicable.

The following table is a summary of the VaR positions of the Group's trading portfolios:

Market risk – VaR positions by risk type

	At 31 December CHF m	Average CHF m	Maximum CHF m	2019 Minimum CHF m
Equities	-0.4	-0.5	-2.0	0.0
Interest rates	-0.9	-0.8	-1.2	-0.5
Foreign exchange/precious metals	-0.1	-0.5	-1.3	-0.0
Effects of correlation	0.7			
Total	-0.8	-1.3	-4.0	-0.7

	At 31 December CHF m	Average CHF m	Maximum CHF m	2018 Minimum CHF m
Equities	-1.4	-1.5	-7.2	-0.1
Interest rates	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5
Foreign exchange/precious metals	-0.5	-0.6	-1.4	-0.0
Effects of correlation	1.4			
Total	-1.2	-2.2	-5.3	-0.7

NOTE 29 INTEREST RATE RISK MEASURES

One measure of interest rate risk can be provided by showing the impact of a positive change of 1% (+100 basis points) in the entire yield curve in the respective currency. The table below, broken down according to maturity bands and currencies, shows the results of such a scenario as at 31 December 2019. Negative values under this scenario reflect a potential drop in fair value within the respective maturity band; positive values reflect a potential increase in fair value. This risk measure is also used

to carry out scenario analyses on a regular basis. As there are no material option structures in the banking book, a negative change of 1% in the yield curves would result in scenario values of similar magnitude but with the opposite sign, though such outcomes are mitigated by the fact that the yield curves for the markets in which the Group carries out most of its activities are currently close to zero.

Interest-rate-sensitive positions

	Within 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total CHF m
Interest sensitivity by time bands and 100 bp parallel increase						
CHF						
2019	7.3	1.7	28.2	35.7	-11.9	61.0
2018	3.4	-4.8	22.4	53.9	-35.7	39.3
USD						
2019	5.2	-4.9	-2.5	55.3	0.1	53.1
2018	11.5	-0.6	4.6	17.2	9.2	42.0
EUR						
2019	7.1	-7.7	-14.8	58.8	-13.2	30.1
2018	10.5	-5.7	-0.4	62.4	-7.8	58.9
Other						
2019	1.1	-5.0	0.2	30.6	-0.0	26.9
2018	2.3	-3.8	-1.5	35.9	0.0	32.9

In addition, the effect on interest earnings resulting from a parallel shift of 1% in the yield curve is measured. In this gap analysis, the interest-bearing assets and liabilities are offset within maturity bands. The impact of the yield curve shift on the residual exposure over the time horizon from the next

repricing date to a point 12 months ahead is measured. Based on the assumptions described above, and further assuming that the Group took no mitigating action, the modelled effect on interest earnings would have been CHF -100.4 million at the end of 2019 (2018: CHF -133.0 million).

Fair value hedges of interest rate risk

The Group hedges part of its interest rate exposure from fixed rate CHF denominated mortgages to changes in fair value by using interest rate swaps on a portfolio basis. Such portfolio hedges are based on mortgages with similar maturities, and the hedge relationships are rebalanced on a monthly basis. The amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the balance sheet for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses are amortised over the remaining terms to maturity of the hedged items using the straight-line method.

In addition, different interest rate swaps are used to hedge the interest rate risks of some of the bonds issued by the Group which are denominated in USD, CHF or SGD, as well as a very limited number of mortgages. The fixed legs of these swaps are in correspondence to the respective (fixed rate) bonds and mortgages. As such, the interest rate risk of each financial instrument is substantially reduced to the interest rate risk of the floating rate leg of the respective swap.

The counterparties of the swaps transactions used for portfolio hedges as well as those used for single hedges are investment grade counterparties. However, the Group does not incur any credit risk with these derivative instruments as all credit risk is eliminated due to clearing or collateral agreements in place. Prior to committing to a hedge relationship, an assessment takes place in order to justify that the fair value of the hedged item and the hedging instrument do offset their interest rate risks and that the economic hedge relationships meet the hedge accounting criteria. Besides this qualitative assessment, regular quantitative assessments are carried out based on prospective (i.e. forward looking, using regression analysis) as well as retrospective effectiveness tests. These tests allow assessing whether the hedging instrument is expected to be or has been highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of the hedged item. Hedge ineffectiveness may arise from minor differences in the core data of the bond and swap fixed leg, or the interest rate sensitivities of the floating leg of the swap.

