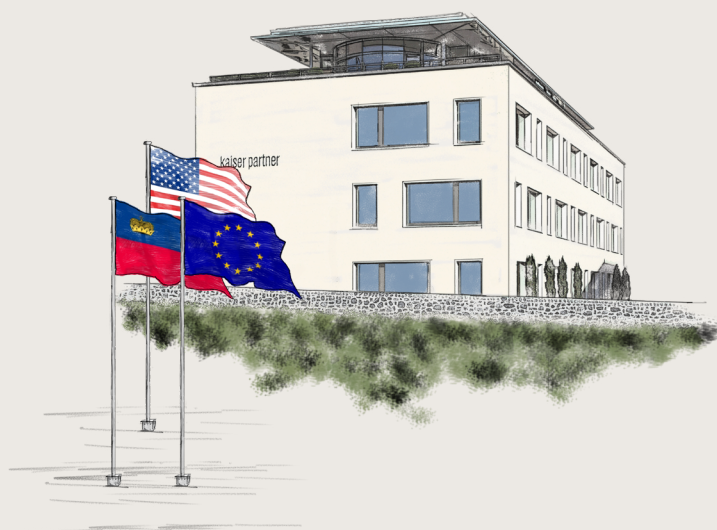




Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG



Annual Report 2019

kaiser.partner

Key figures 2019

(in CHF million, rounded)

12/31/2019

12/31/2018

Gross income	24.9	23.3
Annual profit	4.0	4.5
Profit (excluding extraordinary item)	4.0	3.6
Equity before appropriation of profit	51.3	49.8
Balance sheet total	590.0	561.9
Assets under management	4,729.0	4,026.1
Number of staff (full-time equivalent, FTE)	68.9	63.9

Contents

4	Annual Report of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG
10	Balance Sheet of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG
12	Off-Balance-Sheet Transactions
13	Appropriation of Profit
14	Income Statement
15	Cash Flow Statement
16	Notes on Business Activities
17	Accounting and Valuation Principles
19	Risk Management
20	Information on the Balance Sheet
28	Information on Off-Balance-Sheet Transactions
29	Information on the Income Statement
30	Disclosure in Accordance with CRD and CRR
31	Report of the Auditors
32	Board of Directors, Board of Management, Management Employees and Auditors

Solid Growth in 2019 – Well Equipped for the Future

Annual Report of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Board of Management of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG

Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG again experienced a very good year in 2019. Clients from all over the world place their trust in the Bank. Client assets under management grew by CHF 0.7 billion to CHF 4.7 billion, representing organic growth of 17%.

The Bank's profitability also experienced marked improvement compared with the previous year. Adjusted for an extraordinary item, the profit of CHF 3.6 million in 2018 rose to CHF 4.0 million in 2019, corresponding to an increase of 13%.

Responsibility in Wealth as a Basis for Success

A world of values put into practice and the confidence and trust of all stakeholders are essential cornerstones for the success of a private bank. Back in 2009, we became signatories to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and pledged to follow the principles of responsibility in wealth because we want to be on the right side of change, investing for our clients on a sustainable and responsible basis. This pays off for our clients and for ourselves, enabling the performance of the client portfolios we manage to keep pace with the best in the market. Studies on this subject are also making it more and more apparent that inclusion of holistic sustainability criteria (ESG) in investment decisions leads to better investment results while simultaneously demonstrating responsibility for future generations by respecting the environment, for example. With this in mind, we were the first bank in the Principality of Liechtenstein to sign the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) of the UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) in 2019.

Banking for Professionals

In 2019, we also achieved significant growth in the area of services for external asset managers and other financial intermediaries. We offer many different services, ranging from custody services, proprietary trading, fund services, securitization, and digital interfaces to individual brokerage solutions, and were able to attract many new professional clients and grow along with them, expanding our service range along the way. This growth also strengthens our foundation as a knowledge company and helps our private banking clients. It is important to note that private clients' assets are becoming more and more professional, which increases the demand for services that are becoming ever more customized to the individual. We are able to meet this challenge not least because custom offers in the B2B sector have long been standard, such as custom funds, private market offers, and comprehensive risk management. We ultimately transform knowledge within our Bank into benefits for our clients.

New Technologies Offer New Opportunities

The digital transformation is wide-ranging and happening fast. Data privacy, big data, artificial intelligence, 5G, and Blockchain technology are just a few of the topics we are addressing and investing in. We want to make use of this digital transformation with foresight and expertise, with the aim of offering the client the advantages that are currently feasible from among the opportunities that are constantly arising in the short and medium term. Our clients can already benefit from a number of innovations in 2020. A new digital onboarding system will simplify compliance checks, allowing future account openings to be carried out quickly and securely. A new digital reporting solution allows us to demonstrate the impact of investment behavior on the environment and other areas of life. And through the use of new communication channels, clients will be able to communicate with client advisers even more directly and efficiently in the future.

Recognized as Liechtenstein's Best Private Bank

The values we convey, our holistic wealth management model, our renunciation of retrocession fees, our commitment to tax compliance, the way we protect privacy in an increasingly digital environment, and our responsible methods of investment demonstrate that we are attractive to ever more clients and that all of this has a positive effect on our reputation. We are pleased that we have also been honored accordingly in the latest rating by *World Finance* and that our company has once again been named Liechtenstein's Best Private Bank.

A Look Back on 2019: A Rising Tide Lifts All Ships

Last year, the financial markets brought investors an extremely gratifying (and simultaneously conciliatory) conclusion to the decade. Indeed, the last year of the 2010s was a mirror image of the extremely challenging investment year of 2018 – all major asset classes delivered positive returns, with the double-digit percentage range being reached in most cases. The stock markets bolted away from the starting blocks right at the beginning of the year and were able to maintain this breakneck pace until the end of the year. Notable drops in stock pricing only occurred in the summer months. However, such losses were quickly recouped and amounted to a maximum of 6% when measured against the MSCI World Index. The MSCI World Index 2019 ultimately saw an increase of 28%. Among the regions, it was once again the United States that led the way. The impressive performance of US technology stocks led the S&P 500 index (+31%) to new all-time highs, setting new records that made headlines. With Apple, Microsoft, Alphabet, and Amazon, there were at times four technology companies with a market capitalization of more than one trillion US dollars at the same time. Last year, the positive stock market environment also radiated to other investment segments, including commodities, gold, and real estate. Respectable returns were achieved even with bonds – whether safe government bonds or securities from the high-interest segment. And finally, hedge funds also saw increases in value, even if they were not quite able to keep up with the very good trends on the stock markets.

