Half-Year Report.

2026

LEONTEQ

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At a glance

	H1 2026	H2 2025	H1 2025	Change H1-H1	Change H1-H2
Group results (CHF million)					
Total operating income	111.6	48.0	124.3	(10%)	133%
Total operating expenses	(99.2)	(95.3)	(109.7)	(10%)	4%
Profit before taxes	12.2	(47.4)	14.1	(13%)	N/A
Group net profit	12.7	(43.0)	9.3	37%	N/A
Key ratios					
Cost/income ratio	89%	199%	88%	1 pp	(110 pp)
Return on tangible equity	4%	(13%)	3%	1 pp	17 pp
Business metrics and KPIs					
Platform assets (CHF billion)[1]	12.9	12.9	12.7	2%	0%
of which Tier 1 partners (CHF billion)[1]	5.5	5.9	6.5	(15%)	(7%)
of which Tier 2 & 3 partners (CHF billion)[1]	2.1	1.9	1.3	62%	11%
of which Leonteq (CHF billion)[1]	5.3	5.1	4.9	8%	4%
Turnover (CHF billion)	15.9	13.8	14.5	10%	15%
of which Tier 1 partners (CHF billion)	3.8	4.5	4.6	(17%)	(16%)
of which Tier 2 & 3 partners (CHF billion)	1.5	1.7	1.2	25%	(12%)
of which third-party issuers (CHF billion)	0.4	0.1	0.3	33%	300%
of which Leonteq (CHF billion)	10.2	7.5	8.4	21%	36%
AMC outstanding volumes (CHF million)[1]	2,362	2,278	2,217	7%	4%
Number of active clients	735	N/A	763	(4%)	N/A
Number of client transactions	131,975	147,640	122,409	8%	(11%)
Number of issued products	30,630	33,462	23,086	33%	(8%)

	H1 2026	H2 2025	H1 2025	Change H1-H1	Change H1-H2
Balance sheet[1]					
Total assets (CHF million)	12,394	11,159	10,925	13%	11%
Total shareholders' equity (CHF million)	710	692	717	(1%)	3%
Eligible capital (CHF million)	655	636	658	(0%)	3%
Risk-weighted assets (CHF million)	3,965	3,757	4,580	(13%)	6%
CET1 capital ratio	16.5%	16.9%	14.4%	2.1 pp	(0.4 pp)
Total capital ratio	16.5%	16.9%	14.4%	2.1 pp	(0.4 pp)
Share information					
Market capitalisation (CHF million)[1]	309	253	355	(13%)	22%
Number of shares outstanding[1]	18,494,242	18,494,242	18,494,242	0%	0%
Share price (CHF)[1]	16.72	13.70	19.18	(13%)	22%
Basic earnings per share (CHF)	0.71	(2.44)	0.53	34%	N/A
Employees					
Number of full-time equivalent employees[1]	531	545	567	(6%)	(3%)
Credit rating					
Long-term issuer default rating (Fitch)[1]	BBB-/ stable	BBB-/ stable	BBB/ negative	N/A	N/A

[1] At the end of the respective period.

Management Report.

Strategic progress

ROE

Leonteq has defined a strategy execution roadmap to Resize, Optimise and Expand its business with a view to improving profitability and strengthening capital efficiency. After focusing predominantly on the resizing and optimisation of the company in 2025, management attention in the first half of 2026 centred on expanding selected business initiatives to grow revenues.

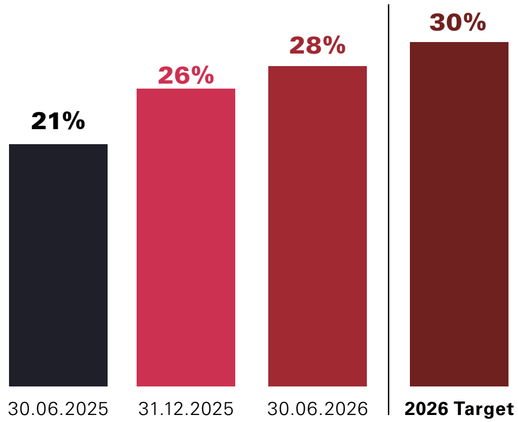
Resize

When it presented its new strategy, Leonteq announced that it had decided to exit the Japanese market by selling its loss-making subsidiary Leonteq Securities (Japan) Ltd. Following the signing of the sale agreement on 24 November 2025, all pre-closing conditions were fulfilled, and the divestment was completed as planned on 2 March 2026. As a result, Leonteq Securities (Japan) Ltd. was deconsolidated from the Leonteq Group.

Leonteq continued to make progress with the controlled wind-down of "bench" during the first half of 2026. Following the successful transfer of all client balances in 2025, the project has now entered the shutdown and liquidation phase, with the remaining legal and operational closing activities progressing as planned. The exit is expected to be completed by end-2026.

Further, Leonteq increased the headcount in its nearshoring centre in Lisbon from 100 as of 31 December 2025 to 106 as of 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: 85). This represents 28% of its non-sales and non-trading staff population (target: 30% by end-2026).

Percentage of staff in near-shoring centre Lisbon[1]



[1] Number of headcounts employed in Lisbon relative to the total non-sales and non-trading staff population of the Group.

Optimise

Leonteq further enhanced its operational leadership and organisational effectiveness during the first half of 2026 by streamlining the leadership structure across its Markets and Investment Solutions divisions. With these changes, the optimisation of the Group's general management structure has been completed.

With regard to its white-labelling business, Leonteq is continuing its efforts to identify new partners to further diversify its offering for clients.

Further, while the transition to the enhanced regulatory capital and liquidity regime was implemented ahead of schedule in November 2025, efforts to further optimise capital consumption are ongoing.

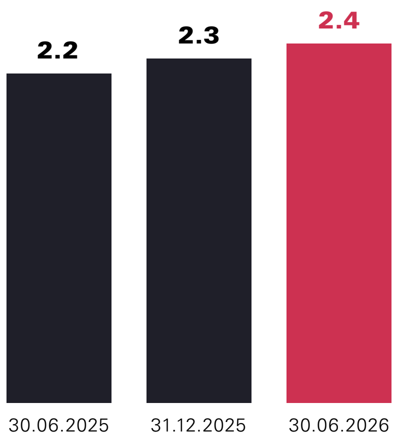
Expand

Actively managed certificates (AMC)

Leonteq continued to make progress in expanding its recurring revenue base through its AMC offering during the first half of 2026. The next generation of AMCs continued to attract strong client inflows, resulting in an increase in outstanding volumes to CHF 2.4 billion. On an annualised basis, the net new money growth rate reached 9%.

Demand remained particularly strong among Asian clients, where outstanding volumes increased by approximately 45% during the first half of the year. In addition, Leonteq further enhanced its AMC platform by enabling PostFinance to act as guarantor for Leonteq's next-generation AMCs. This gives clients the flexibility to select a highly rated guarantor, further strengthening the attractiveness of the offering.

AMC outstanding volumes
(CHF billion)



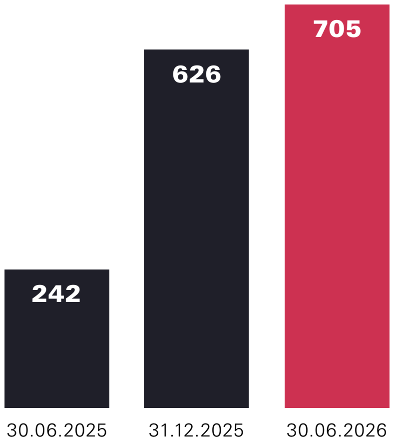
Quantitative investment strategies (QIS)

Leonteq further expanded its product offering to include a broad range of quantitative index strategies, including advised, decrement and thematic indices.

The number of quantitative indices available increased from 242 as of 30 June 2025 to more than 700 as of 30 June 2026, reflecting growing client demand for customised investment solutions.

At the same time, the company strengthened its market-leading capabilities in advised indices, enabling rapid implementation, efficient customisation and shorter time-to-market for client-specific solutions. These solutions continue to attract strong demand, particularly from institutional investors and family offices, contributing to a more diversified client base and a higher share of wallet among existing clients.

Number of quantitative indices

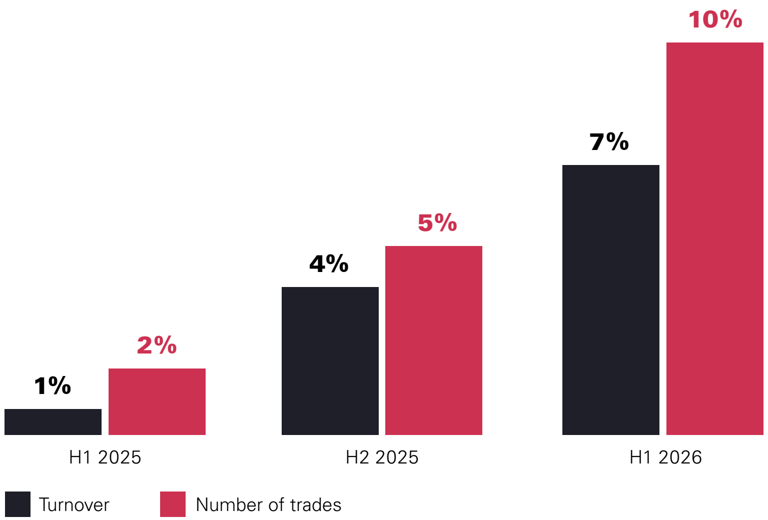


Retail flow business

As of 30 June 2026, Leonteq had more than 20,000 products listed on SIX Swiss Exchange and BX Swiss, establishing Leonteq as one of the leading issuers in the Swiss market. Within just 14 months of entering the Swiss market, the company captured a 10% market share in the relevant product categories on SIX Swiss Exchange, measured by number of trades. Over the same period, product turnover on SIX Swiss Exchange increased fifteenfold year on year to CHF 170 million (H1 2025: CHF 11 million), resulting in a market share of 7%.

At the beginning of 2026, the Group's subsidiary Leonteq Securities (Europe) GmbH received BaFin approval for a license extension in Germany that will enable it to support Leonteq Securities AG in its trading activities. This represents another important strategic milestone. Leonteq has since made significant progress in preparing for the launch of listed leverage products in the German market.

Leonteq market share for selected leverage segment on SIX[1]



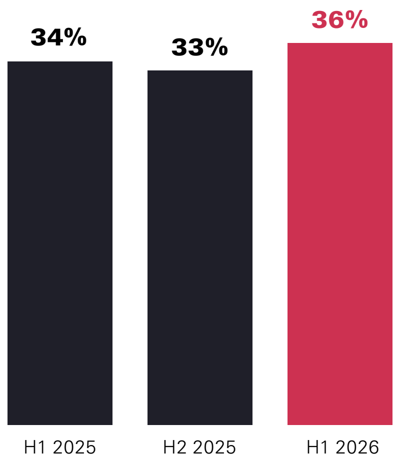
[1] Source: SIX; market share considers Leonteq turnover and number of trades for listed mini-futures, warrants, and warrants with knock-out feature.

LYNQS

In the first half of 2026, Leonteq continued to expand the platform's capabilities by adding credit-linked notes. This milestone increased the range of available payoffs and marked the platform's expansion into fixed income products.

In the first half of 2026, the number of products initiated via LYNQS increased by 41% to 11,073 products, compared to 7,847 in the first half of 2025. As a result, its click 'n' trade ratio improved to 36%, compared to 34% in the prior-year period. This trend reflects continued progress in shifting trade execution to the platform, particularly for smaller ticket sizes.

Click 'n' trade ratio



Our results

In the first half of 2026, Leonteq saw a significant improvement in the quality of its revenue mix, driven by continued growth in client activity and fee generation, while the contribution from hedging activities was positive, following a loss in the second half of 2025.

As a result of higher revenues, together with a lower cost base, Leonteq returned to profitability in the first half of 2026, in line with previous guidance.

Profit before taxes amounted to CHF 12.2 million in the first half of 2026, compared to CHF 14.1 million in the first half of 2025 and a loss before taxes of CHF 47.4 million in the second half of 2025. Income taxes were positive at CHF 0.5 million, mainly reflecting a reduction in profits recorded in foreign jurisdictions.

Group net profit increased by 37% to CHF 12.7 million in the first half of 2026, following net profit of CHF 9.3 million in the first half and a net loss of CHF 43.0 million in the second half of 2025.

At end-June 2026, risk-weighted assets amounted to CHF 3.97 billion and Leonteq's CET1 capital ratio was 16.5%, compared to 16.9% at end-2025.

Income statement

IFRS reported results (CHF million)	H1 2026	H2 2025	H1 2025	Change H1-H1	Change H1-H2
Net fee income	96.8	90.5	88.0	10%	7%
Net trading result	13.4	(42.6)	39.5	(66%)	N/A
Net interest result	(0.6)	(1.5)	(4.9)	(88%)	(60%)
Other operating income	2.0	1.6	1.7	18%	25%
Total operating income	**111.6**	**48.0**	**124.3**	**(10%)**	**133%**
Personnel expenses	(51.6)	(44.3)	(59.4)	(13%)	16%
Other operating expenses	(30.4)	(28.5)	(30.3)	0%	7%
Depreciation	(16.5)	(18.8)	(17.8)	(7%)	(12%)
Changes to provisions	(0.7)	(3.7)	(2.2)	(68%)	(81%)
Total operating expenses	**(99.2)**	**(95.3)**	**(109.7)**	**(10%)**	**4%**
Profit, loss and value adjustment of joint venture	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(80%)	0%
Profit / (loss) before taxes	**12.2**	**(47.4)**	**14.1**	**(13%)**	**N/A**
Taxes	0.5	4.4	(4.8)	N/A	(89%)
Group net profit / (loss)	**12.7**	**(43.0)**	**9.3**	**37%**	**N/A**

Total operating income

Total operating income amounted to CHF 111.6 million in the first half of 2026, compared to CHF 124.3 million in the first half of 2025, and CHF 48.0 million in the second half of 2025.

Fee generation continued to increase, driven by the steady improvement in client sentiment since the second half of 2025. At the same time, the contribution from hedging activities was positive, following a loss in the second half of 2025, although it remained below the contribution in the prior-year period, which was driven by a temporary spike in market volatility in April 2025.

Net fee income rose by 10% year on year and by 7% compared to the second half of 2025, reaching CHF 96.8 million. This increase was driven by double-digit growth in turnover generated on the platform. Turnover growth was supported by a strong increase in demand for Leonteq own-issued products (+21% year on year) and it also benefitted from the enhanced risk and credit profile under the bank-like regulatory framework, which supported the ongoing improvement in client sentiment. Turnover generated with Tier 1 partners decreased by 17% year on year to CHF 3.8 billion (H1 2025: CHF 4.6 billion). This reduction was partly offset by a 25% increase in turnover with Tier 2 and Tier 3 partners to CHF 1.5 billion (H1 2025: CHF 1.2 billion).

Large ticket transactions contributed 6%, or CHF 6.2 million, of net fee income, compared to 3%, or CHF 2.4 million, in the prior-year period.

All regions recorded year-on-year growth, with Asia & the Middle East achieving the strongest growth rate of 57%, resulting in net fee income of CHF 16.0 million (H1 2025: CHF 10.2 million). This was driven by a significant increase in demand from the private banking segment and the expansion to institutional-type transactions.

Net fee income in Switzerland rose by 4% to CHF 43.5 million (H1 2025: CHF 41.9 million), mainly driven by a higher fee income from the sale of structured products, partially offset by lower contributions from the pension savings business, following the temporary suspension of new business activities with Leonteq's largest insurance partner due to a merger-related reprioritisation.

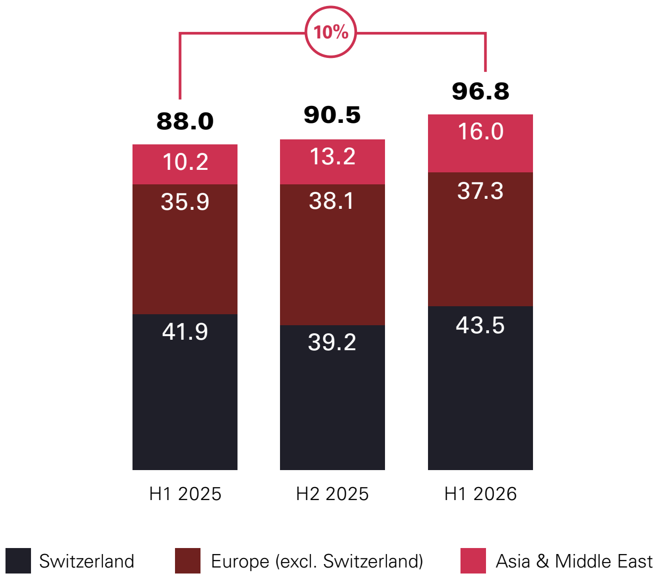
In Europe, net fee income increased by 4% year on year to CHF 37.3 million (H1 2025: CHF 35.9 million), reflecting the successful expansion of Leonteq's range of quantitative investment strategies and improved client sentiment.

Net trading result was CHF 13.4 million in the first half of 2026, compared to CHF 39.5 million in the prior-year period and a loss of CHF 42.6 million in the second half of 2025. The contribution from hedging activities was positive during the period, although it remained well below the contribution in the prior-year period, which benefitted from elevated market volatility in April 2025. Contributions from Leonteq's treasury activities were negative, primarily due to a change in the Group's investment portfolio in the context of the newly defined business-specific liquidity regime, which yielded lower returns.

Net interest result improved to CHF -0.6 million in the first half of 2026, compared to CHF -4.9 million in the prior-year period, primarily reflecting balance sheet optimisation.

Other operating income increased to CHF 2.0 million from CHF 1.7 million in the prior-year period, mainly driven by higher rental income from sublet office space.

Net fee income by region
(CHF million)



Total operating expenses

As of 2026, Leonteq has discontinued reporting underlying results, reflecting the successful transition to its enhanced regulatory framework in November 2025 and the completion of its cost programme at the end of 2025.

Total operating expenses decreased by CHF 10.5 million, or 10%, to CHF 99.2 million in the first half of 2026, reflecting the benefits of the resizing programme. Compared to the second half of 2025, total operating expenses rose by 4%, driven by the normalisation of variable compensation.

Personnel expenses decreased by CHF 7.8 million, or 13%, year on year to CHF 51.6 million (H1 2025: CHF 59.4 million) due to a FTE-related reduction in fixed compensation and lower recognition of deferred compensation from previous years.

