

UBS Group

Second quarter 2025 report



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Terms used in this report, unless the context requires otherwise

"UBS", "UBS Group", "UBS Group AG consolidated", "Group", "we", "us" and "our"	UBS Group AG and its consolidated subsidiaries
"UBS AG" and "UBS AG consolidated"	UBS AG and its consolidated subsidiaries
"Credit Suisse Group" and "Credit Suisse"	Pre-acquisition Credit Suisse Group
"UBS Group AG"	UBS Group AG on a standalone basis
"UBS Switzerland AG"	UBS Switzerland AG on a standalone basis
"1m"	One million, i.e. 1,000,000
"1bn"	One billion, i.e. 1,000,000,000
"1trn"	One trillion, i.e. 1,000,000,000,000

In this report, unless the context requires otherwise, references to any gender shall apply to all genders.

Alternative performance measures

An alternative performance measure (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 recognized accounting standards or in other applicable regulations. We report a number of APMs in the discussion of the financial and operating performance of the Group, our business divisions and Group Items. We use APMs to provide a more complete picture of our operating performance and to reflect management's view of the fundamental drivers of our business results. A definition of each APM, the method used to calculate it and the information content are presented under "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report. Our APMs may qualify as non-GAAP measures as defined by US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations. Our underlying results are APMs and are non-GAAP financial measures.

› Refer to the "Group performance" section of this report and to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for additional information about underlying results

Significant regulated subsidiary and sub-group information

Financial and regulatory key figures for our significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups will be published on 5 August 2025 and will be available under "Holding company and significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups" at ubs.com/investors.

Key figures

Our key figures

Key figures

USD m, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended				As of or year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Group results						
Total revenues	12,112	12,557	11,635	11,904	24,668	24,642
Credit loss expense / (release)	163	100	229	95	263	201
Operating expenses	9,756	10,324	10,359	10,340	20,080	20,597
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,193	2,132	1,047	1,469	4,325	3,844
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	2,395	1,692	770	1,136	4,087	2,890
Diluted earnings per share (USD) ¹	0.72	0.51	0.23	0.34	1.23	0.86
Profitability and growth^{2,3}						
Return on equity (%)	10.9	7.9	3.6	5.4	9.4	6.8
Return on tangible equity (%)	11.8	8.5	3.9	5.9	10.2	7.5
Underlying return on tangible equity (%) ⁴	13.4	10.0	6.6	8.4	11.7	9.2
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)	13.5	9.6	4.2	5.9	11.6	7.5
Underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) ⁴	15.3	11.3	7.2	8.4	13.3	9.2
Revenues over leverage ratio denominator, gross (%)	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Cost / income ratio (%)	80.5	82.2	89.0	86.9	81.4	83.6
Underlying cost / income ratio (%) ⁴	75.4	77.4	81.9	80.6	76.4	78.9
Effective tax rate (%)	(9.5)	20.2	25.6	20.0	5.1	23.6
Net profit growth (%)	110.9	(3.6)	n.m.	(95.8)	41.4	(89.8)
Resources²						
Total assets	1,669,991	1,543,363	1,565,028	1,560,976	1,669,991	1,560,976
Equity attributable to shareholders	89,277	87,185	85,079	83,683	89,277	83,683
Common equity tier 1 capital ⁵	72,709	69,152	71,367	76,104	72,709	76,104
Risk-weighted assets ⁵	504,500	483,276	498,538	511,376	504,500	511,376
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ⁵	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.9	14.4	14.9
Going concern capital ratio (%) ⁵	18.2	18.2	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.0
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ⁵	37.9	38.7	37.2	38.7	37.9	38.7
Leverage ratio denominator ⁵	1,658,089	1,561,583	1,519,477	1,564,201	1,658,089	1,564,201
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ⁵	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.9
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) ⁶	182.3	181.0	188.4	212.0	182.3	212.0
Net stable funding ratio (%)	122.4	124.2	125.5	128.0	122.4	128.0
Other						
Invested assets (USD bn) ⁷	6,618	6,153	6,087	5,873	6,618	5,873
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	105,132	106,789	108,648	109,991	105,132	109,991
Market capitalization ^{1,8}	113,036	105,173	105,719	101,903	113,036	101,903
Total book value per share (USD) ¹	28.17	27.35	26.80	26.13	28.17	26.13
Tangible book value per share (USD) ¹	25.95	25.18	24.63	23.85	25.95	23.85
Credit-impaired lending assets as a percentage of total lending assets, gross (%) ³	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Cost of credit risk (bps) ³	10	7	15	6	8	6

¹ Refer to the "Share information and earnings per share" section of this report for more information. ² Refer to the "Targets, capital guidance and ambitions" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, and to the "Recent development" section of this report for more information about our performance targets. ³ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the relevant definition(s) and calculation method(s). ⁴ Refer to the "Group performance" section of this report for more information about underlying results. ⁵ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework. Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ⁶ The disclosed ratios represent quarterly averages for the quarters presented and are calculated based on an average of 61 data points in the second quarter of 2025, 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025, 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2024 and 61 data points in the second quarter of 2024. Refer to the "Liquidity and funding management" section of this report for more information. ⁷ Consists of invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management (including invested assets from associates) and Personal & Corporate Banking. Refer to "Note 31 Invested assets and net new money" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. ⁸ The calculation of market capitalization reflects total shares issued multiplied by the share price at the end of the period.

Recent developments

Management report

Integration of Credit Suisse

We remain on track to substantially complete the integration of Credit Suisse by the end of 2026. Our focus continues to be on client account migrations and infrastructure decommissioning.

In the second quarter of 2025, we successfully completed the first main wave of our Swiss business migrations, having now migrated approximately one-third of the targeted client accounts, and we still aim to complete the Swiss booking center migrations by the end of the first quarter of 2026.

We have made substantial further progress in simplifying our legal entity structure in the US and Europe, having merged Credit Suisse Holdings (USA), Inc. with UBS Americas Inc, deregistered Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC as a broker-dealer and established UBS Europe SE as the single EU intermediate parent undertaking ahead of schedule.

In the second quarter of 2025, we realized an additional USD 0.7bn in gross cost savings. Cumulative gross cost savings at the end of the second quarter of 2025 amounted to USD 9.1bn compared with the 2022 combined cost base of UBS and Credit Suisse. This represents around 70% of our ambition to deliver around USD 13bn in annualized exit rate gross cost savings by the end of 2026.

As of 30 June 2025, our Non-core and Legacy business division has delivered a 62% reduction in risk-weighted assets (RWA) since the second quarter of 2023. We still aim for Non-core and Legacy's credit and market risk RWA to be below USD 8bn by the end of 2025, and we expect its operating expenses, excluding litigation, to be around USD 1.6bn in 2025.

On 18 July 2025, the High Court of England and Wales approved the transfer of Credit Suisse International's residual business and related products to UBS AG London Branch and UBS Europe SE pursuant to Part VII of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. The transfer of the relevant assets and liabilities is expected to occur over the next six months.

Regulatory and legal developments

Developments in Switzerland aimed at strengthening financial stability

In June 2025, the Swiss Federal Council published regulatory proposals that aim to further strengthen banking stability in Switzerland (the Financial Stability Proposals). Proposed measures to be submitted to the Swiss Parliament for enactment would exclude from common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital investments in foreign subsidiaries of systemically important banks (SIBs), include additional requirements for the recovery and resolution of SIBs, add measures to increase the potential for obtaining liquidity via the Swiss National Bank (the SNB), introduce a Senior Managers Regime for banks, and provide additional powers for the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). Proposed measures at the ordinance level would exclude capitalized software and deferred tax assets (DTAs) on temporary differences from CET1 capital, add stricter requirements for prudential valuation adjustments (PVAs) of assets and liabilities, permit the mandatory suspension of interest payments for additional tier 1 capital instruments in the event of a cumulative loss over four quarters, and introduce measures that aim to enable FINMA and other authorities to better assess the situation of banks in a liquidity crisis.

The Swiss Federal Council plans to start a public consultation in the fall of 2025 on the legislative amendments to capital requirements related to foreign subsidiaries and has indicated it expects to submit its proposal to the Swiss Parliament in the first half of 2026. Entry into force of these amendments is expected in 2028, at the earliest, and is expected to be phased in over a period of at least six to eight years. For the remaining legislative amendments, a consultation draft is expected in the first half of 2026, with the Swiss Federal Council's submission to the Parliament in the first half of 2027. The entry into force of these amendments is expected in 2028 or 2029.

The measures at the ordinance level, including the capital treatment of capitalized software and DTAs on temporary differences, are in public consultation until September 2025, with the ordinances expected to enter into force in January 2027, at the earliest. In addition, a consultation on amendments to the Liquidity Ordinance is expected to begin in the first half of 2026. The amendments to be proposed are expected to set minimum requirements for maintaining borrowing capacity for emergency liquidity assistance.

Based on financial information published for the first quarter of 2025 and given UBS AG's target CET1 capital ratio of between 12.5% and 13%, UBS AG would be required to hold additional estimated CET1 capital of around USD 24bn on a pro-forma basis if the recommendations were to be implemented as proposed. This includes around USD 23bn related to the full deduction of UBS AG's investments in foreign subsidiaries. These pro-forma figures reflect previously announced expected capital repatriations of around USD 5bn.

The incremental CET1 capital of around USD 24bn required at UBS AG would result in a CET1 capital ratio at the UBS Group AG (consolidated) level of around 19%. At Group level, the proposed measures related to DTAs on temporary differences, capitalized software and PVAs would eliminate capital recognition for these items in a manner misaligned with international standards. This would reduce the CET1 capital ratio for the Group to around 17%, underrepresenting UBS's capital strength.

The additional capital of USD 24bn would be in addition to the previously communicated incremental capital of around USD 18bn that UBS will have to hold as a result of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group in order to meet existing regulations. This includes around USD 9bn to remove the regulatory concessions granted to Credit Suisse and around USD 9bn to meet the current progressive requirements due to the increased leverage ratio denominator (LRD) and higher market share of the combined business. The progressive requirements for LRD and market share are subject to confirmation.

On this basis, UBS would be required to hold around USD 42bn in additional CET1 capital in total.

Recent developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards

In June 2025, the European Commission (the EC) proposed to delay the implementation of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (the FRTB) by another year, to 1 January 2027. We expect that the overall impact on UBS will be limited.

In July 2025, the UK Prudential Regulatory Authority published for consultation proposals to delay the implementation of the FRTB internal models approach from 1 January 2027 to 1 January 2028. The FRTB regulation for standardized and advanced standardized approaches will continue to apply from 1 January 2027. With UBS's entities not being subject to the corresponding UK regulation, we expect that the overall impact on UBS will be limited.

In Switzerland, the FRTB became effective on 1 January 2025, together with all other requirements of the final Basel III regulation.

The Swiss Federal Council pauses the revision of the Ordinance on Climate Disclosures

In June 2025, the Swiss Federal Council decided to pause the revision of the Ordinance on Climate Disclosures until the approval of the ongoing revision of the overarching legislation on sustainability reporting in the Swiss Code of Obligations or until 1 January 2027, at the latest.

Recent developments related to EU sustainability reporting

In July 2025, Germany's Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection published a new draft bill to implement the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (the CSRD). If enacted, the draft bill would make CSRD reporting mandatory for the 2025 financial year for large companies that are subject to wave one reporting requirements of the CSRD, which would include UBS AG.

In July 2025, the EC adopted amendments to the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (the ESRS) to allow wave one companies to omit certain of the ESRS disclosures for the 2025 and 2026 financial years. Also in July 2025, the EC published proposed measures to simplify the disclosure requirements under Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. These actions are part of a broader initiative by the EU to simplify its sustainability standards and to reduce the reporting burden on companies. We are currently assessing the impact of these measures on the disclosures of UBS AG and UBS Europe SE.

Other developments

Resolution of legacy Credit Suisse cross-border matter

On 5 May 2025, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into an agreement with the US Department of Justice (the DOJ) to settle a long-running tax-related investigation into Credit Suisse's implementation of its 2014 plea agreement, relating to its legacy cross-border business with US taxpayers booked in Switzerland, which began before UBS acquired the Credit Suisse Group. Credit Suisse Services AG pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to aid and assist in the preparation of false income tax returns. Credit Suisse Services AG also contemporaneously entered into a non-prosecution agreement regarding US taxpayers booked in the legacy Credit Suisse Singapore booking center. In the second quarter of 2025, we paid USD 511m with respect to the aforementioned resolutions and we recorded in our Non-core and Legacy division a net release of USD 427m of provisions and contingent liabilities, which included a provision for the estimated costs of UBS's ongoing obligations with the DOJ in respect of legacy Credit Suisse accounts.

› Refer to **"Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities"** in the **"Consolidated financial statements"** section of this report for more information

Sale of O'Connor business

In May 2025, UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC entered into an agreement to sell its O'Connor single-manager hedge fund, private credit and commodities platform to Cantor Fitzgerald. The sale includes O'Connor's six investment strategies with around USD 11bn in assets under management and, as part of the agreement, UBS and Cantor Fitzgerald will establish a long-term commercial arrangement. The transaction is expected to close in stages, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2025, subject to regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions. UBS does not expect to recognize a material profit or loss upon completion of the transaction.

Ownership increase in UBS Securities China

In the second quarter of 2025, we increased our stake in UBS Securities China from 67% to 100%. The closing of the transaction did not affect profit or loss and there was no material effect on our CET1 capital.

Capital returns and targets

On 1 July 2025, we launched a new program to repurchase up to USD 2bn of shares. As previously announced, we plan to complete the repurchase of up to USD 2bn of shares in the second half of 2025. We will communicate our 2026 capital returns ambitions with our fourth-quarter and full-year financial results for 2025. Our share repurchases will be subject to maintaining our CET1 capital ratio target of around 14% and achieving our financial targets. The program we launched in April 2024 was closed in May 2025 after completing the USD 2bn of share repurchases as planned. In the first half of 2025, we repurchased a total of USD 1bn of shares.

› Refer to the **"Share information and earnings per share"** section of this report for more information

We maintain our target of achieving an underlying return on CET1 capital of around 15% and an underlying cost / income ratio of less than 70% by the end of 2026 (both on an exit rate basis). We will provide an update on our longer-term returns targets when there is more clarity on the timing of potential changes and when the likely final outcome of the Financial Stability Proposals becomes more visible.

UBS Group performance, business divisions and Group Items

Management report

Our businesses

We report five business divisions, each of which qualifies as an operating segment pursuant to IFRS Accounting Standards: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank, and Non-core and Legacy. Non-core and Legacy consists of positions and businesses not aligned with our strategy and policies.

Our Group functions are support and control functions that provide services to the Group. Virtually all costs incurred by our Group functions are allocated to the business divisions, leaving a residual amount that we refer to as Group Items in our segment reporting.

Group performance

Income statement

USD m	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Net interest income	1,965	1,629	1,535	21	28	3,595	3,475
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,408	3,937	3,684	(13)	(7)	7,346	7,866
Net fee and commission income	6,708	6,777	6,531	(1)	3	13,485	13,023
Other income	30	213	154	(86)	(80)	243	278
Total revenues	12,112	12,557	11,904	(4)	2	24,668	24,642
Credit loss expense / (release)	163	100	95	63	72	263	201
Personnel expenses	6,976	7,032	7,119	(1)	(2)	14,008	14,068
General and administrative expenses	1,881	2,431	2,318	(23)	(19)	4,312	4,731
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	898	861	903	4	(1)	1,759	1,798
Operating expenses	9,756	10,324	10,340	(6)	(6)	20,080	20,597
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,193	2,132	1,469	3	49	4,325	3,844
Tax expense / (benefit)	(209)	430	293			221	905
Net profit / (loss)	2,402	1,702	1,175	41	104	4,105	2,939
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	7	10	40	(30)	(81)	18	48
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	2,395	1,692	1,136	42	111	4,087	2,890
Comprehensive income							
Total comprehensive income	5,357	3,345	1,614	60	232	8,703	1,369
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	22	26	18	(15)	21	48	13
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	5,335	3,319	1,596	61	234	8,655	1,356

Selected financial information of the business divisions and Group Items

For the quarter ended 30.6.25							
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Total revenues as reported	6,300	2,336	772	2,966	(82)	(180)	12,112
<i>of which: PPA effects and other integration items¹</i>	153	274		152	1	17	596
<i>of which: loss related to an investment in an associate</i>	(8)	(23)					(31)
Total revenues (underlying)	6,156	2,085	772	2,815	(83)	(198)	11,546
Credit loss expense / (release)	3	114	0	48	(2)	0	163
Operating expenses as reported	5,093	1,528	618	2,361	170	(13)	9,756
<i>of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects²</i>	383	240	63	121	252	(4)	1,055
Operating expenses (underlying)	4,710	1,288	555	2,241	(83)	(10)	8,701
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	1,204	695	153	557	(250)	(167)	2,193
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	1,443	684	216	526	1	(188)	2,683

For the quarter ended 31.3.25							
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Total revenues as reported	6,422	2,211	741	3,183	284	(284)	12,557
<i>of which: PPA effects and other integration items¹</i>	165	241		138		30	574
<i>of which: gain related to an investment in an associate</i>	4	11					14
<i>of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions³</i>		64					64
Total revenues (underlying)	6,253	1,895	741	3,045	284	(314)	11,904
Credit loss expense / (release)	6	53	0	35	7	(1)	100
Operating expenses as reported	5,057	1,551	606	2,427	669	15	10,324
<i>of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects²</i>	355	192	73	112	191	3	927
<i>of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions⁴</i>		180					180
Operating expenses (underlying)	4,702	1,179	533	2,314	477	12	9,218
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	1,359	607	135	722	(391)	(299)	2,132
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	1,545	663	208	696	(200)	(326)	2,586

For the quarter ended 30.6.24							
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Total revenues as reported	6,053	2,272	768	2,803	401	(392)	11,904
<i>of which: PPA effects and other integration items¹</i>	233	246		310		(8)	780
Total revenues (underlying)	5,820	2,026	768	2,493	401	(384)	11,124
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	103	0	(6)	(1)	0	95
Operating expenses as reported	5,183	1,396	638	2,332	807	(15)	10,340
<i>of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects²</i>	523	182	98	245	325	(2)	1,372
Operating expenses (underlying)	4,660	1,213	540	2,087	481	(13)	8,969
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	871	773	130	477	(405)	(377)	1,469
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	1,161	710	228	412	(80)	(371)	2,060

¹ Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ² Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. ³ Represents the gain related to UBS's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁴ Represents the expense related to the payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS.

Selected financial information of the business divisions and Group Items (continued)

USD m	Year-to-date 30.6.25						Total
	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	
Total revenues as reported	12,722	4,547	1,513	6,149	202	(465)	24,668
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ¹	318	514		290	1	47	1,170
of which: gain / (loss) related to an investment in an associate	(5)	(12)					(16)
of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions ²		64					64
Total revenues (underlying)	12,408	3,980	1,513	5,860	201	(512)	23,450
Credit loss expense / (release)	9	167	0	83	6	(1)	263
Operating expenses as reported	10,150	3,078	1,224	4,788	838	2	20,080
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects ³	739	432	135	233	444	(1)	1,982
of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions ⁴		180					180
Operating expenses (underlying)	9,411	2,467	1,088	4,555	395	2	17,918
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	2,563	1,302	289	1,279	(642)	(465)	4,325
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	2,988	1,347	424	1,222	(199)	(513)	5,269

USD m	Year-to-date 30.6.24						Total
	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	
Total revenues as reported	12,196	4,695	1,543	5,554	1,402	(747)	24,642
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ¹	467	502		603		(12)	1,559
Total revenues (underlying)	11,729	4,193	1,543	4,951	1,402	(735)	23,083
Credit loss expense / (release)	(4)	146	0	26	35	(2)	201
Operating expenses as reported	10,228	2,800	1,303	4,496	1,818	(48)	20,597
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects ³	928	342	169	387	568	(1)	2,392
Operating expenses (underlying)	9,300	2,458	1,134	4,109	1,250	(47)	18,205
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	1,972	1,748	241	1,032	(451)	(698)	3,844
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	2,433	1,588	410	816	117	(687)	4,677

¹ Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ² Represents the gain related to UBS's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ³ Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. ⁴ Represents the expense related to the payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS.

Integration-related expenses, by business division and Group Items

USD m	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Global Wealth Management	381	353	536	734	968
Personal & Corporate Banking	212	166	159	379	299
Asset Management	63	73	98	135	169
Investment Bank	121	112	245	233	387
Non-core and Legacy	251	191	325	443	568
Group Items	4	(2)	8	2	9
Total integration-related expenses	1,032	894	1,370	1,925	2,399
of which: total revenues	6	(5)	26	1	62
of which: operating expenses	1,025	899	1,344	1,924	2,336
of which: personnel expenses	619	559	825	1,178	1,381
of which: general and administrative expenses	313	279	426	592	781
of which: depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	93	60	93	153	174

Underlying results

In addition to reporting our results in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, we report underlying results that exclude items of profit or loss that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance.

In the second quarter of 2025, underlying revenues excluded purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and other integration items. PPA effects mainly consisted of PPA adjustments on financial instruments measured at amortized cost, including off-balance sheet positions, arising from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. Accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments is accelerated when the related financial instrument is derecognized before its contractual maturity. No adjustment is made for accretion of PPA on financial instruments within Non-core and Legacy, due to the nature of its business model. Underlying revenues also excluded a loss relating to an investment in an associate.

In the second quarter of 2025, underlying expenses excluded integration-related expenses that are temporary, incremental and directly related to the integration of Credit Suisse into UBS, including costs of internal staff and contractors substantially dedicated to integration activities, retention awards, redundancy costs, incremental expenses from the shortening of useful lives of property, equipment and software, and impairment charges relating to these assets. Classification as integration-related expenses does not affect the timing of recognition and measurement of those expenses or the presentation thereof in the income statement.

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Reported operating profit before tax increased by USD 724m, or 49%, to USD 2,193m, reflecting an increase in total revenues and lower operating expenses, partly offset by higher net credit loss expenses. Total revenues increased by USD 208m, or 2%, to USD 12,112m, which included an increase from foreign currency effects and a decrease of USD 184m in accretion impacts resulting from PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other integration items. The increase in total revenues was driven by increases of USD 177m in net fee and commission income and USD 155m in combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, partly offset by a USD 124m decrease in other income. Operating expenses decreased by USD 584m, or 6%, to USD 9,756m, which included an increase from foreign currency effects and a USD 319m decrease in integration-related expenses. The overall decrease in operating expenses was mainly driven by USD 437m lower general and administrative expenses, a USD 143m decrease in personnel expenses and a USD 5m decrease in depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets. Net credit loss expenses were USD 163m, compared with USD 95m in the second quarter of 2024.

Underlying results 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Underlying revenues for the second quarter of 2025 excluded PPA effects and other integration items of USD 596m and a USD 31m loss relating to an investment in an associate. Underlying operating expenses excluded USD 1,055m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects.

On an underlying basis, profit before tax increased by USD 623m to USD 2,683m, reflecting a USD 422m increase in total revenues and a USD 268m decrease in operating expenses, partly offset by a USD 68m increase in net credit loss expenses.

Total revenues: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Total combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by USD 155m to USD 5,373m and included a decrease of USD 51m in accretion impacts resulting from PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects.

Global Wealth Management revenues decreased by USD 65m to USD 2,167m, which included USD 91m lower accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding the aforementioned effects, net interest income decreased, mainly driven by lower loan revenues, reflecting margin contraction, and lower deposit revenues due to lower central bank interest rates, partly offset by the effect of higher deposit volumes, positive foreign currency effects and balance sheet optimization measures. In addition, trading revenues increased, mainly reflecting higher levels of client activity.

Personal & Corporate Banking revenues increased by USD 21m to USD 1,585m, which included USD 31m higher accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as positive foreign currency effects. Excluding the aforementioned effects, net interest income decreased, mainly driven by lower central bank interest rates affecting deposit revenues, partly mitigated by pricing measures, lower liquidity and funding costs, and higher loan revenues.

Investment Bank revenues increased by USD 354m to USD 1,882m, including a USD 14m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. The overall growth was mainly due to higher Derivatives & Solutions revenues, mostly driven by Foreign Exchange, Rates and Equity Derivatives, due to elevated volatility and higher levels of client activity. In addition, there were higher revenues in Financing, with increases in all products, led by Prime Brokerage, supported by higher client balances. These increases were partly offset by lower revenues in Global Banking, largely driven by a contraction in Leveraged Capital Markets revenues.

Non-core and Legacy revenues were negative USD 92m, compared with positive USD 310m in the second quarter of 2024, mainly due to lower net gains from position exits and lower net interest income from securitized products and credit products, partly offset by lower liquidity and funding costs, as a result of a smaller portfolio.

Revenues in Group Items were negative USD 168m, compared with negative USD 417m in the second quarter of 2024. The change in revenues was mainly driven by mark-to-market gains from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, compared to losses in the second quarter of 2024. Revenues in the second quarter of 2025 included offsetting impacts on portfolio-level economic hedges and mark-to-market effects on own credit.

- › Refer to the relevant business division commentary in this section for more information about business-division-specific revenues
- › Refer to “Note 3 Net interest income” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information about net interest income

Net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

USD m	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	466	33	2			498	357
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	1,500	1,597	1,533	(6)	(2)	3,096	3,118
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,408	3,937	3,684	(13)	(7)	7,346	7,866
Total	5,373	5,567	5,218	(3)	3	10,940	11,341
Global Wealth Management	2,167	2,195	2,232	(1)	(3)	4,362	4,587
of which: net interest income	1,705	1,708	1,825	0	(7)	3,413	3,698
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity ¹	462	487	407	(5)	13	949	889
Personal & Corporate Banking	1,585	1,428	1,564	11	1	3,013	3,269
of which: net interest income	1,367	1,239	1,350	10	1	2,605	2,859
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity ¹	218	189	214	15	2	407	410
Asset Management	0	(5)	1		(69)	(5)	0
Investment Bank	1,882	2,047	1,528	(8)	23	3,928	3,090
Non-core and Legacy	(92)	171	310			79	1,218
Group Items	(168)	(269)	(417)	(38)	(60)	(437)	(823)

¹ Mainly includes spread-related income in connection with client-driven transactions, foreign currency translation effects and income and expenses from precious metals, which are included in the income statement line Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. The amounts reported on this line are one component of Transaction-based income in the management discussion and analysis in the “Global Wealth Management” and “Personal & Corporate Banking” sections of this report.