Last but not least, the growth in asset value in investor portfolios was due to the actions of central banks. Just two years ago, it appeared that the age of cheap money was gradually coming to an end. However, anyone who expected the world's most important central bank – the US Federal Reserve (Fed) – to further raise interest rates in 2019 was soon proven wrong. Deteriorating economic data, inflation rates that were persistently (too) low, and the slide into negative territory on the stock markets at the end of 2018 left a lasting impression on the central bankers. The Fed then executed a veritable about-face in spring, first putting an end to the series of interest rate hikes and then following this up with three successive interest rate cuts starting in summer. It thus provided an important signal for other central banks around the world. Normalization of monetary policy was then out of the question. On the contrary: in 2019, there were dozens of interest rate cuts in the industrialized and emerging economies. The European Central Bank (ECB) even kicked off a new bond purchase program in fall.

Donald Trump was also one of the primary causes of furrowed brows and worry lines at the central banks last year. The President of the United States again kept busy with tweets, putting Fed Chairman Jerome Powell under pressure time and again. In addition, President Trump tightened tariffs again and again over the course of the year, allowing the trade war with China to escalate further and on into fall. It was not until the end of the year that initial signs of detente between the two economic powerhouses began to emerge, ultimately leading to a phase-one deal in January of this year. The agreement provides for China to purchase goods and services worth 200 billion US dollars from the USA over the next two years. In return, Americans will not raise tariffs any further and reverse a (small) portion of the punitive tariffs already imposed. The economic stakeholders were thus able to breathe a sigh of relief with regard to the trade conflict, at least temporarily, even if, in our view, this probably only represents a cease-fire. The major sticking points were put aside by the negotiating parties in this first step and are likely to result in disagreements again in later phases of talks. Brexit also experienced a decline in uncertainty as the year drew to a close. After more than three years of theatrics in the political sphere, the new Prime Minister of Great Britain Boris Johnson won a clear election victory in December and quickly began to put his words into action: since January 31, 2020, the European Union (EU) consists of only 27 states. Brexit is unlikely to be leaving the headlines completely, as the brief transition period until the end of the year makes the upcoming negotiations between London and Brussels on a comprehensive trade agreement appear to be a major challenge. However, Brexit is likely to have declined even further in relevance for the financial markets.

In the meantime, the green wave continued to pick up momentum last year. Whether on a sailing trip across the Atlantic or on a train ride in a German high-speed train, Greta was always the focus of media attention. The climate demonstrations of the Fridays for Future movement will also go down in history. In 2019, the issue of sustainability finally arrived in the consciousness of a broad swath of the population – whether in the form of consideration of the purchase of an electric car or in investment decisions. For more than ten years, Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG has been committed to an approach to the investment of client assets in which environmental, social responsibility, and good corporate governance (ESG) criteria form elementary and integral components of the decision-making process. We always have a long-term time horizon for our investments, and are not interested in short-term success – or success achieved through exposure to high risk. We want to use this strategy to position ourselves in the top third of rankings against our competitors in the medium and long term. Last year, we were again able to meet this standard.

Financial Results in 2019

Continuing on a Course of Growth

Client assets under management increased by CHF 703 million from CHF 4,026 million to CHF 4,729 million in the reporting year, representing an increase of 17%. This positive trend comes from net new money inflows of CHF 350 million and a positive market effect of CHF 353 million, demonstrating that the corporate values conveyed and the holistic wealth management model are very attractive. The high asset management ratio of 32% underscores the acceptance of our asset management expertise, which is based on an approach that strives for sustainability.

In a persistently challenging market environment characterized by negative interest rates, volatile financial markets, and increasing regulatory and margin pressure, the private bank generated an annual profit of CHF 4.0 million. Excluding the one-off effects of the previous year, the private bank's operating earnings increased by 13%.

Total gross income for the reporting period amounted to CHF 24.9 million, up 7% over the previous year's level. Net interest income rose by CHF 0.9 million to CHF 5.5 million, an increase of 21%. Thanks to the increase in client assets, income improved by 5% to CHF 14.7 million in commission and service transactions. Earnings from financial transactions even improved by 24% to CHF 4.2 million thanks to good income from currency hedging transactions.

Due to investments in information technology and personnel, operating expenses increased by 8% to CHF 17.6 million compared to the previous reporting period. General and administrative expenses rose by CHF 0.6 million and personnel costs by CHF 0.8 million. At the end of 2019, Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG had 77 employees (68.9 FTEs).

The balance sheet total of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG as of December 31, 2019, amounted to CHF 590 million, increasing by CHF 28 million or 5% in the reporting year. On the assets side, amounts due from banks increased by CHF 58 million (+47%), while amounts due from clients decreased by CHF 21 million (-24%). Amounts owed to clients increased by 8% from CHF 485 million to CHF 527 million.

Solid Equity Base

The equity base as of December 31, 2019, increased by 3% to CHF 51.3 million. With a Tier 1 ratio of 20.0% after distribution of dividends, Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG continues to be on a very solid basis in terms of capitalization.



Principles of Action of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG

- We guarantee the necessary expertise through our focus on services and markets in which we reach a critical size.
- Close cooperation within the teams and seamless integration of external experts creates added value for our clients.
- Investments in people, knowledge, and systems guarantee more quality, safety and security, and efficiency.
- We act with all our stakeholders on the basis of a responsible value system geared toward working together over the long term.

Our Expertise on the US Market

Asset managers who are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) have special needs and requirements. Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG offers them attractive solutions for responsibly investing the money of their US clients. We benefit from our long-standing cooperation with Kaiser Partner Financial Advisors Ltd. in Zurich, which manages taxed assets of US citizens and has been successfully operating in this area since 2009.

Partner for External Asset Managers and Funds

As a custodian bank, our business clients, which include external asset managers and administrators of international investment funds, have their portfolios managed by Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG. Our experts concentrate on best-in-class products. They do not offer their own products – which also ensures the clients get independent advice when using our advisory services. More and more often, our cooperative partnerships are implemented using digital channels and are subject to ongoing development that is carried out jointly.

Outlook for 2020: A Virus Goes Around the World

According to a saying among stock traders in Germany, news doesn't travel far on the stock market. What they mean is that short-term (and usually surprising) political events generally do not leave any lasting traces on the stock market. For example, the results of national elections, (geo)political shocks, or even military conflicts can lead to increased volatility on the financial markets in the short term, but when beheld in the rearview mirror, such events present themselves as (temporary) episodes with reliable regularity. This makes them hard to spot in the price charts in the long term. Against this backdrop, we focus our investment strategies for our clients on the long term and do not get caught up in the daily headlines or in (presidential) tweets.