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	Hedges of bond issues (single hedges) CHF m	Hedges of mortgages (single hedges) CHF m	31.12.2019 Hedges of mortgages (portfolio hedges) CHF m
Hedged items			
Amortised cost value	898.5	20.7	1,166.0
Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item	13.9	0.4	41.8
Carrying amount hedged items	912.4	21.1	1,207.8
Hedging instruments – interest rate swaps			
Notional amount (overall average fixed interest rate: 1.88%)	901.1		
– whereof remaining maturity 1–5 years (average fixed interest rate: 2.53%)	324.0		
– whereof remaining maturity > 5 years (average fixed interest rate: 1.51%)	577.1		
Notional amount (overall average fixed interest rate: -0.31%)		18.0	
– whereof remaining maturity > 5 years (average fixed interest rate: -0.31%)		18.0	
Notional amount (overall average fixed interest rate: 0.38%)			1,160.0
– whereof remaining maturity < 1 year (average fixed interest rate: 0.72%)			50.0
– whereof remaining maturity 1–5 years (average fixed interest rate: 0.43%)			1,010.0
– whereof remaining maturity > 5 years (average fixed interest rate: -0.25%)			100.0
Positive replacement value	14.2	0.3	17.0 ¹
– related notional amount	901.1	18.0	455.0
Negative replacement value			-14.7 ¹
– related notional amount			705.0
Hedge effectiveness testing and related ineffectiveness			
Change in fair value of hedged item used for calculation of hedge ineffectiveness	-13.9	0.4	-4.1
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps used for calculation of hedge ineffectiveness	14.2	0.3	4.4 ¹
Amount of hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement	0.3	0.7	0.3
Termination of hedge relationship			
Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the balance sheet for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses	-	-	45.9

¹ The change in fair value of the interest rate swaps used for the calculation of the hedge effectiveness for the portfolio hedges reflects the changes in the fair value of the latest hedge period only, whereas the sum of the positive and negative replacement values reflects the differences in fair values of the interest rate swaps between inception and reporting date.

	Hedges of bond issues (single hedges) CHF m	Hedges of mortgages (single hedges) CHF m	31.12.2018 Hedges of mortgages (portfolio hedges) CHF m
Hedged items			
Amortised cost value	-905.0	20.9	1,307.1
Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item	-5.0	-0.6	39.3
Carrying amount hedged items	-910.0	20.4	1,346.4
Hedging instruments – interest rate swaps			
Notional amount (overall average fixed interest rate: 1.88%)	906.2		
– whereof remaining maturity 1–5 years (average fixed interest rate: 2.24%)	558.3		
– whereof remaining maturity > 5 years (average fixed interest rate: 1.30%)	347.9		
Notional amount (overall average fixed interest rate: -0.31%)		18.0	
– whereof remaining maturity > 5 years (average fixed interest rate: -0.31%)		18.0	
Notional amount (overall average fixed interest rate: 0.39%)			1,280.0
– whereof remaining maturity < 1 year (average fixed interest rate: 0.44%)			120.0
– whereof remaining maturity 1–5 years (average fixed interest rate: 0.47%)			985.0
– whereof remaining maturity > 5 years (average fixed interest rate: -0.13%)			175.0
Positive replacement value	5.4	1.3	3.1 ¹
– related notional amount	541.3	18.0	250.0
Negative replacement value	-0.6		-37.3 ¹
– related notional amount	364.8		1,030.0
Hedge effectiveness testing and related ineffectiveness			
Change in fair value of hedged item used for calculation of hedge ineffectiveness	-5.0	-0.6	3.8
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps used for calculation of hedge ineffectiveness	4.8	1.3	-3.0 ¹
Amount of hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement	-0.3	0.7	0.7
Termination of hedge relationship			
Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the balance sheet for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses	-	-	35.5

¹ The change in fair value of the interest rate swaps used for the calculation of the hedge effectiveness for the portfolio hedges reflects the changes in the fair value of the latest hedge period only, whereas the sum of the positive and negative replacement values reflects the differences in fair values of the interest rate swaps between inception and reporting date.