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income increased by USD 177m to USD 6,708m and included a decrease of USD 152m in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, which was reflected in other fee and commission income, predominantly in Global Banking in the Investment Bank.

Investment fund fees increased by USD 200m to USD 1,601m, mainly in Global Wealth Management and Asset Management. In addition, fees for portfolio management and related services increased by USD 94m to USD 3,165m, predominantly in Global Wealth Management. The increases in Global Wealth Management were mainly due to higher average levels of fee-generating assets reflecting positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows. The increase in Asset Management was largely driven by positive foreign currency effects and positive market performance, partly offset by continued margin compression.

Net brokerage fees increased by USD 150m to USD 1,188m, due to higher levels of client activity in Global Wealth Management, and in Cash Equities in Execution Services in the Investment Bank, due to higher volumes.

M&A and corporate finance fees decreased by USD 47m to USD 225m, mainly reflecting lower advisory revenues in our Global Banking business within the Investment Bank.

- › Refer to “Note 4 Net fee and commission income” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information

Other income

Other income was USD 30m, compared with USD 154m in the second quarter of 2024. The second quarter of 2025 included a USD 31m loss relating to an investment in an associate. In addition, there were losses of USD 27m recognized on repurchases of UBS's own debt instruments, compared with gains of USD 4m in the second quarter of 2024. The second quarter of 2024 included a USD 28m net gain in Asset Management from the sale of our Brazilian real estate fund management business.

- › Refer to “Note 5 Other income” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information

Credit loss expense / release: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Total net credit loss expenses in the second quarter of 2025 were USD 163m, reflecting net expenses of USD 38m related to performing positions and net expenses of USD 125m on credit-impaired positions. Net credit loss expenses were USD 95m in the second quarter of 2024.

› Refer to “Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information

Credit loss expense / (release)	Performing positions		Credit-impaired positions		Total
USD m	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased		
For the quarter ended 30.6.25					
Global Wealth Management	(3)	6	0		3
Personal & Corporate Banking	22	91	1		114
Asset Management	0	0	0		0
Investment Bank	19	29	0		48
Non-core and Legacy	0	0	(2)		(2)
Group Items	0	0	0		0
Total	38	126	(1)		163
For the quarter ended 31.3.25					
Global Wealth Management	(7)	13	(1)		6
Personal & Corporate Banking	(8)	61	0		53
Asset Management	0	0	0		0
Investment Bank	(5)	40	0		35
Non-core and Legacy	0	(1)	8		7
Group Items	(1)	0	0		(1)
Total	(21)	113	8		100
For the quarter ended 30.6.24					
Global Wealth Management	(13)	12	0		(1)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(15)	132	(14)		103
Asset Management	0	0	0		0
Investment Bank	7	(14)	1		(6)
Non-core and Legacy	(1)	3	(2)		(1)
Group Items	0	0	0		0
Total	(22)	132	(15)		95

Operating expenses: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Operating expenses

USD m	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Personnel expenses	6,976	7,032	7,119	(1)	(2)	14,008	14,068
of which: salaries and variable compensation	5,900	5,968	6,058	(1)	(3)	11,868	11,922
of which: variable compensation – financial advisors ¹	1,335	1,409	1,291	(5)	3	2,744	2,558
General and administrative expenses	1,881	2,431	2,318	(23)	(19)	4,312	4,731
of which: net expenses / (releases) for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	(412)	114	(153)		169	(298)	(158)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	898	861	903	4	(1)	1,759	1,798
Total operating expenses	9,756	10,324	10,340	(6)	(6)	20,080	20,597

¹ Financial advisor compensation consists of cash compensation, determined using a formulaic approach based on production, and deferred awards. It also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses decreased by USD 143m to USD 6,976m, including a USD 206m decrease in integration-related expenses. The overall decrease was mainly as a result of lower amortization of awards granted in prior periods and lower accruals for performance awards. In addition, salary expenses were lower, reflecting the impact of a smaller workforce, largely offset by foreign currency effects. These decreases were partly offset by a USD 44m increase in financial advisor compensation resulting from higher compensable revenues.

› Refer to “Note 6 Personnel expenses” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by USD 437m to USD 1,881m, including a USD 113m decrease in integration-related expenses. The overall decrease was mainly due to USD 259m higher net releases for litigation, regulatory and similar matters. In addition, there were decreases of USD 82m in outsourcing costs, mainly reflecting lower IT services costs, as well as USD 77m lower consulting, legal and audit fees, largely attributable to the decrease in integration-related expenses.

- › Refer to “Note 7 General and administrative expenses” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information
- › Refer to “Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information about litigation, regulatory and similar matters
- › Refer to the “Regulatory and legal developments” and “Risk factors” sections of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about litigation, regulatory and similar matters

Tax: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

The Group had a net income tax benefit of USD 209m in the second quarter of 2025, representing a negative effective tax rate of 9.5%, compared with a tax expense of USD 293m in the second quarter of 2024 and a positive effective tax rate of 20.0%.

This reflected a net deferred tax benefit of USD 577m, which included a USD 663m benefit related to integration-related tax planning, primarily driven by the recognition of deferred tax assets (DTAs) in respect of tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences resulting from the final consolidation of legal entities in the United States. These benefits were partly offset by a net deferred tax expense of USD 86m that primarily related to the amortization of DTAs previously recognized in relation to tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences.

The current tax expense was USD 368m, which primarily related to the taxable profits of UBS Switzerland AG and other entities.

Excluding any potential effects from the remeasurement of deferred tax assets in connection with the 2025 business planning process and any material jurisdictional statutory tax rate changes that could be enacted, the Group's effective tax rate for the second half of 2025 is expected to be higher than the structural rate of 23%. The projected second-half rate is elevated because the Group's net profit is expected to include certain restructuring costs and other expenses resulting from the ongoing integration of the legacy operations of Credit Suisse into the UBS Group, which are not expected to result in a tax benefit because such costs and expenses cannot be offset against relevant Group profits.

Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders

In the second quarter of 2025, total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders was USD 5,335m, reflecting a net profit of USD 2,395m and other comprehensive income (OCI), net of tax, of USD 2,941m.

Foreign currency translation OCI was USD 2,536m, mainly resulting from the US dollar weakening against the Swiss franc and the euro.

OCI related to cash flow hedges was USD 562m, mainly reflecting net unrealized gains on US dollar hedging derivatives resulting from decreases in the relevant US dollar long-term interest rates and net losses on hedging instruments that were reclassified from OCI to the income statement.

OCI related to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value was negative USD 124m, primarily due to a tightening of our own credit spreads.

- › Refer to “Statement of comprehensive income” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information
- › Refer to “Reconciliation of equity under IFRS Accounting Standards to Swiss SRB common equity tier 1 capital” in the “Capital management” section of this report for more information about the effects of OCI on common equity tier 1 capital
- › Refer to “Note 21 Fair value measurement” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value

Sensitivity to interest rate movements

As of 30 June 2025, it is estimated that a parallel shift in yield curves by +100 basis points could lead to a combined increase in annual net interest income from our banking book of approximately USD 1.3bn in the first year after such a shift. Of this increase, approximately USD 0.7bn, USD 0.4bn and USD 0.1bn would result from changes in Swiss franc, US dollar and euro interest rates, respectively.

A parallel shift in yield curves by –100 basis points could lead to a combined increase in annual net interest income of approximately USD 0.9bn. Of this increase, approximately USD 1.5bn would result from changes in the Swiss franc interest rate, driven by both contractual and assumed flooring benefits under negative interest rates. US dollar and euro interest rate changes would lead to an offsetting decrease of USD 0.4bn and USD 0.1bn, respectively.

These estimates do not represent net interest income forecasts, as they are based on a hypothetical scenario of an immediate change in interest rates, equal across all currencies and relative to implied forward rates as of 30 June 2025 applied to our banking book. These estimates further assume no change to balance sheet size and product mix, stable foreign exchange rates, and no specific management action.

› Refer to the “Risk management and control” section of this report for information about interest rate risk in the banking book

Key figures and personnel

Below is an overview of selected key figures of the Group. For further information about key figures related to capital management, refer to the “Capital management” section of this report.

Cost / income ratio: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

The cost / income ratio was 80.5%, compared with 86.9%, and on an underlying basis the cost / income ratio was 75.4%, compared with 80.6%, both as a result of higher total revenues and lower operating expenses.

Personnel: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

The number of internal and external personnel employed was approximately 123,526 (workforce count) as of 30 June 2025, a net decrease of 2,551 compared with 31 March 2025. The number of internal personnel employed as of 30 June 2025 was 105,132 (full-time equivalents), a net decrease of 1,657 compared with 31 March 2025. The number of external staff was approximately 18,393 (workforce count) as of 30 June 2025, a net decrease of approximately 894 compared with 31 March 2025.

Equity, CET1 capital and returns

USD m, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Net profit					
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	2,395	1,692	1,136	4,087	2,890
Equity					
Equity attributable to shareholders	89,277	87,185	83,683	89,277	83,683
less: goodwill and intangible assets	7,023	6,909	7,313	7,023	7,313
Tangible equity attributable to shareholders	82,254	80,276	76,370	82,254	76,370
less: other CET1 adjustments	9,544	11,123	267	9,544	267
CET1 capital	72,709	69,152	76,104	72,709	76,104
Returns					
Return on equity (%)	10.9	7.9	5.4	9.4	6.8
Return on tangible equity (%)	11.8	8.5	5.9	10.2	7.5
Underlying return on tangible equity (%)	13.4	10.0	8.4	11.7	9.2
Return on CET1 capital (%)	13.5	9.6	5.9	11.6	7.5
Underlying return on CET1 capital (%)	15.3	11.3	8.4	13.3	9.2

Common equity tier 1 capital: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

During the second quarter of 2025, our common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital increased by USD 3.6bn to USD 72.7bn, mainly driven by operating profit before tax of USD 2.2bn, foreign currency translation gains of USD 2.3bn and an increase in eligible DTAs on temporary differences of USD 0.4bn, partly offset by dividend accruals of USD 0.8bn and current tax expenses of USD 0.4bn. Share repurchases of USD 0.5bn made under our 2024 share repurchase program in the second quarter of 2025 did not affect our CET1 capital position, as there was an equal reduction in the capital reserve for expected future share repurchases.

Return on common equity tier 1 capital: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

The annualized return on CET1 capital was 13.5%, compared with 5.9%. On an underlying basis, the return on CET1 capital was 15.3%, compared with 8.4%. These increases were driven by an increase in net profit attributable to shareholders and a decrease in average CET1 capital.

Risk-weighted assets: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

During the second quarter of 2025, RWA increased by USD 21.2bn to USD 504.5bn, driven by an USD 18.6bn increase in currency effects and a USD 3.0bn increase resulting from asset size and other movements, partly offset by a USD 0.3bn decrease resulting from model updates and methodology changes.

Common equity tier 1 capital ratio: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Our CET1 capital ratio increased to 14.4% from 14.3%, reflecting a USD 3.6bn increase in CET1 capital, partly offset by a USD 21.2bn increase in RWA.

Leverage ratio denominator: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

The leverage ratio denominator (the LRD) increased by USD 96.5bn to USD 1,658.1bn, mainly due to currency effects of USD 88.1bn and asset size and other movements of USD 8.4bn.

Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Our CET1 leverage ratio was stable at 4.4%, reflecting a USD 96.5bn increase in the LRD, offset by a USD 3.6bn increase in CET1 capital.

Results 6M25 vs 6M24

Operating profit before tax increased by USD 481m, or 13%, to USD 4,325m. Total revenues increased by USD 26m and included a decrease of USD 389m in accretion impacts resulting from PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Operating expenses decreased by USD 517m, including a USD 412m decrease in integration-related expenses. Net credit loss expenses were USD 263m, compared with USD 201m in the first six months of 2024.

Total combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss decreased by USD 401m to USD 10,940m and included a decrease of USD 168m in accretion impacts resulting from PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, largely reflected in a USD 189m decrease in net interest income in Global Wealth Management. The overall decrease of USD 225m in Global Wealth Management revenues was also driven by lower loan revenues, reflecting margin contraction, and lower deposit revenues due to lower central bank interest rates, partly offset by the effects of balance sheet optimization measures, higher deposit volumes and positive foreign currency effects. Personal & Corporate Banking revenues decreased by USD 256m, mainly driven by lower central bank interest rates affecting deposit revenues, partly mitigated by pricing measures. Investment Bank revenues increased by USD 838m, mainly due to an increase in Derivatives & Solutions revenues that resulted from increased volatility and higher levels of client activity. In addition, there were higher revenues in Financing, driven by higher client balances. These increases were partly offset by lower revenues in Global Banking, which mainly resulted from lower volumes in Leveraged Capital Markets. Non-core and Legacy revenues decreased by USD 1,139m, mainly due to lower net gains from position exits and lower net interest income from securitized products and credit products, partly offset by lower liquidity and funding costs. Revenues in the first six months of 2024 also included a net gain of USD 272m from the conclusion of agreements with Apollo relating to the former Credit Suisse securitized products group. Revenues in Group Items were negative USD 437m, compared with negative USD 823m in the first six months of 2024, and included lower mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, within Group Treasury.

Net fee and commission income increased by USD 462m to USD 13,485m and included a decrease of USD 282m in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, which was reflected in other fee and commission income. Investment fund fees increased by USD 485m and fees for portfolio management and related services increased by USD 148m, both mainly in Global Wealth Management, mainly due to higher average levels of fee-generating assets, reflecting positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows. Net brokerage fees increased by USD 367m due to higher levels of client activity in Global Wealth Management and in Execution Services in the Investment Bank, due to higher volumes. M&A and corporate finance fees decreased by USD 60m, predominantly in our Global Banking business within the Investment Bank.

Other income was USD 243m compared with USD 278m in the first six months of 2024. Revenues included losses of USD 62m recognized on repurchases of UBS's own debt instruments, compared with gains of USD 26m in the first six months of 2024. In addition, there was a USD 16m net loss relating to an investment in an associate. The first six months of 2024 also included a USD 28m net gain in Asset Management from the sale of our Brazilian real estate fund management business. These decreases were partly offset by a USD 97m gain in Non-core and Legacy related to the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, and a USD 64m gain in Personal & Corporate Banking related to the Swisscard transactions.

Personnel expenses decreased by USD 60m to USD 14,008m, attributable to a decrease in salary expenses, reflecting the impact of a smaller workforce, and the amortization of awards granted in prior periods, partly offset by foreign currency effects. These decreases were partly offset by higher accruals for performance awards and a USD 186m increase in financial advisor compensation resulting from higher compensable revenues.

General and administrative expenses decreased by USD 419m to USD 4,312m, mainly driven by USD 193m lower consulting, legal and audit fees, USD 140m higher net releases for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as well as a USD 126m decrease in outsourcing costs. This was partly offset by a USD 180m expense related to the Swisscard transactions in Personal & Corporate Banking.

Outlook

The third quarter started with strong market performance in risk assets, particularly international equities, combined with a weak US dollar. Investor sentiment remains broadly constructive, tempered by persistent macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties. Against this backdrop, our client conversations and deal pipelines indicate a high level of readiness among investors and corporates to deploy capital, as conviction around the macro outlook strengthens.

For the third quarter, we expect Global Wealth Management's net interest income (NII) and Personal & Corporate Banking's NII in Swiss francs to be broadly stable. In US dollar terms, this translates to a sequential low single-digit percentage increase.

We also expect trading and transactional activity to reflect more normalized seasonal patterns and activity levels compared to the same quarter a year ago, particularly in Global Wealth Management's transaction-based revenues and the Investment Bank's Global Markets performance. Pull-to-par revenues¹ are expected to be around USD 0.4bn, partly mitigating the expected USD 1.1bn in integration-related expenses.

We remain focused on actively engaging with our clients, helping them to navigate a complex environment while executing on our growth and integration plans. We are confident in our ability to deliver on our 2025 and 2026 financial targets, leveraging the power of our diversified business model.

¹ Pull-to-par revenues are revenues recognized when fair value reductions taken on financial instruments acquired as part of the Credit Suisse transaction through the required purchase price allocation (PPA) unwind as the instruments approach their maturity.

Global Wealth Management

Global Wealth Management

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Net interest income	1,705	1,708	1,825	0	(7)	3,413	3,698
Recurring net fee income ¹	3,351	3,279	3,104	2	8	6,630	6,128
Transaction-based income ¹	1,236	1,427	1,105	(13)	12	2,664	2,317
Other income	7	8	19	(11)	(64)	15	53
Total revenues	6,300	6,422	6,053	(2)	4	12,722	12,196
Credit loss expense / (release)	3	6	(1)	(44)		9	(4)
Operating expenses	5,093	5,057	5,183	1	(2)	10,150	10,228
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,204	1,359	871	(11)	38	2,563	1,972

Underlying results

Total revenues as reported	6,300	6,422	6,053	(2)	4	12,722	12,196
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ²	153	165	233	(8)	(34)	318	467
of which: PPA effects recognized in net interest income	148	159	240	(7)	(38)	307	497
of which: PPA effects and other integration items recognized in transaction-based income	5	6	(6)	(26)		11	(30)
of which: gain / (loss) related to an investment in an associate	(8)	4				(5)	
Total revenues (underlying)¹	6,156	6,253	5,820	(2)	6	12,408	11,729
Credit loss expense / (release)	3	6	(1)	(44)		9	(4)
Operating expenses as reported	5,093	5,057	5,183	1	(2)	10,150	10,228
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects ^{1,3}	383	355	523	8	(27)	739	928
Operating expenses (underlying)¹	4,710	4,702	4,660	0	1	9,411	9,300
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	13	14	17	(6)	(20)	28	28
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	1,204	1,359	871	(11)	38	2,563	1,972
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)¹	1,443	1,545	1,161	(7)	24	2,988	2,433

Performance measures and other information

Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	38.3	23.4	(15.3)			30.0	(11.9)
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	80.8	78.8	85.6			79.8	83.9
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ²	34.2	33.6	32.9	2	4	33.9	33.0
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,4}	14.1	16.2	10.6			15.1	12.0
Financial advisor compensation ⁵	1,334	1,409	1,291	(5)	3	2,743	2,558
Net new fee-generating assets (USD bn) ¹	7.5	27.2	16.3			34.7	33.9
Fee-generating assets (USD bn) ¹	1,980	1,847	1,764	7	12	1,980	1,764
Net new assets (USD bn) ¹	23.3	31.5	26.9			54.8	54.2
Net new assets growth rate (%) ¹	2.2	3.0	2.7			2.6	2.7
Invested assets (USD bn) ¹	4,512	4,218	4,038	7	12	4,512	4,038
Net new loans (USD bn) ¹	3.4	2.2	(1.5)			5.6	(8.1)
Loans, gross (USD bn) ⁶	318.3	300.1	305.2	6	4	318.3	305.2
Net new deposits (USD bn) ¹	9.0	(9.3)	(6.0)			(0.3)	2.0
Customer deposits (USD bn) ⁶	488.8	464.4	476.2	5	3	488.8	476.2
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{1,7}	0.5	0.4	0.4			0.5	0.4
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	9,565	9,693	10,068	(1)	(5)	9,565	10,068

Underlying performance measures

Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	24.3	21.5	27.7			22.8	14.7
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	76.5	75.2	80.1			75.8	79.3
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,4}	16.9	18.4	14.1			17.6	14.7

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ³ Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. ⁴ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. ⁵ Relates to licensed professionals with the ability to provide investment advice to clients in the Americas. Consists of cash compensation, determined using a formulaic approach based on production, and deferred awards. Also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements. Recruitment loans to financial advisors were USD 1,579m as of 30 June 2025. ⁶ Loans and Customer deposits in this table include customer brokerage receivables and payables, respectively, which are presented in separate reporting lines on the balance sheet. ⁷ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures. Excludes loans to financial advisors.

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 333m, or 38%, to USD 1,204m, mainly due to higher total revenues and lower operating expenses. Underlying profit before tax was USD 1,443m, an increase of 24%, after excluding from operating expenses USD 383m of integration-related expenses and purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and excluding from total revenues USD 153m of PPA effects and other integration items and an USD 8m loss related to an investment in an associate.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 247m, or 4%, to USD 6,300m, largely driven by higher recurring net fee income and transaction-based income, partly offset by lower net interest income, and included an USD 80m decrease in PPA effects and other integration items. Excluding USD 153m of PPA effects and other integration items and an USD 8m loss related to an investment in an associate, underlying total revenues were USD 6,156m, an increase of 6%.

Net interest income decreased by USD 120m, or 7%, to USD 1,705m, and included a USD 92m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. The remaining variance was largely driven by lower loan revenues, reflecting margin contraction, and lower deposit revenues due to lower central bank interest rates. The variance also included a change to our segmentation approach that was implemented in February 2025 and led to a shift of some affluent clients to Personal & Corporate Banking. The decrease was partly offset by the effects of higher deposit volumes, positive foreign currency effects and balance sheet optimization measures. Excluding PPA effects of USD 148m, underlying net interest income was USD 1,557m, a decrease of 2%.

Recurring net fee income increased by USD 247m, or 8%, to USD 3,351m, mainly driven by higher average levels of fee-generating assets, reflecting positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows.

Transaction-based income increased by USD 131m, or 12%, to USD 1,236m, mainly driven by higher levels of client activity across all regions. Excluding PPA effects of USD 5m, underlying transaction-based income was USD 1,232m, an increase of 11%.

Other income decreased by USD 12m to USD 7m and included a loss of USD 8m related to an investment in an associate. Excluding the aforementioned loss, underlying other income was USD 15m.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were USD 3m, compared with net credit loss releases of USD 1m in the second quarter of 2024.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses decreased by USD 90m, or 2%, to USD 5,093m and included a USD 140m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding USD 383m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects, underlying operating expenses were USD 4,710m, an increase of 1%, mainly driven by unfavorable foreign currency effects and higher financial advisor compensation reflecting an increase in compensable revenues.

Invested assets: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Invested assets increased by USD 294bn to USD 4,512bn, mainly driven by positive market performance of USD 177.8bn, foreign currency effects of USD 96.8bn and net new asset inflows of USD 23.3bn.

Loans: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Loans increased by USD 18.2bn to USD 318.3bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects and positive net new loans of USD 3.4bn.

› Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information

Customer deposits: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Customer deposits increased by USD 24.4bn to USD 488.8bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects and net new deposit inflows of USD 9.0bn.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Profit before tax increased by USD 591m, or 30%, to USD 2,563m, mainly due to higher total revenues and lower operating expenses. Underlying profit before tax was USD 2,988m, an increase of 23%, after excluding from operating expenses USD 739m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects and excluding from total revenues USD 318m of PPA effects and other integration items and a USD 5m loss related to an investment in an associate.

Total revenues increased by USD 526m, or 4%, to USD 12,722m, largely driven by higher recurring net fee income and transaction-based income, partly offset by lower net interest income, and included a USD 149m decrease in PPA effects and other integration items. Excluding USD 318m of PPA effects and other integration items and a USD 5m loss related to an investment in an associate, underlying total revenues were USD 12,408m, an increase of 6%.

Net interest income decreased by USD 285m, or 8%, to USD 3,413m, and included a USD 190m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. The remaining variance was largely driven by lower loan revenues, reflecting margin contraction, and lower deposit revenues due to lower central bank interest rates. The variance also included a change to our segmentation approach that was implemented in February 2025 and led to a shift of some affluent clients to Personal & Corporate Banking. The decrease was partly offset by the effects of balance sheet optimization measures, higher deposit volumes and positive foreign currency effects. Excluding PPA effects of USD 307m, underlying net interest income was USD 3,106m, a decrease of 3%.

Recurring net fee income increased by USD 502m, or 8%, to USD 6,630m, mainly driven by higher average levels of fee-generating assets, reflecting positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows.

Transaction-based income increased by USD 347m, or 15%, to USD 2,664m, mainly driven by higher levels of client activity across all regions. Excluding PPA effects of USD 11m, underlying transaction-based income was USD 2,653m, an increase of 13%.

Other income decreased by USD 38m to USD 15m and included a net loss of USD 5m related to an investment in an associate. Excluding the aforementioned loss, underlying other income was USD 19m.

Net credit loss expenses were USD 9m, compared with net credit loss releases of USD 4m in the first half of 2024.

Operating expenses decreased by USD 78m, or 1%, to USD 10,150m and included a USD 189m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding USD 739m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects, underlying operating expenses were USD 9,411m, an increase of 1%, mainly driven by unfavorable foreign currency effects and higher financial advisor compensation reflecting an increase in compensable revenues.