However, there are exceptions to every rule. Some (geo)political developments have a lasting impact on the growth of economies and on the profit trends of companies and can sometimes have a major impact on the financial markets. For example, the strong upward movement of US stock markets in 2017 came from not just temporary anticipation of the massive tax cuts that President Trump gave his voters (and financial market stakeholders) as a belated election gift in 2018. The rally was fundamentally justified by a significant increase in corporate profits and growth rates in the US economy that were temporarily higher. Even the trade war with China initiated by Donald Trump was more than a (geo-political) flash in the pan, as the dispute between the world's two largest economic powers was (and is) a serious threat to the global economy. As a result, the trade dispute (in combination with rising interest rates) caused the stock markets to take a hit in the fourth quarter of 2018 – until the central banks reopened the liquidity floodgates and brought about a reversal in the price downturn.

(Geo)political events were also set to shape the course of 2020. At the beginning of the year, the US presidential election was still at the top of investors' watch lists. Would Donald Trump be able to get a majority of the electoral college to rally behind him a second time? In recent weeks, this question clearly receded into the background. The coronavirus, which has been spreading around the world from China since January, has been dominating the headlines and is of concern to everyone – families, governments, central banks, and investors. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared an international health emergency, and on March 11, 2020, it officially declared that the coronavirus crisis is a pandemic. Coronavirus is keeping the world on edge, spreading fear and uncertainty worldwide with no end in sight.

In contrast to the temporary shocks described above, this health crisis has far-reaching consequences for economic growth and employment in addition to the personal misfortune associated with it. On the stock market, the virus-induced uncertainty, along with the growth and profit forecasts that are deteriorating at a record rate, have led to a historic slump whose extent and speed eclipses even the stock market crashes of 1929 and 1987: in just four weeks, the MSCI World Index fell 30%. Many are already describing the coronavirus shock as the biggest crisis since World War II. After some initial hesitation, governments around the world have now reacted to a degree appropriate to this classification. More and more countries have shut down public life and instituted "social distancing" to stem further spread of the virus. At the same time, economic stimulus packages worth billions were put together to counter the economic consequences of the health crisis. Even concerns about soaring national debt have no place in times of crisis. The only priority is to mitigate the inevitable recession. Whether a quick recovery will be achieved in view of the comprehensive measures taken by governments or whether a virus depression will ultimately occur will be decided in the weeks to come. Which of these two scenarios ultimately prevails is also relevant from an investor's perspective. It is true that the central banks have taken every conceivable monetary policy tool into their own hands in order to stabilize the financial markets, including unlimited purchases of securities. However, a prolonged bear market in equities can probably only be prevented if damage to the real economy is kept within reasonable bounds and if, by summer at the latest, light at the end of the tunnel slowly begins to be seen – that is, prospects for business begin to brighten.

A Pandemic as a Force Majeure and an Opportunity

The term coronavirus has the potential to become a synonym for a paradigm shift. It will go down in history as a momentous event with effects that are both global and lasting. The coronavirus is more than just a health crisis of the moment; it could trigger a perfect storm through inadequate health infrastructure, disruption of production and supply chains, and growing panic. Systems throughout the world are currently being pushed to their limits, representing an enormous real-world stress test of our globally interlinked planet. We can already foresee that entire economic sectors and business models will be undergoing fundamental changes. We will already get to know several winners and losers of this process in 2020.

In spite of all this, we do not want to forget that there are two sides to every coin, and we can expect that this global crisis will also be bringing positive things to light. At the moment, we are practicing humility, gratitude, solidarity, and a return to what truly matters in our lives. This will have an impact on social and consumer behavior. Globalization of the world economy will see a return to national and regional self-sufficiency in the provision of basic supplies, and e-business models – ranging from e-learning, e-payments, and e-profiling to e-health and e-sports – will attract even greater interest.

In our Bank, we have seen that foresight pays off – not only in the investment of client funds on the basis of our responsible investing philosophy or our public commitment to responsible banking but especially in terms of organization and emergency preparedness. At the time of adoption of this report, all scenarios for the end of 2020 show that the Bank is soundly capitalized, well organized and equipped both to provide clients with the exceptional service which they are accustomed to and to navigate well through the storm.

We would like to thank all our clients and partners for the trust they have extended to us in this challenging time. We especially want to thank and congratulate our employees for the good results in 2019 and for their extraordinary commitment and dedication to the weal of our clients and the Bank in the crisis period at the beginning of 2020.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

As of January 1, 2020, Kaiser Partner Financial Advisors Ltd. – a Swiss-based, SEC-registered asset management company that manages taxed assets of US clients – was acquired in full by Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG. The acquisition has no significant impact on the financial position, income, and cash flows of the private bank.

Vaduz, April 2020



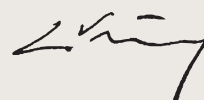
Fritz Kaiser

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG



Christian Reich

Chief Executive Officer
Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG



Christoph Küng

Member of the Board of Management
Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG



Hermann Neusüss

Member of the Board of Management
Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG



Franz Schädler

Member of the Board of Management
Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG

Balance Sheet of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG

As of December 31, 2019 (in CHF 1,000)

Assets		
	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Cash and cash equivalents	75,480	58,731
Amounts due from banks	180,844	122,771
<i>On demand</i>	65,732	60,976
<i>Other receivables</i>	115,112	61,795
Amounts due from clients	66,925	87,608
<i>Mortgage receivables</i>	3,800	3,800
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	221,289	248,913
<i>Bonds</i>	221,289	248,913
<i>from public-sector issuers</i>	47,927	45,075
<i>from other issuers</i>	173,362	203,837
Equities and other non-fixed-interest securities	3	3
Shares in affiliated companies	0	0
Intangible assets	10,255	6,800
Property, plant, and equipment	28,082	28,813
Other assets	1,453	2,595
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	5,676	5,637
Total assets	590,006	561,871