Net investment hedges

As of 2019, the Group started to apply net investment hedge accounting on part of the foreign currency risks related to its foreign operations. A net investment hedge is a specific type of a foreign currency cash flow hedge used to eliminate the foreign currency exposures arising from translating the Group's net investment in a foreign operation (with a different functional currency than the CHF) into the Group's functional currency CHF. Upon consolidation of the net investment in a foreign operation into the Group financial statements the foreign currency gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) under the respective accounting treatment.

The Group uses rolling FX forwards as hedging instrument in line with IAS 39 applying the forward rate method, which means the full marked to market on the hedge is booked to OCI provided the hedge is effective.

The amount of net investment hedges designated to hedge the foreign currency investment should for each hedging period be less or equal the hedged item at the end date of the hedged period. This critical term matching is proven on a prospective and retrospective period for each month-end. Hedges are allocated to specific foreign currency net investments at inception of the hedge. Ineffectiveness is recognised only to the extent that the periodic change in the fair value of the derivative instrument exceeds the periodic change in the FX translation ('overhedge'). Given that only a fraction of foreign currency investments are hedged, hedge effectiveness should be obtained at all times.

The following table relates to FX forwards used for net investment hedges in foreign operations and the related amounts recognised in OCI:

31.12.2019
CHF m

Positive replacement values of FX forwards	-
Negative replacement values of FX forwards	0.6
Nominal value of FX forwards	96.8
OCI on foreign currency operations	-23.0
OCI on net investment hedges	-0.6

Liquidity analysis

The following table shows an analysis of the Group's financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities as of the balance sheet date. Contrary to the balance sheet presentation, these amounts include the total of contractual undiscounted interest payments related to these financial liabilities. Liabilities without a stated maturity, i.e.

that can be called for repayment at any time, are classified as on demand. All derivative financial instruments held for trading are classified as on demand, as there are no single derivatives or classes of derivatives for which the contractual maturities are relevant for the timing of the total cash flows of the Group.

Remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities

	On demand CHF m	Due within 3 months CHF m	Due within 3 to 12 months CHF m	Due within 12 months to 5 years CHF m	Due after 5 years CHF m	Total CHF m
Financial liabilities recognised on balance sheet						
Due to banks	3,125.3	34.2	0.2	0.3	-	3,160.0
Due to customers	59,161.2	13,058.3	751.7	-	-	72,971.2
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	613.8	-	-	-	-	613.8
Derivative financial instruments	2,087.1	0.2 ¹	0.5 ¹	29.6 ¹	3.2 ¹	2,120.8
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	2,528.4	5,675.2	2,736.8	1,990.8	500.2	13,431.4
Debt issued	-	152.6	739.1	839.1	355.9	2,086.8
Accrued expenses	-	221.4	-	-	-	221.4
Other liabilities	-	28.7	-	-	-	28.7
Deferred payments related to acquisitions	-	5.7	1.7	27.5	-	34.8
Total 31.12.2019	67,515.8	19,176.5	4,230.0	2,887.3	859.3	94,668.9
Due to banks	6,688.6	202.3	25.0	0.5	-	6,916.4
Due to customers	57,505.9	12,763.1	1,306.3	-	-	71,575.3
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	132.5	-	-	-	-	132.5
Derivative financial instruments	1,678.4	-	0.7 ¹	36.7 ¹	3.5 ¹	1,719.3
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	1,888.0	7,701.7	2,584.0	1,275.2	438.7	13,887.6
Debt issued	101.0	7.0	55.4	1,042.4	508.9	1,714.6
Accrued expenses	-	240.6	-	-	-	240.6
Other liabilities	-	28.3	-	-	-	28.3
Deferred payments related to acquisitions	-	13.8	16.3	23.9	-	54.0
Total 31.12.2018	67,994.4	20,956.7	3,987.8	2,378.7	951.1	96,268.7
Financial liabilities not recognised on balance sheet						
Irrevocable commitments ²	464.3	10.3	11.8	5.9	0.5	492.8
Total 31.12.2019	464.3	10.3	11.8	5.9	0.5	492.8
Total 31.12.2018	666.6	5.7	22.3	6.9	3.4	705.1

¹ These derivatives are not held for trading but for hedging purposes.