Regional breakdown of performance measures

	As of or for the quarter ended 30.6.25					Global Wealth Management
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	Americas ¹	Asia Pacific	EMEA	Switzerland	Divisional items ²	
Net interest income	500	304	382	374	145	1,705
Recurring net fee income ³	2,015	286	575	463	13	3,351
Transaction-based income ³	403	359	274	215	(15)	1,236
Other income	10	(2)	2	(2)	(2)	7
Total revenues	2,929	947	1,234	1,049	141	6,300
Credit loss expense / (release)	4	1	1	(2)	0	3
Operating expenses	2,561	598	839	698	397	5,093
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	364	348	394	353	(256)	1,204
<i>of which: PPA effects, integration-related items and other items⁴</i>					(239)	(239)
Cost / income ratio (%) ³	87.4	63.2	68.0	66.5		80.8
Net new fee-generating assets (USD bn) ³	1.7	1.6	3.5	0.8	(0.1)	7.5
Fee-generating assets (USD bn) ³	1,125	187	417	249	1	1,980
Net new assets (USD bn) ³	(3.5)	11.1	9.1	7.0	(0.3)	23.3
Net new assets growth rate (%) ³	(0.7)	6.4	5.4	3.6		2.2
Invested assets (USD bn) ³	2,189	746	728	844	5	4,512
Net new loans (USD bn) ³	1.9	0.2	2.2	(0.7)	(0.2)	3.4
Loans, gross (USD bn)	100.4 ⁵	44.7	63.2	108.8	1.1	318.3
Net new deposits (USD bn) ³	0.2	4.8	4.5	0.0	(0.6)	9.0
Customer deposits (USD bn)	114.1 ⁵	122.9	117.6	130.0	4.2	488.8
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	5,773	933	1,508	1,259	93	9,565

	As of or for the quarter ended 30.6.24					Global Wealth Management
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	Americas ¹	Asia Pacific	EMEA	Switzerland	Divisional items ²	
Net interest income	477	323	403	389	232	1,825
Recurring net fee income ³	1,891	258	527	418	11	3,104
Transaction-based income ³	385	313	230	198	(20)	1,105
Other income	8	10	(1)	(2)	4	19
Total revenues	2,761	903	1,159	1,003	227	6,053
Credit loss expense / (release)	4	(3)	1	(2)	(1)	(1)
Operating expenses	2,510	596	856	683	539	5,183
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	247	310	302	322	(311)	871
<i>of which: PPA effects, integration-related items and other items⁴</i>					(290)	(290)
Cost / income ratio (%) ³	90.9	66.0	73.8	68.1		85.6
Net new fee-generating assets (USD bn) ³	12.1	1.1	(0.5)	3.6	(0.1)	16.3
Fee-generating assets (USD bn) ³	1,012	160	371	221	1	1,764
Net new assets (USD bn) ³	6.2	8.2	1.1	11.9	(0.5)	26.9
Net new assets growth rate (%) ³	1.3	5.1	0.7	6.5		2.7
Invested assets (USD bn) ³	1,994	627	660	750	5	4,038
Net new loans (USD bn) ³	1.1	(0.8)	(0.4)	(1.4)	0.0	(1.5)
Loans, gross (USD bn)	96.4 ⁵	42.2	58.9	106.7	1.0	305.2
Net new deposits (USD bn) ³	(4.1)	(2.3)	(1.2)	1.7	(0.1)	(6.0)
Customer deposits (USD bn)	105.3 ⁵	126.7	118.7	123.6	1.9	476.2
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	6,002	1,014	1,553	1,407	93	10,068

¹ Including the following business units: United States and Canada; and Latin America. ² Includes impacts from accretion of purchase price allocation (PPA) adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, integration-related expenses, certain gains and losses including from investments in associates, referral payments from and to Personal & Corporate Banking from client shifts, impacts from agreements with certain clients, and impacts from minor functions which are not included in the four regions individually presented in this table. ³ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ⁴ Items of profit or loss that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance, namely impacts from accretion of purchase price allocation adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, integration-related expenses, amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, and certain gains and losses from investments in associates. ⁵ Loans and Customer deposits in this table include customer brokerage receivables and payables, respectively, which are presented in separate reporting lines on the balance sheet.

Regional comments 2Q25 vs 2Q24, except where indicated

Americas

Profit before tax increased by USD 117m to USD 364m. Total revenues increased by USD 168m, or 6%, to USD 2,929m, mainly driven by increases of USD 124m in recurring net fee income, USD 23m in net interest income and USD 18m in transaction-based income. Operating expenses increased by USD 51m, or 2%, to USD 2,561m. The cost / income ratio decreased to 87.4% from 90.9%. Loans increased by 2% compared with the first quarter of 2025, to USD 100.4bn, mainly driven by positive net new loans of USD 1.9bn. Customer deposits were broadly stable compared with the first quarter of 2025, at USD 114.1bn, with net new deposit inflows of USD 0.2bn. Net new asset outflows were USD 3.5bn.

Asia Pacific

Profit before tax increased by USD 38m to USD 348m. Total revenues increased by USD 44m, or 5%, to USD 947m, mainly driven by increases of USD 46m in transaction-based income and USD 28m in recurring net fee income, partly offset by a USD 19m decrease in net interest income. Operating expenses were broadly stable at USD 598m. The cost / income ratio decreased to 63.2% from 66.0%. Loans increased by 3% compared with the first quarter of 2025, to USD 44.7bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects and by positive net new loans of USD 0.2bn. Customer deposits increased by 3% compared with the first quarter of 2025, to USD 122.9bn, with net new deposit inflows of USD 4.8bn. Net new asset inflows were USD 11.1bn.

EMEA

Profit before tax increased by USD 92m to USD 394m. Total revenues increased by USD 75m, or 6%, to USD 1,234m, mainly driven by increases of USD 48m in recurring net fee income and USD 44m in transaction-based income, partly offset by a USD 21m decrease in net interest income. Operating expenses decreased by USD 17m, or 2%, to USD 839m. The cost / income ratio decreased to 68.0% from 73.8%. Loans increased by 5% compared with the first quarter of 2025, to USD 63.2bn, mainly driven by positive net new loans of USD 2.2bn and positive foreign currency effects. Customer deposits increased by 5% compared with the first quarter of 2025, to USD 117.6bn, mainly driven by net new deposit inflows of USD 4.5bn and by positive foreign currency effects. Net new asset inflows were USD 9.1bn.

Switzerland

Profit before tax increased by USD 31m to USD 353m. Total revenues increased by USD 46m to USD 1,049m, mostly driven by increases of USD 45m in recurring net fee income and USD 17m in transaction-based income. Operating expenses increased by USD 15m, or 2%, to USD 698m. The cost / income ratio decreased to 66.5% from 68.1%. Loans increased by 12% compared with the first quarter of 2025, to USD 108.8bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects, partly offset by negative net new loans of USD 0.7bn. Customer deposits increased by 11% compared with the first quarter of 2025, to USD 130.0bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects. Net new asset inflows were USD 7.0bn.

Divisional items

Operating loss before tax was USD 256m and mainly included USD 383m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects, impacts from agreements with certain clients, and a loss of USD 8m related to an investment in an associate, partly offset by the aforementioned USD 153m related to PPA effects and other integration items.

Personal & Corporate Banking

Personal & Corporate Banking – in Swiss francs

CHF m, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Net interest income	1,111	1,114	1,225	0	(9)	2,226	2,557
Recurring net fee income ¹	357	357	357	0	0	715	705
Transaction-based income ¹	459	452	463	2	(1)	911	911
Other income	(28)	66	16			38	27
Total revenues	1,900	1,989	2,061	(4)	(8)	3,889	4,201
Credit loss expense / (release)	91	48	92	91	(1)	139	132
Operating expenses	1,243	1,396	1,266	(11)	(2)	2,638	2,507
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	566	545	703	4	(19)	1,111	1,562
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	1,900	1,989	2,061	(4)	(8)	3,889	4,201
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ²	222	216	223	3	0	438	449
of which: PPA effects recognized in net interest income	205	192	201	7	2	396	413
of which: PPA effects and other integration items recognized in transaction-based income	17	25	22	(30)	(21)	42	36
of which: gain / (loss) related to an investment in an associate	(18)	9				(8)	
of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions ³		58				58	
Total revenues (underlying)¹	1,696	1,705	1,838	0	(8)	3,401	3,751
Credit loss expense / (release)	91	48	92	91	(1)	139	132
Operating expenses as reported	1,243	1,396	1,266	(11)	(2)	2,638	2,507
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects ^{1,4}	195	172	165	13	18	367	307
of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions ⁵		164				164	
Operating expenses (underlying)¹	1,048	1,060	1,101	(1)	(5)	2,108	2,200
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	0	0	0			0	0
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	566	545	703	4	(19)	1,111	1,562
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)¹	557	597	645	(7)	(14)	1,154	1,420
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	(19.5)	(36.5)	19.2			(28.9)	36.8
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	65.4	70.2	61.4			67.8	59.7
Average attributed equity (CHF bn) ⁶	17.7	18.2	19.4	(2)	(9)	17.9	19.3
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,6}	12.8	12.0	14.5			12.4	16.2
Net interest margin (bps) ¹	179	181	195			180	203
Loans, gross (CHF bn)	248.7	248.9	249.5	0	0	248.7	249.5
Customer deposits (CHF bn)	249.3	251.2	254.7	(1)	(2)	249.3	254.7
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{1,7}	1.2	1.3	1.1			1.2	1.1
Underlying performance measures							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	(13.7)	(22.9)	30.5			(18.7)	35.7
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	61.8	62.2	59.9			62.0	58.7
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,6}	12.6	13.2	13.3			12.9	14.7

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ³ Represents the gain related to UBS's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁴ Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. ⁵ For the first quarter of 2025 this represents the expense related to the payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁶ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. ⁷ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Profit before tax decreased by CHF 137m, or 19%, to CHF 566m, mainly reflecting lower total revenues, partly offset by lower operating expenses. Underlying profit before tax was CHF 557m, a decrease of 14%, mainly driven by lower net interest income, resulting from lower market interest rates. This underlying profit excludes from total revenues CHF 222m of purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and other integration items and a loss of CHF 18m related to an investment in an associate; it also excludes from operating expenses CHF 195m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects.

Total revenues

Total revenues decreased by CHF 161m, or 8%, to CHF 1,900m, mainly due to lower net interest income and other income, and included a CHF 1m decrease in PPA effects and other integration items. Total revenues in the second quarter of 2025 also included a loss of CHF 18m related to an investment in an associate. Excluding CHF 222m of PPA effects and other integration items and the aforementioned loss, underlying total revenues were CHF 1,696m, a decrease of 8%.

Net interest income decreased by CHF 114m, or 9%, to CHF 1,111m, mainly driven by lower central bank interest rates affecting deposit revenues, partly mitigated by pricing measures, lower liquidity and funding costs, and higher loan revenues. Net interest income also included a CHF 4m increase in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding PPA effects of CHF 205m, underlying net interest income was CHF 907m, a decrease of 11%.

Recurring net fee income was stable at CHF 357m, largely due to higher custody asset levels, mainly reflecting net new inflows and positive market performance, offset by the effect from a reclassification of recurring net fee income to transaction-based income as a result of aligning Credit Suisse presentation to that of UBS in the second half of 2024.

Transaction-based income was broadly stable at CHF 459m, as lower corporate client revenues were offset by the positive impact from the aforementioned reclassification, and included a CHF 5m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding CHF 17m of PPA effects and other integration items, underlying transaction-based income was also largely stable at CHF 442m.

Other income was negative CHF 28m, compared with positive CHF 16m, and included a loss of CHF 18m related to an investment in an associate. Excluding this loss, underlying other income was negative CHF 10m.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were CHF 91m and mainly reflected net expenses on credit-impaired positions. Net credit loss expenses in the prior-year quarter were CHF 92m.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses decreased by CHF 23m, or 2%, to CHF 1,243m and included a CHF 30m increase in integration-related expenses. Excluding CHF 195m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects, underlying operating expenses were CHF 1,048m, a decrease of 5%, mainly driven by lower personnel expenses, including lower variable compensation.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Profit before tax decreased by CHF 451m, or 29%, to CHF 1,111m, mainly reflecting lower total revenues and higher operating expenses. Underlying profit before tax was CHF 1,154m, a decrease of 19%, predominantly driven by lower net interest income, resulting from lower market interest rates. This underlying profit excludes from total revenues CHF 438m of PPA effects and other integration items, a gain of CHF 58m related to the Swisscard transactions, and a net loss of CHF 8m related to an investment in an associate; it also excludes from operating expenses CHF 367m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects and a CHF 164m expense related to the Swisscard transactions.

Total revenues decreased by CHF 312m, or 7%, to CHF 3,889m, predominantly due to lower net interest income, and included an CHF 11m decrease in PPA effects and other integration items. Total revenues in the first half of 2025 also included a gain of CHF 58m related to the Swisscard transactions and a net loss of CHF 8m related to an investment in an associate. Excluding CHF 438m of PPA effects and other integration items and the aforementioned gain and a net loss, underlying total revenues were CHF 3,401m, a decrease of 9%.

Net interest income decreased by CHF 331m, or 13%, to CHF 2,226m, mainly driven by lower central bank interest rates affecting deposit revenues, partly mitigated by pricing measures. Net interest income also included a CHF 17m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding PPA effects of CHF 396m, underlying net interest income was CHF 1,829m, a decrease of 15%.

Recurring net fee income increased by CHF 10m, or 1%, to CHF 715m, largely due to higher custody asset levels, mainly reflecting net new inflows and positive market performance, partly offset by the effect from a reclassification of recurring net fee income to transaction-based income as a result of aligning Credit Suisse presentation to that of UBS in the second half of 2024.

Transaction-based income was stable at CHF 911m, as lower corporate client revenues were offset by the positive impact from the aforementioned reclassification, and included a CHF 6m increase in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding CHF 42m of PPA effects and other integration items, underlying transaction-based income was broadly stable at CHF 869m.

Other income increased by CHF 11m to CHF 38m, mainly reflecting a gain of CHF 58m related to the Swisscard transactions and a net loss of CHF 8m related to an investment in an associate. Excluding these items, underlying other income was negative CHF 12m.

Net credit loss expenses were CHF 139m and mainly reflected net expenses on credit-impaired positions, primarily in the legacy Credit Suisse corporate loan book. Net credit loss expenses in the prior-year period were CHF 132m.

Operating expenses increased by CHF 131m, or 5%, to CHF 2,638m, largely due to a CHF 164m expense related to the Swisscard transactions, and included a CHF 61m increase in integration-related expenses. Excluding CHF 367m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects and the aforementioned expense of CHF 164m, underlying operating expenses were CHF 2,108m, a decrease of 4%, mainly driven by lower personnel expenses, including lower variable compensation.

Personal & Corporate Banking – in US dollars

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Net interest income	1,367	1,239	1,350	10	1	2,605	2,859
Recurring net fee income ¹	440	397	394	11	12	837	788
Transaction-based income ¹	565	502	510	12	11	1,067	1,018
Other income	(35)	72	17			38	30
Total revenues	2,336	2,211	2,272	6	3	4,547	4,695
Credit loss expense / (release)	114	53	103	113	11	167	146
Operating expenses	1,528	1,551	1,396	(1)	9	3,078	2,800
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	695	607	773	15	(10)	1,302	1,748
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	2,336	2,211	2,272	6	3	4,547	4,695
<i>of which: PPA effects and other integration items²</i>	274	241	246	14	11	514	502
<i>of which: PPA effects recognized in net interest income</i>	252	213	221	18	14	465	462
<i>of which: PPA effects and other integration items recognized in transaction-based income</i>	21	27	24	(22)	(11)	49	40
<i>of which: gain / (loss) related to an investment in an associate</i>	(23)	11				(12)	
<i>of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions³</i>		64				64	
Total revenues (underlying)¹	2,085	1,895	2,026	10	3	3,980	4,193
Credit loss expense / (release)	114	53	103	113	11	167	146
Operating expenses as reported	1,528	1,551	1,396	(1)	9	3,078	2,800
<i>of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects^{1,4}</i>	240	192	182	25	32	432	342
<i>of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions⁵</i>		180				180	
Operating expenses (underlying)¹	1,288	1,179	1,213	9	6	2,467	2,458
<i>of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters</i>	0	0	0			0	0
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	695	607	773	15	(10)	1,302	1,748
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)¹	684	663	710	3	(4)	1,347	1,588
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	(10.2)	(37.8)	18.0			(25.5)	39.5
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	65.4	70.1	61.4			67.7	59.6
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ⁶	21.4	20.1	21.4	6	0	20.7	21.7
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,6}	13.0	12.1	14.5			12.5	16.1
Net interest margin (bps) ¹	184	181	194			182	201
Loans, gross (USD bn)	313.4	281.4	277.6	11	13	313.4	277.6
Customer deposits (USD bn)	314.1	284.0	283.4	11	11	314.1	283.4
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{1,7}	1.2	1.3	1.1			1.2	1.1
Underlying performance measures							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	(3.7)	(24.5)	29.4			(15.2)	38.5
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	61.8	62.2	59.9			62.0	58.6
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,6}	12.8	13.2	13.3			13.0	14.7

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ³ Represents the gain related to UBS's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁴ Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. ⁵ For the first quarter of 2025 this represents the expense related to the payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁶ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. ⁷ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Asset Management

Asset Management

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Net management fees ¹	733	713	711	3	3	1,446	1,456
Performance fees	39	30	28	28	36	69	59
Net gain from disposals		(2)	28			(2)	28
Total revenues	772	741	768	4	0	1,513	1,543
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	0	0			0	0
Operating expenses	618	606	638	2	(3)	1,224	1,303
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	153	135	130	13	18	289	241
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	772	741	768	4	0	1,513	1,543
Total revenues (underlying)²	772	741	768	4	0	1,513	1,543
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	0	0			0	0
Operating expenses as reported	618	606	638	2	(3)	1,224	1,303
<i>of which: integration-related expenses²</i>	63	73	98	(14)	(36)	135	169
Operating expenses (underlying)²	555	533	540	4	3	1,088	1,134
<i>of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters</i>	0	0	0			0	0
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	153	135	130	13	18	289	241
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)²	216	208	228	4	(5)	424	410
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ²	17.9	22.3	64.8			19.9	38.5
Cost / income ratio (%) ²	80.1	81.7	83.0			80.9	84.4
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ³	2.5	2.7	2.7	(10)	(8)	2.6	2.7
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{2,3}	25.0	19.8	19.5			22.3	18.1
Gross margin on invested assets (bps) ²	16	17	18			17	18
Underlying performance measures							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ²	(5.2)	14.5	145.3			3.6	118.1
Cost / income ratio (%) ²	72.0	71.9	70.3			71.9	73.5
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{2,3}	35.2	30.5	34.2			32.7	30.8
Information by business line / asset class							
Net new money (USD bn)²							
Equities	0.1	(1.4)	(8.2)			(1.3)	(4.9)
Fixed Income	(1.6)	9.8	(5.1)			8.3	8.7
<i>of which: money market</i>	1.7	5.2	(0.9)			6.9	9.5
Multi-asset & Solutions	(1.7)	0.9	(2.1)			(0.8)	(0.4)
Hedge Fund Businesses	0.3	0.6	0.0			0.9	(0.2)
Real Estate & Private Markets	0.0	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.3
Total net new money excluding associates	(2.9)	10.1	(15.5)			7.2	3.4
<i>of which: net new money excluding money market</i>	(4.6)	4.8	(14.6)			0.2	(6.0)
Associates ⁴	0.9	(3.2)	3.7			(2.3)	5.8
Total net new money	(2.0)	6.8	(11.8)			4.9	9.2
Invested assets (USD bn)²							
Equities	846	753	691	12	22	846	691
Fixed Income	497	479	450	4	10	497	450
<i>of which: money market</i>	169	164	146	3	16	169	146
Multi-asset & Solutions	304	275	277	11	10	304	277
Hedge Fund Businesses	62	60	59	3	6	62	59
Real Estate & Private Markets	159	147	147	8	8	159	147
Total invested assets excluding associates	1,868	1,715	1,624	9	15	1,868	1,624
<i>of which: passive strategies</i>	930	823	756	13	23	930	756
Associates ⁴	84	81	77	4	10	84	77
Total invested assets	1,952	1,796	1,701	9	15	1,952	1,701

Asset Management (continued)

USD m, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Information by region							
Invested assets (USD bn)²							
Americas	465	447	426	4	9	465	426
Asia Pacific ³	236	222	213	6	11	236	213
EMEA (excluding Switzerland)	487	440	380	11	28	487	380
Switzerland	765	688	682	11	12	765	682
Total invested assets	1,952	1,796	1,701	9	15	1,952	1,701

Information by channel

Invested assets (USD bn)²							
Third-party institutional	1,129	1,027	959	10	18	1,129	959
Third-party wholesale	179	163	181	10	(1)	179	181
UBS's wealth management businesses	559	525	484	7	16	559	484
Associates ⁴	84	81	77	4	10	84	77
Total invested assets	1,952	1,796	1,701	9	15	1,952	1,701

¹ Net management fees include transaction fees, fund administration revenues (including net interest and trading income from lending activities and foreign-exchange hedging as part of the fund services offering), distribution fees, incremental fund-related expenses, gains or losses from seed money and co-investments, funding costs, the negative pass-through impact of third-party performance fees, and other items that are not Asset Management's performance fees. ² Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ³ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. ⁴ The invested assets and net new money amounts reported for associates are prepared in accordance with their local regulatory requirements and practices. ⁵ Includes invested assets from associates.

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 23m, or 18%, to USD 153m, mainly due to lower operating expenses. Underlying profit before tax was USD 216m, a decrease of 5%, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 63m.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 4m to USD 772m, reflecting increases in net management fees and performance fees, largely offset by the second quarter of 2024 including USD 28m of net gains from disposals.

Net management fees increased by USD 22m, or 3%, to USD 733m, largely driven by positive foreign currency effects and positive market performance, partly offset by continued margin compression.

Performance fees increased by USD 11m, or 36%, to USD 39m, mainly due to increases in Hedge Fund Businesses, partly offset by decreases in the Fixed Income business.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses decreased by USD 20m, or 3%, to USD 618m and included a USD 35m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding integration-related expenses of USD 63m, underlying operating expenses were USD 555m, an increase of 3%, mainly due to unfavorable foreign currency effects.

Invested assets: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Invested assets increased by USD 156bn to USD 1,952bn, reflecting positive foreign currency effects of USD 96bn and positive market performance of USD 62bn, partly offset by negative net new money of USD 2bn. Excluding money market flows and associates, net new money was negative USD 5bn.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Profit before tax increased by USD 48m, or 20%, to USD 289m, mainly due to lower operating expenses, partly offset by lower total revenues. Underlying profit before tax was USD 424m, an increase of 4%, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 135m.

Total revenues decreased by USD 30m, or 2%, to USD 1,513m, primarily due to the first half of 2024 including USD 28m of net gains from disposals.

Net management fees decreased by USD 10m, or 1%, to USD 1,446m, largely driven by margin compression, partly offset by positive market performance and foreign currency effects.

Performance fees increased by USD 10m, or 17%, to USD 69m, mainly due to increases in Hedge Fund Businesses, partly offset by decreases in the Real Estate business.

Operating expenses decreased by USD 79m, or 6%, to USD 1,224m and included a USD 34m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding integration-related expenses of USD 135m, underlying operating expenses were USD 1,088m, a decrease of 4%, reflecting decreases in non-personnel and personnel expenses.

Investment Bank

Investment Bank

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Advisory	192	221	239	(13)	(19)	414	428
Capital Markets	488	489	736	0	(34)	977	1,419
Global Banking	681	710	974	(4)	(30)	1,391	1,847
Execution Services	501	517	405	(3)	24	1,017	807
Derivatives & Solutions	1,115	1,291	897	(14)	24	2,407	1,831
Financing	670	665	526	1	27	1,334	1,069
Global Markets	2,286	2,473	1,829	(8)	25	4,758	3,707
<i>of which: Equities</i>	<i>1,619</i>	<i>1,806</i>	<i>1,355</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>3,425</i>	<i>2,708</i>
<i>of which: Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>1,333</i>	<i>999</i>
Total revenues	2,966	3,183	2,803	(7)	6	6,149	5,554
Credit loss expense / (release)	48	35	(6)	38		83	26
Operating expenses	2,361	2,427	2,332	(3)	1	4,788	4,496
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	557	722	477	(23)	17	1,279	1,032
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	2,966	3,183	2,803	(7)	6	6,149	5,554
<i>of which: PPA effects¹</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>(51)</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>603</i>
<i>of which: PPA effects recognized in Global Banking revenue line</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>(48)</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>595</i>
Total revenues (underlying)²	2,815	3,045	2,493	(8)	13	5,860	4,951
Credit loss expense / (release)	48	35	(6)	38		83	26
Operating expenses as reported	2,361	2,427	2,332	(3)	1	4,788	4,496
<i>of which: integration-related expenses²</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>(51)</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>387</i>
Operating expenses (underlying)²	2,241	2,314	2,087	(3)	7	4,555	4,109
<i>of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(57)</i>		<i>29</i>	<i>(2)</i>
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	557	722	477	(23)	17	1,279	1,032
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)²	526	696	412	(24)	28	1,222	816
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ²	16.8	30.1	n.m.			23.9	177.7
Cost / income ratio (%) ²	79.6	76.2	83.2			77.9	81.0
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ³	18.3	17.7	17.0	4	8	18.0	17.0
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{2,3}	12.2	16.3	11.3			14.2	12.2
Underlying performance measures							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ²	27.7	72.2	n.m.			49.7	70.9
Cost / income ratio (%) ²	79.6	76.0	83.7			77.7	83.0
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{2,3}	11.5	15.8	9.7			13.6	9.6

¹ Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. ² Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method.
³ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework.

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 80m, or 17%, to USD 557m, mainly due to higher total revenues, partly offset by higher net credit loss expenses and operating expenses. Underlying profit before tax was USD 526m, an increase of 28%, after excluding USD 152m of purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and USD 121m of integration-related expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 163m, or 6%, to USD 2,966m, due to higher revenues in Global Markets, partly offset by lower revenues in Global Banking, and included an overall USD 158m decrease in PPA effects. Excluding these effects, underlying total revenues were USD 2,815m, an increase of 13%, including positive foreign currency effects.

Global Banking

Global Banking revenues decreased by USD 293m, or 30%, to USD 681m, mainly driven by Capital Markets revenues, and included a USD 146m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding such accretion and other effects, underlying Global Banking revenues were USD 521m, a decrease of 22%.

Advisory revenues decreased by USD 47m, or 19%, to USD 192m, driven by lower private-fund activity levels and a decrease in merger and acquisition transaction revenues.

Capital Markets revenues decreased by USD 248m, or 34%, to USD 488m, and included a USD 146m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding such accretion and other effects, underlying Capital Markets revenues decreased by USD 101m, or 24%, largely driven by lower Leveraged Capital Markets revenues as sponsor activity sharply reduced and due to markdowns on positions.

Global Markets

Global Markets revenues increased by USD 457m, or 25%, to USD 2,286m, driven by higher Derivatives & Solutions, Financing and Execution Services revenues.