Liabilities

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Amounts owed to banks	7,951	21,306
<i>On demand</i>	7,843	20,853
<i>Other amounts owed</i>	108	453
Amounts owed to clients	526,688	485,492
<i>Other amounts owed</i>	526,688	485,492
<i>On demand</i>	443,502	415,903
<i>With agreed maturities or termination periods</i>	83,186	69,589
Other amounts owed	1,991	3,197
Accrued expenses and deferred income	1,511	1,711
Provisions	515	361
<i>Tax provisions</i>	497	342
<i>Other provisions</i>	18	18
Provisions for general banking risks	500	500
Subscribed capital	10,000	10,000
Retained earnings	33,843	33,843
<i>Legal reserves</i>	2,000	2,000
<i>Other reserves</i>	31,843	31,843
Profit carried forward	2,962	952
Annual profit	4,044	4,510
Total liabilities	590,006	561,871

Off-Balance-Sheet Transactions

As of December 31, 2019 (in CHF 1,000)

Off-balance-sheet transactions		
	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Contingent liabilities	5,616	18,268
<i>Amounts owed from guarantees and indemnities as well as liability from the posting of collateral</i>	5,616	18,268
Derivative financial instruments		
<i>Contract volumes</i>	224,167	349,979
<i>Positive replacement values</i>	1,180	1,855
<i>Negative replacement values</i>	1,210	2,005
Fiduciary transactions	90,532	67,650
<i>Fiduciary investments at third-party banks</i>	90,532	67,650

Appropriation of Profit

(in CHF 1,000)

The Board of Directors proposes to the General Meeting of Shareholders that the balance sheet profit as of December 31, 2019, be appropriated as follows:

Appropriation of profit		
	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Annual profit	4,044	4,510
Profit carried forward	2,962	952
Balance sheet profit	7,007	5,462
Appropriation of profit		
<i>Allocation to legal reserves</i>	0	0
<i>Allocation to other reserves</i>	0	0
<i>Payout of dividend</i>	750	2,500
Profit carried forward	6,257	2,962

Income Statement

From January 1 to December 31, 2019 (in CHF 1,000)

Income statement		
	2019	2018
Net interest income		
Interest income	8,505	7,904
<i>of which from fixed-interest securities</i>	4,608	5,125
Interest expenses	-3,054	-3,398
Subtotal of net interest income	5,451	4,506
Current income from securities		
Equities and other non-fixed-interest securities	0	0
Shares in affiliated companies	0	0
Subtotal of income from securities	0	0
Profit from commission and service transactions		
Profit from commission and service transactions	16,104	15,206
<i>Commission income from credit transactions</i>	74	76
<i>Commission income from securities and investment transactions</i>	14,816	13,711
<i>Commission income from other service transactions</i>	1,214	1,419
Commission expenses	-1,415	-1,184
Subtotal of profit from commission and service transactions	14,689	14,022
Profit from financial transactions		
<i>of which from trading</i>	4,210	3,400
	4,209	3,398
Subtotal of profit from financial transactions	4,210	3,400
Other ordinary income		
Other ordinary income	510	1,340
Subtotal of other ordinary income	510	1,340
Gross income	24,861	23,267
Operating expenses		
Personnel expenses	-8,728	-7,974
<i>Wages and salaries</i>	-6,408	-5,788
<i>Social security contributions and expenses for pensions and support</i>	-1,844	-1,430
<i>of which for pensions</i>	-1,406	-1,095
<i>Other personnel expenses</i>	-476	-757
General and administrative expenses	-8,897	-8,347
Subtotal of operating expenses	-17,624	-16,321
Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment/amortization of intangible assets	-2,534	-1,969
Other ordinary expenses	-190	-156
Valuation allowances on receivables and allocations to provisions for contingent liabilities and credit risks	0	0
Earnings from normal business activity	4,512	4,821
Income tax	-468	-311
Annual profit	4,044	4,510

Cash Flow Statement

From January 1 to December 31, 2019 (in CHF 1,000)

Cash flow statement

	2019		2018	
	Origin of funds	Use of funds	Origin of funds	Use of funds
Cash flow from operating earnings (internal financing)				
Annual result	4,044		4,510	
Depreciation and amortization of assets	2,534		1,969	
Valuation allowances and provisions	154		65	
Accrued income and prepaid expenses		39	241	
Accrued expenses and deferred income		199	552	
Previous year dividend		2,500		2,000
Balance of cash flow from operating earnings (internal financing)	3,994		5,337	
Cash flow from equity transactions				
Balance of cash flow from equity transactions		0		0
Cash flow from transactions in assets				
Investment securities	27,623		8,641	
Property, plant, and equipment		126		180
Intangible assets		5,131		2,831
Participating interests				
Balance of cash flow from transactions in assets	22,366		5,630	
Cash flow from banking business				
Short-term banking business (≤ 1 year)				
Amounts owed to banks		13,355	629	
Amounts owed to clients	41,196		95,682	
Other amounts owed		1,206		597
Amounts due from banks		58,074		51,522
Amounts due from clients	20,684			60,750
Other assets	1,142		1,553	
Liquidity				
Cash and cash equivalents		16,749	4,037	
Balance of cash flow from banking business		26,360		10,967

Notes on Business Activities

Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG focuses on asset management for a discerning international clientele primarily from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Eastern Europe, and Russia.

Personnel

As of December 31, 2019, Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG had 77 employees (68.9 FTEs) (previous year: 70 employees, 63.9 FTEs).

Commission and Service Transactions

The primary activities of the Bank are asset management and investment advisory services. As a result, the majority of income from commission and service transactions can be attributed to commissions received in connection with securities trading on behalf of clients. Other important income components are securities management (including the investment fund business) and the brokerage of fiduciary investments.

Credit Transactions

As a matter of principle, the lending business is offered in conjunction with the asset management and investment business in return for Lombard collateral with application of margin requirements that are customary in banking. Only in exceptional cases does the Bank get involved in other ways.

Outsourcing

Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG procures comprehensive services from Avaloq Sourcing as part of a business process outsourcing (BPO) arrangement. Avaloq Sourcing processes all payment transactions and takes care of securities management. These activities are monitored at Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG.

Accounting and Valuation Principles

Principles

Bookkeeping, valuation, and accounting are in accordance with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act (*Personen- und Gesellschaftsrecht*; PGR), the Liechtenstein Banking Act (*Bankengesetz*, BankG) and the associated Liechtenstein Banking Ordinance (*Bankenverordnung*, BankV). The annual financial statements provide a true and fair representation of the financial position, income, and cash flows of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG.

Recording of Business Transactions

All concluded business transactions are recorded on the balance sheet and income statement in accordance with established valuation principles. Each transaction is recorded and booked on the date of conclusion of the respective transaction.