² These amounts reflect the maximum payments the Group is committed to making.

NOTE 30A COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED

Listed company which is consolidated

	Place of listing	Head Office	Currency	Share capital m	Capitalisation as at 31.12.2019 m
Julius Baer Group Ltd.	SIX Swiss Exchange	Zurich	CHF	4.5	11,175
Swiss securities number: 10 248 496, Ticker symbol: BAER					

Unlisted operational companies which are consolidated as at 31 December 2019

	Head Office	Currency	Share capital m	Equity interest %
Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd.	Zurich	CHF	575.000	100
<i>Branches in Basle, Berne, Crans-Montana, Geneva, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Kreuzlingen, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Singapore, Sion, St. Gallen, St. Moritz, Verbier, Zug, Zurich</i>				
<i>Representative Offices in Abu Dhabi, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Mexico City, Moscow, Panama City, Santiago de Chile, Shanghai, Tel Aviv</i>				
<i>including</i>				
<i>Bank Julius Baer Nominees (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>SGD</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Arpese SA</i>	<i>Lugano</i>	<i>CHF</i>	<i>0.400</i>	<i>100</i>
Bank Julius Bär Deutschland AG	Frankfurt	EUR	15.000	100
<i>Branches in Berlin, Duesseldorf, Hamburg, Hanover, Kiel, Mannheim, Munich, Stuttgart, Würzburg</i>				
<i>including</i>				
<i>Julius Bär Capital GmbH</i>	<i>Frankfurt</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>0.026</i>	<i>100</i>
Bank Julius Baer Europe S.A.	Luxembourg	EUR	93.165	100
<i>Branch in Dublin</i>				
Bank Julius Baer (Monaco) S.A.M.	Monaco	EUR	105.000	100
Julius Baer Bank (Bahamas) Limited	Nassau	CHF	20.000	100

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	Head Office	Currency	Share capital <i>m</i>	Equity interest <i>%</i>
Fransad Gestion SA	Geneva	CHF	1.000	100
Julius Baer Investment Ltd. <i>including</i>	Zurich	CHF	0.100	100
<i>Julius Baer Trust Company (Singapore) Limited</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>SGD</i>	<i>2.812</i>	<i>100</i>
JB Funding (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	USD	0.000	100
Julius Baer Family Office Brasil Ltda. <i>including</i>	São Paulo	BRL	762.016	100
<i>Reliance Capital Participações Ltda. (Reliance Group)</i>	<i>São Paulo</i>	<i>BRL</i>	<i>1.462</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>GPS Investimentos Financeiros e Participações S.A.</i>	<i>São Paulo</i>	<i>BRL</i>	<i>7.280</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>including</i>				
<i>CFO Administração de Recursos Ltda.</i>	<i>São Paulo</i>	<i>BRL</i>	<i>0.064</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>GPS Planejamento Financeiro Ltda.</i>	<i>São Paulo</i>	<i>BRL</i>	<i>0.207</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Branches in Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro</i>				
JB Participations Ltd.	Zurich	CHF	15.000	100
Julius Baer Advisory S.A.E.	Cairo	EGP	12.847	100
Julius Baer Advisory (Uruguay) S.A.	Montevideo	UYU	0.087	100
Julius Baer Agencia de Valores, S.A.U. <i>Branch in Barcelona</i>	Madrid	EUR	0.902	100
Julius Baer (Chile) SpA	Santiago de Chile	CLP	498.928	100
Julius Baer CIS Ltd.	Moscow	RUB	18.000	100
Julius Baer Family Office & Trust Ltd.	Zurich	CHF	0.100	100
Julius Baer Fiduciaria S.p.A.	Milan	EUR	0.100	100
Julius Baer Financial Services (Channel Islands) Limited	Jersey	GBP	0.025	100
Julius Baer Financial Services (Israel) Ltd.	Tel Aviv	ILS	11.000	100
Julius Baer Gestión, SGIIC, S.A.U.	Madrid	EUR	2.100	100
Julius Baer International Advisory (Uruguay) S.A.	Montevideo	USD	1.600	100
Julius Baer International Limited <i>Branches in Belfast, Edinburgh, Leeds, Manchester</i>	London	GBP	135.200	100