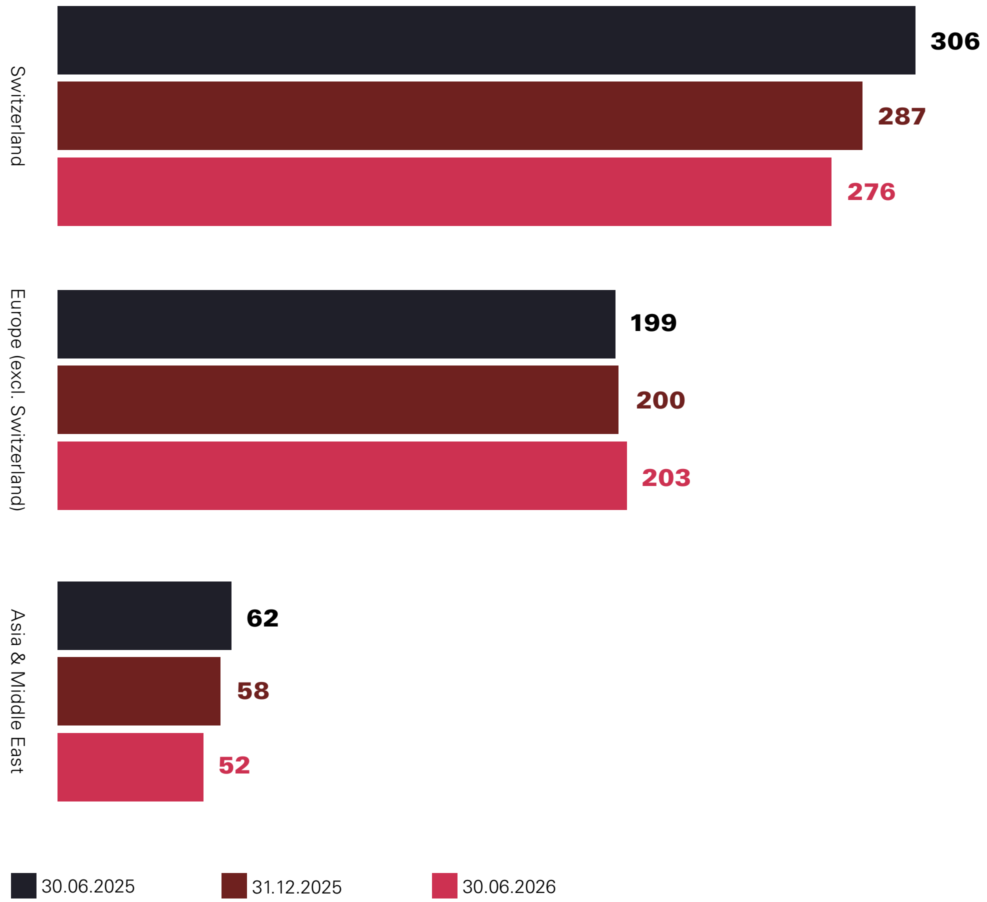
Leonteq's staff base decreased by 14 FTEs to 531 FTEs compared to end-December 2025, and by 36 FTEs compared to end-June 2025. The reduction was primarily driven by lower headcount in Switzerland, while headcount in Europe increased as a result of staff growth in the Group's service centre in Lisbon. The number of FTEs in Lisbon grew by six to 106 FTEs compared to end-December 2025 and by 21 compared to 30 June 2025.

Other operating expenses remained broadly stable year on year at CHF 30.4 million in the first half of 2026 (H1 2025: CHF 30.3 million). Lower electricity and market data costs were offset by higher expenses associated with increased banking fees and inflation-related indexation, particularly for software licences.

Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets declined by 7% to CHF 16.5 million in the first half of 2026, compared to CHF 17.8 million in the first half of 2025, mainly driven by the exit of the "bench"-initiative.

During the period under review, the Group recorded lower **net provisions** of CHF 0.7 million, compared to CHF 2.2 million of net provisions recognised in the first half of 2025.

FTE per region



Balance sheet

Leonteq's total assets rose by CHF 1,235.0 million, or 11%, to CHF 12,393.6 million as of 30 June 2026, compared to CHF 11,158.6 million as of 31 December 2025.

Cash and receivables increased by CHF 321.7 million, or 42%, mainly due to higher client and trading activity compared to end-2025. Trading financial assets rose by CHF 816.2 million, or 18%, primarily reflecting higher inventory of shares related to hedging activities.

The increase in positive and negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments was driven by market movements and respective hedging activity.

Financial assets / investments reflect Leonteq's investment portfolio, which decreased by CHF 491.3 million, or 18%, reflecting the continued optimisation of the investment portfolio.

Total liabilities increased by CHF 1,216.9 million, or 12%, to CHF 11,683.4 million as of 30 June 2026. The increase primarily reflected higher negative replacement values and an increase in securities financing transactions, driven by higher transaction volumes and a shift in funding activities. Outstanding own-issued structured products increased by CHF 272.3 million, or 5%, reflecting increased demand for Leonteq-issued products.

Shareholders' equity totalled CHF 710.2 million as of 30 June 2026, an increase of 3% from CHF 692.1 million as of 31 December 2025, mainly driven by net profits generated in the first half of 2026 and positive currency translation adjustments resulting from the appreciation of the US dollar against the Swiss franc.

Balance sheet

CHF million	**30.06.2026**	**31.12.2025**	**Change (%)**	**Change (abs.)**
Cash and receivables	1,091.2	769.5	42%	321.7
Trading financial assets[1]	5,465.1	4,648.9	18%	816.2
PRV[2] of derivative financial instruments	3,524.9	2,943.8	20%	581.1
Financial assets / investments[3]	2,173.7	2,665.0	(18%)	(491.3)
Other assets	138.7	131.4	6%	7.3
Total assets	**12,393.6**	**11,158.6**	**11%**	**1,235.0**
Short-term credit and liabilities	2,819.9	2,320.1	22%	499.8
Trading financial liabilities	171.6	54.9	213%	116.7
NRV[4] of derivative financial instruments	2,997.8	2,664.2	13%	333.6
Own structured investment products[5]	5,555.3	5,283.0	5%	272.3
Other liabilities	100.3	103.4	(3%)	(3.1)
Deferred fee income	38.5	40.9	(6%)	(2.4)
Total liabilities	**11,683.4**	**10,466.5**	**12%**	**1,216.9**
Shareholders' equity	**710.2**	**692.1**	**3%**	**18.1**
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	**12,393.6**	**11,158.6**	**11%**	**1,235.0**

1 Also includes trading inventories.
2 Positive replacement values.
3 Includes other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and financial investments measured at FVOCI.
4 Negative replacement values.
5 Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Risk Management & Control.

Reviewed information

These risk management and control disclosures form part of the financial statements included in the "Interim consolidated financial statements" section of this report and are reviewed by the independent registered public accounting firm Deloitte AG, Zurich.

The figures shown are rounded. Consequently, the total may differ from the figure calculated when the individual numbers are added together.

Risk management and control framework

The careful assessment and control of risks are critically important for Leonteq's business. In compliance with regulatory requirements in Switzerland and other applicable jurisdictions, the Group has established a comprehensive risk management and control framework covering financial and non-financial risks. Established policies and procedures not only facilitate the identification and monitoring of risks throughout the organisation but also help to ensure that they are managed in an effective and consistent manner.

Risk management and control principles

Risk management and control are an integral part of the management of Leonteq's business. Leonteq is exposed to financial and non-financial risks as part of its client-focused business model. Risk management and control ensure that activities related to the structuring and issuance of structured investment products are client-driven as opposed to being motivated by proprietary risk-taking activities.

The following guiding principles for risk management and control were defined by the Board of Directors:

- The Group's reputation is one of its most valuable assets and needs to be protected by means of a robust risk management and control framework, together with an effective risk culture;
- Compliance with all applicable statutory, regulatory and internal rules must be ensured at all times;
- The Group's capital base and risk exposures must be continuously managed to ensure that the Group remains adequately capitalised in severe stress scenarios;
- The Group's liquidity must be continuously managed to ensure that the Group remains solvent in normal and stress conditions;
- Risk concentrations and exposures to stress scenarios are closely monitored and managed within the approved Risk Limit Framework;
- The Group must maintain a comprehensive risk tolerance framework covering all business activities and geographies that all employees must comply with; the effectiveness of the risk tolerance framework is assessed on a regular basis by independent control functions; and
- Accurate, timely and detailed risk disclosures across all risk types are provided to senior management and the Board of Directors, as well as to regulators and auditors.

The Board of Directors defines and approves Leonteq's risk tolerance framework as well as expressing risk tolerance through value statements for significant sources of risk at the recommendation of the Audit and Risk Committee. The risk tolerance framework defines the risk tolerance objectives that Leonteq strives to achieve as it works towards its goals of generating sustainable profitability and preserving shareholder value. These objectives include the protection of earnings, capital and liquidity during plausible but severe stress scenarios. Leonteq's policies, its risk measurement and reporting methodologies, and its risk limit framework reflect the above principles. The risk tolerance framework is continuously being refined to take account of new business activities, changes to the risk profile and the evolution of the regulatory framework.

Risk tolerance framework

Category

Risk tolerance objectives defined by the Board of Directors:

- Capital
- Profit and loss
- Liquidity
- Market risk
- Credit and country risk
- Other financial risks
- Reputational risks
- Strategic risk
- Sustainability risk
- Operational risk

Risk capacity & exposure

RISK CAPACITY

- Capital
- Profit and loss

RISK EXPOSURE

Financial risks:

- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Credit and country risk
- Other financial risks

Non-financial risks:

- Reputational risk
- Strategic risk
- Sustainability risk
- Operational risk
  - Legal and compliance risk
  - Tax risk
  - Information security risk
  - Cybersecurity risk
  - Other operational risks

Key processes & tools

- Business model / strategy
- Budget process / strategic business plan
- Cost management / financial reporting and monitoring
- Risk and stress testing framework
- Risk limit framework
- Capital planning / capital management
- Profit and loss reporting and analysis / valuation framework / model validation
- Liquidity planning, monitoring and management framework
- Operational risk and operational resilience frameworks
- Internal Control System (ICS) / external and independent assessment of controls
- Risk and compliance policy framework
- Incentive system and internal management communication
- Internal rating by Leonteq
- External rating by major rating agencies

Risk governance

Leonteq's risk governance framework is based on the three lines model, which provides guidance and also takes into account regulatory expectations regarding the core set-up of the Internal Control System (ICS). There is a clear division of duties and responsibilities between the first and second line, as well as the third line represented by the Internal Audit function.

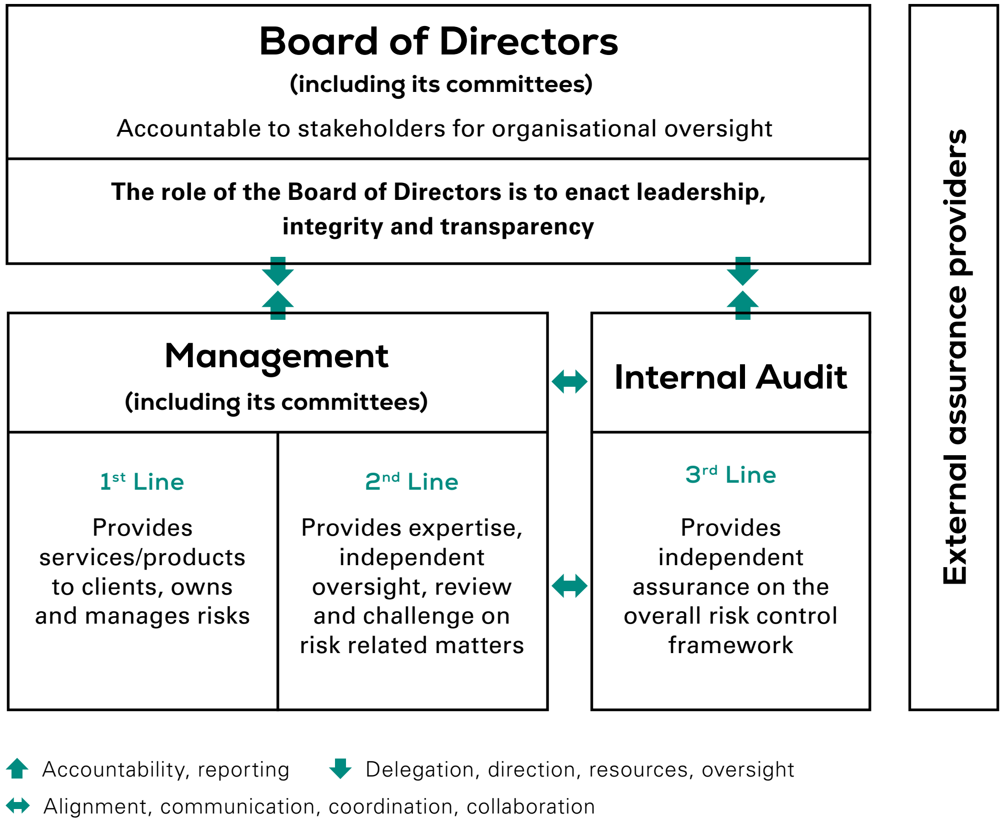
Overall responsibility for the Group-wide ICS lies with the Board of Directors and its committees. The Board of Directors defines the overall guidelines and performs an assessment of the ICS on a regular basis. It delegates the implementation and maintenance of the ICS to the Executive Committee.

The first line provides services and products to partners and clients and manages the related risks. It comprises managers and "risk owners", who are responsible for identifying, assessing and managing inherent risks associated with business activities. Line managers must implement effective internal controls, operational activities and other measures to address the risks associated with the processes they manage.

The second line provides expertise and support to the first line. It performs independent controls and monitors risks. It consists of several functions that provide independent oversight of the risk management activities implemented by the first line. The second line defines the policies, frameworks, tools and techniques to be implemented by the first line. It also conducts monitoring to determine how effectively this is being done, and it helps to ensure consistency in the definition and measurement of risk.

The third line provides independent assurance. It comprises the Internal Audit function, which is not part of the risk management organisation and reports independently to the Board of Directors. Using a risk-based approach, Internal Audit assesses and provides assurance on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls and submits its findings to the Group's Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

The key roles and responsibilities relating to risk management and control are shown in the chart and are described on the following pages.



The **Board of Directors** is responsible for defining the risk tolerance framework and for ensuring that the activities of the management remain within the corresponding tolerances, as well as overseeing the Group's risk exposures and the internal control framework. It approves the overall risk policies and global risk limits, based on the recommendations of the Audit and Risk Committee.

The **Audit and Risk Committee** of the Board of Directors oversees a wide variety of risks: Market risk, credit and country risk, liquidity risk, other financial risks, reputational risk, strategic risk, sustainability risk and operational risk. It also oversees general risks within the policy framework, rules and limits set by the Board of Directors or by the Committee itself, as well as the ICS and risk management processes throughout the Group.

The **Executive Committee** is responsible for the operational management and supervision of all risk types within the framework and the risk tolerances defined by the Board of Directors. Furthermore, the Executive Committee is responsible for ensuring that effective governance processes are in place to identify, assess, monitor, control and report operational risk. This includes making sure that an effective ICS is established, documented and periodically evaluated. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the development of the Group's risk framework, its risk management and control principles, and its risk policies. In this context, the Executive Committee of the Group has delegated certain responsibilities to its individual committees as follows:

- The Risk Committee is responsible for assessing, reviewing and ensuring the appropriate management of the risks to which the organisation is exposed. It also strives to ensure that the risks taken by the organisation remain within the defined risk tolerances. In addition, the Risk Committee is also the body that proactively promotes a sound risk framework and culture.
- The Product Approval Committee is responsible for approving new types of financial products before they are issued and new services before they are launched.
- The Treasury Committee defines the Treasury function's mandate and monitors adherence to it. Its mandate is to oversee Leonteq's issuance activities to ensure it maintains sufficient excess liquidity and to balance the risk and return of investment activities. The Treasury Committee approves and oversees the implementation of strategic treasury initiatives related to liquidity and funding, as well as capital management, and it defines the liquidity risk management framework and monitors adherence to that framework.
- The Sustainability Committee is primarily responsible for the implementation of Leonteq's sustainability strategy and environmental, social and governance (ESG) measures with the goal of improving the integration of ESG best practice across Leonteq's business.
- The Group Culture Committee was established in 2025 and is responsible for defining and overseeing the Group's global cultural vision and ensuring that it remains aligned with the Group's mission, values and long-term strategy. It upholds and promotes ethical business practices in accordance with regulatory expectations in all applicable jurisdictions and ensures that the practices of the subsidiaries are aligned with global standards. The Committee assesses Leonteq's corporate culture across different regions, regularly monitors the Group's risk culture, and oversees the activities of the local Corporate Culture Committees of the subsidiaries. For these purposes, the Group Culture Committee has the authority to supervise, review and direct the activities and proceedings of two committees established as part of its mandate: (1) the Risk Culture Committee; and (2) the Corporate Culture Committee.

The **Risk Control department** independently monitors the effectiveness of risk management and is responsible for ensuring that risk exposures remain in line with the risk tolerance defined by the Board of Directors. The main responsibilities of Risk Control include:

- Daily monitoring, controlling and reporting of risk exposures against the established risk tolerance as expressed by limits, alert levels and thresholds; this includes the escalation of all observed limit breaches to the business units and the limit owner, the Executive Committee and/or the Board of Directors;
- Submitting periodic risk analysis and review reports to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors;
- Risk identification to ensure that all material risks are detected, quantified and reported;
- Definition of appropriate risk measures and stress scenarios to monitor all material risks;
- Processing, analysis and review of all requests for changes in limits, alert levels and thresholds made by the business in the context of the established risk tolerance and submitting such requests to the responsible committee for review and approval;
- Independent oversight of treasury activities to manage structural foreign exchange risks and liquidity risks;
- Independent profit and loss verification and explanation of all trading activities on a daily basis;
- Independent assessment of models;
- Independent price verification of all financial positions;
- Defining, overseeing the implementation of and periodically reviewing the operational risk framework;
- Ensuring that the risk tolerances defined by the Board of Directors are communicated across the Group;
- Performing process and internal control reviews for specific business areas to ensure their adequacy to mitigate operational risks;
- Reviewing issues escalated by management to assess their impact on the firm's operational risk profile and facilitate remediation; and
- Promoting a strong risk culture by training employees about key risk concepts and tools.