Foreign Currencies

Amounts owed and due in foreign currencies are valued at the mean rate of exchange on the balance sheet date. The exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date are used for income and expenses. The exchange gains and losses resulting from the valuation were entered into the books, recognized in the income statement.

The following exchange rates were used for foreign currency conversion:

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
USD	0.966500	0.982800
EUR	1.085283	1.125404
GBP	1.281869	1.252480

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Amounts Owed to and Due from Banks and Clients, and Securitized Liabilities

These are accounted for at nominal value. Valuation allowances are made for identifiable risks in accordance with the principle of prudence.

Impaired receivables, that is, receivables for which it is unlikely that the debtors will be able to meet their future obligations, are valued on an individual basis, and the impairment is covered by individual valuation allowances. Off-balance-sheet transactions such as firm commitments, guarantees, or derivative financial instruments are included in this valuation. Loans are classified as impaired at the latest when the contractually agreed payments of principal and/or interest are overdue by more than 90 days. Interest that is outstanding for more than 90 days is considered overdue. Loans are changed to interest-free if the possibility that the interest will be collected is so doubtful that accrual of this interest no longer makes sense.

Impairment is measured as the difference between the book value of the receivable and the expected recoverable amount, taking into account the counterparty risk and the net proceeds from valorization of any collateral. Individual valuation allowances are deducted directly from the corresponding asset items.

Bonds and Other Fixed-Interest Securities, Shares, and Other Non-Fixed-Interest Securities

Fixed-interest securities that are to be held until final maturity are valued according to the accrual method. Any premium or discount is accrued or deferred over the term until final maturity. Interest-related realized gains or losses from premature sale or repayment are accrued over the remaining term, that is, until the original final maturity. Interest income is included in the "Interest income" item. Equities and fixed-interest securities that are not held to final maturity are valued at the lower of cost or market. Interest income is included in the "Interest income" item, dividend income in the "Current income from securities" item. Value adjustments are booked under the items "Depreciation of (or income from appreciation of) participating interests," "Shares in affiliated companies," and "Securities treated as assets."

Property, Plant, and Equipment, Tangible and Intangible Assets

Property, plant, and equipment are generally capitalized at cost less scheduled accumulated depreciation over their estimated useful lives based on economic criteria. Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over a carefully estimated useful life of the assets (3 to 13 years). Real estate is depreciated over 50 years.

Objects used by the Bank as lessee within the scope of a finance lease are accounted for at their cash purchase value and depreciated over the respective term of the corresponding contract.

Acquired and internally generated intangible assets are accounted for if they will generate a measurable benefit for the company over several years. Expenses for establishment and expansion of business operations can be reported under intangible assets. Intangible assets are accounted for and valued according to the historical cost convention. The core banking system is amortized over ten years. Other intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over a carefully estimated useful life of four to five years.

The recoverability of tangible and intangible assets is assessed on each balance sheet date. If there are indications of impairment, the recoverable amount is calculated (impairment testing). If the book value exceeds the realizable value, an adjustment is made through unscheduled depreciations, recognized in the income statement.

Valuation Allowances and Provisions

Individual valuation allowances and provisions are made for all risks that can be identified on the balance sheet date in accordance with the principle of prudence. The valuation allowances are offset directly against the corresponding asset items. The provisions for taxes include accruals for taxes based on the results of the reporting year.

Provisions for General Banking Risks

Provisions for general banking risks are reserves formed as a precautionary measure to hedge against latent risks in the course of the Bank's business. Creation and release of provisions for general banking risks are reported separately on the income statement.

Off-Balance-Sheet Transactions

Off-balance-sheet transactions are reported at nominal value. Identifiable risks arising from contingent liabilities and other off-balance-sheet transactions are taken into account through the creation of provisions.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The replacement values of the individual contracts in derivative financial instruments are reported on a gross basis on the balance sheet and in the notes – positive and negative replacement values are not offset. The compensation account is reported on the balance sheet. Adjustments affecting income are shown on the income statement. All replacement values of contracts concluded for own account are reported. For client transactions, however, replacement values are only reported for over-the-counter (OTC) contracts and exchange-traded products if margin requirements are insufficient. Contract volumes and replacement values are shown under off-balance-sheet transactions and in the notes.

Changes in Accounting and Valuation Principles

The accounting and valuation principles have not changed since the previous year.

Risk Management

The fundamental aspects of risk management at Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG are an integral component of our general business policy within the framework of risk policy.

We thereby pursue the following objectives:

- Balanced, qualitative, and quantitative definition of risk-bearing capacity and risk appetite
- Creation of a risk culture that promotes risk-related controls and effective and efficient reporting
- Ensuring that Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG has a Risk Management organization with clear roles, responsibilities, rights, and duties
- Definition of a consistent risk management process, particularly the identification, measurement/assessment, control/limitation, and monitoring of all risks, and mitigation through appropriate measures
- Regulation of the reporting system, which allows the governing bodies of the Bank to obtain a comprehensive picture of the overall risk situation and fulfill their supervisory duties

Risk Management is based legally and operationally on the Liechtenstein Banking Act, the Liechtenstein Banking Ordinance, and the guidelines for risk management in accordance with the Annex to the Liechtenstein Banking Ordinance as well as on the Bank's own Articles of Association, Rules of Procedure, and internal guidelines and directives. Risk Management is responsible for strategic risks, credit risks, market risks, liquidity risks, and operational risks. To limit and control legal risks, the legal department of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG or, if required and on a case-by-case basis, external legal counsels will be consulted. The Compliance unit ensures compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements in the areas of money laundering, due diligence, and securities law.

Counterparty Risks

As a matter of principle, the private bank only makes investments with top-notch counterparties, which are restricted by limits and monitored daily. The creditworthiness of counterparties is continuously monitored by Risk Management.

Country Risks

Since Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG generally only grants secured loans to borrowers domiciled in countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and in Liechtenstein, the potential risk can be classified as low.

Collateral is provided on the basis of prudently defined Lombard rates. With regard to country risks in the context of interbank transactions, the same criteria apply for selection of potential counterparties as set out under the "Counterparty Risks" section.

Trading and Use of Derivative Financial Instruments

Since Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG does not maintain a trading book, proprietary trading is only carried out on a small scale for the foreign exchange business. Derivative financial instruments are used exclusively within the scope of client business or for hedging purposes, with both standardized and OTC derivatives being traded. Top-level Swiss and Liechtenstein banks serve as counterparties.