Execution Services revenues increased by USD 96m, or 24%, to USD 501m, mainly driven by higher Cash Equities revenues across all regions, on higher volumes.

Derivatives & Solutions revenues increased by USD 218m, or 24%, to USD 1,115m, with higher Foreign Exchange, Rates and Equity Derivatives revenues, mainly due to elevated volatility and higher levels of client activity.

Financing revenues increased by USD 144m, or 27%, to USD 670m, with increases in all products, led by Prime Brokerage, supported by higher client balances.

Equities

Global Markets Equities revenues increased by USD 264m, or 20%, to USD 1,619m, mainly driven by higher revenues in Cash Equities, Prime Brokerage and Equity Derivatives.

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit

Global Markets Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit revenues increased by USD 193m, or 41%, to USD 667m, mainly driven by increases in Foreign Exchange revenues.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were USD 48m, compared with net credit loss releases of USD 6m in the second quarter of 2024.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 29m, or 1%, to USD 2,361m, and included a USD 124m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding integration-related expenses of USD 121m, underlying operating expenses were USD 2,241m, an increase of 7%, mainly due to higher personnel expenses and unfavorable foreign currency effects.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Profit before tax increased by USD 247m, or 24%, to USD 1,279m, mainly due to higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses and net credit loss expenses. Underlying profit before tax was USD 1,222m, an increase of 50%, after excluding USD 290m of PPA effects and USD 233m of integration-related expenses.

Total revenues increased by USD 595m, or 11%, to USD 6,149m, due to higher revenues in Global Markets, partly offset by lower revenues in Global Banking, and included an overall USD 313m decrease in PPA effects. Excluding these effects, underlying total revenues were USD 5,860m, an increase of 18%.

Global Banking revenues decreased by USD 456m, or 25%, to USD 1,391m, mainly driven by Capital Markets revenues, and included a USD 288m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding such accretion and other effects, underlying Global Banking revenues were USD 1,084m, a decrease of 13%.

Advisory revenues decreased by USD 14m, or 3%, to USD 414m, mainly due to lower private-fund activity levels, partly offset by higher merger and acquisition transaction revenues.

Capital Markets revenues decreased by USD 442m, or 31%, to USD 977m, and included a USD 288m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding such accretion and other effects, underlying Capital Markets revenues decreased by USD 153m, or 19%, largely driven by lower Leveraged Capital Markets revenues as sponsor activity sharply reduced and due to markdowns on positions.

Global Markets revenues increased by USD 1,051m, or 28%, to USD 4,758m, driven by higher Derivatives & Solutions, Financing and Execution Services revenues.

Execution Services revenues increased by USD 210m, or 26%, to USD 1,017m, mainly driven by higher Cash Equities revenues across all regions, on higher volumes.

Derivatives & Solutions revenues increased by USD 576m, or 31%, to USD 2,407m, with higher revenues in Foreign Exchange and Equity Derivatives, mainly due to increased volatility and higher levels of client activity.

Financing revenues increased by USD 265m, or 25%, to USD 1,334m, with increases in all products, led by Prime Brokerage, supported by higher client balances.

Equities

Global Markets Equities revenues increased by USD 717m, or 26%, to USD 3,425m, mainly driven by higher revenues in Equity Derivatives, Cash Equities and Prime Brokerage.

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit

Global Markets Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit revenues increased by USD 334m, or 33%, to USD 1,333m, mainly driven by increases in Foreign Exchange revenues.

Net credit loss expenses were USD 83m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 26m in the first half of 2024.

Operating expenses increased by USD 292m, or 6%, to USD 4,788m, and included a USD 154m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding integration-related expenses of USD 233m, underlying operating expenses were USD 4,555m, an increase of 11%, mainly due to higher personnel expenses.

Non-core and Legacy

Non-core and Legacy

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Total revenues	(82)	284	401			202	1,402
Credit loss expense / (release)	(2)	7	(1)		115	6	35
Operating expenses	170	669	807	(75)	(79)	838	1,818
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(250)	(391)	(405)	(36)	(38)	(642)	(451)
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	(82)	284	401			202	1,402
<i>of which: other integration items</i>	1					1	
Total revenues (underlying) ¹	(83)	284	401			201	1,402
Credit loss expense / (release)	(2)	7	(1)		115	6	35
Operating expenses as reported	170	669	807	(75)	(79)	838	1,818
<i>of which: integration-related expenses¹</i>	252	191	325	32	(22)	444	568
Operating expenses (underlying) ¹	(83)	477	481			395	1,250
<i>of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters</i>	(435) ²	7	(172)		153	(428)	(188)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	(250)	(391)	(405)	(36)	(38)	(642)	(451)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying) ¹	1	(200)	(80)			(199)	117
Performance measures and other information							
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ³	5.8	7.5	10.1	(22)	(43)	6.6	10.4
Risk-weighted assets (USD bn)	32.7	34.2	49.6	(4)	(34)	32.7	49.6
Leverage ratio denominator (USD bn)	29.4	34.9	80.0	(16)	(63)	29.4	80.0

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Includes a USD 427m net release of provisions and contingent liabilities related to the resolution of a legacy Credit Suisse cross-border matter. Refer to "Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information. ³ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework.

Composition of Non-core and Legacy

	Total assets		RWA		LRD	
<i>USD bn</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.25	31.3.25
Exposure category						
Equities	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Macro	13.6	16.9	3.4	3.6	5.1	4.1
Loans	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.8
Securitized products	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.9	3.9	3.8
Credit	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
High-quality liquid assets	17.2	22.9			17.2	22.9
Operational risk			24.0	24.0		
Other	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1
Total	38.3	47.9	32.7	34.2	29.4	34.9

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Loss before tax was USD 250m, compared with a loss before tax of USD 405m. Underlying profit before tax was USD 1m, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 252m, compared with an underlying loss before tax of USD 80m.

Total revenues

Total revenues were negative USD 82m, compared with total revenues of USD 401m, mainly reflecting lower net gains from position exits and lower net interest income from securitized products and credit products, partly offset by lower liquidity and funding costs, as a result of a smaller portfolio.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss releases were USD 2m, compared with net credit loss releases of USD 1m in the second quarter of 2024.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses were USD 170m, a decrease of USD 637m, or 79%, mainly due to releases in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as well as lower personnel expenses, risk management costs, technology costs and compliance and regulatory costs, and included a USD 73m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding integration-related expenses of USD 252m, underlying operating expenses were negative USD 83m.

Risk-weighted assets and leverage ratio denominator: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

The active unwinding of Non-core and Legacy assets resulted in a decrease in risk-weighted assets (RWA) and the leverage ratio denominator (the LRD). RWA decreased by USD 1.5bn to USD 32.7bn, mostly due to decreases in the loan, securitized product and macro portfolios. The LRD decreased by USD 5.4bn to USD 29.4bn, mainly driven by reductions in high-quality liquid assets.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Loss before tax was USD 642m, compared with a loss before tax of USD 451m. Underlying loss before tax was USD 199m, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 444m, compared with underlying profit before tax of USD 117m.

Total revenues were USD 202m, a decrease of USD 1,200m, mainly reflecting lower net gains from position exits and lower net interest income from securitized products and credit products, partly offset by lower liquidity and funding costs, as a result of a smaller portfolio. Total revenues in the first half of 2025 included a gain of USD 97m from the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse. Total revenues in the first half of 2024 included a net gain of USD 272m, after accounting for the purchase price allocation adjustments recorded at the closing of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, from the sale of assets from the former Credit Suisse securitized products group to Apollo Management Holdings and certain other entities (collectively Apollo).

Net credit loss expenses were USD 6m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 35m in the first half of 2024.

Operating expenses were USD 838m, a decrease of USD 980m, or 54%, mainly due to releases in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as well as lower personnel expenses, technology costs, risk management costs, compliance and regulatory costs, premises costs and operations costs, and included a USD 124m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding integration-related expenses of USD 444m, underlying operating expenses were USD 395m, a decrease of 68%.

Group Items

Group Items

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Total revenues	(180)	(284)	(392)	(37)	(54)	(465)	(747)
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	(1)	0			(1)	(2)
Operating expenses	(13)	15	(15)		(9)	2	(48)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(167)	(299)	(377)	(44)	(56)	(465)	(698)
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	(180)	(284)	(392)	(37)	(54)	(465)	(747)
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ¹	17	30	(8)	(42)		47	(12)
Total revenues (underlying) ²	(198)	(314)	(384)	(37)	(49)	(512)	(735)
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	(1)	0			(1)	(2)
Operating expenses as reported	(13)	15	(15)		(9)	2	(48)
of which: integration-related expenses ²	(4)	3	(2)			(1)	(1)
Operating expenses (underlying) ²	(10)	12	(13)		(24)	2	(47)
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	1	72	3			73	3
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	(167)	(299)	(377)	(44)	(56)	(465)	(698)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying) ²	(188)	(326)	(371)	(42)	(49)	(513)	(687)

¹ Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ² Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method.

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Loss before tax was USD 167m, mainly driven by deferred tax asset (DTA) funding costs. The USD 210m, or 56%, decrease in loss before tax between the quarters was largely due to mark-to-market gains from Group hedging and own debt, compared with mark-to-market losses in the second quarter of 2024. Underlying loss before tax was USD 188m, after excluding from total revenues USD 17m of purchase price allocation effects and other integration items and also excluding from operating expenses negative USD 4m of integration-related expenses. This compared with an underlying loss before tax of USD 371m in the second quarter of 2024.

Income from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, was net USD 8m, compared with net negative income of USD 194m. The flat result in the second quarter of 2025 was due to offsetting impacts on portfolio-level economic hedges and mark-to-market effects on own credit.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Loss before tax was USD 465m, mainly driven by DTA funding costs, mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, and an increase in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters. The USD 233m, or 33%, decrease in loss before tax between the periods was largely due to lower mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, partly offset by an increase in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters. Underlying loss before tax was USD 513m, after excluding from total revenues USD 47m of purchase price allocation effects and other integration items and also excluding from operating expenses negative USD 1m of integration-related expenses. This compared with an underlying loss before tax of USD 687m in the first half of 2024.

Income from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, was net negative USD 110m, compared with net negative income of USD 385m. The losses in the first half of 2025 were driven by mark-to-market effects on own credit and portfolio-level economic hedges.

Risk, capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet

Management report

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Risk management and control

This section provides information about key developments during the reporting period and should be read in conjunction with the “Risk management and control” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, and the “Recent developments” section of this report for more information about the integration of Credit Suisse.

Persistently high geopolitical tensions and trade policy developments marked the second quarter of 2025. While equity markets recovered from the sharp sell-off at the start of the quarter and volatility eased, significant uncertainty remains. The further weakening of the US dollar contributed to additional passive increases in reported exposures from our non-US-dollar-denominated portfolios. We are closely monitoring these developments, continually assessing portfolio impacts and considering potential mitigating actions.

Credit risk

Overall banking products exposure

Overall banking products exposure increased by USD 68bn compared with 31 March 2025, to USD 1,104bn as of 30 June 2025, primarily reflecting currency effects across banking products, partly offset by outflows in balances at central banks related to purchases of high-quality liquid asset portfolio securities.

- › Refer to the “Balance sheet and off-balance sheet” section of this report for more information about balance sheet movements
- › Refer to the “Group performance” section and “Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information about credit loss expense / release

Loan underwriting

In the Investment Bank, mandated loan underwriting commitments on a notional basis decreased by USD 1.4bn compared with 31 March 2025, to USD 7.0bn as of 30 June 2025, driven by deal syndications, partly offset by new mandates. As of 30 June 2025, USD 1.1bn of these commitments had not been distributed as originally planned.

Loan underwriting exposures in the Investment Bank are classified as held for trading, with fair values reflecting the market conditions at the end of the quarter. Credit hedges are in place to help protect against fair value movements in the portfolio.

Banking and traded products exposure in the business divisions and Group Items

30.6.25

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Banking products exposure, gross^{1,2}	483,163	464,751	2,073	116,989	14,446	22,760	1,104,181
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	313,604	313,364	10	18,652	959	1,802	648,391
of which: guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	20,740	48,416	5	33,792	1,216	22,324	126,493
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines³	82,295	68,011	0	461	5	0	150,771
Traded products exposure, gross^{2,4}	15,642	3,016	0		36,005		54,663
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	11,720	2,529	0		10,185		24,434
of which: securities financing transactions	131	0	0		16,562		16,693
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	3,790	487	0		9,259		13,535
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross¹	1,578	4,003	0	611	920	0	7,112
of which: stage 3	1,553	3,691	0	561	59	0	5,864
of which: PCI	25	312	0	50	861	0	1,248
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses	300	1,845	0	472	342	6	2,966
of which: stage 1	101	333	0	135	4	6	579
of which: stage 2	63	270	0	141	0	0	474
of which: stage 3	125	1,202	0	194	52	0	1,574
of which: PCI	10	40	0	2	286	0	338

31.3.25

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Banking products exposure, gross^{1,2}	464,710	426,822	1,574	104,477	17,816	21,271	1,036,669
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	295,424	281,423	10	17,676	1,195	521	596,249
of which: guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	20,082	44,769	11	35,088	1,345	20,755	122,049
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines³	78,171	65,381	0	546	4	0	144,102
Traded products exposure, gross^{2,4}	15,461	3,303	0		35,437		54,201
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	11,835	2,875	0		10,061		24,771
of which: securities financing transactions	18	0	0		16,107		16,126
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	3,607	428	0		9,269		13,304
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross¹	1,391	3,825	0	609	959	0	6,784
of which: stage 3	1,316	3,471	0	565	63	0	5,415
of which: PCI	75	354	0	45	896	0	1,369
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses	289	1,588	0	421	326	5	2,629
of which: stage 1	106	276	0	103	3	5	493
of which: stage 2	56	247	0	151	2	0	455
of which: stage 3	120	1,024	0	164	49	0	1,357
of which: PCI	6	42	0	3	273	0	324

¹ IFRS 9 gross exposure for banking products includes the following financial instruments within the scope of expected credit loss measurement: balances at central banks, amounts due from banks, loans and advances to customers, other financial assets at amortized cost, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments. ² Internal management view of credit risk, which differs in certain respects from IFRS Accounting Standards.

³ Commitments that can be canceled by UBS at any time but expose UBS to credit risk if the client has the ability to draw the facility before UBS can take action. These commitments are subject to expected credit loss requirements. ⁴ As counterparty risk for traded products is managed at the counterparty level, no further split between exposures in the Investment Bank, Non-core and Legacy, and Group Items is provided.

Collateralization of Loans and advances to customers¹

	Global Wealth Management		Personal & Corporate Banking	
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.25	31.3.25
Secured by collateral	308,647	289,609	276,323	246,679
<i>Residential real estate</i>	108,943	101,415	220,740	196,775
<i>Commercial / industrial real estate</i>	10,814	9,218	42,381	37,903
<i>Cash</i>	30,957	28,025	3,062	2,732
<i>Equity and debt instruments</i>	131,093	124,274	2,892	2,598
<i>Other collateral²</i>	26,840	26,677	7,249	6,671
Subject to guarantees	744	1,723	6,229	7,092
Uncollateralized and not subject to guarantees	4,213	4,092	30,812	27,651
Total loans and advances to customers, gross	313,604	295,424	313,364	281,423
Allowances	(224)	(212)	(1,537)	(1,334)
Total loans and advances to customers, net of allowances	313,380	295,212	311,827	280,089
Collateralized loans and advances to customers as a percentage of total loans and advances to customers, gross (%)	98.4	98.0	88.2	87.7

¹ Collateral arrangements generally incorporate a range of collateral, including cash, equity and debt instruments, real estate, and other collateral. For the purposes of this disclosure, UBS applies a risk-based approach that generally prioritizes collateral according to its liquidity profile. In the case of loan facilities with funded and unfunded elements, the collateral is first allocated to the funded element. For legacy Credit Suisse infrastructure, a risk-based approach is applied that generally prioritizes real estate collateral and prioritizes other collateral according to its liquidity profile. In the case of loan facilities with funded and unfunded elements, the collateral is proportionately allocated. ² Includes but is not limited to life insurance contracts, rights in respect of subscription or capital commitments from fund partners, inventory, gold and other commodities.

Market risk

Average management value-at-risk (VaR) (1-day, 95% confidence level) of the UBS Group excluding certain legacy Credit Suisse components in the second quarter of 2025 decreased to USD 8m from USD 9m, mainly driven by the Investment Bank's Global Markets business.

Average management VaR (1-day, 98% confidence level) of the aforementioned legacy Credit Suisse components in the second quarter of 2025 decreased to USD 3m from USD 4m, driven by de-risking within Non-core and Legacy.

Management value-at-risk (1-day, 95% confidence level, 5 years of historical data) of the business divisions and Group Items excluding certain legacy Credit Suisse components, by general market risk type^{1,2}

USD m	Min.	Max.	Period end	Average	Equity	Average by risk type			
						Interest rates	Credit spreads	Foreign exchange	Commodities
Global Wealth Management	1	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	0
Personal & Corporate Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	5	15	10	7	1	13	7	4	2
Non-core and Legacy	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Group Items	3	4	4	3	1	3	2	1	0
Diversification effect ^{3,4}			(6)	(5)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(1)	0
Total as of 30.6.25	5	15	11	8	1	15	9	4	2
Total as of 31.3.25	2	15	8	9	2	15	11	5	3

Management value-at-risk (1-day, 98% confidence level, 2 years of historical data) of certain legacy Credit Suisse components of the business divisions and Group Items, by general market risk type^{1,2}

USD m	Min.	Max.	Period end	Average	Equity	Average by risk type			
						Interest rates	Credit spreads	Foreign exchange	Commodities
Global Wealth Management	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Personal & Corporate Banking	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Non-core and Legacy	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
Group Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversification effect ^{3,4}			(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0
Total as of 30.6.25	2	4	2	3	1	2	2	1	0
Total as of 31.3.25	3	6	3	4	1	2	3	1	0

¹ The legacy Credit Suisse components not included in the UBS Group management VaR predominantly reflect the portfolio in Non-core and Legacy. These positions continue to be managed on legacy Credit Suisse infrastructure based on legacy Credit Suisse management VaR methodology until full migration of these positions to UBS infrastructure or the liquidation of the positions. This process is ongoing, and the management VaR of the legacy Credit Suisse components is expected to continue decreasing over time. ² Statistics at individual levels may not be summed to deduce the corresponding aggregate figures. The minima and maxima for each level may occur on different days, and, likewise, the VaR for each business division or risk type, being driven by the extreme loss tail of the corresponding distribution of simulated profits and losses for that business division or risk type, may well be driven by different days in the historical time series, rendering invalid the simple summation of figures to arrive at the aggregate total. ³ The difference between the sum of the standalone VaR for the business divisions and Group Items and the total VaR. ⁴ As the minima and maxima for different business divisions and Group Items occur on different days, it is not meaningful to calculate a portfolio diversification effect.

Economic value of equity and net interest income sensitivity

The economic value of equity (EVE) sensitivity in the UBS Group banking book to a +1-basis-point parallel shift in yield curves was negative USD 40.2m as of 30 June 2025, compared with negative USD 38.7m as of 31 March 2025. This excluded the sensitivity of USD 6.9m from additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments (as per specific Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) requirements) in contrast to general Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) guidance. Exposure in the banking book of the UBS Group increased during the second quarter of 2025, predominantly driven by an appreciation of the Swiss franc against the US dollar and decreasing market rates.

The majority of our interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) as of 30 June 2025 was a reflection of the net asset duration that we ran to offset our modeled sensitivity of net USD 32.3m (31 March 2025: USD 30.3m) assigned to our equity, goodwill and real estate, with the aim of generating a stable net interest income contribution. Of this, USD 18.7m and USD 11.6m were attributable to the US dollar and the Swiss franc portfolios, respectively, (31 March 2025: USD 18.1m and USD 10.5m, respectively).

In addition to the aforementioned sensitivity, we calculate the six interest rate shock scenarios prescribed by FINMA. The “Parallel up” scenario, assuming all positions were measured at fair value, was the most severe as of 30 June 2025 and would have resulted in a change in EVE of negative USD 7.3bn, or 8.0% of our tier 1 capital (31 March 2025: negative USD 7.1bn, or 8.1%), which is well below the 15% threshold as per the BCBS supervisory outlier test for high levels of IRRBB.

The immediate effect on our tier 1 capital in the “Parallel up” scenario as of 30 June 2025 would have been a decrease of approximately USD 1.0bn, or 1.1%, in our tier 1 capital (31 March 2025: USD 0.7bn, or 0.8%), reflecting the fact that the vast majority of our banking book is accrual accounted or subject to hedge accounting. The “Parallel up” scenario would subsequently have a positive effect on net interest income, assuming a constant balance sheet.

As the overall interest rate risk sensitivity shows a greater impact from slower asset repricing compared with faster liabilities repricing, the “Parallel down” scenario was the most beneficial as of 30 June 2025 and would have resulted in a change in EVE of positive USD 7.6bn (31 March 2025: positive USD 7.5bn) and a small positive immediate effect on our tier 1 capital.

- › Refer to “Interest rate risk in the banking book” in the “Risk management and control” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the management of interest rate risk in the banking book
- › Refer to “Sensitivity to interest rate movements” in the “Group performance” section of this report for more information about the effects of increases in interest rates on the net interest income of our banking book

Interest rate risk – banking book

30.6.25								
USD m	Effect on EVE ¹ – FINMA						Effect on EVE ¹ – BCBS	
Scenarios	CHF	EUR	GBP	USD	Other	Total	Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments	Total
+1 bp	(11.1)	(1.6)	(0.3)	(26.6)	(0.5)	(40.2)	6.9	(33.3)
Parallel up ²	(1,624.3)	(301.8)	(65.7)	(5,228.7)	(107.4)	(7,327.9)	1,250.0	(6,077.8)
Parallel down ²	1,726.2	322.4	56.5	5,407.5	110.6	7,623.3	(1,487.7)	6,135.5
Steepener ³	(875.9)	(16.3)	(6.6)	(1,333.4)	2.1	(2,230.2)	271.3	(1,958.9)
Flattener ⁴	574.6	(32.6)	(4.8)	119.2	(23.9)	632.5	15.0	647.5
Short-term up ⁵	(97.6)	(121.6)	(25.1)	(2,019.2)	(62.5)	(2,326.0)	556.2	(1,769.8)
Short-term down ⁶	68.0	121.3	23.9	2,123.4	63.9	2,400.4	(579.0)	1,821.4

31.3.25								
USD m	Effect on EVE ¹ – FINMA						Effect on EVE ¹ – BCBS	
Scenarios	CHF	EUR	GBP	USD	Other	Total	Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments	Total
+1 bp	(9.9)	(1.6)	(0.3)	(26.6)	(0.3)	(38.7)	7.4	(31.3)
Parallel up ²	(1,449.0)	(303.5)	(62.3)	(5,182.3)	(79.6)	(7,076.8)	1,334.4	(5,742.4)
Parallel down ²	1,541.5	335.4	74.9	5,455.0	81.1	7,487.8	(1,593.0)	5,894.7
Steepener ³	(786.0)	(21.3)	(15.2)	(1,399.0)	(20.0)	(2,241.6)	297.3	(1,944.3)
Flattener ⁴	519.3	(28.6)	3.3	199.5	3.2	696.8	7.9	704.6
Short-term up ⁵	(83.8)	(119.7)	(19.3)	(1,946.8)	(27.4)	(2,197.0)	587.6	(1,609.4)
Short-term down ⁶	53.7	119.1	19.2	2,048.1	28.0	2,268.1	(611.7)	1,656.4

¹ Economic value of equity. ² Rates across all tenors move by ± 150 bps for Swiss franc, ± 200 bps for euro and US dollar, and ± 250 bps for pound sterling. ³ Short-term rates decrease and long-term rates increase. ⁴ Short-term rates increase and long-term rates decrease. ⁵ Short-term rates increase more than long-term rates. ⁶ Short-term rates decrease more than long-term rates.

Country risk

We remain watchful of a range of geopolitical developments and political changes in a number of countries, as well as global trade relations, including policies related to tariffs, international tensions from the Russia–Ukraine war, and conflicts in the Middle East, and we continued to monitor potential second-order impacts in the second quarter of 2025. As of 30 June 2025, our direct exposure to Israel was less than USD 0.5bn and our direct exposure to Gulf Cooperation Council countries was less than USD 5bn, while our direct exposure to Egypt and Jordan was limited, and there was no direct exposure to Iran, Iraq, Lebanon or Syria. Our direct exposure to Russia as of 30 June 2025 was less than USD 0.5bn, and our direct exposure to Belarus and Ukraine remained immaterial. As of 30 June 2025, our exposure to emerging market countries was less than 10% of our total country exposure and mainly to countries in Asia.

Uncertainty about economic policy remained elevated. In the second quarter of 2025, inflation was broadly stable in major Western economies, although concerns about the potential impact of trade tensions on prices and economic growth persisted. The Chinese economy rebounded somewhat in the second quarter of 2025, driven in part by its export industry rushing to ship goods quickly, ahead of possible tariff increases; concerns remain about the property sector and strains on local government finances.

› Refer to the “Risk management and control” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information

Non-financial risk

Compliance risk

We are committed to achieving fair outcomes for our clients, upholding market integrity and cultivating the highest standards of employee conduct. To support these objectives, we maintain a firm-wide conduct risk framework designed to promote consistent standards and foster a strong culture of accountability.

We continue to prioritize areas such as suitability risk, product governance, cross-divisional service offerings, quality of advice and price transparency. These remain key focus areas for UBS and the broader financial industry. Cross-border risk (including the risk of unintended permanent establishment) remains an area of regulatory attention for global financial institutions, including a focus on market access, such as third-country market access to the European Economic Area. We maintain a series of controls designed to address these risks, and we are increasing the number of automated controls, thereby increasing overall control coverage.

Reputational risk, regulatory fragmentation related to environmental, social and governance topics, and the elevated risk of greenwashing arising from our service offering, disclosures and commitments remain key risks for 2025.