The **Compliance department**, which is part of the overall risk management and control framework, is responsible for overseeing adherence to legal and regulatory requirements through a range of organisational and other measures. The responsibilities of Compliance include:

- Advising the Executive Committee and employees on the implementation and monitoring of compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Assessing compliance risks related to Leonteq's business activities on a regular basis and establishing a risk-based activity plan;
- Training Leonteq's employees and informing them about compliance matters;
- Ensuring compliance with legislation on anti-money laundering (AML), international sanctions and the combatting of terrorist financing;
- Ensuring timely reporting to the Executive Committee about relevant changes in compliance risks affecting Leonteq, as well as identifying and following up on compliance breaches and providing support to management in determining appropriate measures; and
- Reporting to the Board of Directors about Leonteq's compliance risks and the activities performed by the Compliance department on a regular basis.

Risk Management and Control Framework

Risk Governance | Three Lines Model | Committees | Policies

Risk Tolerance Framework | Risk Categories | Risk Capacity & Exposure | Implementation, Processes & Tools

Risk Limit Framework | Tolerance Levels For Financial And Non-Financial Risks

Capital | Capital Management | Capital Adequacy Monitoring and Capital Planning

Profit and Loss | Profit and Loss Analysis, Reporting and Control

Liquidity | Liquidity Risk and Management | Liquidity Excess Reserves (LER)

Market risk

Board risk limits and alerts
Represent the risk tolerance on the main risk drivers

EC risk limits and alerts
Set by the Executive Committee on the main and additional risk drivers

Regional limits and alerts
Tolerance levels allocated to branches or regions

Thresholds
Granular tolerance levels against which Risk Control monitors risk exposures

Credit and Country Risk

Board risk limits and alerts
Represent the risk tolerance for the investment portfolio credit sensitivities and stress exposures

EC risk limits and alerts
Set by the Executive Committee on individual counterparty group and country level

Risk diversification rules
Monitoring exposure on counterparty/issuer-groups and on a country level

Risk mitigation
Reducing credit exposure by means of netting agreements, segregation of collateral and excess collateral

Operational Risk

Monetary operational risk
The overall risk tolerance level is set by the Board

Risk identification
Event reporting, control assessments and risk register

Risk assessment and monitoring
Self-assessments, key risk indicators and reports

Risk mitigation
Internal control framework, IT & non-IT projects and initiatives, education and policies

Risk limit framework

The risk limit framework is based on the risk tolerance defined by the Board of Directors. The framework translates the tolerance into limits for financial risks inherent in the Group's activities as well as qualitative statements for those risks that cannot be quantified.

The Risk Limit Framework has three different tolerance levels:

- Board of Directors limits and alerts represent the Group's overall risk tolerance defined by the Board of Directors. Breaches of these tolerance levels are promptly escalated to the Board of Directors and Senior Management;
- Executive Committee limits and alerts are additional granular tolerance levels imposed by the Risk Committee of the Executive Committee; and
- Thresholds are part of the Risk Limit Framework established to closely monitor risk exposures below the limits and alerts defined by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.

Breaches of the above tolerance levels are promptly escalated to the relevant corporate bodies.

Operational resilience

Operational resilience refers to an organisation's ability to maintain its critical functions in the face of disruptive events and changes in its external environment. This ability allows Leonteq to identify and protect itself against potential threats and failures, and to respond and adapt to severe but plausible events, recovering and learning from them.

In recent years, the focus on operational resilience has grown significantly within the industry, driven not only by regulatory requirements but also a growing dependence on technical infrastructure and by heightened exposure to information and cybersecurity risk. Recognising that a range of potential hazards cannot be entirely prevented, Leonteq has developed an approach to operational resilience that is aimed at mitigating potentially severe adverse impacts.

While business continuity management (BCM) often addresses short-term disruptions, operational resilience covers a longer period by emphasising Leonteq's adaptability and its ability to rapidly restore critical functions. It involves building a robust foundation that supports ongoing resilience rather than focusing on the recovery from specific incidents. It also requires the testing of severe but plausible scenarios that goes beyond their impact on a single asset and also examines their combined effects. Additionally, operational resilience involves the proactive identification of vulnerabilities, robust risk management and continuous improvement based on lessons learned.

The goal of operational resilience is to ensure the organisation's viability, enabling Leonteq to maintain its critical functions even during severe but plausible disruption scenarios. This ensures that Leonteq remains operational under adverse conditions. Moreover, operational resilience is essential to prevent disruptions to the smooth functioning of financial markets.

Leonteq has developed an operational resilience framework that is designed to enhance risk management, ensure regulatory compliance and provide assurance to clients and partners regarding the organisation's resilience. This framework was introduced in alignment with FINMA Circular 2023/01 "Operational Risks and Resilience" and exceeds the requirements that currently apply to Leonteq. By the end of 2024, the framework had been extended further to cover compliance with the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), an EU regulation that came into effect in January 2025. Additionally, a multi-year testing plan is in place, employing a risk-based testing approach. Regular scenario tests have been conducted and reported in accordance with the established framework.

The key pillars of the operational resilience framework include:

- Definition of Group governance, including an operational resilience lifecycle and relevant responsibilities across all three lines;
- Definition of critical functions and related disruption tolerances, i.e. the maximum level of disruption that Leonteq can tolerate;
- Mapping end-to-end value chains for critical functions, including process steps and essential resources such as IT applications, infrastructure, data, buildings, employees, and third parties;
- Identification and documentation of relevant operational risks and key controls;
- Scenario testing of performance and mitigating actions to ensure Leonteq's operational resilience; and
- Monitoring and reporting on operational resilience activities.

Recovery and resolution framework

Over the last few years, and initially on its own initiative, Leonteq has implemented a recovery and resolution framework, ensuring its ability to recover from severe stress scenarios and crises and to remain operational, thereby strengthening the firm's resilience.

Recovery plan

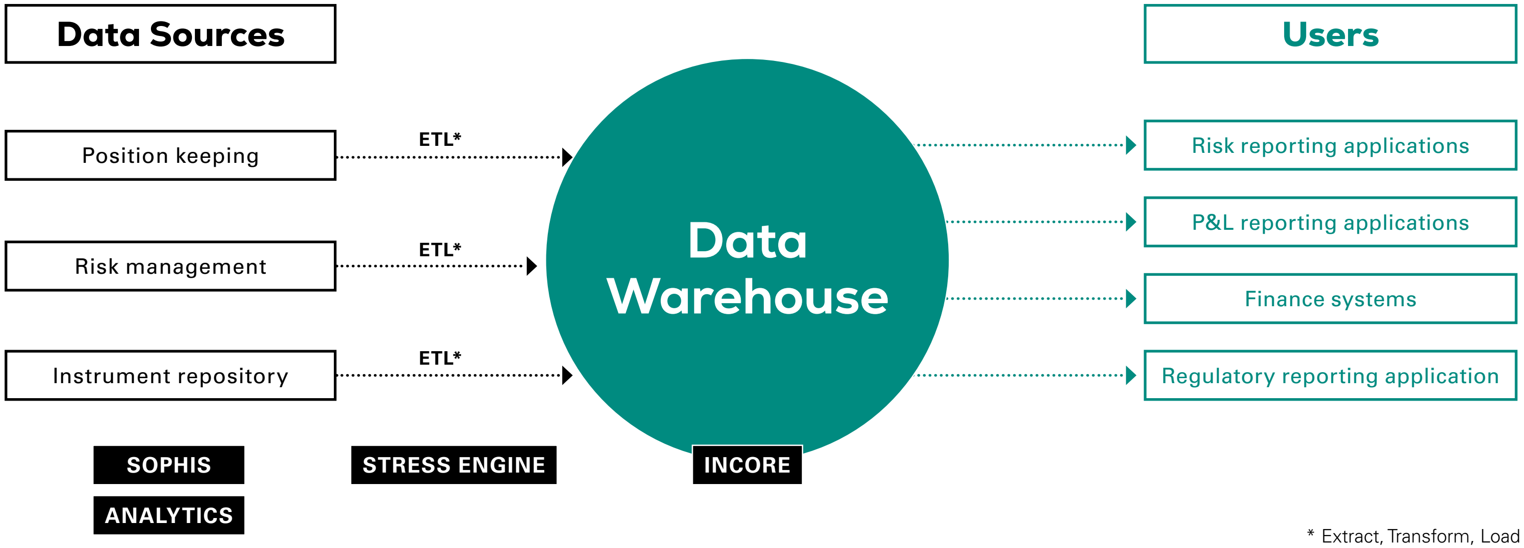
Leonteq's recovery plan is designed to identify options to improve its financial strength and viability in the event of Leonteq coming under severe capital and/or liquidity stress. The recovery plan strengthens Leonteq's resilience in the case of financial shocks. In particular, it defines the processes and tools needed to ensure the timely execution of recovery options in a range of stress scenarios, including governance and escalation, recovery triggers and execution procedures. Quantitative and qualitative triggers are monitored daily and are subject to predefined governance and escalation processes. Leonteq's recovery plan is tested by means of regular management simulation exercises and is reviewed annually.

Resolution strategies

Leonteq has developed a resolution plan to provide an overview of the measures that can be implemented either in the event of a severe crisis or in business-as-usual mode to preserve shareholder value. These measures vary in terms of their complexity, potential implementation challenges and time to impact.

Risk infrastructure

The Group's risk infrastructure has been continuously developed since Leonteq commenced operations in 2007. Leonteq has made significant investments in maintaining and further strengthening its risk infrastructure. Today, a single position keeping system eliminates the need for complex data and risk aggregation and consolidation systems. A data warehouse that can be accessed by all relevant departments ensures a high level of data consistency. Automated data extractions, enrichment and risk analysis processes allow for the rapid and efficient monitoring and reporting of risk exposures. Significant computational resources are available to perform the required calculations for hundreds of risk and trading reports each day. No approximations or proxy models are used for risk management and control purposes, i.e., all instruments are fully calculated.



* Extract, Transform, Load

Over 100 experienced IT professionals are responsible for maintaining and further developing the Group's systems. The same core IT system is used across all asset classes, integrating important front-, middle- and back-office functions as well as risk management, risk control and quantitative modelling. Leonteq's structured investment service platform consists of its proprietary information technology systems and processes as well as standard hardware and software tools for non-differentiating and commoditised functions.

Sophis RISQUE is the Group's risk management, trading and position keeping system. Leonteq deploys Sophis RISQUE for all products across all asset classes in all its business lines, including for straight-through processing, covering a large part of the value chain from trading to the mid- and back-office areas. The Group continues to be supported by Finastra, the developer of Sophis RISQUE, and the system is continuously updated. There is a two-week software release cycle of software developed in-house that adds the latest functionalities to the system when they become available, as well as enabling greater agility as the features and functions are continuously improved. In addition, the Group uses a stress testing engine developed in-house, reducing its dependency on third-party providers and allowing the Group to perform a wider range of stress calculations and scenario analysis with increased reliability, simpler integration of new instruments, improved calculation power and better data processing.

Analytics Service, which includes Leonteq's Analytics Library, plays a key role in all the quantitative and analytical computations performed by Leonteq and it serves as the basis for all pricing and risk management applications. The Analytics Library is a proprietary library that contains quantitative pricing and risk management models that are developed in-house. Since it covers all asset classes, the Analytics Library allows for the creation of hybrid products and the implementation of new payoffs across all asset classes. It currently supports a wide number of different payoffs and can be extended using scripting language.

The Analytics Library contains functions allowing for the consistent marking of the Group's market data. The resulting volatility surfaces allow both exotic and vanilla options to be priced on a continuous basis. This methodology enables the Group's traders to efficiently maintain a large universe of underlyings, facilitating short response time to client requests. The combination of pricing functionality and calibration methods for market data within the Analytics Library ensures that Leonteq's pricing and analytical computations are not only indicative but also tradable and executable for clients.

INCORE is a proprietary data warehouse that was developed in-house and is used for internal and external reporting and data delivery. It serves as the central repository of risk and financial data reporting and is used by several departments, such as Risk Control, Finance, Compliance, Trading and Treasury. In addition, it serves as the reporting engine for regular data delivery to platform partners. INCORE also stores instrument and market data for end-of-day pricing requests and is used for daily profit and-loss analysis and risk reporting. Data and reports are distributed and provided to end-users via automated schedules or visualised in dashboards using business intelligence tools.

Risk categories and measurement

The Group's ongoing business activities expose it to financial and non-financial risks. Leonteq's Risk Control department is primarily responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks resulting from its business activities (issuance of structured investment products to clients which the Group seeks to hedge efficiently), changes in the operating environment (markets or regulation) or the launch of new activities (new products).

Risk measures

The Group measures risk at the level of individual positions and at portfolio level. Sensitivity analyses and stress tests are performed and recorded at the position level, facilitating the analysis of results across multiple dimensions, such as entities, portfolios or individual asset classes.

Leonteq does not use approximation techniques to calculate risk sensitivities or the results of stress scenarios. A full revaluation of all positions, including derivatives priced using Monte Carlo techniques, is used for risk-related calculations. The resulting risk exposure and limit consumption for all established risk limits is reported to senior management on a daily basis.

Risk tolerance levels (i.e. risk limits, alert levels and/or thresholds) are applied to both financial and non-financial risk measures.

Stress testing

The Group calculates hundreds of tailored stress scenarios on a daily basis across its portfolios to monitor and manage exposures to various risks, ensuring they remain within defined risk tolerances. These stress scenarios are designed to account for changes in key risk factors, including asset prices, volatilities, correlations, dividends, commodities, precious metals, crypto assets, foreign exchange rates, interest rates and credit spreads.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group performs daily calculations of the sensitivity of individual positions and entire portfolios to changes in underlying risk factors.

Risk concentrations

Management considers that a risk concentration exists when an individual or group of financial instruments is exposed to changes in the same risk factor and that exposure could result in a significant loss based on plausible adverse future market developments. Management monitors and reviews credit risk concentrations, as well as residual risks such as vega, correlation, dividend and gap risks, on a regular basis and takes corrective actions whenever deemed necessary.

Financial Risks

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses resulting from adverse movements in the market price or model price of financial instruments and trading inventory. The Group distinguishes between the following types of market risk:

- Commodity risk, i.e., the risk of adverse movements in commodity prices and related derivatives;
- Credit spread risk, i.e., the risk of adverse movements in credit spreads and related credit spread sensitive instruments;
- Crypto asset risk, i.e., the risk of adverse movements in crypto asset prices and related derivative instruments;
- Equity risk, i.e., the risk of adverse movements in share and fund prices and related derivatives;
- Foreign exchange risk, i.e., the risk of adverse movements in currency exchange rates and related derivative instruments;
- Interest rate risk, i.e., the risk of adverse movements in the yield curve and corresponding movements in the valuation of interest rate sensitive instruments; and
- Precious metal risk, i.e., the risk of adverse movements in precious metal prices and related derivatives.

Monitoring of market risk

Commodity risk, credit spread risk, crypto asset risk, equity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and precious metal risk are monitored and controlled through the daily calculation of various risk measures:

- Delta risk measures the impact of a change in the price of the underlying (commodities, crypto assets, equities, funds, or precious metals). The impact on profit and loss is measured based on a 1% shock in the price of all underlying financial instruments and trading inventory;
- Vega risk is the sensitivity of the derivative value to changes in the implied volatility of an underlying (commodities, crypto assets, equities, funds, or precious metals). The impact on profit and loss is measured based on a 1 percentage point normalised shock to the implied volatility of all underlyings. A normalised volatility shock is defined by a term structure of shocks, with shocks decaying by the reciprocal of the square root of time and with caps and floors applied at the short and long end;
- Correlation risk measures the impact on the derivative value due to changes in the implied correlation between underlying pairs. The impact on profit and loss is measured based on a change in implied correlation of 1 percentage point for all underlying pairs;
- Dividend risk measures the impact on the derivative value due to changes in the expected dividend. The impact on profit or loss is measured based on a change in dividend of -10% for all underlyings;
- Foreign exchange delta risk measures the impact of a change in currency prices. The impact on profit and loss is measured for a 1% shock in the value of all currencies against the Swiss franc. Sensitivities are further classified into G10 currencies (G10) and non-G10 currencies (EM);
- Foreign exchange vega risk is the sensitivity of the derivative value with respect to changes in the implied volatility of exchange rates. The impact on profit and loss is measured based on a 1 percentage point normalised shock to the implied volatility for all exchange rates;
- Credit spread risk measures the impact of a change in the price of the underlying bond or credit instrument as a result of a change in the credit spread of the issuer. The impact on profit and loss is measured based on a change in credit spreads of 10 basis points. Sensitivities are divided between credit-linked products; corporate and financial institution exposures (corporates and banks); and governments, agencies and supranationals (government and agencies);
- Interest rate risk measures the impact of a parallel shift in the yield curve. The impact on profit and loss is measured based on a change in all yield curves of 10 basis points for both G10 interest rates (G10) and non-G10 interest rates (EM);
- Interest rate vega risk is the sensitivity of the derivative value with respect to changes in the implied volatility of interest rates. The impact on profit and loss is measured based on a change in the normal implied volatility of 1 basis point for all interest rate curves.

Sensitivity analysis

As of 30 June 2026, the Group had the following exposures relating to its financial assets and liabilities.

Impact on the income statement

CHF thousand	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Risk measure		
Commodity delta risk	(15)	14
Commodity vega risk	10	53
Crypto delta risk	0	0
Equity delta risk	6	(1,143)
Equity vega risk	7,738	7,371
Equity correlation risk	(3,236)	(2,943)
Equity dividend risk	(2,195)	(2,574)
Foreign exchange delta risk – G10	85	68
Foreign exchange delta risk – EM	3	24
Foreign exchange vega risk	(230)	(433)
Interest rate risk – G10	2	(334)
Interest rate risk – EM	(15)	24
Interest rate vega risk	(10)	(46)
Precious metal delta risk	(15)	59
Precious metal vega risk	(19)	209
Credit spread risk – Credit linked products	(3)	40
Credit spread risk – Government and agencies	(1)	(1)
Credit spread risk – Corporates and banks	(20)	(18)

Impact on shareholders' equity

CHF thousand	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Risk measure		
Foreign exchange delta – G10	2,824	2,129
Credit spread risk – Government and agencies	(2,993)	(3,605)
Credit spread risk – Corporates and banks	(2,368)	(3,326)

Financial markets in the first half of 2026 were characterised by a complex global environment, with evolving monetary policy expectations, geopolitical developments and trade-related uncertainties influencing market sentiment. Despite this backdrop, the risk characteristics of products issued by Leonteq and its partners remained broadly stable, reflecting a consistent risk management approach. The credit quality of Leonteq's investment portfolio further improved as of 30 June 2026, supported by a continued focus on a conservative investment approach.