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	Head Office	Currency	Share capital m	Equity interest %
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL SHARED SERVICES CENTER (URUGUAY) S.A.	Montevideo	UYU	1.340	100
Julius Baer Investment Advisory GesmbH	Vienna	EUR	0.050	100
Julius Baer Investments (Panama) S.A.	Panama City	USD	22.630	100
Julius Bär Lizenzverwertungsgesellschaft AG	Zug	CHF	0.100	100
Julius Baer Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited	Guernsey	CHF	0.065	100
Julius Baer (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	USD	10.000	100
Julius Baer (South Africa) Proprietary Limited	Johannesburg	ZAR	22.357	100
Julius Baer Wealth Advisors (India) Private Limited <i>Branches in Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, New Delhi including</i>	Mumbai	INR	10,081.410	100
<i>Julius Baer Capital (India) Private Limited Branch in New Delhi</i>	Mumbai	INR	2,334.350	100
Julius Bär Nomura Wealth Management Ltd. <i>Branch in Tokyo</i>	Zurich	CHF	5.700	60
Julius Baer Wealth Management (Monaco) S.A.M.	Monaco	EUR	0.465	100
Julius Baer (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c)	Manama	BHD	1.000	100
Julius Baer (Lebanon) S.A.L.	Beirut	LBP	2,000.000	100
Julius Baer (Middle East) Ltd.	Dubai	USD	22.000	100
Kairos Investment Management S.p.A. <i>including</i>	Milan	EUR	2.355	100
<i>KAIROS ASSET MANAGEMENT SA</i>	Lugano	CHF	0.600	100
<i>Kairos Investment Management B.V.</i>	Amsterdam	EUR	1.000	100
<i>– including Kairos Investment Management Limited</i>	London	GBP	5.884	100
<i>Kairos Partners SGR S.p.A.</i>	Milan	EUR	5.084	100
<i>– Representative Offices in Rome, Turin</i>				

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	Head Office	Currency	Share capital <i>m</i>	Equity interest %
NSC Asesores, S.C., Asesor en Inversiones Independiente	Mexico City	MXN	1.903	70
NSC Objetivos, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico City	MXN	0.001	70
PINVESTAR AG	Zug	CHF	0.100	100
Wergen & Partner Vermögensverwaltungs Ltd	Zurich	CHF	0.100	100
LOTECO Foundation	Zurich	CHF	0.100	100

Major changes in the companies consolidated (2019):

- NSC Asesores, Mexico, new
- Aktiengesellschaft formerly Waser Söhne & Cie, Werdmühle Altstetten, merged into Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd, Zurich
- Julius Baer (Netherlands) B.V., Amsterdam, sold
- JB Participações Brasil Ltda., São Paulo, renamed into Julius Baer Family Office Brasil Ltda., São Paulo

NOTE 30B INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	Head Office	Currency	Share capital <i>m</i>	Equity interest <i>%</i>
Associates				
SCB-Julius Baer Securities Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	THB	1.800	40
			31.12.2019 <i>CHF m</i>	31.12.2018 <i>CHF m</i>
Balance at the beginning of the year			48.1	28.2
Additions			2.4	19.7
Disposals			-29.1	-
Income			1.3	1.9
Dividend paid			-0.7	-1.9
Translation differences			1.3	0.2
Balance at the end of the year			23.3	48.1

SCB-Julius Baer Securities Co., Ltd. (2018)

In March 2018, the Group signed a strategic agreement with Siam Commercial Bank (SCB) that establishes a jointly formed entity focusing on bringing the most relevant and impactful advice and solutions to the growing Thai wealth management market and its increasingly sophisticated clients. The entity seamlessly combines SCB's strong brand credibility and wealth management expertise with Julius Baer's full suite of international wealth management capabilities and advisory services. The cooperation complements SCB's existing wealth management capabilities whilst opening access for the Group to the fast-growing Thai wealth management market.