Financial crime risk

Financial crime, including money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions violations, fraud, bribery and corruption, presents a major risk, as technological innovation and geopolitical developments increase the complexity of doing business and heightened regulatory attention continues.

An effective financial crime prevention program therefore remains essential, and we continue to focus on strategic enhancements to our global anti-money-laundering, know-your-client and sanctions programs. Money laundering and financial fraud techniques are becoming increasingly sophisticated, and heightened geopolitical volatility makes the sanctions landscape more complex. The extensive and continuously evolving sanctions arising from the Russia–Ukraine war require constant attention to prevent circumvention risks, while worsening conflicts in the Middle East may further increase terrorist-financing risks. Complex investment and technology restrictions, coupled with relatively limited asset-freeze sanctions, apply in the case of China, which has in response imposed both its own restrictions and domestic laws countering the sanctions, and we will continue to closely monitor this situation as it evolves.

Operational risk

There is an increased risk of cyber-related operational disruption to business activities at our locations and those of third-party suppliers due to operating a more complex set of legal entities since the acquisition of Credit Suisse and the increasingly dynamic threat environment. This is intensified by current geopolitical factors and evidenced by the continuing high volumes and increasing sophistication of cyberattacks against financial institutions globally and on third-party service providers. A notable example of this is a recent data breach at Chain IQ, one of our third-party suppliers. Our incident review has not identified any impact on UBS’s clients or systems to date, but the data breach included the exposure of certain non-sensitive UBS employee information.

We remain on heightened alert to respond to and mitigate elevated cyber- and information-security threats, and continue to invest in improving our technology infrastructure and information-security governance to strengthen our prevention, detection and response capabilities against attacks. In addition, we operate a global framework designed to drive enhancements in operational resilience across all business divisions and relevant jurisdictions, and we work with the third-party service providers that are of critical importance to our operations to assess their operational resilience in line with our standards and to mitigate any identified risks.

The increasing interest in data-driven advisory processes and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning are introducing new questions related to the fairness of AI algorithms, data life-cycle management, data ethics, data privacy and security, and records management.

Legal entity integration, including that of existing Credit Suisse businesses, and the closing of legacy businesses introduce operational complexity and the risk that businesses in wind-down are not effectively managed. These risks continue to be carefully monitored in addition to the delivery of consolidated financial and regulatory reporting submissions.

Capital management

The disclosures in this section are provided for UBS Group AG on a consolidated basis and focus on key developments during the reporting period and information in accordance with the Basel III framework, as applicable to Swiss systemically relevant banks (SRBs). They should be read in conjunction with “Capital management” in the “Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, which provides more information about our capital management objectives, planning and activities, as well as the Swiss SRB total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) framework.

In Switzerland, the amendments to the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (the CAO) that incorporate the final Basel III standards into Swiss law, including the five new ordinances that contain the implementing provisions for the revised CAO, entered into force on 1 January 2025.

UBS Group AG is a holding company and conducts substantially all of its operations through UBS AG and subsidiaries thereof. UBS Group AG and UBS AG contribute a significant portion of their respective capital and provide substantial liquidity to such subsidiaries. Many of these subsidiaries are subject to local regulations requiring compliance with minimum capital, liquidity and similar requirements.

- › **Refer to the 30 June 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 28 August 2025 under “Pillar 3 disclosures” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about additional regulatory disclosures for UBS Group AG on a consolidated basis, as well as the significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups of UBS Group AG**
- › **Refer to the UBS AG second quarter 2025 report, which will be available as of 5 August 2025 under “Quarterly reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about capital and other regulatory information for UBS AG consolidated, in accordance with the Basel III framework, as applicable to Swiss SRBs**
- › **Refer to “Recent developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards” in the “Recent developments” section of this report for more information about the incorporation of the final Basel III standards**

We are subject to the going and gone concern requirements of the Swiss CAO, which include additional requirements applicable to Swiss SRBs. The table below provides the risk-weighted asset (RWA)- and leverage ratio denominator (LRD)-based requirements and information as of 30 June 2025.

Effective 1 January 2025, a Pillar 2 capital add-on for uncollateralized exposures to hedge funds, private equity and family offices has been introduced. This resulted in an increase of 18 basis points in the RWA-based going concern capital requirement as of 30 June 2025.

Swiss SRB going and gone concern requirements and information

As of 30.6.25	RWA		LRD	
USD m, except where indicated	in %		in %	
Required going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	14.94 ¹	75,367	5.00 ¹	82,904
Common equity tier 1 capital	10.59 ²	53,407	3.50 ³	58,033
of which: minimum capital	4.50	22,702	1.50	24,871
of which: buffer capital	5.50	27,747	2.00	33,162
of which: countercyclical buffer	0.46	2,338		
Maximum additional tier 1 capital	4.35 ²	21,960	1.50	24,871
of which: additional tier 1 capital	3.50	17,657	1.50	24,871
of which: additional tier 1 buffer capital	0.80	4,036		
Eligible going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	18.18	91,721	5.53	91,721
Common equity tier 1 capital	14.41	72,709	4.39	72,709
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	3.77	19,012	1.15	19,012
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	3.77	19,012	1.15	19,012
Required gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ^{4,5,6}	10.73 ⁷	54,108	3.75 ⁷	62,178
of which: base requirement including add-ons for market share and LRD	10.73	54,108	3.75	62,178
Eligible gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	19.71	99,450	6.00	99,450
Total tier 2 capital	0.04	196	0.01	196
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital	0.04	196	0.01	196
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	19.67	99,254	5.99	99,254
Total loss-absorbing capacity				
Required total loss-absorbing capacity	25.66	129,475	8.75	145,083
Eligible total loss-absorbing capacity	37.89	191,171	11.53	191,171
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator				
Risk-weighted assets		504,500		
Leverage ratio denominator				1,658,089

¹ Includes applicable add-ons of 1.62% for risk-weighted assets (RWA) and 0.50% for leverage ratio denominator (LRD), of which 18 basis points for RWA reflect the Pillar 2 capital add-on for the residual exposure (after collateral mitigation) to hedge funds, private equity and family offices, effective 1 January 2025. ² Includes the Pillar 2 add-on for the residual exposure (after collateral mitigation) to hedge funds, private equity and family offices of 0.12% for CET1 capital and 0.05% for AT1 capital, effective 1 January 2025. For AT1 capital, under Pillar 1 requirements, a maximum of 4.3% of AT1 capital can be used to meet going concern requirements; 4.35% includes the aforementioned Pillar 2 capital add-on. ³ Our CET1 leverage ratio requirement of 3.50% consists of a 1.5% base requirement, a 1.5% base buffer capital requirement, a 0.25% LRD add-on requirement and a 0.25% market share add-on requirement based on our Swiss credit business. ⁴ A maximum of 25% of the gone concern requirements can be met with instruments that have a remaining maturity of between one and two years. Once at least 75% of the minimum gone concern requirement has been met with instruments that have a remaining maturity of greater than two years, all instruments that have a remaining maturity of between one and two years remain eligible to be included in the total gone concern capital. ⁵ From 1 January 2023, the resolvability discount on the gone concern capital requirements for systemically important banks (SIBs) has been replaced with reduced base gone concern capital requirements equivalent to 75% of the total going concern requirements (excluding countercyclical buffer requirements and the Pillar 2 add-on). ⁶ As of July 2024, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) has the authority to impose a surcharge of up to 25% of the total going concern capital requirements (excluding countercyclical buffer requirements and the Pillar 2 add-on) should obstacles to an SIB's resolvability be identified in future resolvability assessments. ⁷ Includes applicable add-ons of 1.08% for RWA and 0.38% for LRD.

Additional capital requirements for UBS Group AG consolidated under current requirements

As a result of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group in 2023, the capital add-ons applicable to SRBs based on market share and LRD for UBS Group AG consolidated will increase commensurate with the Group's increased market share and higher LRD after the acquisition. Based on the existing regulations, we currently estimate that this will add around USD 9bn to the Group's tier 1 capital requirement, when fully phased in. The phase-in of the increased capital requirements will commence from 1 January 2026 and will be completed by the beginning of 2030, at the latest. The capital add-ons for market share and LRD are subject to confirmation.

- › Refer to "Developments in Switzerland aimed at strengthening financial stability" in the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information

Total loss-absorbing capacity

The table below provides Swiss SRB going and gone concern information based on the Swiss SRB framework and requirements that are discussed under “Capital management” in the “Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors. Changes to the Swiss SRB framework and requirements after the publication of our Annual Report 2024 are described above.

Swiss SRB going and gone concern information

<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Eligible going concern capital			
Total going concern capital	91,721	87,837	87,739
Total tier 1 capital	91,721	87,837	87,739
Common equity tier 1 capital	72,709	69,152	71,367
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	19,012	18,684	16,372
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	19,012	18,684	15,126
of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital			1,245
Eligible gone concern capital			
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	99,450	99,331	97,655
Total tier 2 capital	196	205	207
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital	196	205	207
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	99,254	99,126	97,449
Total loss-absorbing capacity			
Total loss-absorbing capacity	191,171	187,168	185,394
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator			
Risk-weighted assets	504,500	483,276	498,538
Leverage ratio denominator	1,658,089	1,561,583	1,519,477
Capital and loss-absorbing capacity ratios (%)			
Going concern capital ratio	18.2	18.2	17.6
of which: common equity tier 1 capital ratio	14.4	14.3	14.3
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio	19.7	20.6	19.6
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio	37.9	38.7	37.2
Leverage ratios (%)			
Going concern leverage ratio	5.5	5.6	5.8
of which: common equity tier 1 leverage ratio	4.4	4.4	4.7
Gone concern leverage ratio	6.0	6.4	6.4
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio	11.5	12.0	12.2

Total loss-absorbing capacity and movement

Our TLAC increased by USD 4.0bn to USD 191.2bn in the second quarter of 2025.

Going concern capital and movement

Our going concern capital increased by USD 3.9bn to USD 91.7bn. Our common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital increased by USD 3.6bn to USD 72.7bn, mainly driven by operating profit before tax of USD 2.2bn, foreign currency translation gains of USD 2.3bn and an increase in eligible deferred tax assets on temporary differences of USD 0.4bn, partly offset by dividend accruals of USD 0.8bn and current tax expenses of USD 0.4bn. Share repurchases of USD 0.5bn made under our 2024 share repurchase program in the second quarter of 2025 did not affect our CET1 capital position, as there was an equal reduction in the capital reserve for expected future share repurchases. The 2024 share repurchase program was completed on 23 May 2025.

› Refer to “Share information and earnings per share” in this section for more information about our share repurchase programs

Our loss-absorbing additional tier 1 (AT1) capital increased by USD 0.3bn to USD 19.0bn, reflecting positive impacts from interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects.

Following the approval of a maximum amount of conversion capital by UBS Group AG’s shareholders at the 2024 Annual General Meeting, AT1 capital instruments issued from the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2023 are, upon the occurrence of a trigger event or a viability event, subject to conversion into UBS Group AG ordinary shares rather than a write-down. AT1 capital instruments issued prior to the fourth quarter of 2023 remain subject to a write-down.

Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity and movement

Our total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity increased by USD 0.1bn to USD 99.4bn and included USD 99.3bn of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments. The increase of USD 0.1bn mainly reflected new issuances of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments totaling USD 3.5bn equivalent and positive impacts from interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects. These effects were largely offset by USD 3.9bn TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments ceasing to be eligible as gone concern capital, as they entered the final year before maturity and the call of USD 3.3bn equivalent of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments.

› Refer to “Bondholder information” at ubs.com/investors for more information about the eligibility of capital and senior unsecured debt instruments and about key features and terms and conditions of capital instruments

Loss-absorbing capacity and leverage ratios

Our CET1 capital ratio increased to 14.4% from 14.3%, reflecting a USD 3.6bn increase in CET1 capital, partly offset by a USD 21.2bn increase in RWA.

Our CET1 leverage ratio was stable at 4.4%, reflecting a USD 96.5bn increase in the LRD, offset by a USD 3.6bn increase in CET1 capital.

Our going concern capital ratio was stable at 18.2%, reflecting a USD 3.9bn increase in going concern capital, offset by a USD 21.2bn increase in RWA.

Our going concern leverage ratio decreased to 5.5% from 5.6%, reflecting a USD 96.5bn increase in the LRD, partly offset by a USD 3.9bn increase in going concern capital.

Our gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio decreased to 19.7% from 20.6%, largely reflecting the aforementioned increase in RWA.

Our gone concern leverage ratio decreased to 6.0% from 6.4%, mainly due to the aforementioned increase in the LRD.

Swiss SRB total loss-absorbing capacity movement

USD m

Going concern capital	Swiss SRB
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 31.3.25	69,152
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,193
Current tax (expense) / benefit	(368)
Foreign currency translation effects, before tax	2,339
Eligible deferred tax assets on temporary differences (incl. excess over threshold)	357
Share repurchase program	(494)
Capital reserve for expected future share repurchases	494
Other ¹	(965)
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 30.6.25	72,709
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 31.3.25	18,684
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	328
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 30.6.25	19,012
Total going concern capital as of 31.3.25	87,837
Total going concern capital as of 30.6.25	91,721
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	
Tier 2 capital as of 31.3.25	205
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	(9)
Tier 2 capital as of 30.6.25	196
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt as of 31.3.25	99,126
Issuance of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	3,542
Call of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	(3,303)
Debt no longer eligible as gone concern loss-absorbing capacity due to residual tenor falling to below one year	(3,912)
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	3,801
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt as of 30.6.25	99,254
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.3.25	99,331
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 30.6.25	99,450
Total loss-absorbing capacity	
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.3.25	187,168
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 30.6.25	191,171

¹ Includes dividend accruals for 2025 (negative USD 0.8bn) and movements related to other items.

Reconciliation of equity under IFRS Accounting Standards to Swiss SRB common equity tier 1 capital

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Total equity under IFRS Accounting Standards	89,699	87,590	85,574
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(422)	(405)	(494)
Defined benefit plans, net of tax	(1,054)	(949)	(833)
Deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carry-forwards	(2,527)	(2,210)	(2,288)
Deferred tax assets for unused tax credits	(871)	(817)	(688)
Deferred tax assets on temporary differences, excess over threshold	(1,070)	(1,059)	(803)
Goodwill, net of tax ¹	(5,779)	(5,726)	(5,702)
Intangible assets, net of tax	(742)	(697)	(702)
Compensation-related components (not recognized in net profit)	(2,752)	(2,656)	(2,800)
Expected losses on advanced internal ratings-based portfolio less provisions	(592)	(578)	(568)
Unrealized (gains) / losses from cash flow hedges, net of tax	1,527	2,051	2,585
Own credit related to (gains) / losses on financial liabilities measured at fair value that existed at the balance sheet date, net of tax	1,036	895	1,178
Own credit related to (gains) / losses on derivative financial instruments that existed at the balance sheet date	(79)	(70)	(62)
Prudential valuation adjustments	(176)	(165)	(167)
Accruals for dividends to shareholders for 2024		(2,835)	(2,835)
Capital reserve for expected future share repurchases	(2,006)	(2,500)	
Other	(1,483) ²	(718) ²	(25)
Total common equity tier 1 capital	72,709	69,152	71,367

¹ Includes goodwill related to significant investments in financial institutions of USD 19m as of 30 June 2025 (USD 19m as of 31 March 2025, USD 19m as of 31 December 2024) presented on the balance sheet line Investments in associates. ² Includes dividend accruals for 2025 and other items.

Additional information

Sensitivity to currency movements

Risk-weighted assets

We estimate that a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have increased our RWA by USD 24bn and our CET1 capital by USD 2.6bn as of 30 June 2025 (31 March 2025: USD 21bn and USD 2.4bn, respectively) and decreased our CET1 capital ratio by 15 basis points (31 March 2025: 14 basis points). Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our RWA by USD 21bn and our CET1 capital by USD 2.3bn (31 March 2025: USD 19bn and USD 2.2bn, respectively) and increased our CET1 capital ratio by 15 basis points (31 March 2025: 13 basis points).

Leverage ratio denominator

We estimate that a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have increased our LRD by USD 112bn as of 30 June 2025 (31 March 2025: USD 100bn) and decreased our CET1 leverage ratio by 13 basis points (31 March 2025: 12 basis points). Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our LRD by USD 102bn (31 March 2025: USD 90bn) and increased our CET1 leverage ratio by 14 basis points (31 March 2025: 13 basis points).

The aforementioned sensitivities do not consider foreign currency translation effects related to defined benefit plans other than those related to the currency translation of the net equity of foreign operations.

- › Refer to “Active management of sensitivity to foreign exchange movements” under “Capital management” in the “Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information

Risk-weighted assets

During the second quarter of 2025, RWA increased by USD 21.2bn to USD 504.5bn, driven by an USD 18.6bn increase in currency effects and a USD 3.0bn increase resulting from asset size and other movements, partly offset by a USD 0.3bn decrease resulting from model updates and methodology changes.

Movement in risk-weighted assets, by key driver

<i>USD bn</i>	RWA as of 31.3.25	Currency effects	Model updates and methodology changes	Asset size and other ¹	RWA as of 30.6.25
Credit and counterparty credit risk ²	282.3	17.2	(0.3)	3.5	302.6
Non-counterparty-related risk ³	33.3	1.3		0.4	35.0
Market risk	31.4			(0.9)	30.5
Operational risk	136.4				136.4
Total	483.3	18.6	(0.3)	3.0	504.5

¹ Includes the Pillar 3 categories "Asset size", "Credit quality of counterparties", "Acquisitions and disposals" and "Other". For more information, refer to the 30 June 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 28 August 2025 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at ubs.com/investors. ² Includes settlement risk, credit valuation adjustments, equity and investments in funds exposures in the banking book, and securitization exposures in the banking book. ³ Non-counterparty-related risk includes deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences, property, equipment, software and other items.

Credit and counterparty credit risk

Credit and counterparty credit risk RWA increased by USD 20.4bn to USD 302.6bn as of 30 June 2025, driven by a USD 17.2bn increase from currency effects and a USD 3.5bn increase resulting from asset size and other movements, partly offset by a USD 0.3bn decrease due to model updates and methodology changes.

Asset size and other movements by business division and Group Items:

- Global Wealth Management RWA increased by USD 2.4bn, mainly due to higher RWA from loans and loan commitments, derivatives, and credit valuation adjustments (CVA).
- Personal & Corporate Banking RWA increased by USD 2.6bn, mainly driven by increases in loans to corporate clients and mortgage loans.
- Asset Management RWA were unchanged.
- Investment Bank RWA increased by USD 0.2bn, as increases in RWA due to higher allocations from Group Treasury following higher levels of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) were partly offset by decreases in loans and loan commitments.
- Non-core and Legacy RWA decreased by USD 1.5bn, mainly driven by our actions to actively unwind the portfolio, in addition to the natural roll-off.
- Group Items RWA decreased by USD 0.2bn.

Model updates and methodology changes resulted in an RWA decrease of USD 0.3bn, as a USD 0.7bn decrease in the multiplier for CVA capital requirements and various smaller model updates and methodology changes amounting to a decrease in RWA of USD 0.4bn were partly offset by an increase of USD 0.8bn resulting from the decommissioning of Credit Suisse probability of default models for banks and international mortgages.

› Refer to the 30 June 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 28 August 2025 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at ubs.com/investors, for more information

› Refer to "Credit risk" in the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information

Market risk

Market risk RWA decreased by USD 0.9bn to USD 30.5bn in the second quarter of 2025, due to asset size and other movements in the Investment Bank's Global Markets business and de-risking within Non-core and Legacy.

› Refer to the 30 June 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 28 August 2025 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at ubs.com/investors, for more information

› Refer to "Market risk" in the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information

Operational risk

Operational risk RWA were unchanged at USD 136.4bn.

- › Refer to “Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information

Outlook

We expect RWA developments with regard to model updates and methodology changes to decrease by around USD 2bn during the third quarter of 2025. The extent and timing of RWA changes may vary as model updates are completed and receive regulatory approval, along with changes in the composition of the relevant portfolios.

Risk-weighted assets, by business division and Group Items

USD bn	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total RWA
				30.6.25			
Credit and counterparty credit risk ¹	102.4	128.8	7.1	54.9	5.4	4.1	302.6
Non-counterparty-related risk ²	6.9	3.1	0.8	4.4	0.9	18.9	35.0
Market risk	0.8	0.0		27.2	2.4	0.1	30.5
Operational risk	60.4	18.5	6.5	23.8	24.0	3.2	136.4
Total	170.4	150.4	14.3	110.3	32.7	26.3	504.5
				31.3.25			
Credit and counterparty credit risk ¹	96.1	115.4	6.9	53.1	6.8	3.9	282.3
Non-counterparty-related risk ²	6.5	2.9	0.7	4.2	0.8	18.0	33.3
Market risk	0.8	0.1		27.9	2.4	0.1	31.4
Operational risk	60.4	18.5	6.5	23.8	24.0	3.2	136.4
Total	163.8	137.0	14.1	109.0	34.2	25.2	483.3
				30.6.25 vs 31.3.25			
Credit and counterparty credit risk ¹	6.3	13.4	0.2	1.8	(1.5)	0.2	20.4
Non-counterparty-related risk ²	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.7
Market risk	0.0	(0.1)		(0.7)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.9)
Operational risk							
Total	6.6	13.5	0.2	1.3	(1.5)	1.1	21.2

¹ Includes settlement risk, credit valuation adjustments, equity and investments in funds exposures in the banking book, and securitization exposures in the banking book. ² Non-counterparty-related risk includes deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences (30 June 2025: USD 18.4bn; 31 March 2025: USD 17.6bn), as well as property, equipment, software and other items (30 June 2025: USD 16.6bn; 31 March 2025: USD 15.7bn).

Leverage ratio denominator

During the second quarter of 2025, the LRD increased by USD 96.5bn to USD 1,658.1bn, mainly due to currency effects of USD 88.1bn and asset size and other movements of USD 8.4bn.

Movement in leverage ratio denominator, by key driver

<i>USD bn</i>	LRD as of 31.3.25	Currency effects	Asset size and other	LRD as of 30.6.25
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)	1,182.9	74.0	6.7	1,263.7
Derivative exposures	149.8	4.1	2.9	156.8
Securities financing transaction exposures	164.7	6.4	(0.2)	170.9
Off-balance sheet items	64.2	3.6	(1.1)	66.7
Total exposures	1,561.6	88.1	8.4	1,658.1

The LRD movements described below exclude currency effects.

On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions) increased by USD 6.7bn, mainly reflecting increases in the HQLA portfolio and lending balances in Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking, partly offset by a decrease in cash and balances at central banks in Group Treasury.

Derivative exposures increased by USD 2.9bn, primarily reflecting market-driven movements.

Off-balance sheet exposures decreased by USD 1.1bn, mainly due to decreases in commitments.

› Refer to the “Balance sheet and off-balance sheet” section of this report for more information about balance sheet movements

Leverage ratio denominator, by business division and Group Items

<i>USD bn</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
				30.6.25			
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)	511.1	440.2	4.9	275.3	19.4	12.8	1,263.7
Derivative exposures	29.5	6.9	0.0	116.3	4.2	(0.1)	156.8
Securities financing transaction exposures	58.9	38.7	0.1	68.1	5.3	(0.3)	170.9
Off-balance sheet items	18.7	31.7	0.1	15.3	0.5	0.4	66.7
Total exposures	618.3	517.5	5.1	475.0	29.4	12.8	1,658.1
				31.3.25			
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)	487.8	403.5	4.2	252.3	23.4	11.7	1,182.9
Derivative exposures	25.9	6.0	0.0	113.8	4.0	0.0	149.8
Securities financing transaction exposures	57.0	37.1	0.1	63.5	6.8	0.3	164.7
Off-balance sheet items	18.0	29.0	0.1	16.1	0.6	0.3	64.2
Total exposures	588.7	475.6	4.3	445.8	34.9	12.3	1,561.6
				30.6.25 vs 31.3.25			
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)	23.3	36.7	0.7	22.9	(4.0)	1.1	80.8
Derivative exposures	3.6	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.2	(0.2)	7.0
Securities financing transaction exposures	2.0	1.6	0.0	4.7	(1.5)	(0.6)	6.2
Off-balance sheet items	0.7	2.7	0.1	(0.9)	(0.1)	0.1	2.5
Total exposures	29.6	41.9	0.8	29.2	(5.4)	0.5	96.5

Equity attribution

Under our equity attribution framework, tangible equity is attributed based on equally weighted average RWA and average LRD, which both include resource allocations from our Group functions to the business divisions. Average RWA and LRD are converted to CET1 capital equivalents using target capital ratios. If the attributed tangible equity calculated under the weighted-driver approach is less than the CET1 capital equivalent of risk-based capital (RBC) for any business division, the CET1 capital equivalent of RBC is used as a floor for that business division. The floor was applicable for Asset Management and Non-core and Legacy in all of the periods shown below.

In addition to tangible equity, we allocate equity to the business divisions to support goodwill and intangible assets. We also allocate to the business divisions attributed equity related to CET1 capital deduction items that are attributable to divisional activities, such as compensation-related components or expected losses on the advanced internal ratings-based portfolio less provisions. We attribute all remaining capital deduction items to Group Items. These primarily include equity related to deferred tax assets, accruals for shareholder returns, and unrealized gains / losses from cash flow hedges.

› Refer to the “Balance sheet and off-balance sheet” section of this report for more information about movements in equity attributable to shareholders

Average attributed equity

USD bn	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Global Wealth Management	34.2	33.6	32.9	33.9	33.0
Personal & Corporate Banking	21.4	20.1	21.4	20.7	21.7
Asset Management	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Investment Bank	18.3	17.7	17.0	18.0	17.0
Non-core and Legacy	5.8	7.5	10.1	6.6	10.4
Group Items ¹	6.0	4.6	0.2	5.3	0.1
Average equity attributed to business divisions and Group Items	88.2	86.1	84.2	87.2	84.7

¹ Includes average attributed equity related to capital deduction items for deferred tax assets, accruals for shareholder returns and unrealized gains / losses from cash flow hedges.