The Group operates a branch in Guernsey (Leonteq Securities AG, Guernsey Finance Branch), whose primary function is to manage a portfolio of mainly US dollar-denominated bonds. Consequently, the branch's functional currency is the US dollar. As of 30 June 2026, USD 350 million of capital was allocated to this branch. The sensitivity of the structural foreign exchange position to the US dollar / Swiss franc exchange rate and its impact on the Group's equity are shown in the above table. As of H1 2026, the USD 350 million of capital allocated to Guernsey Branch has been partially hedged, reducing the FX delta exposure of shareholders' equity.

The Group invests a portion of the proceeds from own product issuance in high-quality mid-term bonds issued by governments, agencies, corporates and financial institutions. This investment portfolio is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Bonds measured at FVOCI are presented as "financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income". Credit spread sensitivities relating to this FVOCI portfolio are shown in the above table.

Stress analysis

The Group reports the impact on its income statement when the following relevant historical stress scenarios are applied to its portfolio. The highlighted cells in the matrix refer to the average shock for each of the stress scenarios described below:

- COVID-19 Black Thursday is a one-day crash scenario that happened on 12 March 2020 as part of the wider COVID-19 stock market crash. US stock markets suffered from the greatest single-day percentage fall since the 1987 stock market crash.
- COVID-19 Rally is a one-day rally scenario that occurred two weeks after Black Thursday, on 24 March 2020. Equity prices increased and equity volatilities decreased.

The following tables give an indication of the overall risk exposure as of 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Structured investment products

30 June 2026

CHF thousand	Spot -10%	Spot -5%	Spot -2%	Spot 0%	Spot +2%	Spot +5%	Spot +10%
Vol. -5%	(74,633)	(52,831)	(45,358)	(40,846)	(36,579)	(27,924)	(11,135)
Vol. 0%	(9,625)	(679)	616	0	(1,046)	(1,236)	4,260
Vol. +5%	47,041	47,471	44,376	41,026	37,325	32,087	28,383
Vol. +10%	94,032	91,424	86,225	81,271	75,974	67,760	58,321

31 December 2025

CHF thousand	Spot -10%	Spot -5%	Spot -2%	Spot 0%	Spot +2%	Spot +5%	Spot +10%
Vol. -5%	(75,051)	(43,379)	(39,486)	(34,519)	(28,361)	(20,551)	(10,211)
Vol. 0%	(3,115)	4,316	2,212	0	(2,323)	(5,026)	(6,500)
Vol. +5%	56,860	51,885	44,252	37,969	31,551	22,849	11,523
Vol. +10%	106,270	96,872	86,176	77,903	69,372	57,157	39,735

Credit and country risk

Credit risk is defined as the general risk of financial loss occurring if a counterparty or an issuer of a financial security does not meet its contractual obligations either in part or in total. The Group distinguishes between the following types of credit risk:

- Counterparty risk, i.e., the risk of a counterparty or custodian defaulting on a financial obligation;
- Issuer risk, i.e., the risk that an issuer of a financial instrument defaults, e.g., equity or debt instruments. Exposure to such instruments can arise through direct holdings in those instruments or if the instrument is the underlying of a derivative contract;
- Settlement risk, i.e., the risk that an issuer or counterparty does not settle its leg of the financial contract or instrument;
- Migration risk, i.e., the risk that issuer or counterparty ratings of hedging instruments deteriorate and negatively impact prices. Leonteq captures this risk by measuring credit spread risks; and
- Step-in risk, i.e., the risk that Leonteq may decide to provide financial support to an unconsolidated entity that is facing stress in the absence of, or in excess of, any contractual obligations to provide such support.

Monitoring of credit risk

Leonteq is exposed to credit risks related to over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives and securities lending and borrowing (SLB) activities with counterparties. It is also exposed to credit risks through the investment of proceeds from the issuance of structured investment products in bonds or other fixed income instruments, as well as the exposure incurred as a result of the issuance of credit-linked notes. Counterparty and country risk limits are set by management and reviewed regularly by the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. Exposure to counterparties resulting from the Group's OTC derivatives and SLB activities is typically mitigated through the use of collateral based on fair market valuation and close-out netting arrangements. Uncovered exposures are mainly due to the time delay at which collateral is exchanged. Investments in bonds or other fixed income instruments are subject to additional limits.

Counterparty exposures

CHF million	30.06.2026 Exposure	31.12.2025 Exposure
OTC	63.3	27.2
SLB	204.1	148.2
Total	**267.4**	**175.4**

Investment portfolio

The Group has primarily invested the proceeds from own product issuance in high-quality bonds issued by governments, agencies, corporates and financial institutions, as well as central governments, organisations supported by those governments, and supranational organisations. A comprehensive overview of the investment portfolio is provided in the following tables. The asset values include accrued interests and are shown in the balance sheet line item "Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income". The credit ratings used are based on the lower of Moody´s and S&P ratings.

In view of the new regulatory regime, Leonteq increased the share of high quality assets in its investment portfolio, which resulted in a shift towards a larger share of highly rated government bonds.

	Maturity							
30 June 2026 CHF million	**0–12 months**	**12–24 months**	**24–36 months**	**36–48 months**	**48–60 months**	**>60 months**	**Total**	**Total in %**
Governments and agencies[1]	**516.8**	**109.9**	**161.3**	**83.9**	**59.6**	**347.0**	**1,278.4**	**61.8%**
of which Aaa	43.3	69.6	93.5	63.5	44.9	219.0	534.0	25.8%
of which Aa1–Aa3	448.1	14.3	60.3	20.3	14.6	68.3	626.1	30.3%
of which A1–A3	25.3	25.9	7.4	—	—	59.6	118.3	5.7%
Corporates	**52.0**	**49.1**	**63.1**	**79.1**	**54.3**	**216.7**	**514.2**	**24.8%**
of which Aaa	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	23.7	1.1%
of which Aa1–Aa3	18.0	32.4	32.2	43.5	22.7	145.2	293.9	14.2%
of which A1–A3	22.9	16.7	22.2	35.6	31.6	47.8	176.7	8.5%
of which Baa1–Baa3	11.1	—	8.8	—	—	—	19.9	1.0%
Banks	**66.2**	**120.4**	**51.3**	**27.9**	**5.0**	**6.3**	**277.0**	**13.4%**
of which Aaa	10.0	65.8	25.6	2.3	5.0	—	108.8	5.3%
of which Aa1–Aa3	5.6	4.8	4.4	23.7	—	6.3	44.7	2.2%
of which A1–A3	40.7	49.8	21.3	1.9	—	—	113.6	5.5%
of which Baa1–Baa3	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	0.5%
Total	**635.0**	**279.3**	**275.7**	**190.8**	**118.9**	**569.9**	**2,069.6**	**100.0%**

[1] Includes bonds issued by governments, public sector bodies and supranational agencies.

31 December 2025 CHF million	Maturity 0–12 months	12–24 months	24–36 months	36–48 months	48–60 months	>60 months	Total	Total in %
Governments and agencies[1]	**548.1**	**124.0**	**293.3**	**51.1**	**86.1**	**360.4**	**1,462.9**	**57.4%**
of which Aaa	130.2	79.6	141.0	43.7	76.5	186.7	657.6	25.8%
of which Aa1-Aa3	385.0	41.7	125.6	—	9.6	119.8	681.6	26.7%
of which A1-A3	32.9	2.8	26.7	7.4	—	53.9	123.7	4.8%
Corporates	**92.8**	**69.3**	**162.5**	**67.1**	**165.7**	**240.4**	**797.9**	**31.3%**
of which Aaa	28.0	—	—	—	5.4	23.8	57.1	2.2%
of which Aa1-Aa3	3.1	15.0	76.9	21.9	96.3	146.9	360.2	14.1%
of which A1-A3	61.6	41.8	85.6	45.2	64.0	69.8	368.0	14.4%
of which Baa1-Baa3	—	12.6	—	—	—	—	12.6	0.5%
Banks	**42.2**	**106.9**	**115.5**	**4.1**	**21.4**	**—**	**290.0**	**11.4%**
of which Aaa	17.9	19.2	50.2	—	—	—	87.3	3.4%
of which Aa1-Aa3	0.8	9.4	4.4	4.1	19.5	—	38.2	1.5%
of which A1-A3	23.5	68.3	60.9	—	1.9	—	154.6	6.1%
of which Baa1-Baa3	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	10.0	0.4%
Total	**683.0**	**300.3**	**571.3**	**122.3**	**273.2**	**600.8**	**2,550.8**	**100.0%**

[1] Includes bonds issued by governments, public sector bodies and supranational agencies.

Country risk

Leonteq is exposed to country risk to the extent that:

- The counterparty of a transaction or derivative instrument is domiciled in a foreign country;
- The issuer of a security referenced in a derivative contract is domiciled in a foreign country; or
- The issuer of a security held by Leonteq either as a hedging position, as collateral for securitising credit exposures, or as a security in the Leonteq's Investment Portfolio, is domiciled in a foreign country.

Country risks are mitigated using country risk limits, as set by the relevant corporate bodies.

Liquidity risk and management

The Group distinguishes between market liquidity risk, i.e. the risk that it may not be able to sell or buy assets at fair value, and liquidity and refinancing risk, i.e. the risk that Leonteq may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Market liquidity risk

Since the Group hedges its liabilities arising from issued structured investment products through the sale or purchase of derivatives or other financial and non-financial instruments, it is exposed to the risk that it may be unable to sell or buy such hedging assets at fair value to cover its liabilities for the corresponding structured investment products. Leonteq refers to this risk as market liquidity risk related to outstanding structured investment products. As the product buy-back price is linked to the price of unwinding the asset, market liquidity risk related to trading activities is limited. Measures to mitigate market liquidity risks related to trading include:

- Issuance of financial instruments only on reasonably liquid underlying instruments (shares, bonds, freely convertible currencies, commodities, precious metal and crypto assets) and markets;
- Diversification of OTC hedging counterparties; and
- Quotation of structured investment products, including a bid-ask spread that provides an adequate buffer for less liquid underlyings. The buffer between the value of the product using the current market value of illiquid underlyings and the prices at which Leonteq is willing to trade these products is needed in order to compensate for the possibility that it may not be able to hedge its liabilities at the current market prices of the underlyings.

Furthermore, Leonteq invests excess proceeds from the issuance of structured products in a high-grade bond investment portfolio managed by its Treasury department. Measures to mitigate market liquidity risks related to treasury activities include:

- Ensuring the investment universe comprises government and supranational agency credits with a high-grade credit rating as well as bonds issued by corporates and banks with an investment-grade rating;
- Maintaining diversification across countries and issuers;
- Specifying a minimum issue size; and
- Defining the maximum concentration per single issue.

Liquidity and refinancing risk

Funding liquidity risk represents the risk that Leonteq will not be able to efficiently meet both expected and unexpected current and future cash flow and collateral needs without its daily operations or the financial condition of the Group being impacted. Funding consumption occurs mainly within Leonteq Securities AG, Zurich, and Leonteq Securities AG, Amsterdam Branch.

The Group is exposed to funding liquidity and refinancing risk primarily due to the issuance of structured products for the Group as well as its platform partners for whom the Group provides derivative hedges. In addition, Leonteq is required to post collateral with SIX to secure obligations relating to collateralised issued products. The repatriation of proceeds from non-Swiss issuances to Switzerland can have an adverse impact in terms of Swiss withholding tax. Leonteq therefore observes the respective repatriation capacity and limits the transfer of liquidity held in the Guernsey and Amsterdam branches of Leonteq Securities AG accordingly.

The liquidity management framework requires Leonteq to maintain sufficient liquidity reserves across its locations, thus ensuring adequate liquidity during general market, industry-specific or Group-specific stress conditions. Under the framework, Leonteq is required to maintain certain levels of available or onshore liquidity, excluding funding that may not be repatriated to Switzerland. The framework metrics are independently calculated each business day. In addition, the Risk Control department simulates on a daily basis the effects of various stress scenarios on the amount of funding required under those scenarios. The framework requires that sufficient liquidity should be available in locations to cover their respective funding requirements. If Leonteq were to experience shortfalls in any aspect of its liquidity requirements, committed credit and/or contingent liquidity facilities can be drawn on in conjunction with other reserve liquidity measures, as specified in the liquidity framework.

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The following tables show the maturity structure of the carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities. Liquidity has to be provided for the daily market making required for the issuing and trading business. Consequently, the balance sheet positions which are closely connected to the issuing and trading business are not broken down into individual cash flows and divided into different maturity ranges but are reported at fair value in the "On demand to 1 month" column, representing the earliest point at which amounts are expected to be recovered or settled. In the case of the other financial balance sheet positions, the carrying amounts are reported in the maturity range which represents the earliest point at which recovery or settlement can be expected. The breakdown of these positions with predominantly short maturities into individual undiscounted cash flows would provide an only marginally different view.

In addition, for non-financial assets, the following tables show the maturity structure of the carrying amounts expected to be recovered or settled.

CHF thousand	Due				
	On demand to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Over 12 months	Total 30.06.2026
Assets					
Financial assets					
Cash and balances at central banks	37,691	—	—	—	37,691
Amounts due from banks	641,242	—	—	—	641,242
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	16,244	—	—	—	16,244
Amounts due from customers	396,037	—	—	—	396,037
Trading financial assets	5,335,973	—	—	—	5,335,973
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	3,524,887	—	—	—	3,524,887
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	102,903	—	—	—	102,903
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,069,603	—	—	1,235	2,070,838
Other financial assets	2	1,370	46,811	—	48,183
Total financial assets	**12,124,582**	**1,370**	**46,811**	**1,235**	**12,173,998**
Non-Financial assets					
Trading inventories	129,122	—	—	—	129,122
Current tax assets	—	—	1,266	—	1,266
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	1,268	1,268
Interests in joint ventures	—	—	—	248	248
Tangible assets[1]	—	—	—	23,221	23,221
Intangible assets[1]	—	—	—	48,310	48,310
Other non-financial assets	—	13,895	2,310	—	16,205
Total non-financial assets	**129,122**	**13,895**	**3,576**	**73,046**	**219,640**
Total assets	**12,253,704**	**15,265**	**50,387**	**74,281**	**12,393,638**

CHF thousand	Due				
	On demand to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Over 12 months	Total 30.06.2026
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	505,871	—	—	—	505,871
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	1,760,011	—	—	—	1,760,011
Amounts due to customers	554,062	—	—	—	554,062
Trading financial liabilities	171,595	—	—	—	171,595
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	2,997,849	—	—	—	2,997,849
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	5,555,283	—	—	—	5,555,283
Other financial liabilities[2]	6,980	15,620	8,761	8,335	39,696
Total financial liabilities	**11,551,651**	**15,620**	**8,761**	**8,335**	**11,584,367**
Non-Financial liabilities					
Current tax liabilities[3]	—	—	1,425	10,800	12,225
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	29	29
Other non-financial liabilities[4]	—	13,151	28,830	28,301	70,282
Provisions	—	—	5,059	11,511	16,570
Total non-financial liabilities	**—**	**13,151**	**35,314**	**50,641**	**99,106**
Total liabilities	**11,551,651**	**28,771**	**44,075**	**58,976**	**11,683,473**

1 Immobilised.
2 Other financial liabilities with a long-term maturity mainly comprise lease liabilities.
3 Current tax liabilities with a long-term maturity comprise uncertain tax positions.
4 Other non-financial liabilities with a long-term maturity mainly comprise deferred income (see Note 8).

CHF thousand	Due				
	On demand to 1 month	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total 31.12.2025**
Assets					
Financial assets					
Cash and balances at central banks	63,101	—	—	—	63,101
Amounts due from banks	452,868	—	—	—	452,868
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	16,100	—	—	—	16,100
Amounts due from customers	237,417	—	—	—	237,417
Trading financial assets	4,428,784	—	—	—	4,428,784
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	2,943,783	—	—	—	2,943,783
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	112,959	—	—	—	112,959
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,550,831	—	—	1,235	2,552,066
Other financial assets	54	840	33,837	—	34,731
Total financial assets	**10,805,898**	**840**	**33,837**	**1,235**	**10,841,810**
Non-Financial assets					
Trading inventories	220,125	—	—	—	220,125
Current tax assets	—	—	1,106	—	1,106
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	839	839
Interests in joint ventures	—	—	—	378	378
Tangible assets[1]	—	—	—	27,214	27,214
Intangible assets[1]	—	—	—	51,563	51,563
Assets classified as held for sale	—	—	2,822	—	2,822
Other non-financial assets	—	9,565	3,149	—	12,714
Total non-financial assets	**220,125**	**9,565**	**7,076**	**79,995**	**316,761**
Total assets	**11,026,023**	**10,405**	**40,913**	**81,230**	**11,158,571**

CHF thousand	Due				
	On demand to 1 month	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total 31.12.2025**
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	203,446	—	—	—	203,446
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	1,738,367	—	—	—	1,738,367
Amounts due to customers	378,245	—	—	—	378,245
Trading financial liabilities	54,885	—	—	—	54,885
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	2,664,184	—	—	—	2,664,184
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	5,283,049	—	—	—	5,283,049
Other financial liabilities[2]	8,846	10,553	8,890	11,488	39,777
Total financial liabilities	**10,331,021**	**10,553**	**8,890**	**11,488**	**10,361,952**
Non-Financial liabilities					
Current tax liabilities[3]	—	—	1,345	12,000	13,345
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	116	116
Liabilities classified as held for sale	—	—	854	—	854
Other non-financial liabilities[4]	—	12,591	30,479	29,489	72,559
Provisions	—	—	4,943	12,695	17,637
Total non-financial liabilities	**—**	**12,591**	**37,621**	**54,299**	**104,511**
Total liabilities	**10,331,021**	**23,144**	**46,511**	**65,787**	**10,466,463**

[1] Immobilised.
[2] Other financial liabilities with a long-term maturity mainly comprises lease liabilities.
[3] Current tax liabilities with a long-term maturity comprises uncertain tax positions.
[4] Other non-financial liabilities with a long-term maturity mainly comprises deferred income (see Note 8).

Other financial risks

Structural foreign exchange risk

Upon legal entity consolidation, the assets and liabilities of Leonteq's entities (e.g. subsidiaries or branches) that are denominated in a different functional currency to that of the Group are translated into Swiss francs (CHF) at the closing foreign exchange rates. Changes in the value (in CHF) of non-CHF assets or liabilities due to foreign exchange movements – that give rise to structural foreign exchange exposure – are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and therefore affect shareholders' equity and the Group's available capital, and do not affect the income statement.

Pension risk

Pension risk is defined as the financial risk from contractual or other liabilities to which Leonteq is exposed as an employer. It is the risk that Leonteq may be required to make unexpected payments or other contributions to a pension plan because of an obligation (i.e. pension plan underfunding).