Market Risks

The risks in the banking book are primarily interest rate, currency, and exchange rate risks. Interest rate risks are controlled using strict rules regarding permitted maturity gaps. Interest rate swaps are concluded for larger maturity gaps. The risks are monitored using sensitivity limits. Interest rate sensitivity is a measure of the present value and income effect for the private bank resulting from a change in interest rates of 100 basis points. In addition, interest rate risks are monitored using active management of the balance sheet structure. In order to avoid incurring currency risks, investments are always made with matching currencies. Price risks are of subordinate importance due to the held-to-maturity approach.

Liquidity Risks

The private bank pursues a moderate investment strategy with a focus on constant availability of the necessary liquidity. Liquidity risks are monitored and controlled on an ongoing basis in accordance with the stipulations of banking law.

Personnel Risks/Remuneration Policy

Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG avoids taking disproportionately high risks by taking great care when hiring new employees. Great importance is attached to professional competence, moral integrity, and a consistent set of values. Remuneration policy is based on fixed non-performance-based remuneration without variable components. However, depending on the net income of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG, an employee dividend may be paid by a related company.

Information on the Balance Sheet

(in CHF 1,000)

Overview of collateral for loans and off-balance-sheet transactions

		Collateral type			Total
		Mortgage collateral	Other collateral	No collateral	
Loans					
Amounts due from clients		3,800	62,628	497	66,925
Total loans	12/31/2019	3,800	62,628	497	66,925
	12/31/2018	3,800	83,721	87	87,608
Off-balance sheet					
Contingent liabilities		0	5,616	0	5,616
Off-balance sheet total	12/31/2019	0	5,616	0	5,616
	12/31/2018	0	18,268	0	18,268
		Estimated proceeds from liquidation of collateral			Individual valuation allowances
Impaired receivables		Gross amount owed		Net amount owed	
	12/31/2019	0	0	0	0
	12/31/2018	0	0	0	0

Securities and precious metals held as assets

	Book value		Acquisition value		Market value	
	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Debt instruments						
of which valued according to the accrual method	221,289	248,913	232,104	254,783	226,126	251,875
of which valued at the lower of cost or market	3	3	3	3	3	6
Total	221,292	248,915	232,107	254,786	226,130	251,881
of which securities eligible as collateral at central banks	41,125	52,663	42,061	53,609	41,830	53,014

Statement of changes in fixed assets

	Reporting year							
	Acquisition value	Accumulated depreciation	Book value 12/31/2018	Investments	Disinvestments	Changes in bookings	Appreciation	Depreciation
Total securities and precious metals held as assets			248,913	52,138	-79,761	0	0	0
Total intangible assets	11,806	-5,006	6,800	5,131	0	0	0	-1,677
Tangible assets	3,100	0	3,100	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate (bank building)	24,700	-494	24,206	0	0	0	0	-494
Property, plant, and equipment	6,387	-4,970	1,417	68	0	0	0	-323
Objects in finance leasing	92	-2	90	114	-56	0	0	-40
Total property, plant, and equipment	34,279	-5,466	28,813	182	-56	0	0	-857

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Fire insurance value of property, plant, and equipment (including IT equipment)	23,700	23,700
Fire insurance value of real estate	37,070	37,070

**Pledged or assigned assets, assets subject to retention of title,
and lending transactions and repurchase transactions with securities**

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Book value of the pledged or assigned assets (transferred by way of security)	26,904	53,213
Actual liabilities	0	0
Lending and repurchase transactions with securities	0	0

Amounts owed to own pension funds

Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG does not have its own pension fund.

Valuation allowances and provisions/provisions for general banking risks

	As of 12/31/2018	Uses in conformity with the pur- pose	Recoveries, overdue interest, currency differences	New provi- sions charged to the income statement	Provisions released in favor of the income statement	As of 12/31/2019
Valuation allowances for default risks						
<i>Individual valuation allowances</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other provisions	18	0	0	0	0	18
Provisions for taxes and deferred taxes	342	-313	0	497	-29	497
Total valuation allowances and provisions	361	-313	0	497	-29	515
<i>Less valuation allowances</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total provisions as per balance sheet	361	-313	0	497	-29	515
Provisions for general banking risks	500	0	0	0	0	500

Share capital

	12/31/2019			12/31/2018		
	Total nominal value	Quantity	Capital entitled to dividend	Total nominal value	Quantity	Capital entitled to dividend
Share capital						
Capital stock	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total share capital	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Significant shareholders

	12/31/2019		12/31/2018	
	Nominal	Share in %	Nominal	Share in %
With voting rights				
KBB Holding AG, Vaduz	10,000	100	10,000	100

KBB Holding AG is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the KBB Foundation.

Statement of equity

Equity at the beginning of the financial year	
Paid-up subscribed capital	10,000
Legal reserves	2,000
Other reserves	31,843
Provisions for general banking risks	500
Balance sheet profit	5,462
Total equity at the beginning of the financial year (before appropriation of profit)	49,805
– Dividend from the annual profit of the previous year	2,500
+ Profit of the financial year	4,044
Total equity at the end of the financial year (before appropriation of profit)	51,349
<i>of which paid-up subscribed capital</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Legal reserves</i>	<i>2,000</i>
<i>Other reserves</i>	<i>31,843</i>
<i>Provisions for general banking risks</i>	<i>500</i>
<i>Balance sheet profit</i>	<i>7,007</i>

Maturity structure of assets, amounts owed, and provisions

					Due				
	On sight	Callable	Within 3 months	After 3 up to 12 months	After 12 months up to 5 years	After 5 years	Immobi-lized	Total	
Assets									
Cash and cash equiva-lents	75,480							75,480	
Amounts due from banks	32,868	97,966	38,412	6,598	5,000			180,844	
Amounts due from clients	8,667	218	34,225	13,956	9,858			66,925	
<i>Mortgage receiv-ables</i>				3,800				3,800	
Other assets	988		26,035	52,462	146,471	2,464	38,336	266,756	
Total assets	12/31/2019	118,003	98,184	98,673	73,015	161,330	2,464	38,336	590,006
	12/31/2018	130,494	48,845	56,269	91,452	199,197	0	35,613	561,871

Amounts owed and provisions

Amounts owed to banks		7,951							7,951
Amounts owed to clients		501,545		24,794	350				526,688
<i>Other amounts owed</i>		501,545		24,794	350				526,688
Provisions (excluding provisions for general banking risks)					515				515
Other amounts owed		2,119		742	363	279			3,502
Total amounts owed	12/31/2019	511,615	0	25,536	1,228	279	0	0	538,657
	12/31/2018	483,643	0	24,624	3,084	715	0	0	512,066

Amounts due from or owed to affiliated companies and qualified participants as well as loans to members of governing bodies and significant transactions with related persons

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Amounts due from affiliated companies (included in amounts due from clients)	0	0
Amounts due from qualified participants (included in amounts due from clients)	0	0
Amounts owed to affiliated companies (included in amounts owed to clients)	51	467
Amounts owed to qualified participants (included in amounts owed to clients)	4,637	1,978
Loans to members of governing bodies	0	0

Transactions with related persons (such as securities transactions, payment transactions, granting of loans, and compensation on deposits) are carried out on the same terms as those applied to third parties. No significant transactions with related persons were booked in the reporting year.