Liquidity and funding management

Strategy, objectives and governance

This section provides liquidity and funding management information and should be read in conjunction with “Liquidity and funding management” in the “Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, which provides more information about the Group’s strategy, objectives and governance in connection with liquidity and funding management.

Liquidity coverage ratio

The quarterly average liquidity coverage ratio (the LCR) of the UBS Group increased 1.3 percentage points to 182.3%, remaining above the prudential requirement communicated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

The movement in the quarterly average LCR was primarily driven by an increase in high-quality liquid assets of USD 40.0bn to USD 358.8bn, mainly reflecting higher cash available due to a decrease in funding for trading assets and higher customer deposits, partly offset by lower cash available due to higher lending assets. The average net cash outflows increased by USD 20.7bn to USD 196.8bn, reflecting higher outflows from deposits, lower net inflows from securities financing transactions and higher net outflows from derivatives.

› Refer to the 30 June 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 28 August 2025 under “Pillar 3 disclosures” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the LCR

Liquidity coverage ratio

USD bn, except where indicated	Average 2Q25 ¹	Average 1Q25 ¹
High-quality liquid assets	358.8	318.7
Net cash outflows ²	196.8	176.2
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) ³	182.3	181.0

¹ Calculated based on an average of 61 data points in the second quarter of 2025 and 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025. ² Represents the net cash outflows expected over a stress period of 30 calendar days. ³ Calculated after the application of haircuts and inflow and outflow rates, as well as, where applicable, caps on Level 2 assets and cash inflows.

Net stable funding ratio

As of 30 June 2025, the net stable funding ratio (the NSFR) of the UBS Group decreased 1.8 percentage points to 122.4%, remaining above the prudential requirement communicated by FINMA.

Available stable funding increased by USD 43.0bn to USD 904.7bn, mainly driven by increases in both customer deposits and debt issued measured at amortized cost, largely driven by currency effects, as well as higher regulatory capital. Required stable funding increased by USD 45.1bn to USD 738.9bn, primarily reflecting an increase in lending assets, which was also largely due to currency effects.

› Refer to the 30 June 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 28 August 2025 under “Pillar 3 disclosures” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the NSFR

Net stable funding ratio

USD bn, except where indicated	30.6.25	31.3.25
Available stable funding	904.7	861.7
Required stable funding	738.9	693.8
Net stable funding ratio (%)	122.4	124.2

Balance sheet and off-balance sheet

This section provides balance sheet and off-balance sheet information and should be read in conjunction with “Balance sheet and off-balance sheet” in the “Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, which provides more information about the balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions.

Balances disclosed in this report represent quarter-end positions, unless indicated otherwise. Intra-quarter balances fluctuate in the ordinary course of business and may differ from quarter-end positions.

Balance sheet assets (30 June 2025 vs 31 March 2025)

Total assets were USD 1,670.0bn as of 30 June 2025, an increase of USD 126.6bn compared with 31 March 2025, mainly reflecting currency effects as a result of the depreciation of the US dollar against other major currencies.

Lending assets increased by USD 52.3bn, primarily reflecting currency effects. Derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments increased by USD 38.5bn, predominantly in Derivatives & Solutions and Financing in the Investment Bank, primarily reflecting market-driven increases in foreign currency contracts resulting from the depreciation of the US dollar.

Other financial assets measured at fair value increased by USD 9.1bn, mainly driven by purchases of high-quality liquid asset (HQLA) portfolio securities and currency effects. Securities financing transactions at amortized cost increased by USD 8.4bn, mainly reflecting currency effects and net cash reinvestment trades in Group Treasury. Other financial assets measured at amortized cost increased by USD 5.7bn, mainly reflecting purchases of HQLA portfolio securities and currency effects. Cash and balances at central banks increased by USD 4.8bn, mainly due to currency effects, partly offset by purchases of HQLA portfolio securities.

Assets

	As of		% change from
USD bn	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.3.25
Cash and balances at central banks	236.2	231.4	2
Lending ¹	667.6	615.3	9
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	110.2	101.8	8
Trading assets	169.2	165.2	2
Derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	215.5	177.0	22
Brokerage receivables	29.1	28.7	1
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	72.2	66.5	9
Other financial assets measured at fair value ²	114.6	105.5	9
Non-financial assets	55.5	51.9	7
Total assets	1,670.0	1,543.4	8

¹ Consists of Loans and advances to customers and Amounts due from banks. ² Consists of Financial assets at fair value not held for trading and Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Balance sheet liabilities (30 June 2025 vs 31 March 2025)

Total liabilities were USD 1,580.3bn as of 30 June 2025, an increase of USD 124.5bn compared with 31 March 2025, mainly reflecting currency effects as a result of the depreciation of the US dollar against other major currencies.

Customer deposits increased by USD 55.1bn, primarily driven by currency effects, as well as net new deposit inflows, largely in Global Wealth Management. Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments increased by USD 43.2bn, predominantly in the Investment Bank, reflecting the same drivers as on the asset side.

Trading liabilities increased by USD 9.2bn, mainly due to an increase in positions held in the Investment Bank to hedge client positions, as well as market-driven increases. Short-term borrowings increased by USD 8.8bn, mainly driven by net new issuances of commercial paper and certificates of deposit in Group Treasury, as well as by currency effects. Debt issued designated at fair value and long-term debt issued measured at amortized cost increased by USD 7.5bn, mainly driven by currency effects and market-driven increases on equity-linked notes, partly offset by net maturities.

The “Liabilities, by product and currency” table in this section provides more information about the Group’s funding sources.

- › Refer to “Bondholder information” at ubs.com/investors for more information about capital and senior debt instruments
- › Refer to the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information

Liabilities and equity

	As of		% change from
USD bn	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.3.25
Short-term borrowings ^{1,2}	67.2	58.4	15
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	16.3	15.0	9
Customer deposits	800.0	744.9	7
Debt issued designated at fair value and long-term debt issued measured at amortized cost ²	302.9	295.4	3
Trading liabilities	52.3	43.1	21
Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	216.8	173.6	25
Brokerage payables	58.0	59.9	(3)
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	18.4	19.1	(4)
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	29.4	27.2	8
Non-financial liabilities	18.9	19.1	(1)
Total liabilities	1,580.3	1,455.8	9
Share capital	0.3	0.3	(3)
Share premium	8.6	10.9	(22)
Treasury shares	(4.8)	(6.5)	(26)
Retained earnings	79.7	80.0	0
Other comprehensive income ³	5.5	2.4	127
Total equity attributable to shareholders	89.3	87.2	2
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	0.4	0.4	4
Total equity	89.7	87.6	2
Total liabilities and equity	1,670.0	1,543.4	8

¹ Consists of short-term debt issued measured at amortized cost and amounts due to banks, which includes amounts due to central banks. ² The classification of debt issued measured at amortized cost into short-term and long-term is based on original contractual maturity and therefore long-term debt also includes debt with a remaining time to maturity of less than one year. This classification does not consider any early redemption features. ³ Excludes other comprehensive income related to defined benefit plans and own credit, which is recorded directly in Retained earnings.

Equity (30 June 2025 vs 31 March 2025)

Equity attributable to shareholders increased by USD 2,092m to USD 89,277m as of 30 June 2025.

The net increase of USD 2,092m was mainly driven by positive total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of USD 5,335m, reflecting a net profit of USD 2,395m and other comprehensive income (OCI) of USD 2,941m. OCI mainly included OCI related to foreign currency translation of USD 2,536m, cash flow hedge OCI of USD 562m and negative OCI related to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value of USD 124m. In addition, deferred share-based compensation awards of USD 292m were expensed in the income statement, increasing share premium.

These increases were partly offset by distributions to shareholders of USD 2,866m, reflecting a dividend payment of USD 0.90 per share. In addition, net treasury share activity reduced equity by USD 678m, predominantly due to the repurchasing of USD 494m of shares under our 2024 share repurchase program and the purchasing of USD 239m of shares in relation to employee share-based compensation plans.

In the second quarter of 2025, we canceled 120,506,008 shares purchased under our 2022 share repurchase program, as approved by the shareholders at the 2025 Annual General Meeting. The cancellation of shares resulted in reclassifications within equity but had no net effect on our total equity attributable to shareholders.

- › Refer to the “Group performance” and “Consolidated financial statements” sections of this report for more information
- › Refer to “Reconciliation of equity under IFRS Accounting Standards to Swiss SRB common equity tier 1 capital” in the “Capital management” section of this report for more information about the effects of OCI on common equity tier 1 capital
- › Refer to the “Share information and earnings per share” section of this report for more information about our share repurchase programs

Liabilities, by product and currency

					USD equivalent			
	All currencies		of which: USD		of which: CHF		of which: EUR	
USD bn	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.25	31.3.25
Short-term borrowings	67.2	58.4	28.6	22.5	9.0	7.9	15.3	12.6
of which: amounts due to banks	31.9	27.8	10.9	7.8	8.5	7.4	4.2	3.4
of which: short-term debt issued ^{1,2}	35.3	30.6	17.8	14.7	0.5	0.4	11.1	9.2
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	16.3	15.0	8.0	7.3	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.8
Customer deposits	800.0	744.9	307.8	301.5	343.4	306.2	76.7	69.5
of which: demand deposits	266.5	223.6	59.0	53.8	139.9	109.6	37.6	33.2
of which: retail savings / deposits	215.5	190.5	35.5	35.4	175.4	151.0	4.6	4.1
of which: sweep deposits	38.2	39.6	38.2	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
of which: time deposits	279.9	291.2	175.2	172.6	28.1	45.6	34.5	32.3
Debt issued designated at fair value and long-term debt issued measured at amortized cost ²	302.9	295.4	163.3	165.9	44.6	42.3	70.8	64.5
Trading liabilities	52.3	43.1	19.9	16.9	1.1	1.0	18.3	12.3
Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	216.8	173.6	183.5	145.5	5.1	3.3	17.6	16.2
Brokerage payables	58.0	59.9	44.4	47.9	0.9	0.6	4.0	3.3
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	18.4	19.1	8.8	9.3	4.1	5.0	2.4	2.3
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	29.4	27.2	5.9	5.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	2.3
Non-financial liabilities	18.9	19.1	9.4	10.7	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.8
Total liabilities	1,580.3	1,455.8	779.7	732.6	416.1	373.1	213.0	188.6

¹ Short-term debt issued consists of certificates of deposit, commercial paper, acceptances and promissory notes, and other money market paper. ² The classification of debt issued measured at amortized cost into short-term and long-term is based on original contractual maturity and therefore long-term debt also includes debt with a remaining time to maturity of less than one year. This classification does not consider any early redemption features.

Off-balance sheet (30 June 2025 vs 31 March 2025)

Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines increased by USD 6.7bn, mainly reflecting currency effects due to the depreciation of the US dollar, partly offset by a decrease in facilities provided to corporate and institutional clients.

Off-balance sheet

USD bn	As of		% change from
	30.6.25	31.3.25	
Guarantees ^{1,2}	42.3	40.6	4
Irrevocable loan commitments ¹	82.0	79.5	3
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines	150.8	144.1	5
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	20.1	18.2	11

¹ Guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments are shown net of sub-participations. ² Includes guarantees measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Share information and earnings per share

UBS Group AG shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (SIX). They are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) as global registered shares. Each share has a nominal value of USD 0.10. Shares issued decreased in the second quarter of 2025, as 120,506,008 shares acquired under our 2022 share repurchase program were canceled by means of a capital reduction, as approved by the shareholders at the 2025 Annual General Meeting (the AGM).

We held 172m shares as of 30 June 2025, of which 64m shares had been acquired under our 2024 share repurchase program for cancellation purposes. The remaining 109m shares are primarily held to hedge our share delivery obligations related to employee share-based compensation and participation plans.

Treasury shares held decreased by 102m shares in the second quarter of 2025. This largely reflected the aforementioned cancellation of 121m shares, partly offset by 15.8m shares repurchased under our 2024 program and the purchasing of 6.7m shares in relation to employee share-based compensation plans.

Shares acquired under our 2024 program totaled 64m as of 30 June 2025 for a total acquisition cost of USD 2,000m (CHF 1,739m). This program concluded on 23 May 2025, and the 64m shares repurchased under this program will be canceled by means of a capital reduction, subject to approval by the shareholders at a future AGM.

On 1 July 2025, we launched a new program to repurchase up to USD 2bn of shares. As previously announced, we plan to complete the repurchase of up to USD 2bn of shares in the second half of 2025. We will communicate our 2026 capital returns ambitions with our fourth-quarter and full-year financial results for 2025. Our share repurchases will be subject to maintaining our common equity tier 1 capital ratio target of around 14% and achieving our financial targets.

› Refer to the “Equity, CET1 capital and returns” table in the “Group performance” section of this report for more information about equity attributable to shareholders and tangible equity attributable to shareholders

Share information and earnings per share

	As of or for the quarter ended			As of or year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Basic and diluted earnings (USD m)					
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders for basic EPS	2,395	1,692	1,136	4,087	2,890
less: (profit) / loss on own equity derivative contracts	(1)	0	0	0	0
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders for diluted EPS	2,394	1,691	1,136	4,087	2,890
Weighted average shares outstanding					
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS ¹	3,179,288,753	3,177,005,662	3,212,672,606	3,178,147,206	3,208,953,404
Effect of dilutive potential shares resulting from notional employee shares, in-the-money options and warrants outstanding ²	127,256,011	154,934,196	146,621,312	141,069,834	153,333,034
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS	3,306,544,764	3,331,939,858	3,359,293,918	3,319,217,040	3,362,286,438
Earnings per share (USD)					
Basic	0.75	0.53	0.35	1.29	0.90
Diluted	0.72	0.51	0.34	1.23	0.86
Shares outstanding and potentially dilutive instruments					
Shares issued	3,341,581,714	3,462,087,722	3,462,087,722	3,341,581,714	3,462,087,722
Treasury shares ³	172,405,597	274,295,444	259,953,381	172,405,597	259,953,381
of which: related to the 2022 share repurchase program		120,506,008	120,506,008		120,506,008
of which: related to the 2024 share repurchase program	63,776,550	47,977,687	4,406,000	63,776,550	4,406,000
Shares outstanding	3,169,176,117	3,187,792,278	3,202,134,341	3,169,176,117	3,202,134,341
Potentially dilutive instruments ⁴	27,891,906	23,529,297	14,636,947	28,383,032	14,680,441
Other key figures					
Total book value per share (USD)	28.17	27.35	26.13	28.17	26.13
Tangible book value per share (USD)	25.95	25.18	23.85	25.95	23.85
Share price (USD) ⁵	33.83	30.38	29.43	33.83	29.43
Market capitalization (USD m) ⁶	113,036	105,173	101,903	113,036	101,903

¹ The weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by taking the number of shares at the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of shares acquired or issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighted factor for the period outstanding. As a result, balances are affected by the timing of acquisitions and issuances during the period. ² The weighted average number of shares for notional employee awards with performance conditions reflects all potentially dilutive shares that are expected to vest under the terms of the awards. ³ Based on a settlement date view. ⁴ Reflects potential shares that could dilute basic EPS in the future but were not dilutive for any of the periods presented. Mainly includes equity-based awards subject to absolute and relative performance conditions and equity derivative contracts. ⁵ Represents the share price as listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange, translated to US dollars using the closing exchange rate as of the respective date. ⁶ The calculation of market capitalization reflects total shares issued multiplied by the share price at the end of the period.

Ticker symbols UBS Group AG

Trading exchange	SIX / NYSE	Bloomberg	Reuters
SIX Swiss Exchange	UBSG	UBSG SW	UBSG.S
New York Stock Exchange	UBS	UBS UN	UBS.N

Security identification codes

ISIN	CH0244767585
Valoren	24 476 758
CUSIP	CINS H42097 10 7

Consolidated financial statements

Unaudited

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UBS Group AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

Income statement

USD m	Note	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
		30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	3	7,283	6,981	9,320	14,264	19,399
Interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	3	(6,817)	(6,948)	(9,319)	(13,765)	(19,042)
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	3	1,500	1,597	1,533	3,096	3,118
Net interest income	3	1,965	1,629	1,535	3,595	3,475
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		3,408	3,937	3,684	7,346	7,866
Fee and commission income	4	7,361	7,426	7,211	14,787	14,291
Fee and commission expense	4	(653)	(649)	(679)	(1,302)	(1,268)
Net fee and commission income	4	6,708	6,777	6,531	13,485	13,023
Other income	5	30	213	154	243	278
Total revenues		12,112	12,557	11,904	24,668	24,642
Credit loss expense / (release)	8	163	100	95	263	201
Personnel expenses	6	6,976	7,032	7,119	14,008	14,068
General and administrative expenses	7	1,881	2,431	2,318	4,312	4,731
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets		898	861	903	1,759	1,798
Operating expenses		9,756	10,324	10,340	20,080	20,597
Operating profit / (loss) before tax		2,193	2,132	1,469	4,325	3,844
Tax expense / (benefit)		(209)	430	293	221	905
Net profit / (loss)		2,402	1,702	1,175	4,105	2,939
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		7	10	40	18	48
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders		2,395	1,692	1,136	4,087	2,890
Earnings per share (USD)						
Basic		0.75	0.53	0.35	1.29	0.90
Diluted		0.72	0.51	0.34	1.23	0.86

Statement of comprehensive income

USD m	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders					
Net profit / (loss)	2,395	1,692	1,136	4,087	2,890
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement					
Foreign currency translation					
Foreign currency translation movements related to net assets of foreign operations, before tax	4,420	1,318	(268)	5,738	(3,741)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges, before tax	(1,879)	(549)	291	(2,428)	2,473
Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations reclassified to the income statement	(1)	3	2	2	2
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges reclassified to the income statement	0	(1)	0	(1)	1
Income tax relating to foreign currency translations, including the effect of net investment hedges	(4)	(2)	0	(6)	13
Subtotal foreign currency translation, net of tax	2,536	768	25	3,305	(1,252)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Net unrealized gains / (losses), before tax	(4)	(3)	0	(7)	0
Net realized (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	0	0	0	0	0
Income tax relating to net unrealized gains / (losses)	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	(4)	(3)	0	(7)	0
Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk					
Effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, before tax	398	349	(417)	746	(1,663)
Net (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	296	322	668	617	1,212
Income tax relating to cash flow hedges	(131)	(125)	5	(256)	124
Subtotal cash flow hedges, net of tax	562	545	256	1,107	(327)
Cost of hedging					
Cost of hedging, before tax	10	31	(19)	41	(28)
Income tax relating to cost of hedging	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal cost of hedging, net of tax	10	31	(19)	41	(28)
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	3,105	1,342	262	4,446	(1,608)
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement					
Defined benefit plans					
Gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans, before tax	(36)	5	(38)	(31)	(100)
Income tax relating to defined benefit plans	(4)	2	8	(1)	14
Subtotal defined benefit plans, net of tax	(40)	7	(30)	(32)	(87)
Own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value					
Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax	(126)	279	231	153	161
Income tax relating to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value	2	(1)	(3)	1	(1)
Subtotal own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, net of tax	(124)	279	228	154	160
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	(164)	286	198	122	73
Total other comprehensive income	2,941	1,628	460	4,568	(1,535)
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	5,335	3,319	1,596	8,655	1,356
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests					
Net profit / (loss)	7	10	40	18	48
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	15	15	(21)	30	(35)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	22	26	18	48	13
Total comprehensive income					
Net profit / (loss)	2,402	1,702	1,175	4,105	2,939
Other comprehensive income	2,955	1,643	439	4,598	(1,570)
of which: other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement	3,105	1,342	262	4,446	(1,608)
of which: other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement	(149)	302	176	152	38
Total comprehensive income	5,357	3,345	1,614	8,703	1,369

Balance sheet

USD m	Note	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Assets				
Cash and balances at central banks		236,193	231,370	223,329
Amounts due from banks		21,527	21,107	18,903
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		110,161	101,784	118,301
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	10	45,478	38,994	43,959
Loans and advances to customers	8	646,048	594,150	579,967
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	11	72,211	66,513	58,835
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost		1,131,618	1,053,918	1,043,293
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	9	169,195	165,236	159,065
<i>of which: assets pledged as collateral that may be sold or repledged by counterparties</i>		<i>46,336</i>	<i>48,262</i>	<i>38,532</i>
Derivative financial instruments	9, 10	169,996	138,035	185,551
Brokerage receivables	9	29,068	28,747	25,858
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	9	107,755	102,317	95,472
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		476,014	434,334	465,947
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	6,872	3,216	2,195
Investments in associates		2,629	2,496	2,306
Property, equipment and software		16,376	15,564	15,498
Goodwill and intangible assets		7,023	6,909	6,887
Deferred tax assets		11,631	11,090	11,134
Other non-financial assets	11	17,829	15,836	17,766
Total assets		1,669,991	1,543,363	1,565,028
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks		31,928	27,794	23,347
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		16,314	14,999	14,833
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	10	32,980	31,520	35,490
Customer deposits		800,045	744,866	745,777
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	13	224,709	213,880	214,219
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	11	18,358	19,143	21,033
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		1,124,334	1,052,202	1,054,698
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	9	52,330	43,099	35,247
Derivative financial instruments	9, 10	183,814	142,117	180,636
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	9	57,951	59,921	49,023
Debt issued designated at fair value	9, 12	113,522	112,092	107,909
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	9, 11	29,410	27,235	28,699
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		437,027	384,465	401,514
Provisions and contingent liabilities	14	7,466	8,517	8,409
Other non-financial liabilities	11	11,465	10,590	14,834
Total liabilities		1,580,292	1,455,773	1,479,454
Equity				
Share capital		334	346	346
Share premium		8,562	10,908	12,012
Treasury shares		(4,830)	(6,509)	(6,402)
Retained earnings		79,726	80,023	78,035
Other comprehensive income recognized directly in equity, net of tax		5,485	2,418	1,088
Equity attributable to shareholders		89,277	87,185	85,079
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		422	405	494
Total equity		89,699	87,590	85,574
Total liabilities and equity		1,669,991	1,543,363	1,565,028

Statement of changes in equity

<i>USD m</i>	Share capital and share premium	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	OCI recognized directly in equity, net of tax ¹	<i>of which: foreign currency translation</i>	<i>of which: cash flow hedges</i>	Total equity attributable to shareholders
Balance as of 1 January 2025²	12,359	(6,402)	78,035	1,088	3,830	(2,585)	85,079
Acquisition of treasury shares		(2,249) ³					(2,249)
Delivery of treasury shares under share-based compensation plans	(1,344)	1,456					112
Other disposal of treasury shares	0	88 ³					88
Cancellation of treasury shares related to the 2022 share repurchase program ⁴	(1,145)	2,277	(1,133)				0
Share-based compensation expensed in the income statement	621						621
Tax (expense) / benefit	17						17
Dividends	(1,433) ⁵		(1,433) ⁵				(2,866)
Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares	(81)						(81)
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings			50	(50)		(50)	0
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures			(2)				(2)
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	(98)		0				(98)
Total comprehensive income for the period			4,209	4,446	3,305	1,107	8,655
<i>of which: net profit / (loss)</i>			4,087				4,087
<i>of which: OCI, net of tax</i>			122	4,446	3,305	1,107	4,568
Balance as of 30 June 2025²	8,896	(4,830)	79,726	5,485	7,135	(1,527)	89,277
Non-controlling interests as of 30 June 2025							422
Total equity as of 30 June 2025							89,699
Balance as of 1 January 2024²	13,562	(4,796)	74,397	2,462	5,584	(3,109)	85,624
Acquisition of treasury shares		(1,900) ³					(1,900)
Delivery of treasury shares under share-based compensation plans	(1,051)	1,133					82
Other disposal of treasury shares	1	65 ³					66
Share-based compensation expensed in the income statement	610						610
Tax (expense) / benefit	14						14
Dividends	(1,128) ⁵		(1,128) ⁵				(2,256)
Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares	(27)						(27)
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings			(63)	63		63	0
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures			(1)				(1)
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	106		8				114
Total comprehensive income for the period			2,964	(1,608)	(1,252)	(327)	1,356
<i>of which: net profit / (loss)</i>			2,890				2,890
<i>of which: OCI, net of tax</i>			73	(1,608)	(1,252)	(327)	(1,535)
Balance as of 30 June 2024²	12,089	(5,498)	76,176	917	4,332	(3,373)	83,683
Non-controlling interests as of 30 June 2024							535
Total equity as of 30 June 2024							84,218

¹ Excludes other comprehensive income related to defined benefit plans and own credit that is recorded directly in Retained earnings. ² Excludes non-controlling interests. ³ Includes treasury shares acquired and disposed of by the Investment Bank in its capacity as a market maker with regard to UBS shares and related derivatives, and to hedge certain issued structured debt instruments. These acquisitions and disposals are reported based on the sum of the net monthly movements. ⁴ Reflects the cancellation of 120,506,008 shares purchased under UBS's 2022 share repurchase program as approved by the shareholders at the 2025 Annual General Meeting. Swiss tax law requires Switzerland-domiciled companies with shares listed on a Swiss stock exchange to reduce capital contribution reserves by at least 50% of the total capital reduction amount exceeding the nominal value upon cancellation of the shares. ⁵ Reflects the payment of an ordinary cash dividend of USD 0.90 per dividend-bearing share in April 2025 (2024: USD 0.70 per dividend-bearing share paid in May 2024). Swiss tax law requires Switzerland-domiciled companies with shares listed on a Swiss stock exchange to pay no more than 50% of dividends from capital contribution reserves, with the remainder required to be paid from retained earnings.