Sources of risks can be broadly categorised into asset investment risks (e.g., underperformance of bonds, equities, and alternative investments) and liability risks, primarily from changes in interest rates, inflation, and actuarial assumptions (e.g. life expectancy, rate of increase in pension benefits).

Leonteq reviews the funded status (coverage ratio) of its pension plans on a regular basis to ensure appropriate restructuring measures can be taken in the event of coverage ratio falling below 100%.

Model risk

Model risk is the risk of financial loss due to inappropriate model assumptions or inadequate model usage. At Leonteq, model risks arise when models are used to value financial instruments and to calculate hedging ratios. The use of inadequate models could result in inaccurate valuations, which in turn could lead to incorrect risk measurement and the wrong hedging position, both of which could translate into a financial loss.

Leonteq mitigates these risks through a comprehensive model risk management framework, broadening the scope beyond model validation to include all aspects of model risk management at all stages, the development of the model, its implementation, and its use.

Model risk management is a continuous process, not a periodic activity. It includes: monitoring model risks and limitations identified during its development and validation; ongoing monitoring and validation of changes that may impact model risks.

Non-financial risks

The Group is also exposed to a number of non-financial risks such as reputational risk, strategic risk, sustainability risk and operational risk, that among others also incorporates legal and compliance risk, tax risk, and information and cyber-security risk.

Reputational risk

Reputational risk is the risk of potential reputational harm due to a financial loss or any other real or perceived event with a negative impact on Leonteq's reputation. In particular, this includes the risk arising from any cases of employee misconduct. The risk framework implemented by the Group is designed to identify, quantify and reduce primary and consequential risks that could have an adverse impact on its reputation. Leonteq's reputational risk is further mitigated through strict compliance controls and a culture of ownership and responsibility across all levels of the firm, which is also supported by a stringent and transparent communication towards all stakeholders of Leonteq.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk that an internal or external event may prevent Leonteq from executing or achieving its strategic objectives. Not achieving its strategic business goals could have long-term consequences for Leonteq and its stakeholders. The main drivers of the strategic risk for Leonteq are:

- An unfavourable market environment (e.g. macro-economic or geopolitical conditions) that could negatively impact the delivery of strategic projects or affect investor behaviour, resulting in lower levels of client activity or reduced structured product volumes;
- Regulatory developments that can result in changes to regulatory requirements or lead to the introduction of new requirements that might require significant changes to business models, operational processes and technology infrastructure; or
- Other reasons that impact our ability to deliver on defined strategic initiatives and projects.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk is defined as any potential negative financial or non-financial impact on Leonteq's performance, reputation and long-term value arising from environmental, social, or governance (ESG) factors. Leonteq can be affected by sustainability risks through its counterparties or invested assets, as these may be influenced by or have an impact on ESG factors. More details can be found in Leonteq's 2025 Sustainability Report.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses occurring due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or due to external factors. Operational risk includes the risk of losses due to failures in the Group's operational processes or its IT system, or issues related to legal and compliance. Losses can take the form of direct financial losses, regulatory sanctions or lost revenues, e.g. due to the failure of a service or system. Such events may also lead to reputational damage that could have longer-term financial consequences. In Leonteq's risk framework, operational risks include the following categories: Business and product risk, business disruption risk, change and project management risk, compliance risk, cybersecurity risk, data management and model risk, fraud risk, governance and supervision risk, information security risk, legal risk, people risk, physical safety risk, reporting risk, risk framework risk, settlement risk, tax risk, technology risk, third-party risk, and transaction processing risk.

Operational risk is mitigated by means of organisational measures, automation, internal control and security systems, written procedures, legal documentation, loss mitigation techniques and a business continuity plan overseen by management, among other measures. A particular focus is placed on the key risk indicators within the Group's core risk management system.

All purchases of financial instruments are executed through central trading desks, and the size and quality of the trades are reviewed by traders. Positions are reconciled on a daily basis by the back office.

Leonteq's management considers operational risk to be one of the major risks to which the Group is exposed. A broad Operational Risk Framework has therefore been put in place to manage and control operational risk. The Operational Risk Framework strengthens proactive risk management, facilitates early identification of emerging risks and provides a comprehensive view of Leonteq's operational risk landscape. Within that framework, any operational risk is "owned" by management of the first line. The Operational Risk Control function independently monitors the effectiveness of operational risk management and oversees operational risk-taking activities. The Board of Directors determines the risk tolerance for significant sources of operational risk. Management performs its own periodic assessments of the operational risk profile within its areas of responsibility. As part of this process, unmitigated risks and mitigation actions are logged in a Group-wide inventory. Operational Risk Control independently reviews the assessments produced by management and collates the Group's overall operational risk profile to determine whether it is in line with the risk tolerance defined by the Board of Directors. Operational risk events are analysed to determine their root causes and adequate mitigation actions are determined.

Leonteq also continuously invests in business continuity management and operational resilience to ensure continuity of critical operations in the event of a major disruptive event. Business continuity management includes back-up operating facilities and IT disaster recovery plans, which are in place throughout Leonteq.

Legal and compliance risk

Legal risk is the risk of losses occurring or of damages, fines or penalties being imposed on the Group, or of other liabilities or any other material adverse impact arising from a failure to comply with legal obligations, whether contractual, statutory or otherwise, or changes in enforcement practices, legal challenges or claims made against the Group, an inability to enforce its legal rights, or the failure to take measures to protect its rights.

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss or damages resulting from a failure to comply with applicable laws, rules and regulations, as well as internal policies and procedures.

Legal and compliance risks including conduct risk, are inherent in all of Leonteq's business activities. They can also lead to reputational harm, limit Leonteq's business opportunities and reduce its growth potential. Regulatory risk is the risk that changes in laws, regulations, rules or market standards may limit and/or have a negative effect on Leonteq's activities or its ability to implement strategic initiatives.

As a participant in the financial services sector, Leonteq operates in a highly regulated environment that exposes it to legal (including litigation), compliance, regulatory and other risks. Non-compliance with regulatory or other mandatory requirements may also result in the competent authorities taking enforcement action or initiating proceedings against Leonteq and its employees. Leonteq mitigates its legal, compliance and regulatory risks by raising awareness through mandatory training programmes for all employees and through the strict enforcement and monitoring of its policies and procedures. It also mitigates these risks by ensuring it has a team of well-qualified legal and compliance specialists in place to draft and review contracts and assess transactions. Changes in the regulatory environment are monitored, and directives and procedures are adapted as required.

Tax risk

Tax risk is the risk of losses arising from changes in taxation (derived from tax legislation and decisions by the courts), including the misinterpretation of tax regimes as well as the manner in which they may be applied and enforced. This also applies to new international tax laws that could have a negative impact on the taxation of structured products, making them unattractive to investors. Leonteq proactively manages and controls these risks. It usually asks the relevant tax authorities for written confirmation of their interpretation of the relevant regulations (tax rulings) or seeks appropriate advice from professional tax consultants at a local level. Tax risk is monitored by the Tax department, which takes an integrated view of tax risks across the entire Group.

Information security risk

Information security risk is defined as the risk of potential loss, damage, or harm resulting from threats that may adversely affect the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of Leonteq's information, regardless of its format or medium (digital, physical, or human). It encompasses information in all forms, as well as the people, processes and technologies involved in its handling.

Leonteq's Information Security team defines which information must be protected and why, ensuring that regulatory, legal, and business requirements are properly identified and addressed.

Leonteq owns, operates, and maintains an ISO/IEC 27001-certified Information Security Management System (ISMS). The ISMS defines how information is protected across the organisation and ensures that regulatory, legal and business requirements are systematically identified, implemented, and monitored. It provides a structured and systematic approach to managing information security risks by establishing and maintaining policies, procedures, processes and guidelines. This framework supports consistent risk assessment, data classification, access control governance, third-party risk management and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Information security risk mitigation activities include but are not limited to:

- Definition and maintenance of information security policies and standards;
- Information risk assessments and data classification;
- Governance of access control principles and acceptable use of information assets;
- Oversight of third-party and cloud service providers, including data protection impact assessments prior to contract initiation;
- Management of physical, procedural and organisational safeguards.

Through the ISMS, Leonteq ensures that information security risks are identified, assessed and treated in a consistent and auditable manner, providing clear accountability and ensuring alignment with business objectives.

Cybersecurity risk

Cybersecurity risk is defined as the risk of potential loss, damage, or harm to Leonteq as a result of its digital systems, networks or electronic data being compromised by cyber threats. It focuses specifically on risks affecting information systems and digital assets operating in cyberspace.
Cybersecurity risk is a subset of information security risk and addresses the question of how information and systems are technically protected against cyber threats. Cyber threats include, but are not limited to, unauthorised access, data breaches, malware, ransomware, phishing, denial-of-service (DoS/DDoS) attacks, insider threats and exploitation of system vulnerabilities.

Leonteq's cybersecurity framework is aligned with NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) 2.0 and is implemented through a Cybersecurity Management System (CSMS). The CSMS focuses on the technical protection, detection, response and recovery capabilities required to secure digital assets and systems.

Cybersecurity risk mitigation measures include:

- Deployment and operation of technical security controls such as firewalls, encryption, intrusion detection and prevention systems, endpoint protection and continuous security monitoring;
- Real-time detection and response capabilities to identify and manage cyber incidents;
- Secure configuration management, patching and software updates;
- Regular penetration testing, conducted both periodically and prior to launching new digital services;
- Internal and external audits of cybersecurity controls to ensure effectiveness and compliance;
- Security awareness and training programs to strengthen the cyber hygiene of employees and staff acting on behalf of the Group.

Technical defences are complemented by governance routines and operational oversight to ensure that cybersecurity controls remain effective and proportionate and are aligned with the evolving threat landscape.

While information security risk covers all information-related risks regardless of format, cybersecurity risk specifically addresses risks related to digital systems and electronic data. The two areas are closely interconnected and often overlap; however, their scope and primary objectives differ.
The Information Security team, guided by the ISMS, defines the governance framework, risk appetite, and protection requirements. Cybersecurity team, guided by the CSMS, implements and operates the technical controls required to protect information in cyberspace. Together, they pursue a coherent and comprehensive approach to protecting Leonteq's information assets.

Recent developments and emerging risks

All previously disclosed pending regulatory proceedings against Leonteq were concluded in the course of the first half of 2026. Consequently, no regulatory proceedings against Leonteq Group entities remain pending, providing clarity and certainty for the continued execution of its business priorities.

Enhanced regulatory regime

As of 1 January 2025, Leonteq is subject to enhanced capital and large exposure requirements as defined by the Swiss Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO). Under the new regime, Leonteq is required to hold total capital corresponding to 10.5% of risk-weighted assets and to meet a 3% tier 1 leverage ratio. In addition, Leonteq is required to meet large exposure rules, whereby large exposure to a single counterparty group may not exceed 25% of Leonteq's tier 1 capital. This enhanced regulatory regime reflects Leonteq's increased size and the evolution of its business model since it was founded in 2007. In particular, it takes into account Leonteq's increased significance within the Swiss financial system, given that it has processed more than 200,000 client transactions annually and generated annual turnover in investment products of more than CHF 25 billion in recent years. Through its proprietary technology and service platform, Leonteq also acts as an important outsourcing partner for structured investment products to numerous large and mid-sized banks in Switzerland and abroad. This includes offering hedging services for products issued by its white-labelling partners.

Basel III Final

The CAO governs capital requirements for banks in Switzerland. Effective January 2025, the revised capital adequacy requirements (Basel III Final, or B3F) entered into force. These requirements have a particular impact on the calculation of risk-weighted assets (RWA) for market risks, which is the most relevant risk from Leonteq's point of view.

Of the three approaches for the calculation of market risk RWA under B3F, the following two are relevant for Leonteq:

- The simplified standardised approach (SSA): This corresponds almost entirely to the previous standardised approach for market risks. However, the SSA can, in general, only be applied by banks with no complex trading activities, among other criteria. This approach categorises market risk into interest rate risk, FX risk (including gold), equity risk and commodity risk (including other precious metals) and applies asset class-dependent scaling factors that increase capital charges compared to the previous standardised approach.
- The standardised approach (SA): This was introduced under the B3F market risk framework (commonly known as the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book, or FRTB) and must be applied by banks with complex trading activities. SA captures the risk profile related to market risks more effectively. The SA requires significant resources for its implementation due to substantial changes to systems, data infrastructure and calculation engines.

Leonteq's business model is largely driven by the issuance of structured investment products with embedded complex derivatives including the hedging of the resulting risk profile. As a result, Leonteq is, in principle, required to perform capital calculations according to the SA.

Taking into account the complexity of RWA calculations according to the SA, Leonteq was allowed to temporarily apply the SSA. The provision included a phase-in of the asset class-dependent scaling factors over the transition period (January 2025 – December 2026). Leonteq invested significant resources in its implementation requiring substantial changes to systems, data infrastructure, and calculation engines. Leonteq completed the transition to SA-FRTB in November 2025.

Given Leonteq's business model, the majority of RWA are driven by market risk and are therefore sensitive to market moves. Leonteq will continuously optimise its capital framework to reduce sensitivity to RWA fluctuations impacting capital ratios while maintaining an appropriate buffer under relevant stress scenarios.

Business specific liquidity regime

Leonteq also completed its discussion with FINMA to define a new business-specific liquidity regime. From the beginning of 2026 onwards, Leonteq is required to hold an absolute amount of extended high-quality liquid assets following an appropriate phase-in period. Leonteq has remained in compliance with the requirements since they came into effect at the beginning of 2026.

Capital ratios

Risk-weighted assets are determined according to specific requirements, which reflect the varying levels of risk related to on- and off-balance sheet exposures and, in particular, define specific levels of market risk, credit risk, operational risk and other risks. The following approaches are applied when determining the Group's regulatory capital requirements:

- **Market risk:** The standardised approach (SA-FRTB) is applied to calculate market risk RWA.
- **Credit risk:** The international standardised approach (SA-BIS) is applied to calculate credit risk RWA. Credit equivalents for derivatives are calculated according to the standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR). Collateral is recognised using the comprehensive approach. Requirements on credit valuation adjustments are calculated according to the simplified approach.
- **Operational risk:** The standardised approach is applied to calculate operational risk RWA.
- **Other risk:** RWA for crypto assets are calculated based on risk weights of 100% and 700% that are overall applied on the gross outstanding notional and on the net exposure, respectively.

Eligible capital increased to CHF 655 million at end-June 2026, mainly driven by retained earnings and positive currency translation adjustments following the appreciation of the US dollar against the Swiss franc.

Risk-weighted assets increased by CHF 208 million to CHF 3,965 million at end-June 2026, compared to CHF 3,757 million at end-December 2025, predominantly due to higher market risk RWA, driven by increased business flow and higher market volatility at end June-2026.

The reported total capital ratio was 16.5% as of 30 June 2026.

The tables below summarise eligible capital, risk-weighted assets and capital ratios, calculated as of 30 June 2026:

CHF million	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
CET 1 capital	**655**	**636**
Tier 1 capital	**655**	**636**
Total BIS eligible capital	**655**	**636**
Market risk	2,438	2,080
Credit risk	1,041	1,098
Operational risk	350	345
Other risks	136	234
Total Risk-weighted assets	**3,965**	**3,757**
CET 1 capital ratio (required 7.0%)	16.5%	16.9%
Tier 1 capital ratio (required 8.5%)	16.5%	16.9%
Total capital ratio (required: 10.5%)	**16.5%**	**16.9%**

Leverage ratio

CHF million	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Tier 1 capital	655	636
Total consolidated assets	12,394	11,159
Adjustments[1]	(1,358)	(1,036)
Leverage ratio exposure	11,036	10,123
Leverage ratio	**5.9%**	**6.3%**

1 Adjustments stem from capital deductions, derivative financial instruments, securities financing transactions, and other off-balance sheet exposures.

Interim consolidated financial statement.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Content

Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

Leonteq AG

Interim consolidated income statement for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and 2025

CHF thousand	Note	H1 2026	H1 2025
Fee income from securities trading and investment activities		96,827	87,923
Net fee income	8	**96,827**	**87,923**
Result from trading activities and the fair value option	9	**13,434**	**39,519**
of which interest revenue on FVOCI and amortised cost instruments related to trading activities		21,222	25,982
of which interest expense on amortised cost instruments related to trading activities		(6,091)	(8,076)
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		1,431	1,731
Interest expense from financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		(2,334)	(7,201)
Credit loss (expense) / recovery		268	593
Net result from interest operations	10	**(635)**	**(4,878)**
Other operating income		1,967	1,717
Total operating income		**111,593**	**124,281**
Personnel expenses		(51,553)	(59,439)
Other operating expenses		(30,420)	(30,287)
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible & intangible assets		(16,514)	(17,839)
Changes to provisions and other value adjustments, and losses	16	(743)	(2,178)
Total operating expenses		**(99,230)**	**(109,743)**
Share of loss of joint venture		(131)	(507)
Result from operating activities		**12,232**	**14,031**
Taxes	11	462	(4,768)
Group net profit		**12,694**	**9,263**
of which allocated to shareholders of Leonteq AG		12,694	9,263
Share information			
Basic earnings per share (CHF)		0.71	0.53
Diluted earnings per share (CHF)		0.68	0.51

Interim consolidated statement of other comprehensive income for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and 2025

CHF thousand	Note	H1 2026	H1 2025
Group net profit		**12,694**	**9,263**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement (net of tax)			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan		(1,223)	1,738
Changes in own credit spread		(4,436)	—
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement		**(5,659)**	**1,738**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to the income statement (net of tax)			
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(2,070)	(249)
Expected credit loss changes on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(281)	(384)
Currency translation adjustments		10,128	(45,920)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to the income statement		**7,777**	**(46,553)**
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		**2,118**	**(44,815)**
Total comprehensive income		**14,812**	**(35,552)**
of which allocated to shareholders of Leonteq AG		14,812	(35,552)

The notes on pages 45 to 69 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Leonteq AG

Interim consolidated statement of financial position as of 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025

CHF thousand	Note	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks		37,691	63,101
Amounts due from banks		641,242	452,868
Amounts due from securities financing transactions		16,244	16,100
Amounts due from customers		396,037	237,417
Trading financial assets	13	5,335,973	4,428,784
of which assets lent as collateral with the right to sell or repledge		730,702	1,328,013
Trading inventories	13	129,122	220,125
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	13	3,524,887	2,943,783
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	13	102,903	112,960
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	2,070,838	2,552,066
of which assets lent as collateral with the right to sell or repledge		123,055	465,681
Accrued income and prepaid expenses		9,780	10,172
Other assets		54,607	37,274
Current tax assets		1,266	1,106
Deferred tax assets		1,268	839
Interests in joint ventures		248	378
Tangible assets		23,221	27,214
Intangible assets		48,310	51,563
Assets held as a disposal group	14	—	2,822
Total assets		**12,393,637**	**11,158,572**

CHF thousand	Note	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Liabilities			
Amounts due to banks		505,871	203,446
Liabilities from securities financing transactions		1,760,011	1,738,367
Amounts due to customers		554,062	378,245
Trading financial liabilities	13	171,595	54,885
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	13	2,997,849	2,664,184
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	13	5,555,283	5,283,049
Accrued expenses and deferred income		86,437	87,310
Other liabilities		23,542	25,026
Current tax liabilities		12,225	13,345
Deferred tax liabilities		29	116
Provisions	16	16,571	17,637
Liabilities held as a disposal group	14	—	854
Total liabilities		**11,683,475**	**10,466,464**
Equity			
Share capital	17	18,494	18,494
Share premium		169,395	169,395
Retained earnings[1]		611,502	600,152
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)		(61,535)	(63,652)
Own shares	17	(27,694)	(32,281)
Total shareholders' equity		**710,162**	**692,108**
Total liabilities and equity		**12,393,637**	**11,158,572**

[1] Retained earnings comprise cumulated earnings, including Group net profit for the period ended 30 June 2026 and the year ended 31 December 2025, respectively.