Breakdown of assets and liabilities by domestic and foreign

	12/31/2019		12/31/2018	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	75,480		58,731	
Amounts due from banks	63,568	117,276	46,573	76,198
Amounts due from clients	22,806	44,119	43,036	44,573
<i>Mortgage receivables</i>	3,800		3,800	
Equities and other non-interest-bearing securities		3		
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities		221,289		248,915
Shares in affiliated companies	0			
Intangible assets	10,255		6,800	
Property, plant, and equipment	28,082		28,813	
Other assets	1,228	225	2,421	173
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	1,531	4,145	1,005	4,632
Total assets	202,950	387,056	187,380	374,491
Liabilities				
Amounts owed to banks	5,332	2,619	20,348	957
Amounts owed to clients	278,103	248,585	224,340	261,152
Other amounts owed	1,924	67	2,956	241
Accrued expenses and deferred income	1,186	325	1,347	364
Provisions	497		342	
Other provisions	18		18	
Provisions for general banking risks	500		500	
Subscribed capital	10,000		10,000	
Retained earnings	33,843		33,843	
Profit carried forward	2,962		952	
Annual profit	4,044		4,510	
Total liabilities	338,409	251,597	299,157	262,714

Breakdown of assets by country or group of countries

	12/31/2019		12/31/2018	
	Nominal	Share in %	Nominal	Share in %
Assets				
Liechtenstein	72,305	12.3	82,438	14.7
Switzerland	130,644	22.1	104,942	18.7
Europe	252,512	42.8	232,780	41.4
North and South America	93,925	15.9	105,336	18.7
Other	40,620	6.9	36,375	6.5
Total assets	590,006	100	561,871	100

Balance sheet by currencies

	Currencies				Total
	CHF	USD	EUR	Other	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	70,399	89	4,941	51	75,480
Amounts due from banks	27,572	81,115	13,670	58,487	180,844
Amounts due from clients	25,606	18,311	12,478	10,529	66,925
<i>Mortgage receivables</i>	<i>3,800</i>				<i>3,800</i>
Equities and other non-interest-bearing securities	1	2			3
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	20,300	115,674	70,737	14,579	221,289
Shares in affiliated companies	0				0
Intangible assets	10,255				10,255
Property, plant, and equipment	28,082				28,082
Other assets	1,453				1,453
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	1,225	2,712	1,513	225	5,676
Total balance sheet assets	184,892	217,903	103,340	83,872	590,006
Delivery claims from spot foreign exchange, forward exchange, and foreign exchange option transactions	42,294	81,071	76,050	13,352	212,767
Total assets	227,186	298,974	179,390	97,224	802,773
Liabilities					
Amounts owed to banks	213	6,169	1,553	17	7,951
Amounts owed to clients	112,481	211,731	118,344	84,131	526,688
Other amounts owed	1,880	10	101	0	1,991
Accrued expenses and deferred income	1,186	250	8	67	1,511
Provisions	497				497
Other provisions	18				18
Provisions for general banking risks	500				500
Subscribed capital	10,000				10,000
Retained earnings	33,843				33,843
Profit carried forward	2,962				2,962
Annual profit	4,044				4,044
Total balance sheet liabilities	167,625	218,160	120,006	84,215	590,006
Delivery liabilities from spot foreign exchange, forward exchange, and foreign exchange option transactions	57,459	80,906	60,746	13,257	212,369
Total liabilities	225,084	299,067	180,752	97,472	802,375
Net position per currency	2,102	−93	−1,362	−248	

Other assets and other amounts owed

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Balance sheet items		
Positive replacement values	1,180	1,855
Compensation account	188	414
Input taxes	84	56
Accounts receivable	0	270
Settlement accounts	0	0
Total other assets	1,453	2,595
Negative replacement values	1,210	2,005
Compensation account	0	0
Accounts payable	495	739
Settlement accounts	285	453
Total other amounts owed	1,991	3,197

Information on Off-Balance-Sheet Transactions

(in CHF 1,000)

Breakdown of contingent liabilities

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Credit guarantees	5,616	5,491
Other contingent liabilities	0	12,776
Total	5,616	18,268

Outstanding derivative financial instruments

		Trading instruments			Hedging instruments		
		Positive replace- ment values	Negative replace- ment values	Contract volumes	Positive replace- ment values	Negative replace- ment values	Contract volumes
Foreign exchange							
Futures contracts		1,180	1,022	212,767			
Foreign exchange swaps							
Interest rate instruments							
Interest rate swaps					0	188	11,400
Total before consideration of netting agreements	12/31/2019	1,180	1,022	212,767	0	188	11,400
	12/31/2018	1,854	1,590	336,579	1	415	13,400
		Positive replacement values (cumulative)			Negative replacement values (cumulative)		
Total after consideration of netting agreements	12/31/2019			1,180			1,210
	12/31/2018			1,855			2,005

Fiduciary transactions

		Currencies, converted into CHF					Total in CHF 1,000
		CHF	USD	GBP	EUR	Other	
Fiduciary investments at third-party banks		0	89,283	1,025	0	223	90,532
Total	12/31/2019	0	89,283	1,025	0	223	90,532
	12/31/2018	0	65,967	1,221	0	462	67,650

Client assets

	12/31/2019 in CHF million	12/31/2018 in CHF million
Type of client assets		
Assets with management mandate	1,525	1,463
Other client assets	3,204	2,564
Total client assets (including double counts)	4,729	4,026
Of which double counts	408	138
Net new money inflow/outflow	350	-8

Information on the Income Statement

(in CHF 1,000)

Net income from the trading business		
	2019	2018
Net trading income		
Precious metal business	0	0
Foreign exchange and foreign note and coin business	4,209	3,398
Total net trading income	4,209	3,398

Breakdown of personnel expenses		
	2019	2018
Personnel expenses		
Wages and salaries ¹⁾	6,408	5,788
Social security contributions and expenses for pensions and support	1,844	1,430
<i>of which for pensions</i>	<i>1,406</i>	<i>1,095</i>
Other personnel expenses	476	757
Total personnel expenses	8,728	7,974
Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors	26	26
Remuneration of the members of the Board of Management	1,181	981

¹⁾ Includes accrued vacation entitlements.