Statement of cash flows

	Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	30.6.24
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Net profit / (loss)	4,105	2,939
Non-cash items included in net profit and other adjustments		
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	1,759	1,798
Credit loss expense / (release)	263	201
Share of net (profit) / loss of associates and joint ventures and impairment related to associates	(157)	(110)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	(607)	127
Net loss / (gain) from investing activities	(153)	95
Net loss / (gain) from financing activities	13,603	(3,961)
Other net adjustments ¹	(31,208)	18,094
Net change in operating assets and liabilities¹		
Amounts due from banks and amounts due to banks	6,953	675
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	14,925	13,812
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	1,509	(38)
Cash collateral on derivative instruments	(3,533)	(2,120)
Loans and advances to customers	(7,214)	13,445
Customer deposits	(1,952)	(9,900)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments	33,794	(4,779)
Brokerage receivables and payables	5,294	(101)
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading and other financial assets and liabilities	(11,885)	(15,110)
Provisions and other non-financial assets and liabilities	(3,275)	(1,986)
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	(1,331)	(1,223)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities²	20,889	11,858
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of subsidiaries, business, associates and intangible assets	(17)	0
Disposal of subsidiaries, business, associates and intangible assets ³	482 ⁴	55
Purchase of property, equipment and software	(1,109)	(913)
Disposal of property, equipment and software	62	40
Purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,175)	(2,132)
Disposal and redemption of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,772	2,501
Purchase of debt securities measured at amortized cost	(14,792)	(1,850)
Disposal and redemption of debt securities measured at amortized cost	5,625	4,848
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	(14,150)	2,549
Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		
Repayment of Swiss National Bank funding		(42,587) ⁵
Net issuance (repayment) of short-term debt measured at amortized cost	3,002	(3,384)
Net movements in treasury shares and own equity derivative activity	(2,073)	(1,786)
Distributions paid on UBS shares	(2,866)	(2,256)
Issuance of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost	61,836	59,080
Repayment of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost	(71,129)	(71,389)
Inflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ⁶	565	2,863
Outflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ⁶	(1,561)	(2,052)
Net cash flows from other financing activities	(544)	(404)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	(12,769)	(61,916)
Total cash flow		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	244,090	340,207
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating, investing and financing activities	(6,030)	(47,510)
Effects of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents ¹	20,992	(13,733)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period⁷	259,052	278,964
<i>of which: cash and balances at central banks⁷</i>	<i>236,193</i>	<i>248,336</i>
<i>of which: amounts due from banks⁷</i>	<i>19,821</i>	<i>19,811</i>
<i>of which: money market paper^{7,8}</i>	<i>3,039</i>	<i>10,818</i>
Additional information		
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities includes:		
Interest received in cash	21,679	28,362
Interest paid in cash	19,602	24,087
Dividends on equity investments, investment funds and associates received in cash ³	1,803	1,529

¹ Foreign currency translation and foreign exchange effects on operating assets and liabilities and on cash and cash equivalents are presented within the Other net adjustments line, with the exception of foreign currency hedge effects related to foreign exchange swaps, which are presented on the line Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments. ² Includes cash receipts from the sale of loans and loan commitments of USD 581m and USD 9,857m within Non-core and Legacy for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, respectively. ³ Includes dividends received from associates. ⁴ Includes cash proceeds net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of the sale of the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, Select Portfolio Servicing, which was managed in Non-core and Legacy. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information. ⁵ Reflects the repayment of the Emergency Liquidity Assistance facility to the Swiss National Bank, which was recognized in the balance sheet line Amounts due to banks. ⁶ Reflects cash flows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost that use UBS debt instruments as the underlying. ⁷ Includes only balances with an original maturity of three months or less. ⁸ Money market paper is included in the balance sheet under Financial assets at fair value not held for trading (30 June 2025: USD 2,431m; 30 June 2024: USD 9,479m), Other financial assets measured at amortized cost (30 June 2025: USD 340m; 30 June 2024: USD 565m), Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (30 June 2025: USD 140m; 30 June 2024: USD 344m) and Financial assets at fair value held for trading (30 June 2025: USD 127m; 30 June 2024: USD 430m).

Notes to the UBS Group AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

Note 1 Basis of accounting

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements (the financial statements) of UBS Group AG and its subsidiaries (together, UBS or the Group) are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB), and are presented in US dollars. These interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

In preparing these interim financial statements, the same accounting policies and methods of computation have been applied as in the UBS Group AG consolidated annual financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2024. These interim financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with: UBS Group AG's audited consolidated financial statements in the UBS Group Annual Report 2024; the "Management report" sections of this report, specifically the disclosures in the "Recent developments" section of this report regarding the sale of O'Connor hedge funds and the ownership increase in UBS Securities China and in the "UBS Group performance, business divisions and Group Items" section of this report regarding the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing (the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse) and the transactions related to Swisscard; and the information about significant transactions disclosed in the UBS Group first quarter 2025 report. In the opinion of management, all necessary adjustments have been made for a fair presentation of the Group's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Preparation of these interim financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates and differences may be material to the financial statements. Revisions to estimates, based on regular reviews, are recognized in the period in which they occur. For more information about areas of estimation uncertainty that are considered to require critical judgment, refer to "Note 1a Material accounting policies" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024.

Currency translation rates

The following table shows the rates of the main currencies used to translate the financial information of UBS's operations with a functional currency other than the US dollar into US dollars.

Currency translation rates

	Closing exchange rate				Average rate ¹				
	As of				For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24	30.6.24	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
1 CHF	1.26	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.23	1.11	1.10	1.17	1.12
1 EUR	1.18	1.08	1.04	1.07	1.15	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.08
1 GBP	1.37	1.29	1.25	1.26	1.35	1.26	1.26	1.31	1.26
100 JPY	0.69	0.67	0.63	0.62	0.70	0.66	0.63	0.68	0.65

¹ Monthly income statement items of operations with a functional currency other than the US dollar are translated into US dollars using month-end rates. Disclosed average rates for a quarter represent an average of three month-end rates, weighted according to the income and expense volumes of all operations of the Group with the same functional currency for each month. Weighted average rates for individual business divisions may deviate from the weighted average rates for the Group.

Note 2 Segment reporting

UBS's business divisions are organized globally into five business divisions: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank, and Non-core and Legacy. All five business divisions are supported by Group Items and qualify as reportable segments for the purpose of segment reporting. Together with Group Items they reflect the management structure of the Group.

› Refer to the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information about the Group's reporting segments

Segment reporting

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS Group
For the six months ended 30 June 2025							
Net interest income	3,413	2,605	(34)	(1,575)	(23)	(791)	3,595
Non-interest income	9,309	1,941	1,547	7,724	225	327	21,074
Total revenues	12,722	4,547	1,513	6,149	202	(465)	24,668
Credit loss expense / (release)	9	167	0	83	6	(1)	263
Operating expenses	10,150	3,078	1,224	4,788	838	2	20,080
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,563	1,302	289	1,279	(642)	(465)	4,325
Tax expense / (benefit)							221
Net profit / (loss)							4,105
As of 30 June 2025							
Total assets	584,157	481,297	25,873	520,571	38,279	19,813	1,669,991
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS Group
For the six months ended 30 June 2024							
Net interest income	3,698	2,859	(31)	(1,841)	57	(1,267)	3,475
Non-interest income	8,498	1,836	1,574	7,394	1,345	520	21,167
Total revenues	12,196	4,695	1,543	5,554	1,402	(747)	24,642
Credit loss expense / (release)	(4)	146	0	26	35	(2)	201
Operating expenses	10,228	2,800	1,303	4,496	1,818	(48)	20,597
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,972	1,748	241	1,032	(451)	(699)	3,844
Tax expense / (benefit)							905
Net profit / (loss)							2,939
As of 31 December 2024							
Total assets	559,601	447,068	22,702	453,422	68,260	13,975	1,565,028

Note 3 Net interest income

Net interest income

USD m	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Interest income from loans and deposits ¹	6,240	6,105	8,403	12,345	17,492
Interest income from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ²	915	839	1,136	1,754	2,354
Interest income from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost	406	360	328	766	675
Interest income from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	44	27	26	71	54
Interest income from derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(322)	(351)	(574)	(672)	(1,175)
Total interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	7,283	6,981	9,320	14,264	19,399
Interest expense on loans and deposits ³	3,582	3,698	5,074	7,280	10,513
Interest expense on securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ⁴	552	415	541	967	1,035
Interest expense on debt issued	2,639	2,794	3,655	5,433	7,395
Interest expense on lease liabilities	43	41	49	85	99
Total interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	6,817	6,948	9,319	13,765	19,042
Total net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	466	33	2	498	357
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	1,500	1,597	1,533	3,096	3,118
Total net interest income	1,965	1,629	1,535	3,595	3,475

¹ Consists of interest income from cash and balances at central banks, amounts due from banks, and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments, as well as negative interest on amounts due to banks, customer deposits, and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments. ² Includes interest income on receivables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on payables from securities financing transactions. ³ Consists of interest expense on amounts due to banks, cash collateral payables on derivative instruments, and customer deposits, as well as negative interest on cash and balances at central banks, amounts due from banks, and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments. ⁴ Includes interest expense on payables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on receivables from securities financing transactions.

Note 4 Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income					
	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Underwriting fees	246	187	233	433	427
M&A and corporate finance fees	225	244	272	470	530
Brokerage fees	1,261	1,376	1,144	2,636	2,295
Investment fund fees	1,601	1,543	1,401	3,143	2,658
Portfolio management and related services	3,165	3,104	3,071	6,269	6,121
Other	864	972	1,090	1,836	2,259
Total fee and commission income¹	7,361	7,426	7,211	14,787	14,291
of which: recurring	4,762	4,610	4,484	9,372	8,891
of which: transaction-based	2,560	2,783	2,697	5,342	5,338
of which: performance-based	39	33	30	73	62
Fee and commission expense	653	649	679	1,302	1,268
Net fee and commission income	6,708	6,777	6,531	13,485	13,023

¹ Reflects third-party fee and commission income for the second quarter of 2025 of USD 4,328m for Global Wealth Management (first quarter of 2025: USD 4,431m; second quarter of 2024: USD 4,011m), USD 789m for Personal & Corporate Banking (first quarter of 2025: USD 730m; second quarter of 2024: USD 876m), USD 984m for Asset Management (first quarter of 2025: USD 939m; second quarter of 2024: USD 924m), USD 1,250m for the Investment Bank (first quarter of 2025: USD 1,243m; second quarter of 2024: USD 1,322m), USD 7m for Non-core and Legacy (first quarter of 2025: USD 68m; second quarter of 2024: USD 125m) and USD 3m for Group Items (first quarter of 2025: USD 14m; second quarter of 2024: negative USD 47m).

Note 5 Other income

Other income					
	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries					
Net gains / (losses) from acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries ¹	4	94 ²	(2)	98 ²	(3)
Net gains / (losses) from disposals of investments in associates and joint ventures	0	3	2	3	0
Share of net profit / (loss) of associates and joint ventures	21	136 ³	52	157 ³	110
Total	25	233	52	257	107
Income from properties ⁴	9	3	15	12	29
Net gains / (losses) from properties held for sale	(5)	8	(2)	3	(4)
Other ⁵	2	(31)	89	(29)	145
Total other income	30	213	154	243	278

¹ Includes foreign exchange gains / (losses) reclassified from other comprehensive income related to the disposal or closure of foreign operations. ² Includes a gain of USD 97m recognized upon completion of the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, which was managed in Non-core and Legacy. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information. ³ Includes a gain of USD 64m related to UBS's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information. ⁴ Includes rent received from third parties. ⁵ Includes losses of USD 27m for the second quarter of 2025 related to the repurchase of UBS's own debt instruments (first quarter of 2025: losses of USD 36m; second quarter of 2024: gains of USD 4m).

Note 6 Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses					
	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Salaries and variable compensation ¹	5,900	5,968	6,058	11,868	11,922
of which: variable compensation – financial advisors ²	1,335	1,409	1,291	2,744	2,558
Contractors	79	72	82	152	168
Social security	416	405	419	821	828
Post-employment benefit plans	321	349	309	671	676
Other personnel expenses	260	237	251	497	476
Total personnel expenses	6,976	7,032	7,119	14,008	14,068

¹ Includes role-based allowances. ² Financial advisor compensation consists of cash compensation, determined using a formulaic approach based on production, and deferred awards. It also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements.

Note 7 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses

USD m	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Outsourcing costs	381	378	463	760	886
Technology costs	592	573	567	1,166	1,154
Consulting, legal and audit fees	317	287	394	604	797
Real estate and logistics costs	284	239	302	523	590
Market data services	178	168	188	346	387
Marketing and communication	145	123	137	268	251
Travel and entertainment	89	74	87	163	159
Litigation, regulatory and similar matters ¹	(412)	114	(153)	(298)	(158)
Other	306	475 ²	334	781 ²	665
Total general and administrative expenses	1,881	2,431	2,318	4,312	4,731

¹ Reflects the net increase / (decrease) in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters recognized in the income statement. The quarters and six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 also reflect decreases in acquired contingent liabilities measured under IFRS 3. Refer to Note 14b for more information. ² Includes a USD 180m expense related to the payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information.

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement

a) Credit loss expense / release

Total net credit loss expenses in the second quarter of 2025 were USD 163m, reflecting USD 38m net expenses related to performing positions and USD 125m net expenses on credit-impaired positions.

Stage 1 and 2 net expenses of USD 38m included scenario-update-related net expenses of USD 23m, mainly from corporate lending and portfolio changes, and USD 13m expenses in anticipation of a portfolio re-calibration in the large corporate clients segment.

Credit loss expenses of USD 125m for credit-impaired positions primarily related to Personal & Corporate Banking and Investment Bank exposures related to a small number of corporate counterparties.

Credit loss expense / (release)

Credit loss expense / (release)	Performing positions	Credit-impaired positions		
USD m	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased	Total
For the quarter ended 30.6.25				
Global Wealth Management	(3)	6	0	3
Personal & Corporate Banking	22	91	1	114
Asset Management	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	19	29	0	48
Non-core and Legacy	0	0	(2)	(2)
Group Items	0	0	0	0
Total	38	126	(1)	163
For the quarter ended 31.3.25				
Global Wealth Management	(7)	13	(1)	6
Personal & Corporate Banking	(8)	61	0	53
Asset Management	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	(5)	40	0	35
Non-core and Legacy	0	(1)	8	7
Group Items	(1)	0	0	(1)
Total	(21)	113	8	100
For the quarter ended 30.6.24				
Global Wealth Management	(13)	12	0	(1)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(15)	132	(14)	103
Asset Management	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	7	(14)	1	(6)
Non-core and Legacy	(1)	3	(2)	(1)
Group Items	0	0	0	0
Total	(22)	132	(15)	95

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

b) Changes to ECL models, scenarios and scenario weights

Scenarios and scenario weights

The expected credit loss (ECL) scenarios, along with their related macroeconomic factors and market data, were reviewed in light of the economic and political conditions prevailing in the second quarter of 2025 through a series of governance meetings, with input and feedback from UBS Risk and Finance experts across the business divisions and regions.

The baseline scenario was updated with the latest macroeconomic forecasts as of 30 June 2025. The assumptions on a calendar-year basis are included in the table below and have been revised downward in the US, the Eurozone and Japan relative to the start of 2025 in the second half of the year following the announcement of US tariffs imposed on imports from other countries. In general, forecasts for Swiss GDP growth and unemployment are less optimistic than in 2024, due to spillover effects from the US tariff announcements. Expectations for long-term interest rates were revised and are marginally lower, while forecasts for house prices remained unchanged.

At the beginning of the first quarter of 2025, UBS replaced the stagflationary geopolitical crisis scenario applied at the end of 2024 with the global crisis scenario, as the severe downside scenario. It targets risks such as sovereign defaults, low interest rates, a crisis in the Eurozone and significant emerging market stress. The mild stagflation crisis scenario replaced the mild debt crisis scenario as the mild downside scenario. In the mild stagflation crisis scenario, interest rates are assumed to rise rather than decline, as in the previously applied mild debt crisis scenario. However, the declines in GDP and equities are similar.

UBS kept the scenarios and scenario weights in line with those applied in the UBS Group first quarter 2025 report. All of the scenarios, including the asset price appreciation and the baseline scenarios, have been updated based on the latest macroeconomic forecasts as of 30 June 2025. The assumptions on a calendar-year basis are included in the table below.

Comparison of shock factors

Key parameters	Baseline		
	2024	2025	2026
Real GDP growth (annual percentage change)			
US	2.8	1.6	1.2
Eurozone	0.8	0.7	1.0
Switzerland	1.4	0.9	1.4
Unemployment rate (% , annual average)			
US	4.0	4.3	4.8
Eurozone	6.4	6.5	6.6
Switzerland	2.5	2.9	2.9
Fixed income: 10-year government bonds (% , Q4)			
USD	4.6	4.2	4.4
EUR	2.4	2.7	2.8
CHF	0.3	0.5	0.6
Real estate (annual percentage change, Q4)			
US	3.8	2.3	3.7
Eurozone	4.2	2.7	3.4
Switzerland	0.9	4.0	2.5

Economic scenarios and weights applied

ECL scenario	Assigned weights in %		
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24
Asset price appreciation	5.0	5.0	–
Baseline	50.0	50.0	60.0
Mild debt crisis	–	–	15.0
Stagflationary geopolitical crisis	–	–	25.0
Mild stagflation crisis	30.0	30.0	–
Global crisis	15.0	15.0	–

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

c) ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions including ECL allowances and provisions

The following tables provide information about financial instruments and certain non-financial instruments that are subject to ECL requirements. For amortized-cost instruments, the carrying amount represents the maximum exposure to credit risk, taking into account the allowance for credit losses. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are also subject to ECL; however, unlike amortized-cost instruments, the allowance for credit losses for FVOCI instruments does not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets. Instead, the carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

In addition to recognized financial assets, certain off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines are also subject to ECL. The maximum exposure to credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is calculated based on the maximum contractual amounts.

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

USD m

	30.6.25					ECL allowances ²				
	Carrying amount ¹					Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Cash and balances at central banks	236,193	236,007	20	0	167	(72)	0	(29)	0	(43)
Amounts due from banks	21,527	21,425	102	0	0	(10)	(5)	(5)	0	0
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	110,161	110,161	0	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	45,478	45,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	646,048	616,026	25,488	3,861	673	(2,343)	(343)	(311)	(1,395)	(293)
of which: Private clients with mortgages	285,106	272,055	11,620	1,391	41	(142)	(43)	(49)	(38)	(12)
of which: Real estate financing	92,450	86,557	5,572	313	8	(69)	(25)	(36)	(8)	0
of which: Large corporate clients	26,647	22,894	3,098	418	237	(647)	(116)	(97)	(298)	(136)
of which: SME clients	24,689	20,887	2,496	1,210	95	(1,018)	(74)	(85)	(823)	(35)
of which: Lombard	161,022	160,775	147	47	53	(64)	(11)	0	(27)	(26)
of which: Credit cards	2,315	1,791	479	45	0	(48)	(7)	(12)	(29)	0
of which: Commodity trade finance	4,273	4,236	25	12	0	(91)	(8)	0	(82)	0
of which: Ship / aircraft financing	8,708	7,903	727	78	0	(20)	(15)	(5)	0	0
of which: Consumer financing	2,973	2,684	131	89	69	(110)	(19)	(23)	(74)	5
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	72,211	71,415	620	171	5	(131)	(25)	(11)	(94)	(1)
of which: Loans to financial advisors	2,682	2,495	97	90	0	(39)	(3)	(1)	(35)	0
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,131,618	1,100,512	26,229	4,032	844	(2,559)	(378)	(356)	(1,489)	(337)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,872	6,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	1,138,490	1,107,384	26,229	4,032	844	(2,559)	(378)	(356)	(1,489)	(337)
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)	Total exposure					ECL provisions ²				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Guarantees	44,446	43,444	819	144	40	(96)	(14)	(21)	(61)	0
of which: Large corporate clients	7,728	7,154	480	67	26	(54)	(6)	(5)	(42)	0
of which: SME clients	3,280	3,007	219	48	7	(31)	(5)	(15)	(11)	0
of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	26,604	26,516	87	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
of which: Lombard	3,958	3,933	1	24	0	(6)	0	0	(5)	0
of which: Commodity trade finance	1,874	1,873	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
Irrevocable loan commitments	82,046	77,132	4,688	199	27	(247)	(139)	(83)	(24)	(2)
of which: Large corporate clients	49,093	44,806	4,094	166	27	(195)	(101)	(74)	(18)	(1)
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	20,143	20,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	150,771	147,962	2,582	227	0	(62)	(47)	(15)	0	0
of which: Real estate financing	8,237	7,929	309	0	0	(3)	(4)	1	0	0
of which: Large corporate clients	14,601	13,752	817	32	0	(15)	(8)	(5)	(2)	0
of which: SME clients	12,030	11,420	454	156	0	(26)	(20)	(6)	0	0
of which: Lombard	75,099	75,013	74	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which: Credit cards	11,566	11,045	518	3	0	(9)	(7)	(2)	0	0
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	5,201	5,182	19	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	302,608	293,863	8,108	570	67	(406)	(201)	(118)	(85)	(2)
Total allowances and provisions						(2,966)	(579)	(474)	(1,574)	(338)

¹ The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances. ² Negative balances are representative of a net improvement in credit quality since the acquisition of the respective financial instrument, which is reflected as a negative ECL allowance.

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

USD m	31.3.25									
	Carrying amount ¹					ECL allowances ²				
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Cash and balances at central banks	231,370	231,207	18	0	145	(60)	0	(28)	0	(33)
Amounts due from banks	21,107	21,070	37	0	0	(9)	(5)	(4)	0	0
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	101,784	101,784	0	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	38,994	38,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	594,150	567,285	22,470	3,582	813	(2,099)	(289)	(300)	(1,228)	(281)
of which: Private clients with mortgages	257,254	245,046	10,800	1,309	99	(133)	(39)	(50)	(36)	(8)
of which: Real estate financing	83,414	78,340	4,828	228	18	(62)	(26)	(32)	(4)	0
of which: Large corporate clients	25,097	21,923	2,115	740	320	(646)	(82)	(111)	(335)	(119)
of which: SME clients	21,787	18,381	2,287	996	122	(811)	(65)	(67)	(646)	(33)
of which: Lombard	152,821	152,732	1	32	55	(48)	(8)	0	(18)	(22)
of which: Credit cards	2,025	1,564	420	41	0	(44)	(8)	(11)	(26)	0
of which: Commodity trade finance	4,330	4,311	12	7	0	(81)	(8)	0	(73)	0
of which: Ship / aircraft financing	8,029	7,713	316	0	0	(19)	(16)	(4)	0	0
of which: Consumer financing	2,629	2,414	109	73	33	(92)	(16)	(19)	(62)	5
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	66,513	65,766	560	176	11	(121)	(24)	(8)	(82)	(8)
of which: Loans to financial advisors	2,738	2,600	48	89	0	(40)	(3)	(1)	(36)	0
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,053,918	1,026,106	23,085	3,758	969	(2,293)	(321)	(340)	(1,309)	(322)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,216	3,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	1,057,134	1,029,322	23,085	3,758	969	(2,293)	(321)	(340)	(1,309)	(322)
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)	Total exposure					ECL provisions ²				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Guarantees	42,586	40,618	1,800	131	37	(60)	(12)	(20)	(27)	0
of which: Large corporate clients	7,103	6,487	530	64	23	(14)	(6)	(4)	(4)	0
of which: SME clients	2,885	2,529	316	31	8	(22)	(3)	(15)	(4)	0
of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	25,139	24,249	890	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
of which: Lombard	3,591	3,561	0	30	0	(6)	(1)	0	(5)	0
of which: Commodity trade finance	2,160	2,158	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
Irrevocable loan commitments	79,463	75,299	3,906	217	40	(219)	(116)	(81)	(20)	(2)
of which: Large corporate clients	48,349	45,150	3,033	138	27	(160)	(84)	(59)	(16)	(2)
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	18,178	18,178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	144,102	140,458	3,442	202	0	(55)	(41)	(14)	0	0
of which: Real estate financing	7,384	7,030	354	0	0	(3)	(4)	1	0	0
of which: Large corporate clients	13,497	12,751	722	23	0	(15)	(8)	(5)	(2)	0
of which: SME clients	10,902	9,952	801	149	0	(23)	(18)	(5)	0	0
of which: Lombard	72,767	72,757	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which: Credit cards	10,285	9,815	467	3	0	(8)	(6)	(2)	0	0
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	4,129	4,126	2	2	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	288,458	278,679	9,150	551	78	(337)	(172)	(115)	(47)	(2)
Total allowances and provisions						(2,629)	(493)	(455)	(1,357)	(324)

¹ The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances. ² Negative balances are representative of a net improvement in credit quality since the acquisition of the respective financial instrument, which is reflected as a negative ECL allowance.