The entity operates via domestic and international companies in Thailand and Singapore, respectively, and provides a unique and holistic global wealth management proposition tailored to the needs of its Thai client base. The Group holds 40% in the entity and therefore treats it as an associate; its initial equity share of CHF 19.7 million has been contributed in 2018 in cash, an additional CHF 2.4 million in 2019. The Group holds an option to increase its share to 49% step-by-step over time, with the option being exercisable at the equity value of the entity at the times of exercise.

The entity has taken up its full operations after the necessary approvals and licences to operate in Thailand have been received end of April 2019.

NOTE 30C UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The Group is involved in the set-up and operation of a limited number of structured entities such as segregated portfolio companies, private equity feeder funds, umbrella funds and similar vehicles in the legal form of limited partnerships (L.P.), which are invested in segregated portfolios or feeder funds. All the L.P. serve as investment vehicles for the Group's clients. The Group generally acts as investment manager and custodian bank and also holds the management shares of the L.P. These shares are

equipped with voting rights, but do not provide any participating rights in the underlying investments. The Group receives a market-based fixed fee for its services and has no interests in the underlying segregated portfolios or feeder funds. Therefore, due to the missing exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the segregated portfolios or feeder funds, the Group does not have control over the underlying investments, but only consolidates the limited partnerships.

NOTE 31 ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

The following transactions were executed:

NSC Asesores (2019/2015)

On 6 November 2015, the Group acquired 40% of the Mexico City-based NSC Asesores, S.C., Asesor en Inversiones Independiente, which is specialised in discretionary portfolio management and advisory services for high net worth individuals. The Group paid half of the consideration in the amount of CHF 14.5 million in cash for this interest, which was fully funded by existing excess capital of the Group. The Group agreed on two additional payments of CHF 7.1 million each on 6 November 2016 and 2017, respectively, for the outstanding purchase price, which were both performed as agreed. The Group also received two options to acquire additional interests of 30% per option in NSC Asesores at a predetermined relative price. The first option was executed in March 2019, the second option will be exercisable in 2021.

With the exercise of the first option, the Group has increased its overall participation to 70% and therefore consolidates NSC Asesores as of 1 March 2019. 80% of the first half of the purchase price of CHF 11.1 million has been paid in cash and the remaining 20% in listed shares of the Group at their fair value as of the date of the transaction. The second half of the purchase price will be paid in cash in two equal tranches at the first and the second anniversary of the transaction date. As part of the transaction, the Group realised a net gain in the amount of CHF 0.6 million (net of negative foreign exchange impact of CHF -0.6 million) on the revaluation to fair value (derived from the purchase price of the additional 30% interest) of the 40% interest previously held as an investment in associates, which was recognised in other ordinary results in 2019.

Since its acquisition on 1 March 2019, NSC Asesores has contributed CHF 11.7 million operating income and CHF 5.0 million net profit to the Group's results.

The assets and liabilities of NSC Asesores have been provisionally recorded as follows:

	Fair value CHF m
Purchase price	
Cash and Julius Baer Group Ltd. shares	11.1
Contribution of the previously held 30% interest (at fair value)	29.6
Deferred purchase price (liabilities)	11.1
Total	51.9
Due from banks	1.5
All other assets	2.4
Assets acquired	3.9
Deferred tax liabilities	2.1
All other liabilities	3.5
Liabilities assumed	5.6
Goodwill and other intangible assets	
Goodwill	34.2
Customer relationships	26.8
Non-controlling interests	7.5
Total	53.5

**Reliance Capital Participações Ltda.
 (Reliance Group), São Paulo (2018)**

On 4 June 2018, the Group acquired 95% of the São Paulo-based Reliance Group (Reliance). Reliance is one of the largest independent wealth managers in Brazil, with client assets mainly in advisory mandates. This acquisition significantly strengthens Julius Baer's strategic position in Brazil, where the Group is already present with the wholly owned GPS Investimentos (GPS), the country's largest independent wealth manager.

The purchase price of total CHF 71.4 million has been and will be paid in cash in several tranches over a maximum of three years since the acquisition date, the timing of the payments being dependent on certain conditions to be achieved and the tranches

also being contingent on the future growth rate of the business. The purchase price is and will be fully funded by existing excess capital of the Group.