In 2019, an additional employee dividend totaling TCHF 528 (previous year: TCHF 0) was paid out to the employees of the private bank by a related company.

Breakdown of general and administrative expenses		
	2019	2018
General and administrative expenses		
Expenditure on premises	557	564
Expenditure on IT, machinery, furniture, vehicles, and other equipment	5,080	4,494
Other operating expenses	3,260	3,289
Total general and administrative expenses	8,897	8,347

Return on capital in accordance with Article 24e(1)(6) of the Liechtenstein Banking Ordinance is 0.7%.

Disclosure in Accordance with Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD IV) and Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR)

(in CHF 1,000)

Presentation of eligible own funds		
	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Core capital (before adjustment)	50,599	47,305
<i>of which minority interests</i>		
<i>of which "innovative" instruments</i>		
– <i>Surplus of expected losses according to the IRB approach less the valuation allowances made (Article 21(1)(d))</i>		
– <i>Net long position in own equities</i>		
– <i>Other elements to be deducted from core capital</i>	–10,255	–6,800
= <i>Eligible core capital (adjusted core capital)</i>	40,345	40,505
+ <i>Upper supplementary capital</i>		
+ <i>Lower supplementary capital</i>		
+ <i>Additional capital</i>		
– <i>Other deductions from supplementary capital, additional capital, and total capital</i>		
= Eligible own funds	40,345	40,505

Presentation of required own funds		
	Method employed	12/31/2019 Own funds requirement
Credit risk	Standardized approach	12,735
<i>of which price risk in regard to equities in the banking book</i>		
Non-counterparty-related risks		31
Market risk	Standardized approach	127
<i>of which on interest rate instruments (general and specific market risk)</i>		
<i>of which on equities</i>		
<i>of which on foreign exchange and precious metals</i>		127
<i>of which on commodities</i>		
<i>of which for settlement and delivery risks</i>		
Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	3,231
Additional own funds		
Total minimum own funds		16,125
Capital conservation buffer		5,039
Total regulatory own funds required		21,164
Ratio of eligible/required own funds		1.91
Own fund ratios		
CET1 capital ratio		20.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio		20.0%

Further details can be found on our website www.kaiserpartner.bank.

To the General Meeting of
Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG, Vaduz

Zurich, 31 March 2020

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accounting records, the accompanying financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement and notes; pages 10 to 12 and pages 14 to 29), and the accompanying annual report (pages 4 to 9) of Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG for the year ended 31 December 2019.



Board of Directors' responsibility

These financial statements and the annual report are the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our audit. We confirm that we meet the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.



Auditor's responsibility

Our audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards promulgated by the Liechtenstein profession, which require that an audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements and annual report are free from material misstatement. We have examined on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We have also assessed the accounting principles used, significant estimates made and the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position, the result of operations and the cash flows in accordance with Liechtenstein law. Furthermore, the accounting records, the financial statements and the annual report as well as the proposed appropriation of available earnings comply with Liechtenstein law and the Company's articles of incorporation.



Report on other legal requirements

The annual report corresponds to the annual financial statements and contains no significant incorrect information according to our assessment.

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

Ernst & Young Ltd

Stefan Fuchs
Certified Accountant
(Auditor in charge)

Jon Fadri Janett
Certified Accountant

Board of Directors, Board of Management, Management Employees and Auditors

As of February 1, 2020

Board of Directors	Fritz Kaiser, Vaduz, Liechtenstein (Chairman) Otmar Hasler, Gamprin-Bendern, Liechtenstein (Member) Philip Marcovici, Hong Kong (Member)
Board of Management	Christian Reich, Speicher, Switzerland (Chief Executive Officer) Christoph Küng, Erlenbach, Switzerland (Member) Hermann Neusüss, Triesenberg, Liechtenstein (Member) Franz Schädler, Schaan, Liechtenstein (Member)
Vice-Directors	Daniela Tschirky, Wangs, Switzerland Damien Wyss, Sax, Switzerland Rainer Nachbauer, Hohenems, Austria Roman Pfranger, Maienfeld, Switzerland Stefan Lampert, Altdorf, Austria Roger Künzle, Andwil, Switzerland Michael Frei, Au, Switzerland
Authorized representatives	Reinhard Matt, Schaan, Liechtenstein My Linh Dao, Mäder, Austria Thomas Knöpfel, Triesen, Liechtenstein Urs Bochsler, Sevelen, Switzerland Rolf Peyer, Stäfa, Switzerland Anel Hamzic, Eschen, Liechtenstein Loredana Ospelt-Buonanno, Vaduz, Liechtenstein Mario Bernardini, Fläsch, Switzerland Irfan Ebibi, Romanshorn, Switzerland Claudio Fuchs, Rorschacherberg, Switzerland Sascha Fuchs, Vaduz, Liechtenstein Daniel Gamper, Au, Switzerland Marco Inderwildi, Chur, Switzerland Daniel Peherstorfer, Feldkirch, Austria Michael Stiefel, Zug, Switzerland
Internal audit	Grant Thornton Ltd., Zurich, Switzerland
Auditors	Ernst & Young Ltd, Zurich, Switzerland
Memberships	Liechtenstein Bankers Association Swiss Bankers Association

Precautionary note regarding statements on future developments:
This annual report contains statements about future developments.
These statements are subject to general and specific risks and uncertainties.

It is possible that presented and implied forecasts and results will not occur
or may deviate significantly from the expectations and intentions mentioned.
Please take these uncertainties into account when assessing statements
about future developments.

This report is published in German and English.
The German version is binding.

Publisher: Kaiser Partner Privatbank AG
Herrengasse 23, Postfach 725
9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
CR no. FL-0001.018.213-7

Tel. +423 237 80 00, fax +423 237 80 01
E-mail: bank@kaiserpartner.com

Editing: 21iLAB AG, Vaduz, Liechtenstein

Design: 21iLAB AG, Vaduz, Liechtenstein

Printing: 21iLAB AG, Vaduz, Liechtenstein