The notes on pages 45 to 69 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Leonteq AG

Interim consolidated statement of changes in equity as of 30 June 2026 and 2025

CHF thousand	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Defined benefit plan	Change in own credit	Unrealised income/(loss) related to debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Changes in expected credit loss on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Cost of hedging reserve	Currency translation adjustments	Own shares	Total shareholders' equity
				Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)							
Balance as of 1 January 2025	**18,494**	**195,857**	**665,889**	**2,419**	**—**	**(2,662)**	**3,778**	**—**	**(37,187)**	**(42,758)**	**803,830**
Equity-settled share-based payments	—	—	(6,331)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,531	2,200
Net disposal/(purchase) of own shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(170)	(170)
Dividends and other distributions	—	(26,463)	(26,463)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(52,925)
Other allocations to/(transfers from) other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1,738	—	(249)	(384)	—	(45,920)	—	(44,815)
Group net profit	—	—	9,263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,263
Balance as of 30 June 2025	**18,494**	**169,395**	**642,359**	**4,157**	**—**	**(2,911)**	**3,394**	**—**	**(83,108)**	**(34,397)**	**717,383**

CHF thousand	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Defined benefit plan	Change in own credit	Unrealised income/(loss) related to debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Changes in expected credit loss on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Cost of hedging reserve	Currency translation adjustments	Own shares	Total shareholders' equity
				Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)							
Balance as of 1 January 2026	**18,494**	**169,395**	**600,152**	**7,513**	**5,915**	**4,562**	**2,554**	**(629)**	**(83,567)**	**(32,281)**	**692,108**
Equity-settled share-based payments	—	—	(5,621)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,621	2,000
Net disposal/(purchase) of own shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,034)	(3,034)
Transfers within equity[1]	—	—	4,523	—	(4,523)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income/(loss) on a hedge of net investment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,358	—	2,358
Acquisition/ disposal of participation in Group companies[2]	—	—	(245)	—	—	—	—	—	1,563	—	1,318
Other allocations to/(transfers from) other comprehensive income	—	—	—	(1,223)	87	(2,070)	(281)	—	6,206	—	2,719
Group net profit	—	—	12,694	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,694
Balance as of 30 June 2026	**18,494**	**169,395**	**611,502**	**6,291**	**1,479**	**2,492**	**2,273**	**(629)**	**(73,440)**	**(27,694)**	**710,162**

1 Changes in own credit risk recognised in other comprehensive income are subsequently transferred within equity to retained earnings. For further information, refer to note 13.

2 Due to the disposal of the Leonteq Securities (Japan) Ltd., the subsidiary was deconsolidated as per the closing date of the transaction on 2 March 2026. For more information refer also to Note 14.

The notes on pages 45 to 69 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Leonteq AG

Interim consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and 2025

CHF thousand	H1 2026	H1 2025
Group net profit	12,694	9,263
Adjustments for non-cash items in Group net profit		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	16,514	17,841
Change in deferred taxes	(369)	395
Change in expected credit loss provision	(251)	(608)
Change in provision	776	2,275
Expenses from employee participation schemes	2,017	2,239
Share of loss of joint venture	131	508
Other non-cash income and expenses	360	(342)
Net (increase)/decrease in assets related to operating activities		
Amounts due from banks	(83,593)	(14,443)
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	(143)	12,236
Amounts due from customers	(150,533)	(244,118)
Trading financial assets	(957,763)	(790,215)
Trading inventories	91,003	128,871
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	(581,105)	443,901
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	10,057	15,842
Net (investment)/disposal of financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	479,158	(15,829)
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	458	(3,661)
Current tax assets	(161)	(877)
Other assets	(17,305)	(8,504)
Net increase/(decrease) in liabilities related to operating activities		
Amounts due to banks	266,987	43,934
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	21,644	975,023
Amounts due to customers	174,922	143,706
Trading financial liabilities	116,710	(114,142)
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	333,665	(372,129)
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	272,234	(330,995)
Accrued expenses and deferred income	(1,346)	(12,338)
Current tax liabilities	(168)	5,569
Other liabilities	352	(10,337)
Utilisation of general provision	(1,871)	(2,035)

CHF thousand	H1 2026	H1 2025
Dividends received	50,575	50,260
Interest received	1,431	1,731
Interest paid	(2,193)	(7,029)
Current taxes paid	(958)	(1,403)
Cash flow from operating activities	**53,929**	**(75,412)**
Purchases of tangible assets	(642)	(69)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	—	8
Purchases of intangible assets	(7,030)	(8,815)
Proceeds from sale of group companies[3]	(94)	—
Cash flow from investing activities	**(7,766)**	**(8,875)**
Lease payments (excluding short term/low-value leases)	(4,984)	(5,253)
Distribution of capital contribution reserves	—	(26,463)
Dividend distribution	—	(26,463)
Purchases of own shares	(3,034)	(170)
Cash flow from financing activities	**(8,018)**	**(58,347)**
Exchange rate differences	9,871	(45,794)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**48,016**	**(188,429)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	249,547	331,397
Cash and cash equivalents at the balance sheet date	**297,563**	**142,968**
Cash and balances at central banks	37,691	64,720
Due from banks on demand[1]	279,631	116,989
Due to banks on demand[1]	(47,680)	(55,565)
Due from financial market infrastructure entities[2]	38,636	49,977
Due to financial market infrastructure entities[2]	(10,715)	(33,153)
Net cash and cash equivalents at the balance sheet date	**297,563**	**142,968**

1 The "Due from/to banks on demand" balances are included in balance sheet line items "Amounts due from/to banks".

2 The "Due from/to financial market infrastructure entities" are included in the balance sheet line items "Amounts due from/to customers".

3 Due to the disposal of the Leonteq Securities (Japan) Ltd., the subsidiary was deconsolidated as per the closing date of the transaction on 2 March 2026. For more information refer also to Note 14.

The notes on pages 45 to 69 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

1 General information

Leonteq AG (Leonteq or “the Company”), together with its subsidiaries (referred to hereinafter as “the Group”), is an independent expert in structured investment products and long-term savings and retirement solutions.

These solutions and services include the development, structuring, distribution, hedging and settlement, lifecycle management and market making of structured products, as well as the design and management of structured certificates and unit-linked life insurance policies.

The Group provides some of these core services to platform partners under the terms of cooperation agreements. The Group also distributes products to institutional investors and financial intermediaries who offer the products to retail investors.

The Company was incorporated in Zurich, Switzerland, in 2007. It is a public limited company with its registered office at Europaallee 39, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland. The Company’s shares have been listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (SIX) since 19 October 2012.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on 21 July 2026. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements are reviewed, not audited.

2 Basis of presentation

The Group prepares its interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 “Interim financial reporting”. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2026 should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, which were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Unless otherwise disclosed in the following notes, the Group’s accounting policies applied in this report are the same as for the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Swiss francs and rounded to the nearest thousand. Consequently, the total may differ from the figures calculated when the individual numbers are added together.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The preparation of interim condensed consolidated financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Such estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information and are adapted continuously in line with new findings and circumstances but may involve significant uncertainty at the time they are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The Group believes that the estimates and assumptions it has made are appropriate, and that the Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are therefore a fair representation of its financial position and results in all material respects.

The significant judgements made by Management when applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as for the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, unless otherwise disclosed in the following notes.

4 Changes to critical accounting estimates

No changes to critical accounting estimates were made compared to 31 December 2025.

5 Changes in accounting policies and presentation

New or revised standards and interpretations adopted

The following new or revised standards and interpretations became effective for the first time on 1 January 2026 and did not have any significant impacts on the Group when applied for the first time or were not relevant for the Group:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – effective 1 January 2026
- Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 – Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards Volume 11 – effective 1 January 2026
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – effective 1 January 2026

6 Financial and other risk disclosures

In compliance with regulatory requirements in Switzerland and other applicable jurisdictions, the Group has established a comprehensive risk management and control framework covering market, credit, operational and liquidity risks and the capital management. Disclosures provided in the "Risk Management & Control" section of this report (pages 12 to 38) relate to financial risk disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7 and information on the objectives and process for managing capital. These disclosures form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

7 Segment reporting

Leonteq is an independent expert in structured investment products and long-term savings and retirement solutions. The Group focuses on industrialising the production process for structured investment products and unit-linked life insurance policies and on providing its clients and partners with high standards of service delivered by an international team of experienced industry professionals. Leonteq has a strong presence in its home market of Switzerland and in Europe, as well as an established footprint in Asia.

Leonteq's Executive Committee, which is the chief operating decision maker, is implementing the strategy and overseeing the operational management of the Group as a whole. The Executive Committee uses the Group's consolidated financial report as the basis for its management decisions and for financial performance reviews.

In line with the applicable accounting standards and internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker, the Group consists of a single reportable operating segment. Consequently, and given that the external reporting in these financial statements reflects internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker, the Group does not disclose separate segment information.

Entity-wide disclosures

The Group has offices in various international locations and distributes its own structured investment products and those of its issuance partners, either through its own sales distribution and coverage desks or through the distribution channels of its issuance partners. The distribution network is supported by the related group companies outside Switzerland. The geographical allocation of the Group's operating income is undertaken ased on the location of the distributor, servicing primarily banks, insurance companies and asset managers/financial intermediaries.

In terms of regions, Switzerland consists of the Group's headquarters in Zurich and its office in Geneva. Europe comprises the Group's operations in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Guernsey, London, Milan, Monaco, Paris and Lisbon. Asia & Middle East consists of Dubai, Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo (until the disposal of Leonteq Securities (Japan) Limited on 2 March 2026).

In the first half of 2026, the office in Monaco generated approximately 13% of the Group's total operating income (H1 2025: 13%).

Seasonality of operations

Fee income is driven by the level of client activity which may show seasonal patterns, especially during the summer months and end-of-year holiday season. Trading income is primarily driven by Leonteq's hedging activity, which is influenced by various factors, including but not limited to market volatility.

This information is provided to allow for a better understanding of the results. However, management has concluded that this is not 'highly seasonal' in accordance with IAS 34.

Information by geographic location

CHF thousand	Switzerland	Europe (excl. Switzerland)	Asia & Middle East	Total H1 2026
Net fee income	43,600	37,253	15,974	96,827
Result from trading activities and the fair value option	7,139	2,448	3,847	13,434
Net result from interest operations	(97)	(400)	(138)	(635)
Other operating income	1,947	—	20	1,967
Total operating income	**52,589**	**39,301**	**19,703**	**111,593**

CHF thousand	Switzerland	Europe (excl. Switzerland)	Asia & Middle East	Total H1 2025
Net fee income	41,890	35,887	10,146	87,923
Result from trading activities and the fair value option	16,248	7,988	15,283	39,519
Net result from interest operations	(2,135)	(2,287)	(456)	(4,878)
Other operating income	1,678	—	39	1,717
Total operating income	**57,681**	**41,588**	**25,012**	**124,281**

CHF thousand	Switzerland	Europe (excl. Switzerland)	Asia & Middle East	Total 30.06.2026
Trading financial assets	2,877,432	2,458,541	—	5,335,973
Positive replacements values of derivative instruments	1,597,848	1,927,039	—	3,524,887
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	79,789	23,114	—	102,903
Financial investments measured at fair values through OCI	429,702	1,641,136	—	2,070,838
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**4,984,771**	**6,049,830**	**—**	**11,034,601**
Non-current assets	**67,041**	**3,741**	**2,232**	**73,014**
Trading financial liabilities	102,185	69,410	—	171,595
Negative replacement values of derivatives	1,231,081	1,766,768	—	2,997,849
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	574,016	4,981,267	—	5,555,283
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	**1,907,282**	**6,817,445**	**—**	**8,724,727**

CHF thousand	Switzerland	Europe (excl. Switzerland)	Asia & Middle East	Total 31.12.2025
Trading financial assets	2,299,837	2,128,947	—	4,428,784
Positive replacements values of derivative instruments	1,164,898	1,778,885	—	2,943,783
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	90,543	22,416	—	112,959
Financial investments measured at fair values through OCI	629,524	1,922,542	—	2,552,066
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**4,184,802**	**5,852,790**	**—**	**10,037,592**
Non-current assets	**74,837**	**4,785**	**768**	**80,390**
Trading financial liabilities	15,623	39,262	—	54,885
Negative replacement values of derivatives	1,022,629	1,641,555	—	2,664,184
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	668,628	4,614,421	—	5,283,049
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	**1,706,880**	**6,295,238**	**—**	**8,002,118**

Financial assets and liabilities are shown in the booking location accordingly.

8 Net fee income

Fees earned are allocated to Leonteq's main service offerings (performance obligation). The services are provided either when a product is issued or over the lifetime of a product. Consequently, certain types of fees are deemed earned when a product is issued, while other types of fees are deemed earned over the effective lifetime of the products issued.

For structured investment products, fees are generally collected when a product is issued or repurchased and are deemed earned when performance obligations are satisfied. The following performance obligation groups are deemed to be predominantly satisfied at the point in time when products are issued: Product design and launch; product documentation and reporting; issuance, settlement and order management and pricing and trading services. Performance obligations that are principally satisfied over the lifetime of issued products include: Risk management; lifecycle management; risk, regulatory and financial reporting. The fees are allocated to the individual performance obligations based on the estimated share of the total effort required (input method) over the lifetime of the products as it best reflects the compensation for services rendered. A portfolio approach is applied to determine the average effective lifetime of products issued, which is determined based on the historical effective lifetime of expired products and the expected effective lifetime of existing products at the balance sheet date. The calculation only excludes products or product categories that show a unique revenue recognition profile that differs significantly from the majority of issued products. The average effective lifetime is estimated to be nine months (as of 31 December 2025: nine months). Material and customised contracts are accounted for to best reflect the actual patterns of the individual agreements.

For long-term savings and retirement products, some fees are collected upfront and recognised upon satisfaction of the respective performance obligation. The satisfaction of performance obligation groups and the effective lifetime of Leonteq's products are determined on a product group and client group basis. The following performance obligations are deemed to be predominantly satisfied upfront: Structuring, creation and origination of interest rate products for predefined cash flows of client groups, and coordination of insurance and banking partners acting as issuers of capital protected products. Performance obligations that are principally satisfied over the lifetime of the products include: Servicing of recurring pay-out obligations and financing activities. In addition, some services are delivered over the product's lifetime for which fees are collected and recognised at the point in time when the following performance obligation groups are deemed satisfied: Creation and origination of capital protected products, as well as creation and origination of the participation products, risk management and lifecycle management of products and platform and platform services.

The allocation of total fees to performance obligations, as well as the determination of when those performance obligations are satisfied, involves the exercising of judgement. Due to the long-term nature of the pension savings business, performance obligations arising from long-term savings and retirement products are satisfied over a period of up to 48 years (31 December 2025: 48 years). Management is of the opinion that the methods and judgement applied provide a best estimate of the real circumstances at the balance sheet date.

Revenue recognised from contracts with clients is shown in the income statement in the line item "fee income from securities trading and investment activities". The amount of deferred fee income is included in the statement of financial position line item "accrued expenses and deferred income". Fees are generally not discounted when recognised. The Group presents fee income net of any costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of partner products and Leonteq products. Since Leonteq does not sell its products to the end-investor but acts through distribution partners, Leonteq discloses its fee income net of directly attributable costs that were agreed upfront.

CHF thousand	H1 2026	H1 2025
Fee income of structured investment products	92,960	82,125
of which recognised at a point-in-time	80,968	71,010
of which recognised over time	11,992	11,115
Fee income of long-term savings and retirement products	3,867	5,798
of which recognised at a point-in-time	716	214
of which recognised over time	3,151	5,584
Total fee income from securities trading and investment activities	**96,827**	**87,923**
Net fee income	**96,827**	**87,923**

The following table shows a reconciliation of the balance of deferred fees:

CHF thousand	H1 2026	H2 2025	H1 2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	**40,924**	**43,893**	**48,955**
Deferred fees of structured investment products			
Recognition of deferred fees in the income statement	(11,992)	(11,216)	(11,115)
Deferral of fees collected	12,749	11,412	11,372
Deferred fees of long-term savings and retirement products			
Recognition of deferred fees in the income statement	(3,151)	(3,165)	(5,584)
Deferral of fees collected	—	—	265
Balance at the end of the period	**38,530**	**40,924**	**43,893**
of which recognised within the next 12 months	14,021	13,406	14,418
of which recognised after 12 months	24,509	27,518	29,475

Deferred fees are included in the consolidated statement of financial position in the line item “accrued expenses and deferred income”. The balance of deferred fees is recognised in the consolidated income statement when the respective service obligations are satisfied.

For structured investment products, deferred fees of CHF 9.5 million are expected to be recognised as fee income within the next nine months.

Due to the long-term nature of the pension savings business, deferred fees of CHF 4.5 million are expected to be recognised as fee income within the next 12 months, CHF 11.5 million between 2 and 5 years, CHF 9.0 million between 6 and 20 years and CHF 4.0 million after 20 years.