As part of the purchase agreement, the Group received the right (but not the obligation) to purchase the remaining 5% of Reliance through a call option at a contractually agreed fixed amount. In case the Group does not exercise the call option until a specific date, the sellers have the right (but not the obligation) to sell the remaining 5% to the Group at the same contractually agreed fixed amount. Therefore, for accounting purposes, the Group acquired already 100% of Reliance; hence, the above-mentioned purchase price of CHF 71.4 million includes the exercise price (the fixed amount) of the option.

The assets and liabilities of Reliance have been recorded as follows (unchanged since 2018):

	Fair value CHF m
Purchase price	
Cash	33.8
Deferred purchase price (liabilities)	37.6
Total	71.4
Due from banks	2.1
Loans ¹	3.1
All other assets	0.4
Assets acquired	5.6
Deferred tax liabilities	4.7
All other liabilities	2.1
Liabilities assumed	6.9
Goodwill and other intangible assets	
Goodwill	42.0
Customer relationships	30.6
Total	72.7

¹ At the acquisition date, the gross contractual amount of loans acquired was CHF 3.1 million.

Kairos (2018/2016)

On 8 January 2018, the Group announced the purchase of the outstanding 20% shares in the Milan-based company Kairos Investment Management S.p.A., following its initial purchase of 19.9% in 2013 and the additional 60.1% interest in 2016.

Kairos is specialised in wealth and asset management, including investment solutions and advice. Kairos continues to operate under its brand.

The difference between the amount of the former non-controlling interests (NCI) recognised on the balance sheet and the fair value of the consideration paid is recognised directly in equity (retained earnings). In addition, no changes in the carrying amount of assets, including goodwill, or liabilities are recognised.

Julius Bär Wealth Management AG/Julius Bär Nomura Wealth Management Ltd. (2018)

On 27 September 2018, the Group announced to dispose of 40% non-controlling interests in its wholly owned Japanese-market-focused subsidiary Julius Bär Wealth Management AG (JBWM) to Nomura. This new equity investment by Nomura represents a significant step forward for both firms' strategic ambition for the Japanese market and will provide the Group access to Nomura's high net worth franchise. Upon completion of the transaction, JBWM's name has been changed to Julius Bär Nomura Wealth Management Ltd.

The Group recognises non-controlling interests (NCI) in its financial statements in the amount of the proportionate equity of JBWM sold. The difference between the portion of JBWM's equity sold (CHF 2.0 million at the time of disposal) and the selling price (CHF 7.0 million) is recognised in the Group's equity (retained earnings), as it is a transaction with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders (meaning that no profit can be recognised in the income statement from such transactions). The carrying amount of JBWM's assets, including goodwill, or liabilities are not adjusted in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 33 ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

Assets under management include all bankable assets managed by or deposited with the Group for investment purposes. Assets included are portfolios of wealth management clients for which the Group provides discretionary or advisory asset management services. Assets deposited with the Group held for transactional or safekeeping/custody purposes, and for which the Group does not offer advice on how the assets should be invested, are excluded from assets under management. In general, transactional or safekeeping/custody assets belong to banks, brokers, securities traders, custodians, or certain institutional investors. Non-bankable assets (e.g. art collections, real estate), asset flows driven more by liquidity requirements than investment purposes or assets primarily used for cash management, funding or trading purposes are also not considered assets under management.

Assets with discretionary mandate are defined as assets for which the investment decisions are made by the Group, and cover assets deposited with Group companies as well as assets deposited at third-party institutions. Other assets under management are defined as assets for which the investment decision is made by the client himself. Both assets with discretionary mandate and other assets under management take into account client deposits as well as market values of securities, precious metals, and fiduciary investments placed at third-party institutions.

When assets under management are subject to more than one level of asset management services, double counting arises within the total assets under

management. Each such separate discretionary or advisory service provides additional benefits to the respective client and generates additional revenue to the Group.

Net new money consists of new client acquisitions, client departures and in- or outflows attributable to existing clients. It is calculated through the direct method, which is based on individual client transactions. New or repaid loans and related interest expenses result in net new money flows. Interest and dividend income from assets under management, market or currency movements as well as fees and commissions are not included in the net new money result. Effects resulting from any acquisition or divestment of a Group subsidiary or business are stated separately. Generally reclassifications between assets under management and assets held for transactional or safekeeping/custody purposes result in corresponding net new money in- or outflows.

Assets under management which are managed by or deposited with associates of the Group are not considered assets managed by or deposited with the Group and are therefore not included in the respective numbers.

Assets under management are disclosed according to the Guidelines of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) governing financial statement reporting.

Assets under management

	2019 <i>CHF m</i>	2018 <i>CHF m</i>	Change %
Assets with discretionary mandate	66,128	59,579	11.0
Other assets under management	356,260	316,648	12.5
Assets in collective investment schemes managed by the Group ¹	3,672	5,847	-37.2
Total assets under management (including double counting)	426,060	382,074	11.5
<i>of which double counting</i>	10,963	9,283	18.1
Change through net new money	10,598	17,413	
Change through market and currency impacts	38,784	-26,762	
Change through acquisition	3,015 ²	4,502 ³	
Change through divestment	-4,713 ⁴	-1,380 ⁴	
Change through other effects	-3,698 ⁵	-121 ⁵	
Client assets	499,047	443,860	12.4

¹ Collective investment schemes are related to GPS Investimentos Financeiros e Participações S.A., São Paulo, and to Kairos Investment Management S.p.A., Milan.

² In March 2019, the Group acquired NSC Asesores, Mexico.

³ In June 2018, the Group acquired Reliance Capital Participações (Reliance Group), São Paulo.

⁴ Assets under management were affected by the Group's decision to discontinue its offering to clients from a number of selected countries and completion of sale of Julius Baer (Netherlands) B.V.

⁵ Includes assets which have been reclassified following the completed roll-out of the new client advisory models in Switzerland and continental Europe.

Client assets are defined as all bankable assets managed by or deposited with the Group companies for investment purposes and only those deposited assets held for transactional, safekeeping/custody or administrative purposes for which additional services, for example analysis and reporting or securities lending and borrowing, are provided.

Non-bankable assets (e.g. art collections, real estate), asset flows driven more by liquidity requirements than investment purposes, assets primarily used for cash management, funding or trading purposes or deposited assets held purely for transactional or safekeeping/custody purposes are excluded from client assets.

Breakdown of assets under management

	2019	2018
	%	%
By types of investment		
Equities	28	26
Bonds (including convertible bonds)	19	20
Investment funds	26	25
Money market instruments	4	4
Client deposits	17	19
Structured products	5	5
Other	1	1
Total	100	100
By currencies		
CHF	10	10
EUR	20	22
USD	47	46
GBP	4	4
SGD	2	2
HKD	3	3
RUB	1	1
CAD	1	1
Other	12	11
Total	100	100

NOTE 34 REQUIREMENTS OF SWISS BANKING LAW

The Group is subject to supervision by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), which requires Switzerland-domiciled banks using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as their primary accounting standard to provide a narrative explanation of the major differences between IFRS and Swiss GAAP. Swiss GAAP is based on the regulations of the Swiss Code of Obligation, on Swiss Banking Law and the Ordinance thereto, and on the guidelines of the FINMA Circular 2015/1 'Accounting Banks'.

The following main differences exist between IFRS and Swiss GAAP (true and fair view) which are relevant to the Group:

Under IFRS, expected credit losses are recognised at initial recognition of any financial instrument. Subsequently, the amount of the expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of the respective instrument. Under Swiss GAAP, collective value adjustments are established to account for latent default risks collectively or individually; the allowance is determined on the basis of faithfully estimated default rates or other empirical data.

Under IFRS, all income and expenses are attributed to ordinary business operations. Under Swiss GAAP, income and expenses are classified as extraordinary, if they are from non-operating transactions and are non-recurring.

Under IFRS, goodwill is not amortised but tested for impairment annually, and a write-off is made if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. Under Swiss GAAP, goodwill is amortised over its useful life, generally not exceeding five years (in justified cases up to twenty years), and tested for impairment.

Swiss GAAP allows the application of IAS 19 for the accounting for defined benefit plans. However, the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the income statement and comprises movements in actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets (excluding net interest cost). Under IFRS, these components are recognised directly in equity.

NOTE 35 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There are no events to report that had an influence on the balance sheet or the income statement for the 2019 financial year.