9 Result from trading activities and the fair value option

CHF thousand	H1 2026	H1 2025
Result from trading activities and the fair value option	13,434	39,519
of which result due to financial assets designated at fair value	(541)	(1,956)
of which result due to financial liabilities designated at fair value	236,183	57,973
of which effective interest income from debt instruments at FVOCI	19,190	22,126
of which effective interest income from financial instruments at amortised cost	2,032	3,857
of which effective interest expense from financial instruments at amortised cost	(6,091)	(8,076)

10 Net result from interest operations

CHF thousand	H1 2026	H1 2025
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,431	1,731
Total interest income	**1,431**	**1,731**
Interest expense from financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,334)	(7,202)
Total interest expense	**(2,334)**	**(7,202)**
Gross result from interest operations	**(904)**	**(5,471)**
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	268	593
Net result from interest operations	**(635)**	**(4,878)**

11 Income Taxes

Taxes comprise current and deferred income taxes. The Group is subject to income tax levies in numerous jurisdictions.

CHF thousand	H1 2026	H1 2025
Income tax expenses		
Switzerland	(1,192)	—
Foreign	860	4,813
Current income tax expenses	(332)	4,813
Switzerland	(30)	(48)
Foreign	(100)	3
Deferred income tax (benefit)/expenses	(130)	(45)
Total income tax (benefit)/expenses	**(462)**	**4,768**

Tax losses carried forward from the previous year, as well as the release of tax accruals and the recognition of deferred tax assets, resulted in a tax benefit in the first half of the year.

Both Swiss entities, the ultimate Swiss parent company of the Group, Leonteq AG, and the Swiss operating entity, Leonteq Securities AG, apply tax participation relief for Swiss income taxes at federal as well as cantonal/communal level.

The Group applied participation relief for Swiss income tax purposes in 2026, as well as in prior years, in line with the applicable Swiss legislation. While the Group's position remains generally unchanged regarding the method of calculating income tax participation relief, Leonteq Securities AG accepted a proposal by the Zurich Cantonal Tax Office for the fiscal years 2013 to 2015. Based on the proposal, the fiscal periods 2013–2015 were finally assessed, and the ongoing proceedings with the Zurich Cantonal Tax Office were concluded.

Until its expiry at the end of the fiscal year 2018, the Group applied a tax ruling regarding its international allocation of net issuance proceeds agreed with the Zurich Cantonal Tax Office. Since 2019, the Group has applied a transfer pricing method defined by an external tax advisor and based on an OECD recognised standard to account for the international allocation of net issuance proceeds.

The Group performs an in-depth risk analysis of uncertainties in the application and acceptance of transfer pricing methods, developments in international transfer pricing rules, changes to the respective practices by tax authorities and resulting audit exposure on a semi-annual basis. The update to the calculation of uncertain tax positions as of 30 June 2026 had a positive financial impact in the reporting period.

12 Tax effects relating to components of other comprehensive income

	H1 2026		
CHF thousand	**Amount before tax**	**Tax yield / (Tax expense)**	**Amount net of tax**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(1,521)	298	(1,223)
Changes in own credit spread	(4,523)	87	(4,436)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to the income statement			
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,070)	—	(2,070)
Expected credit loss changes on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(281)	—	(281)
Currency translation adjustments	10,128	—	10,128
Total other comprehensive income	**1,732**	**385**	**2,117**

	H1 2025		
CHF thousand	**Amount before tax**	**Tax yield / (Tax expense)**	**Amount net of tax**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	2,162	(424)	1,738
Changes in own credit spread	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to the income statement			
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(249)	—	(249)
Expected credit loss changes on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(384)	—	(384)
Currency translation adjustments	(45,920)	—	(45,920)
Total Other comprehensive income	**(44,391)**	**(424)**	**(44,815)**

13 Fair values of financial instruments and trading inventories

The fair value of financial instruments and trading inventories contained in the statement of financial position of the Group based on the valuation methods explained below is the same as the book value. There is no difference between fair value and book value.

Initial recognition

Purchases and disposals of financial assets are recognised in the balance sheet at the trade date. At the time of initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value and assigned to one of the following categories in accordance with IFRS 9 criteria: "Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)", "F — air value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)" or "Amortised cost". In the case of financial instruments in the categories "Fair value through other comprehensive income" and "Amortised cost", this original fair value is adjusted to reflect the directly attributable transaction costs.

Measurement methodologies

Derivative financial instruments, traded financial assets and liabilities, other financial assets designated at fair value, other financial liabilities designated at fair value are recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance are recognised in "result from trading activities and the fair value option" at the date of the transaction. Trading inventories comprises cryptocurrencies held as economic hedges for issued structured products and are measured under the commodity broker exemption at fair value less costs to sell. Changes in the fair values, gains and losses on the sale and redemption of these instruments, interest and dividend income are recognised in the income statement as "result from trading activities and the fair value option".

Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value, plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset, in the statement of financial positions. Changes in fair values attributable to changes in the issuer credit risk or the benchmark interest rate are initially recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income (OCI). Either due to the application of hedge accounting or upon disposal of the respective investment, amounts initially recognised in OCI are reallocated to the income statement as "result from trading activities and the fair value option".

The transaction price represents the best indication of the fair value of financial instruments unless the fair value of the instrument can be better determined by comparing it with other observable current market transactions involving the same instrument (level 1 instrument) or it is based on a valuation method that uses only observable market data (level 2 instrument). In this case, any difference between fair value and the transaction price is recognised as day-1 profit or loss in the line item “result from trading activities and the fair value option”. For level 3 instruments, day-1 result is deferred over the duration of the product.

Fair value is determined using quoted prices in active markets when these are available. In other cases, fair value is determined using a valuation model. Valuation models use inputs and rates derived from observable market data, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates, when available. Valuation models are primarily used for the valuation of issued structured products and derivatives.

The output of a model is typically an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and the valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions held. Significant risks arise when models are used to value financial instruments and calculate hedging ratios. The consequence of an inadequate model could be an incorrect valuation, leading to an incorrect risk assessment and an incorrect hedging position, both of which could have a financial impact.

All models are validated before they are used as a basis for financial reporting, and they are periodically reviewed thereafter by qualified specialists who operate independently from model developers and users. Whenever possible, the valuations derived from models are compared with the prices of similar financial instruments and with actual values once realised in order to further validate and calibrate the models. Valuation models are generally applied consistently across products from one period to the next, ensuring the comparability and continuity of valuations over time.

There were no significant changes in the valuation models used for the period ended 30 June 2026.

Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments and trading inventories carried at fair value are assigned to one of three fair value hierarchy levels at each balance sheet date, depending on how their fair value has been determined.

Transfers between levels resulting from changes due to the availability of market prices or market liquidity are made when a change of market liquidity occurs.

Level 1 instruments

The fair value of level 1 instruments is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets. Equity securities, interest rate or debt securities issued by governments, public sector entities and companies, quoted investment funds, precious metals, trading inventories, commodities and positive or negative replacement values of exchange traded derivatives are assigned to this category. The quoted market price used for the Group’s equity securities, debt securities, quoted funds and exchange traded derivative instruments is the exit price. Generally accepted market prices are used for foreign currencies, precious metals, trading inventories and commodities. Mid-market prices are used for the valuation of debt securities, which are categorised as financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss if the market price risks of these positions are offset fully or to a significant extent by issued structured products or other trading positions.

Level 2 instruments

The fair value of level 2 instruments is based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or on a valuation method using significant input parameters that are directly or indirectly observable.

Level 2 instruments comprise the positive or negative replacement value of derivative instruments, issued structured products, debt securities with reduced market liquidity and investment funds that are not quoted.

The Group uses valuation methods to determine the fair value of positive or negative replacement value of derivative instruments and issued structured products if there is no active market pursuant to the definition of IFRS 13 or if market liquidity varies significantly over time. For the valuation of derivative instruments, including the option components and interest rate components of structured products, generally recognised option pricing models and generally recognised valuation methods – e.g. discounted cash flow models – are used.

If quoted prices for instruments are available but low trading volumes indicate that there is no active market or if quoted prices are not available, then the fair values of equity securities, debt securities, other securities and trading inventories are based on pricing information from counterparties, brokers or other pricing services. In the case of investment funds, published net asset values are used. The input parameters for the valuation models are contract-specific and include the market price of the underlying asset, foreign exchange rates, yield curves, default risk, dividend estimates, volatilities and correlations. Derivative instruments are traded on a collateralised basis. The Group's own credit risk, as well as third-party credit risk in the case of assets, is not included in the valuation of collateralised derivative instruments.

Level 3 instruments

The fair value of level 3 instruments is based on a valuation method that uses at least one significant input parameter that cannot be observed directly or indirectly in the market. The Group's level 3 instruments comprise unlisted equity instruments presented in financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and positive or negative replacement values for long-term derivative financial instruments.

The fair value of the unlisted equity instrument is based on an independent valuation assessment using a multiple approach, taking account of any further valuation-relevant factors.

For the determination of the fair value of derivative financial instruments, the Group uses generally recognised pricing valuation models. The input parameters for the valuation models are contract-specific and include the market prices of the underlying asset, yield curves, volatilities and possibly other parameters. Derivative financial instruments are traded predominantly on a collateralised basis and the Group's own credit risk, as well as third-party credit risk in the case of assets, is not included in the valuation of collateralised derivative instruments. Whenever possible, the Group uses input parameters observable in the market to determine the fair value of financial instruments. However, due to the long-term nature of some instruments, significant input parameters are not always observable for those long-dated products and they are therefore classified as level 3 instruments. The Group estimates these unobservable input parameters using market information as well as historical data. The estimated input parameters are reviewed during monthly independent price verification processes and are further reviewed by an independent risk control function.

Valuation adjustments

The fair values of level 2 and level 3 instruments are based on valuation methods and therefore a level of uncertainty is inherent in those values. The valuation methods used do not always reflect all relevant factors when determining fair values. The Group considers additional factors in the case of issued structured products as well as derivative instruments to ensure that the valuations are appropriate. The factors include uncertainties in relation to models used, to parameters used, to liquidity risks and, in the case of structured products, to the risk of early redemption. The adjustments reflect the uncertainty in model assumptions and input parameters in relation to the valuation method used. The adjustments relating to the liquidity risk take into account the expected cost of hedging open net risk positions. The Group believes that it is necessary and appropriate to take these factors into account to determine the fair value of these instruments correctly.

Clearly defined processes, methods and independent controls are applied to ensure that an appropriate valuation is assigned to financial instruments. The controls comprise the analysis and approval of new instruments, the approval and regular assessment of the valuation models used, the daily analysis of profit and loss, and regular independent price verification, including the review of the input parameters used. The controls are performed by risk control specialists who possess the relevant knowledge and operate independently from trading and treasury functions.

Own credit

Under IFRS 9, changes in fair value related to own credit risk for other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other comprehensive income. The changes in own credit risk recognised in other comprehensive income are subsequently transferred within equity to retained earnings when the associated liability is deemed to be derecognised.

Leonteq regularly determines its own credit spread based on a model using observable market inputs such as market capitalisation, debt and product type-specific adjustments. Management compares the determined credit spread with observable and paid credit spreads for publicly distributed products of Leonteq to ensure that all available market information is reflected in the determined credit spread. As in the same period of 2025, Leonteq's own credit spread remained unchanged during the first half of 2026.

Day 1 result

According to IFRS 13, the transaction price represents the best indication of the fair value of a financial instrument unless the fair value of the instrument can be better determined by comparing it with other observable current market transactions involving the same instrument (level 1 instrument) or is based on a valuation method that uses only observable market data (level 2 instrument). If this is the case, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is recognised as day-1 profit or loss in the line item “result from trading activities and the fair value option”.

For level 3 instruments, day-1 result is deferred over the duration of the product. During the current and previous reporting period, the Group had no positions with a deferred day-1 result.

CHF thousand	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total 30.06.2026
Financial assets				
Trading financial assets				
Debt securities (listed)	214,653	13,019	—	227,672
Equity securities	3,348,158	1,428	—	3,349,586
Funds	1,701,408	5,466	—	1,706,874
Other securities	—	51,841	—	51,841
of which hybrid financial instruments	—	51,841	—	51,841
Total trading financial assets	5,264,219	71,754	—	5,335,973
Positive replacement values of derivative instruments	2,449,641	1,075,246	—	3,524,887
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	102,903	—	102,903
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,069,603	—	1,235	2,070,838
Total financial assets	**9,783,463**	**1,249,903**	**1,235**	**11,034,601**
Trading inventories	129,122	—	—	129,122
Total trading inventories	**129,122**	**—**	**—**	**129,122**

CHF thousand	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total 30.06.2026
Financial liabilities				
Trading financial liabilities				
Debt securities (listed)	—	—	—	—
Equity securities	169,644	—	—	169,644
Funds	1,951	—	—	1,951
Total trading financial liabilities	171,595	—	—	171,595
Negative replacement values of derivative instruments	2,158,118	835,530	4,201	2,997,849
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Interest rate instruments	—	430,920	—	430,920
Equities	—	4,893,558	—	4,893,558
Foreign currency	—	77,007	—	77,007
Commodities (including precious metals and cryptocurrencies)	—	153,798	—	153,798
Total other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	5,555,283	—	5,555,283
Total financial liabilities	**2,329,713**	**6,390,813**	**4,201**	**8,724,727**

In the first half of 2026, there were no significant reclassifications of positions between level 1 and level 2 or vice versa.

CHF thousand	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total 31.12.2025
Financial assets				
Trading financial assets				
Debt securities (listed)	237,417	23,967	—	261,384
Equity securities	2,618,107	1,743	—	2,619,850
Funds	1,502,129	8,334	—	1,510,463
Other securities	—	37,087	—	37,087
of which hybrid financial instruments	—	37,087	—	37,087
Total trading financial assets	4,357,653	71,131	—	4,428,784
Positive replacement values of derivative instruments	2,164,801	778,982	—	2,943,783
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	112,959	—	112,959
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,549,901	931	1,235	2,552,066
Total financial assets	**9,072,355**	**964,003**	**1,235**	**10,037,593**
Trading inventories	220,125	—	—	220,125
Total trading inventories	**220,125**	**—**	**—**	**220,125**

CHF thousand	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total 31.12.2025
Financial liabilities				
Trading financial liabilities				
Debt securities (listed)	—	—	—	—
Equity securities	52,831	—	—	52,831
Funds	2,052	2	—	2,054
Total trading financial liabilities	54,883	2	—	54,885
Negative replacement values of derivative instruments	1,878,407	781,416	4,361	2,664,184
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Interest rate instruments	—	386,794	—	386,794
Equities	—	4,568,309	—	4,568,309
Foreign currency	—	34,801	—	34,801
Commodities (including precious metals and cryptocurrencies)	—	293,145	—	293,145
Total other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	5,283,049	—	5,283,049
Total financial liabilities	**1,933,290**	**6,064,467**	**4,361**	**8,002,118**

In 2025, there were no significant reclassifications of positions between level 1 and level 2 or vice versa.

Level 3 financial instruments

CHF thousand	Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total Financial Assets	Negative replacement values of derivative instruments	Total Financial Liabilities
Statement of financial position				
Balance as of 1 January 2026	1,235	1,235	4,361	4,361
Additions	—	—	186	186
Disposals	—	—	(37)	(37)
Result recognised in the income statement	—	—	470	470
Result recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Reclassifications to level 3	—	—	—	—
Reclassifications from level 3	—	—	(779)	(779)
Translation differences	—	—	—	—
Balance as of 30 June 2026	**1,235**	**1,235**	**4,201**	**4,201**
Income in the period on holdings at balance sheet date				
Unrealised income/(loss) recognised in trading income	—	—	(506)	(506)
Unrealised income/(loss) recognised in other income	—	—	—	—
Unrealised income/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—

CHF thousand	Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total Financial Assets	Negative replacement values of derivative instruments	Total Financial Liabilities
Statement of financial position				
Balance as of 1 January 2025	1,075	1,075	8,947	8,947
Additions	—	—	124	124
Disposals	—	—	(202)	(202)
Result recognised in the income statement	—	—	(2,416)	(2,416)
Result recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Reclassifications to level 3	—	—	—	—
Reclassifications from level 3	—	—	(744)	(744)
Translation differences	—	—	—	—
Balance as of 30 June 2025	**1,075**	**1,075**	**5,710**	**5,710**
Income in the period on holdings at balance sheet date				
Unrealised income/(loss) recognised in trading income	—	—	2,215	2,215
Unrealised income/(loss) recognised in other income	—	—	—	—
Unrealised income/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—

Financial instruments are reclassified into or out of levels 2 and 3 based on changes in the observability of the significant input parameter "volatility of interest rates" for the valuation of financial instruments.

Based on the change in the observability of significant input parameters, CHF 0.8 million of level 3 financial instruments were reclassified to level 2 (2025: CHF 1.0 million). No level 2 financial instruments were reclassified to level 3 for the six months ended 30 June 2026 or for the 12 months ended 31 December 2025, respectively.

No day-1 gains or losses were recognised as a result of transactions involving level 3 instruments during the first half of 2026. An unrealised loss of CHF 0.5 million in the first half of 2026 (full-year 2025: unrealised gain of CHF 2.6 million) for fair value movements was recognised in the line item "result from trading activities and the fair value option".

Valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurement of level 3 liabilities

The following table shows significant level 3 liabilities together with the valuation techniques used to measure their fair value, significant inputs used in the valuation technique that are considered unobservable, and a range of values for unobservable inputs. The range of values represents the highest and lowest level input used in the valuation techniques. Consequently, the range does not reflect the level of uncertainty regarding a particular input but rather the different underlying characteristics of the relevant liabilities. The ranges will therefore vary from period to period and parameter to parameter based on the characteristics of the instruments held at each balance sheet date. Further, the ranges of unobservable inputs may differ across other financial institutions due to the diversity of the products in each firm's inventory.

Significant unobservable inputs in level 3 positions

This section discusses the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of level 3 instruments and assesses the potential effect that a change in each unobservable input in isolation may have on fair value measurement. It also provides information to facilitate an understanding of factors that give rise to the input ranges shown.

CHF thousand					Range of unobservable inputs				
	30.06.2026	31.12.2025			30.06.2026		31.12.2025		
			Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	low	high	low	high	Unit
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	**4,201**	4,361	Generic replication model[1]	Volatility of interest rates	**45**	**75**	48	65	basis points

[1] A generic replication model is used to price interest rate derivatives.

Volatility is a measurement of the variability of interest rates and is generally expressed as an absolute number in basis points (bps). The minimum level of volatility is 0 bps and there is no theoretical maximum. Volatility is a key input in option models, where it is used to derive a probability-based distribution of forward rates. The effect of volatility on individual positions within the portfolio is determined primarily on the basis of whether the option contract is a long or short position. In most cases, the fair value of an option increases as a result of a rise in volatility and is reduced following a decrease in volatility. In general, volatility used in the measurement of fair value is derived from active market option prices (referred to as implied volatility). A key feature of implied volatility is the volatility "smile" or "skew", which represents the effect of pricing options of different option strikes at different implied volatility levels.

Sensitivity of fair values of Level 3 liabilities

The Group's management believes, based on the valuation approach used for the calculation of fair values and the related controls, that the level 3 fair values are appropriate.

The following table shows the impact of reasonably possible alternative assumptions to the unobservable input parameters used. These results show no significant impact on the Group's net profit, comprehensive income or shareholders' equity.

CHF thousand	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Impact of shifts of unobservable input parameters on fair values		
Increase of volatility of interest rates (+5 bps)	41	71
Decrease of volatility of interest rates (-5 bps)	(41)	(71)

Sensitivity of fair values of Level 3 equity instrument

A change in the multiples used for the valuation of the unlisted equity instrument leads to a proportional change in fair value. A reasonably realistic change in input parameters has no significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

The following table shows the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost. All these positions have short-term maturities (i.e. less than three months) and the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

CHF thousand	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and balances at central banks	37,691	63,101
Amounts due from banks	641,242	452,868
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	16,244	16,100
Amounts due from customers	396,037	237,417
Other financial assets[1]	48,182	34,731
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**1,139,396**	**804,217**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Amounts due to banks	505,871	203,446
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	1,760,011	1,738,367
Amounts due to customers	554,062	378,245
Other financial liabilities[2]	39,696	39,777
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**2,859,640**	**2,359,834**

1 Other financial assets mainly comprise withholding tax receivables.
2 Other financial liabilities mainly includes lease liabilities.

14 Assets/Liabilities in a disposal group held for sale

In the first half of 2025, the Group decided to exit the Japanese market and to dispose of its subsidiary in Tokyo. The assets and liabilities of the Group's subsidiary constituted a disposal group and were recognised as "Assets/Liabilities in a disposal group held for sale" in the Group's statement of financial position. On 4 December 2025, Leonteq announced that it had reached an agreement to sell its subsidiary in Japan. The transaction closed on 2 March 2026 and Leonteq Securities (Japan) Ltd. was deconsolidated from Leonteq Group. The transaction did not have a material impact on the income statement for the first half of 2026.

15 Maturity of assets and liabilities

The following tables show the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months for each asset and liability.

CHF thousand	Due				
	On demand to 1 month	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total 30.06.2026**
Assets					
Financial assets					
Cash and balances at central banks	37,691	—	—	—	37,691
Amounts due from banks	641,242	—	—	—	641,242
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	16,244	—	—	—	16,244
Amounts due from customers	396,037	—	—	—	396,037
Trading financial assets	5,335,973	—	—	—	5,335,973
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	3,524,887	—	—	—	3,524,887
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	102,903	—	—	—	102,903
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,069,603	—	—	1,235	2,070,838
Other financial assets	2	1,370	46,811	—	48,183
Total financial assets	**12,124,582**	**1,370**	**46,811**	**1,235**	**12,173,998**
Non-Financial assets					
Trading inventories	129,122	—	—	—	129,122
Current tax assets	—	—	1,266	—	1,266
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	1,268	1,268
Interests in joint ventures	—	—	—	248	248
Tangible assets[1]	—	—	—	23,221	23,221
Intangible assets[1]	—	—	—	48,310	48,310
Other non-financial assets	—	13,895	2,310	—	16,205
Total non-financial assets	**129,122**	**13,895**	**3,576**	**73,046**	**219,640**
Total assets	**12,253,704**	**15,265**	**50,387**	**74,281**	**12,393,638**

CHF thousand	Due				
	On demand to 1 month	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total 30.06.2026**
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	505,871	—	—	—	505,871
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	1,760,011	—	—	—	1,760,011
Amounts due to customers	554,062	—	—	—	554,062
Trading financial liabilities	171,595	—	—	—	171,595
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	2,997,849	—	—	—	2,997,849
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	5,555,283	—	—	—	5,555,283
Other financial liabilities[2]	6,980	15,620	8,761	8,335	39,696
Total financial liabilities	**11,551,651**	**15,620**	**8,761**	**8,335**	**11,584,367**
Non-Financial liabilities					
Current tax liabilities[3]	—	—	1,425	10,800	12,225
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	29	29
Other non-financial liabilities[4]	—	13,151	28,830	28,301	70,282
Provisions	—	—	5,059	11,511	16,570
Total non-financial liabilities	**—**	**13,151**	**35,314**	**50,641**	**99,106**
Total liabilities	**11,551,651**	**28,771**	**44,075**	**58,976**	**11,683,473**

1 Immobilised.
2 Other financial liabilities with a long-term maturity mainly comprise lease liabilities.
3 Current tax liabilities with a long-term maturity comprise uncertain tax positions.
4 Other non-financial liabilities with a long-term maturity mainly comprise deferred income (see Note 8).

CHF thousand	Due				
	On demand to 1 month	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total 31.12.2025**
Assets					
Financial assets					
Cash and balances at central banks	63,101	—	—	—	63,101
Amounts due from banks	452,868	—	—	—	452,868
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	16,100	—	—	—	16,100
Amounts due from customers	237,417	—	—	—	237,417
Trading financial assets	4,428,784	—	—	—	4,428,784
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	2,943,783	—	—	—	2,943,783
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	112,959	—	—	—	112,959
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,550,831	—	—	1,235	2,552,066
Other financial assets	54	840	33,837	—	34,731
Total financial assets	**10,805,898**	**840**	**33,837**	**1,235**	**10,841,810**
Non-Financial assets					
Trading inventories	220,125	—	—	—	220,125
Current tax assets	—	—	1,106	—	1,106
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	839	839
Interests in joint ventures	—	—	—	378	378
Tangible assets[1]	—	—	—	27,214	27,214
Intangible assets[1]	—	—	—	51,563	51,563
Assets classified as held for sale	—	—	2,822	—	2,822
Other non-financial assets	—	9,565	3,149	—	12,714
Total non-financial assets	**220,125**	**9,565**	**7,076**	**79,995**	**316,761**
Total assets	**11,026,023**	**10,405**	**40,913**	**81,230**	**11,158,571**

CHF thousand	Due				
	On demand to 1 month	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total 31.12.2025**
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	203,446	—	—	—	203,446
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	1,738,367	—	—	—	1,738,367
Amounts due to customers	378,245	—	—	—	378,245
Trading financial liabilities	54,885	—	—	—	54,885
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	2,664,184	—	—	—	2,664,184
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	5,283,049	—	—	—	5,283,049
Other financial liabilities[2]	8,846	10,553	8,890	11,488	39,777
Total financial liabilities	**10,331,021**	**10,553**	**8,890**	**11,488**	**10,361,952**
Non-Financial liabilities					
Current tax liabilities[3]	—	—	1,345	12,000	13,345
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	116	116
Liabilities classified as held for sale	—	—	854	—	854
Other non-financial liabilities[4]	—	12,591	30,479	29,489	72,559
Provisions	—	—	4,943	12,695	17,637
Total non-financial liabilities	**–**	**12,591**	**37,621**	**54,299**	**104,511**
Total liabilities	**10,331,021**	**23,144**	**46,511**	**65,787**	**10,466,463**

[1] Immobilised.
[2] Other financial liabilities with a long-term maturity mainly comprises lease liabilities.
[3] Current tax liabilities with a long-term maturity comprises uncertain tax positions.
[4] Other non-financial liabilities with a long-term maturity mainly comprises deferred income (see Note 8).

16 Provisions

CHF thousand				H1 2026	H2 2025	H1 2025
	Reinstatement obligations	**Litigation, regulatory and similar matters**	**Restructuring**	**Total provisions**	**Total provisions**	
Balance at the beginning of the period	3,539	11,919	2,179	17,637	17,578	17,446
Utilisation in conformity with designated purpose	(93)	(272)	(1,506)	(1,871)	(3,626)	(2,035)
Increase in provisions recognised in the income statement	107	1,056	—	1,163	4,217	2,447
Release of provisions recognised in the income statement	—	(160)	(171)	(331)	(503)	(172)
Translation differences	3	(25)	(6)	(28)	(34)	(46)
Disposal liability classified as held for sale	—	—	—	—	5	(62)
Balance at the end of the period	**3,556**	**12,518**	**496**	**16,570**	**17,637**	**17,578**
of which due within 1 year	166	4,397	496	5,059	4,943	4,636
of which due within 2 and 5 years	3,390	8,121	—	11,511	12,695	6,456
of which due after 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	6,486

Litigation, regulatory and similar matters

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

Risks for which a provision was recognised may not be the only risks to which the Group is exposed. These and additional risks not presently known to Leonteq may 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, have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. The impact on the financial position or profitability of the Group – depending on the status of related proceedings – is difficult to assess.

In 2022, the Group recognised a provision for potential indirect tax qualification risks deriving from certain fee payments for the financial years 2013 to 2022 in light of a VAT audit covering the financial years 2013 to 2021 that was ongoing at the time. The Swiss Federal Tax Administration concluded the audit in June 2024 and issued respective assessment notices. In June 2026, the Swiss Federal Tax Administration issued a tax order that Leonteq Securities AG subsequently appealed against. For the half-year 2026 closing, the provision was reassessed using currently available information. Based on this reassessment, no changes were made to the risk assessment or to the amount of the provision.

In respect of provisions for other risks, there were no material changes compared to 31 December 2025.

Restructuring provision

The Group announced the resizing of the business in 2025 and restructuring provisions for certain costs were recognised in connection with this measure.

17 Shareholders' equity

Share capital

			30.06.2026			31.12.2025
	Total par value (CHF)	Number of shares	Capital eligible for dividends	Total par value (CHF)	Number of shares	Capital eligible for dividends
Share capital fully paid in	18,494,242	18,494,242	18,494,242	18,494,242	18,494,242	18,494,242
Authorised capital band						
of which capital increase range	1,849,424	1,849,424	N/A	1,849,424	1,849,424	N/A
of which capital reduction range	924,712	924,712	N/A	924,712	924,712	N/A
Conditional share capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	N/A	1,000,000	1,000,000	N/A

Capital band

The Annual General Meeting on 28 March 2024 approved a capital band ranging from CHF 17,569,530 (lower limit) to CHF 20,343,666 (upper limit). The Board of Directors is authorised within the capital band to increase or reduce the share capital once or several times and in any amounts or to acquire or dispose of shares directly or indirectly until 28 March 2029 or an earlier expiry of the capital range. An increase of the share capital is only permissible to the extent required to comply with legal or regulatory capital and / or regulatory liquidity requirements.

Conditional share capital

Share capital may be increased by a maximum of CHF 1,000,000 by issuing 1,000,000 fully paid-in registered shares with a nominal value of CHF 1.00 each to cover potential exposures arising from restricted stock units (RSUs) granted to certain Group employees.

Own shares

The Leonteq AG shares held by the Group are deducted from shareholders' equity as "own shares" in the statement of equity at average cost paid. The Group does not recognise changes in fair value of own shares. A profit or loss arising on disposal of own shares is recognised through equity. The Group purchases its own shares primarily in connection with its employee share-based benefit, RSU and PSU programmes.

			30.06.2026			31.12.2025
	Number of shares	Total purchase value (CHF thousand)	Average price CHF	Number of shares	Total purchase value (CHF thousand)	Average Price CHF
Balance at the beginning of the period	790,326	32,281	41	1,041,865	42,758	41
Purchases for equity-linked compensation programmes	192,833	3,034	16	9,035	170	19
Used for equity-linked compensation programmes	(187,688)	(7,621)	41	(260,574)	(10,647)	41
Share buyback programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at the end of the period	**795,471**	**27,694**	**35**	**790,326**	**32,281**	**41**

Profit and capital distribution

On 1 April 2026, the Annual General Meeting of Leonteq AG approved the proposal of the Board of Directors to not pay a dividend out of retained earnings and to not make a distribution out of reserves from capital contributions. All balances were carried forward.

18 Significant shareholders

	30.06.2026		31.12.2025	
	Number of shares held	**Voting rights in %**	**Number of shares held**	**Voting rights in %**
Raiffeisen Switzerland Cooperative	5,494,996	29.71%	5,494,996	29.71%
Lukas T. Ruflin	1,636,061	8.85%	1,636,061	8.85%
Rainer-Marc Frey[1]	1,313,340	7.10%	1,313,340	7.10%
Alon Gonen[2]	N/A	N/A	602,455	3.26%
Total significant shareholders	**8,444,397**	**45.66%**	**9,046,852**	**48.92%**

1 30.06.2026: H21 Macro Ltd, Cayman Islands, is the direct shareholder of these shares.
2 31.12.2025: Sparta 24 Ltd, Israel, is the direct shareholder of these shares.

On 27 February 2026, Leonteq was informed by Raiffeisen Switzerland that it has agreed to sell a 22.7% stake in Leonteq AG. This includes the sale of 16.2% to H21 Macro Limited and a further 6.5% to four private investors. The transaction is subject to customary approvals by the relevant supervisory authorities and is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2026.

On 6 March 2026, Leonteq was informed by Rainer-Marc Frey (Freienbach), Adrian Gut (Kastanienbaum), Felix Oegerli (Widen), Tatjana Frey (Freienbach) and Herbert Item (Wollerau) that they have formed a shareholder group, within the meaning of Article 120 et seq. FinMIA for the purpose of closing the transaction with Raiffeisen Switzerland. Once the transaction is closed, the buyers will hold 5,568,340 shares in total, representing 30.1% of Leonteq's outstanding shares. Rainer-Marc Frey will hold shares indirectly via H21 Macro Limited.

19 Related-party transactions

The Group entered into various transactions and agreements with related parties. Significant transactions and agreements can be categorised as financial and cooperation agreements with Raiffeisen Switzerland Cooperative and its affiliated companies.

CHF thousand	Amounts due from 30.06.2026	Amounts due from 31.12.2025	Amounts due to 30.06.2026	Amounts due to 31.12.2025	Income from H1 2026	Income from H1 2025	Expense to H1 2026	Expense to H1 2025
Significant shareholders **Raiffeisen Switzerland Cooperative**								
Amounts due from banks	25,840	3,422	—	—	—	—	—	—
Positive replacement values of derivative instruments	36,112	37,748	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amounts due to banks	—	—	4,732	4,749	—	—	—	—
of which credit facility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negative replacement values of derivative instruments	—	—	53,351	37,054	—	—	—	—
Accrued expenses and deferred income	—	—	44	55	—	—	—	—
Platform partner service fee income	—	—	—	—	722	682	—	—
Other fee expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	174
Interest income	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	19
Other operating expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Affiliated companies **Raiffeisen Switzerland B.V. Amsterdam**								
Amounts due from customers	7,049	2,682	—	—	—	—	—	—
Positive replacement values of derivative instruments	133,745	78,339	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	363	182	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amounts due to customers	—	—	121,449	60,509	—	—	—	—
Negative replacement values of derivative instruments	—	—	21,132	25,006	—	—	—	—
Accrued expenses and deferred income	—	—	175	78	—	—	—	—
Platform partner service fee income	—	—	—	—	6,020	5,880	—	—
Interest income	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	956	865

On 6 April 2018, Leonteq entered into a cooperation agreement with Raiffeisen ("the Raiffeisen Agreement"). Under the terms of the Raiffeisen Agreement, Leonteq and Raiffeisen agreed to cooperate in the structuring, issuance, hedging, distribution, market making and lifecycle management of structured products and the provision of related services. The Raiffeisen Agreement was originally due to expire on 31 March 2026 but was extended to 31 March 2030 in January 2022. The extension was subject to the successful implementation of the technological connection between a new Raiffeisen platform and the Leonteq service and technology platform. On 12 April 2024, Leonteq communicated that the work has been completed and the cooperation agreement between the two parties was extended.

20 Changes to the composition of the Group

Following the disposal of Leonteq Securities (Japan) Ltd., the subsidiary was deconsolidated as of the closing date of the transaction on 2 March 2026.

For more information, refer also to Note 14.

21 Post-balance sheet events

No events occurred after the balance sheet date that would materially affect the interim consolidated financial statements.

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Report of the auditor on the review of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements

To the Board of Directors
LEONTEQ AG, ZURICH

Introduction
We have reviewed the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Leonteq AG which comprise the income statement, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026. The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 – "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review
We conducted our review in accordance with Swiss Auditing Standard 910 (SAS 910) "Engagements to Review Financial Statements" and International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH) and International Standards on Auditing, and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim condensed consolidated financial information (pages 39 to 69 and the Risk Management & Control information on pages 12 to 38) are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 – "Interim Financial Reporting".

Deloitte AG

Sandro Schönenberger
Licensed Audit Expert

Christian Siebold
Licensed Audit Expert

Zurich, 21 July 2026

Alternative performance measures.

According to the Directive of Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) issued by SIX Exchange Regulation, an APM is a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable recognised accounting standards. APMs are used to provide a more complete picture of operating performance and to reflect management's view of the fundamental drivers of business results. The table below provides the definitions of APMs used by Leonteq in this report and in its communications with investors.

Definitions

APM	Definition
Book value per share	Calculated as shareholders´ equity divided by the number of shares outstanding (excluding treasury shares)
Cost/income ratio	Total operating expenses as a percentage of total operating income
Hedging contributions	Net result of hedging activities and revenues from market making of equity securities, ETFs and ETPs
Large ticket transactions	Single primary or secondary transaction on a single product with a single client where Leonteq earns a fee of CHF 0.5 million or more
Net fee income margin	Net fee income relative to turnover in basis points
Return on tangible equity	Group net profit as a percentage of average shareholders' equity less intangible assets at the beginning and at end of the respective period
Platform assets	The outstanding volume of products issued and traded through Leonteq's platform
Treasury result	Net funding costs related to Leonteq's own issued products
Turnover	Aggregate notional amount of structured products issued (by Leonteq and its platform partners) through Leonteq's platform plus the aggregate notional amount of structured products (issued by Leonteq and its platform partners) traded through Leonteq's platform

This is a general list of the APMs and non-IFRS measures used in our financial reporting. Not all of the above-listed measures may appear in this particular report.

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Neither the Company nor any of its affiliates or subsidiaries or their respective bodies, executives, employees and advisers assume any responsibility to prepare or disseminate any supplement, amendment, update or revision to any of the information, opinions or forward-looking statements contained in this half-year report or to adapt them to any change in events, conditions or circumstances, except as required by applicable law or regulation.