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

USD m						31.12.24				
	Carrying amount ¹					ECL allowances ²				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost										
Cash and balances at central banks	223,329	223,201	13	0	114	(47)	0	(21)	0	(25)
Amounts due from banks	18,903	18,704	198	0	0	(36)	(1)	(5)	0	(30)
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	118,301	118,301	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	43,959	43,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	579,967	553,532	22,049	3,565	820	(1,978)	(276)	(323)	(1,134)	(244)
<i>of which: Private clients with mortgages</i>	249,756	239,540	8,987	1,146	84	(160)	(46)	(70)	(30)	(14)
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	82,602	78,410	3,976	195	20	(58)	(24)	(27)	(7)	0
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	25,286	20,816	3,462	707	301	(573)	(72)	(123)	(277)	(100)
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	20,768	17,403	2,265	952	148	(742)	(55)	(47)	(613)	(26)
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	147,504	147,136	260	48	61	(42)	(6)	0	(18)	(18)
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	1,978	1,533	406	39	0	(41)	(6)	(11)	(25)	0
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	4,203	4,089	106	8	0	(81)	(9)	0	(71)	0
<i>of which: Ship / aircraft financing</i>	7,848	6,974	874	0	0	(31)	(14)	(16)	0	0
<i>of which: Consumer financing</i>	2,820	2,480	114	159	67	(93)	(15)	(19)	(62)	4
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	58,835	58,209	436	178	12	(125)	(25)	(7)	(84)	(8)
<i>of which: Loans to financial advisors</i>	2,723	2,568	59	95	0	(41)	(4)	(1)	(37)	0
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,043,293	1,015,906	22,697	3,743	946	(2,187)	(304)	(357)	(1,218)	(307)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,195	2,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	1,045,488	1,018,102	22,697	3,743	946	(2,187)	(304)	(357)	(1,218)	(307)
	Total exposure					ECL provisions ²				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)										
Guarantees	40,279	38,858	1,242	151	27	(64)	(16)	(24)	(24)	0
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	7,817	7,096	635	78	8	(17)	(7)	(9)	(2)	0
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	2,524	2,074	393	41	15	(26)	(5)	(15)	(7)	0
<i>of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds</i>	21,590	21,449	141	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	3,709	3,652	24	29	4	(6)	(1)	0	(5)	0
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	2,678	2,676	2	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
Irrevocable loan commitments	79,579	75,158	4,178	187	56	(177)	(105)	(61)	(10)	(2)
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	47,381	43,820	3,393	125	43	(155)	(91)	(54)	(8)	(2)
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	24,896	24,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	145,665	143,262	2,149	250	5	(76)	(59)	(17)	0	0
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	7,674	7,329	345	0	0	(6)	(4)	(2)	0	0
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	14,690	14,089	584	14	3	(22)	(14)	(7)	(2)	0
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	9,812	9,289	333	190	0	(34)	(28)	(6)	0	0
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	73,267	73,181	84	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	10,074	9,604	467	3	0	(8)	(6)	(2)	0	0
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	4,608	4,602	4	2	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	295,027	286,776	7,572	590	89	(320)	(183)	(102)	(34)	(2)
Total allowances and provisions						(2,507)	(487)	(459)	(1,253)	(309)

¹ The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances. ² Negative balances are representative of a net improvement in credit quality since the acquisition of the respective financial instrument, which is reflected as a negative ECL allowance.

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

The table below provides information about the gross carrying amount of exposures subject to ECL and the ECL coverage ratio for UBS's core loan portfolios (i.e. *Loans and advances to customers* and *Loans to financial advisors*) and relevant off-balance sheet exposures. *Cash and balances at central banks*, *Amounts due from banks*, *Receivables from securities financing transactions*, *Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments* and *Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income* are not included in the table below, due to their lower sensitivity to ECL.

ECL coverage ratios are calculated by dividing ECL allowances and provisions by the gross carrying amount of the related exposures.

The overall coverage ratio for performing positions increased by 1 basis point to 11 basis points as of 30 June 2025. Compared with 31 March 2025, coverage ratios for performing positions related to real estate lending (on-balance sheet) were unchanged at 4 basis points, and coverage ratios for performing positions related to corporate lending (on-balance sheet) increased by 3 basis points to 75 basis points.

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

30.6.25											
On-balance sheet	Gross carrying amount (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	285,249	272,098	11,669	1,429	53	5	2	42	3	266	2,234
Real estate financing	92,519	86,582	5,608	320	9	7	3	64	7	235	376
Total real estate lending	377,768	358,680	17,277	1,749	61	6	2	49	4	260	1,970
Large corporate clients	27,294	23,011	3,194	716	373	237	51	302	81	4,164	3,651
SME clients	25,706	20,961	2,581	2,033	131	396	35	331	68	4,048	2,710
Total corporate lending	53,001	43,972	5,776	2,749	504	314	43	315	75	4,078	3,406
Lombard	161,086	160,787	147	73	78	4	1	0	1	3,643	3,294
Credit cards	2,363	1,798	491	74	0	201	36	250	82	3,898	0
Commodity trade finance	4,364	4,244	25	94	0	208	19	0	19	8,714	0
Ship / aircraft financing	8,728	7,917	732	78	0	23	18	70	23	0	0
Consumer financing	3,083	2,703	154	163	64	356	71	1,466	146	4,531	15
Other loans and advances to customers	37,999	36,269	1,197	275	259	35	7	32	8	625	3,425
Loans to financial advisors	2,721	2,498	99	125	0	145	13	140	18	2,777	0
Total other lending	220,344	216,216	2,845	882	401	23	4	159	6	2,984	2,727
Total¹	651,112	618,868	25,898	5,381	966	37	6	121	10	2,658	3,034
Off-balance sheet	Gross exposure (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	11,178	10,950	222	6	0	4	3	25	4	0	0
Real estate financing	9,734	9,401	333	0	0	8	9	0	8	0	0
Total real estate lending	20,912	20,351	555	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0
Large corporate clients	71,511	65,801	5,392	265	53	37	17	156	28	2,359	271
SME clients	17,371	16,346	780	237	7	46	22	358	37	718	425
Total corporate lending	88,882	82,148	6,172	503	60	39	18	182	30	1,584	289
Lombard	82,536	82,424	75	36	0	1	1	0	1	1,508	0
Credit cards	11,566	11,045	518	3	0	8	6	36	8	0	0
Commodity trade finance	2,230	2,223	6	0	0	3	3	46	3	0	0
Ship / aircraft financing	2,430	2,390	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer financing	327	327	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	28,287	27,748	539	0	0	2	2	7	2	0	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	45,295	45,064	203	22	7	6	5	207	6	46	0
Total other lending	172,671	171,221	1,381	61	7	3	2	47	3	903	0
Total²	282,465	273,720	8,108	570	67	14	7	146	11	1,494	229
Total on- and off-balance sheet³	933,577	892,588	34,006	5,950	1,033	30	6	127	11	2,546	2,852

¹ Includes Loans and advances to customers and Loans to financial advisors, which are presented on the balance sheet line Other financial assets measured at amortized cost. ² Excludes Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements. ³ Includes on-balance sheet exposure, gross and off-balance sheet exposure (notional) and the related ECL coverage ratio (bps).

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

31.3.25											
On-balance sheet	Gross carrying amount (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	257,387	245,085	10,850	1,345	107	5	2	46	3	269	706
Real estate financing	83,476	78,366	4,860	232	18	7	3	65	7	187	130
Total real estate lending	340,863	323,451	15,710	1,577	125	6	2	52	4	257	622
Large corporate clients	25,744	22,004	2,225	1,075	438	251	37	497	79	3,120	2,703
SME clients	22,598	18,446	2,354	1,642	155	359	35	286	64	3,934	2,106
Total corporate lending	48,341	40,451	4,580	2,717	593	302	36	389	72	3,612	2,548
Lombard	152,869	152,740	1	50	77	3	1	31	1	3,652	2,811
Credit cards	2,069	1,572	431	66	0	214	49	255	94	3,847	0
Commodity trade finance	4,410	4,319	12	80	0	183	18	10	18	9,154	5,616
Ship / aircraft financing	8,048	7,729	319	0	0	24	20	117	24	0	0
Consumer financing	2,721	2,430	128	135	28	340	65	1,501	137	4,624	0
Other loans and advances to customers	36,927	34,883	1,590	184	270	44	6	44	8	1,452	3,907
Loans to financial advisors	2,778	2,603	49	125	0	144	13	174	16	2,870	0
Total other lending	209,822	206,275	2,530	640	376	23	4	165	6	3,778	3,258
Total¹	599,026	570,177	22,820	4,935	1,094	36	5	132	10	2,561	2,572
Off-balance sheet	Gross exposure (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	9,352	9,083	264	6	0	4	3	33	4	421	0
Real estate financing	8,225	7,851	374	0	0	8	10	0	8	0	0
Total real estate lending	17,578	16,934	638	6	0	6	6	0	6	416	0
Large corporate clients	69,056	64,495	4,286	225	49	27	15	160	24	972	313
SME clients	15,801	14,290	1,268	223	21	47	19	293	41	475	190
Total corporate lending	84,857	78,785	5,554	448	70	31	16	190	27	725	277
Lombard	79,638	79,597	8	33	0	1	1	14	1	1,602	0
Credit cards	10,285	9,815	467	3	0	8	6	37	8	0	0
Commodity trade finance	3,019	3,001	17	0	0	2	2	14	2	0	0
Ship / aircraft financing	2,520	2,486	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer financing	377	377	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	29,826	28,309	1,517	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	42,180	41,197	914	61	8	9	5	86	7	1,536	0
Total other lending	167,845	164,782	2,958	97	8	4	2	34	3	1,506	0
Total²	270,279	260,501	9,150	551	78	12	7	126	11	859	228
Total on- and off-balance sheet³	869,306	830,678	31,969	5,486	1,172	28	6	130	10	2,390	2,416

¹ Includes Loans and advances to customers and Loans to financial advisors, which are presented on the balance sheet line Other financial assets measured at amortized cost. ² Excludes Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements. ³ Includes on-balance sheet exposure, gross and off-balance sheet exposure (notional) and the related ECL coverage ratio (bps).

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

31.12.24											
On-balance sheet	Gross carrying amount (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	249,916	239,586	9,056	1,176	98	6	2	77	5	257	1,447
Real estate financing	82,660	78,434	4,003	202	20	7	3	67	6	353	2
Total real estate lending	332,576	318,020	13,059	1,378	118	7	2	74	5	271	1,203
Large corporate clients	25,859	20,888	3,585	983	402	222	35	344	80	2,814	2,500
SME clients	21,510	17,459	2,312	1,565	174	345	32	205	52	3,918	1,474
Total corporate lending	47,369	38,347	5,897	2,549	576	278	33	290	67	3,492	2,190
Lombard	147,547	147,141	260	66	79	3	0	8	0	2,719	2,317
Credit cards	2,019	1,539	416	64	0	205	39	256	85	3,857	0
Commodity trade finance	4,284	4,098	106	79	0	189	22	40	23	8,984	4,226
Ship / aircraft financing	7,879	6,988	891	0	0	39	20	184	39	0	0
Consumer financing	2,912	2,495	133	221	63	318	62	1,449	132	2,786	0
Other loans and advances to customers	37,359	35,179	1,610	342	228	42	8	57	10	917	3,909
Loans to financial advisors	2,764	2,571	60	132	0	149	14	159	17	2,785	0
Total other lending	204,764	200,012	3,477	905	370	24	4	164	7	2,691	2,804
Total¹	584,708	556,380	22,433	4,831	1,064	35	5	145	10	2,424	2,294
Off-balance sheet	Gross exposure (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	8,473	8,271	176	25	1	4	4	22	4	84	0
Real estate financing	8,694	8,300	394	0	0	7	6	33	7	0	0
Total real estate lending	17,167	16,571	570	25	1	6	5	30	6	84	0
Large corporate clients	69,892	65,009	4,612	217	54	28	17	150	26	588	290
SME clients	13,944	12,788	842	287	27	53	30	324	48	281	0
Total corporate lending	83,837	77,797	5,454	504	81	32	19	177	30	413	186
Lombard	80,390	80,235	120	30	4	1	0	1	0	1,764	0
Credit cards	10,074	9,604	467	3	0	8	6	36	8	0	0
Commodity trade finance	3,487	3,464	23	0	0	3	3	51	3	0	0
Ship / aircraft financing	2,669	2,663	6	0	0	13	13	49	13	0	0
Consumer financing	134	134	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	19,609	19,145	464	0	0	1	1	8	1	0	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	52,765	52,268	468	27	2	4	2	28	2	2,903	0
Total other lending	169,127	167,512	1,549	61	6	2	1	23	2	2,171	0
Total²	270,131	261,880	7,572	590	89	12	7	135	11	580	171
Total on- and off-balance sheet³	854,839	818,260	30,006	5,421	1,153	27	6	142	10	2,223	2,131

¹ Includes Loans and advances to customers and Loans to financial advisors, which are presented on the balance sheet line Other financial assets measured at amortized cost. ² Excludes Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements. ³ Includes on-balance sheet exposure, gross and off-balance sheet exposure (notional) and the related ECL coverage ratio (bps).

Note 9 Fair value measurement

a) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy classification of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value is summarized in the table below.

During the first six months of 2025, assets and liabilities that were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1, or from Level 1 to Level 2, and were held for the entire reporting period were not material.

Determination of fair values from quoted market prices or valuation techniques¹

USD m	30.6.25				31.3.25				31.12.24			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis												
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	134,753	30,988	3,454	169,195	133,772	27,799	3,665	165,236	128,393	27,564	3,108	159,065
of which: Equity instruments	117,030	370	155	117,556	117,456	320	138	117,914	116,501	430	91	117,022
of which: Government bills / bonds	8,997	3,715	139	12,851	8,304	3,468	46	11,817	4,443	3,261	41	7,746
of which: Investment fund units	7,554	874	96	8,525	7,180	949	149	8,279	6,537	987	151	7,675
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	1,167	22,710	757	24,634	828	20,606	876	22,310	911	17,462	838	19,211
of which: Loans	0	3,145	2,172	5,317	0	2,254	2,292	4,545	0	5,200	1,799	6,998
of which: Asset-backed securities	4	168	134	306	4	197	162	363	1	219	153	373
Derivative financial instruments	1,315	165,530	3,151	169,996	1,372	134,204	2,459	138,035	795	181,965	2,792	185,551
of which: Foreign exchange	815	77,598	81	78,494	570	48,895	71	49,536	472	100,328	66	100,867
of which: Interest rate	0	37,105	884	37,988	0	37,566	898	38,464	0	40,553	878	41,431
of which: Equity / index	0	44,112	1,255	45,367	0	39,940	937	40,877	0	35,747	1,129	36,876
of which: Credit	0	2,310	928	3,238	0	2,668	517	3,185	0	2,555	581	3,136
of which: Commodities	2	4,267	2	4,272	2	4,989	35	5,026	1	2,599	17	2,617
Brokerage receivables	0	29,068	0	29,068	0	28,747	0	28,747	0	25,858	0	25,858
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	44,849	53,642	9,263	107,755	40,762	52,368	9,187	102,317	35,911	50,813	8,748	95,472
of which: Financial assets for unit-linked investment contracts	19,424	112	1	19,537	17,398	4	0	17,403	17,101	6	0	17,106
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	31	19,182	91	19,303	30	14,844	145	15,020	31	14,695	133	14,859
of which: Government bills / bonds	24,842	6,093	0	30,935	22,856	6,062	0	28,919	18,264	6,204	0	24,469
of which: Loans	0	5,626	3,734	9,360	0	4,972	3,589	8,561	0	4,427	3,192	7,619
of which: Securities financing transactions	0	21,208	703	21,911	0	24,995	731	25,726	0	24,026	611	24,638
of which: Asset-backed securities	0	864	534	1,399	0	1,041	540	1,581	0	972	597	1,569
of which: Auction rate securities	0	0	191	191	0	0	191	191	0	0	191	191
of which: Investment fund units	433	386	626	1,445	387	362	640	1,389	423	401	681	1,505
of which: Equity instruments	119	0	3,066	3,186	90	0	2,932	3,023	93	0	2,917	3,010
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on a recurring basis												
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,716	2,156	0	6,872	1,130	2,087	0	3,216	59	2,137	0	2,195
of which: Government bills / bonds	4,644	0	0	4,644	1,064	0	0	1,064	0	0	0	0
of which: Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	0	1,926	0	1,926	0	1,916	0	1,916	0	1,959	0	1,959
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	71	231	0	302	66	171	0	236	59	178	0	237
Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis												
Precious metals and other physical commodities	9,465	0	0	9,465	7,623	0	0	7,623	7,341	0	0	7,341
Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis												
Other non-financial assets ²	0	0	76	76	0	0	89	89	0	0	84	84
Total assets measured at fair value	195,098	281,384	15,944	492,426	184,658	245,204	15,400	445,263	172,499	288,337	14,732	475,568

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

Determination of fair values from quoted market prices or valuation techniques (continued)¹

USD m	30.6.25				31.3.25				31.12.24			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis												
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	38,223	14,057	50	52,330	30,503	12,565	31	43,099	24,577	10,429	240	35,247
of which: Equity instruments	30,064	215	26	30,305	22,597	390	21	23,008	18,528	257	29	18,814
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	0	11,953	21	11,974	2	10,768	5	10,775	5	8,771	206	8,982
of which: Government bills / bonds	5,614	1,629	0	7,243	6,490	1,210	0	7,699	4,336	1,174	0	5,510
of which: Investment fund units	2,545	169	1	2,715	1,414	96	3	1,512	1,708	162	3	1,873
Derivative financial instruments	1,294	178,372	4,148	183,814	1,407	136,581	4,130	142,117	829	175,747	4,060	180,636
of which: Foreign exchange	736	87,968	56	88,759	553	50,511	44	51,108	506	94,035	46	94,587
of which: Interest rate	0	33,261	307	33,568	0	33,911	337	34,248	0	36,313	324	36,636
of which: Equity / index	0	50,340	3,469	53,810	0	44,707	3,293	48,000	0	39,597	3,142	42,739
of which: Credit	0	3,192	241	3,433	0	3,182	374	3,556	0	3,280	414	3,694
of which: Commodities	1	3,498	11	3,510	2	4,128	25	4,155	1	2,200	15	2,216
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	0	12	30	42	0	45	29	74	0	75	62	137
Financial liabilities designated at fair value on a recurring basis												
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	0	57,951	0	57,951	0	59,921	0	59,921	0	49,023	0	49,023
Debt issued designated at fair value	0	100,668	12,854	113,522	0	99,373	12,719	112,092	0	94,573	13,336	107,909
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	27,110	2,300	29,410	0	24,483	2,752	27,235	0	25,931	2,768	28,699
of which: Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	0	19,669	0	19,669	0	17,528	0	17,528	0	17,203	0	17,203
of which: Securities financing transactions	0	4,580	118	4,699	0	3,985	108	4,094	0	5,798	0	5,798
of which: Over-the-counter debt instruments and others	0	2,861	2,182	5,043	0	2,969	2,644	5,613	0	2,930	2,768	5,698
Total liabilities measured at fair value	39,517	378,158	19,351	437,027	31,910	332,923	19,632	384,465	25,406	355,703	20,405	401,514

¹ Bifurcated embedded derivatives are presented on the same balance sheet lines as their host contracts and are not included in this table. The fair value of these derivatives was not material for the periods presented.

² Other non-financial assets primarily consist of properties and other non-current assets held for sale, which are measured at the lower of their net carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

b) Valuation adjustments

The table below summarizes the changes in deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves during the relevant period.

Deferred day-1 profit or loss is generally released into *Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss* when the pricing of equivalent products or the underlying parameters become observable or when the transaction is closed out.

Deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves

USD m	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Reserve balance at the beginning of the period	391	421	384	421	404
Profit / (loss) deferred on new transactions	68	65	59	133	101
(Profit) / loss recognized in the income statement	(41)	(95)	(55)	(135)	(116)
Foreign currency translation	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Reserve balance at the end of the period	417	391	388	417	388

The table below summarizes other valuation adjustment reserves recognized on the balance sheet.

Other valuation adjustment reserves on the balance sheet

USD m	As of		
	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Own credit adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value ¹	(1,040)	(897)	(1,165)
of which: debt issued designated at fair value	(1,080)	(929)	(1,188)
of which: other financial liabilities designated at fair value	40	32	23
Credit valuation adjustments ²	(40)	(128)	(125)
Funding and debit valuation adjustments	(87)	(69)	(96)
Other valuation adjustments	(966)	(971)	(1,207)
of which: liquidity	(586)	(570)	(746)
of which: model uncertainty	(380)	(401)	(460)

¹ Own credit adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value includes amounts for TLAC notes. ² Amount does not include reserves against defaulted counterparties.

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

c) Level 3 instruments: valuation techniques and inputs

The table below presents material Level 3 assets and liabilities, together with the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as well as the inputs used in a given valuation technique that are considered significant as of 30 June 2025 and unobservable, and a range of values for those unobservable inputs.

The range of values represents the highest- and lowest-level inputs used in the valuation techniques. Therefore, the range does not reflect the level of uncertainty regarding a particular input or an assessment of the reasonableness of the Group's estimates and assumptions, but rather the different underlying characteristics of the relevant assets and liabilities held by the Group.

The significant unobservable inputs disclosed in the table below are consistent with those included in "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024.

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

USD bn	Fair value				Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) ¹	Range of inputs						unit ¹
	Assets		Liabilities				30.6.25			31.12.24			
	30.6.25	31.12.24	30.6.25	31.12.24			low	high	weighted average ²	low	high	weighted average ²	
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and Financial assets at fair value not held for trading													
Corporate and municipal bonds	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	Relative value to market comparable	Bond price equivalent	12	104	77	23	114	98	points
Loans at fair value (held for trading and not held for trading) and guarantees ³	6.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	3	101	93	1	173	84	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spread	17	294	94	16	545	195	basis points
					Market comparable and securitization model	Credit spread	98	1,958	225	75	1,899	208	basis points
Asset-backed securities	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Bond price equivalent	5	105	80	0	112	79	points
Investment fund units ⁴	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Net asset value							
Equity instruments ⁴	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Price							
Debt issued designated at fair value ³			12.9	13.3									
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value ³			2.3	2.8	Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	95	224		95	201		basis points
Derivative financial instruments													
Interest rate	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	Option model	Volatility of interest rates	53	119		50	156		basis points
						IR-to-IR correlation	68	99		60	99		%
					Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	5	20		5	20		basis points
Credit	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spreads	3	1,760		2	1,789		basis points
						Credit correlation	50	58		50	66		%
						Recovery rates	0	100		0	100		%
					Option model	Credit volatility	60	143		59	127		%
						Recovery rates	0	40					%
Equity / index	1.3	1.1	3.5	3.1	Option model	Equity dividend yields	0	10		0	16		%
						Volatility of equity stocks, equity and other indices	3	99		4	126		%
						Equity-to-FX correlation	(65)	74		(65)	80		%
						Equity-to-equity correlation	(10)	100		0	100		%
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL			0.0	0.1	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	80	100		60	101		points

¹ The ranges of significant unobservable inputs are represented in points, percentages and basis points. Points are a percentage of par (e.g. 100 points would be 100% of par). ² Weighted averages are provided for most non-derivative financial instruments and were calculated by weighting inputs based on the fair values of the respective instruments. Weighted averages are not provided for inputs related to Other financial liabilities designated at fair value and Derivative financial instruments, as this would not be meaningful. ³ Debt issued designated at fair value primarily consists of UBS structured notes, which include variable maturity notes with various equity and foreign exchange underlying risks, as well as rates-linked and credit-linked notes, all of which have embedded derivative parameters that are considered to be unobservable. The derivative instrument parameters for debt issued designated at fair value, embedded derivatives for over-the-counter debt instruments reported under Other financial liabilities designated at fair value and funded derivatives reported under Loans at fair value (held for trading and not held for trading) are presented in the corresponding derivative financial instruments lines in this table. ⁴ The range of inputs is not disclosed, as there is a dispersion of values given the diverse nature of the investments.

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

d) Level 3 instruments: sensitivity to changes in unobservable input assumptions

The table below summarizes those financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 for which a change in one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, and the estimated effect thereof.

The sensitivity data shown below presents an estimation of valuation uncertainty based on reasonably possible alternative values for Level 3 inputs at the balance sheet date and does not represent the estimated effect of stress scenarios. Typically, these financial assets and liabilities are sensitive to a combination of inputs from Levels 1–3. Although well-defined interdependencies may exist between Level 1 / 2 parameters and Level 3 parameters (e.g. between interest rates, which are generally Level 1 or Level 2, and prepayments, which are generally Level 3), these have not been incorporated in the table. Furthermore, direct interrelationships between the Level 3 parameters are not a significant element of the valuation uncertainty.

Sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in unobservable input assumptions¹

	30.6.25		31.3.25		31.12.24	
USD m	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Loans at fair value (held for trading and not held for trading) and guarantees ²	141	(112)	147	(115)	185	(143)
Securities financing transactions	25	(14)	25	(20)	30	(24)
Auction rate securities	8	(4)	8	(6)	8	(6)
Asset-backed securities	19	(17)	23	(18)	32	(28)
Equity instruments	387	(370)	348	(314)	333	(308)
Investment fund units	178	(180)	176	(178)	179	(181)
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	13	(41)	15	(47)	38	(42)
Interest rate derivatives, net	68	(58)	77	(65)	115	(70)
Credit derivatives, net	78	(108)	88	(108)	112	(117)
Foreign exchange derivatives, net	6	(5)	4	(3)	3	(2)
Equity / index derivatives, net	690	(577)	619	(503)	732	(617)
Other	216	(115)	256	(152)	289	(161)
Total	1,830	(1,601)	1,785	(1,528)	2,056	(1,700)

¹ Sensitivity of issued and over-the-counter debt instruments is reported with the equivalent derivative or Other. ² Sensitivity of funded derivatives is reported under equivalent derivatives.

e) Level 3 instruments: movements during the period

The table below presents additional information about material Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Level 3 assets and liabilities may be hedged with instruments classified as Level 1 or Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy and, as a result, realized and unrealized gains and losses included in the table may not include the effect of related hedging activity. Furthermore, the realized and unrealized gains and losses presented in the table are not limited solely to those arising from Level 3 inputs, as valuations are generally derived from both observable and unobservable parameters.

Assets and liabilities transferred into or out of Level 3 are presented as if those assets or liabilities had been transferred on 1 January 2025.

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

Movements of Level 3 instruments

USD bn	Balance at the beginning of the period	Net gains / losses included in comprehensive income ¹	of which: related to instruments held at the end of the period	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Foreign currency translation	Balance at the end of the period
For the six months ended 30 June 2025²											
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	3.1	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.4	(1.1)	1.1	(0.4)	0.4	(0.1)	0.1	3.5
of which: Equity instruments	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	0.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.3	(0.4)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.8
of which: Loans	1.8	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	(0.5)	1.1	(0.3)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	2.2
Derivative financial instruments – assets	2.8	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	(0.9)	0.3	(0.3)	0.0	3.2
of which: Interest rate	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.2)	0.1	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.9
of which: Equity / index	1.1	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.3)	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	1.3
of which: Credit	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	(0.3)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.9
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	8.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	(0.3)	0.7	(0.8)	0.1	(0.1)	0.2	9.3
of which: Loans	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	(0.7)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	3.7
of which: Auction rate securities	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
of which: Equity instruments	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	3.1
of which: Investment fund units	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
of which: Asset-backed securities	0.6	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.5
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	(1.0)	0.1	(0.6)	0.1	4.1
of which: Interest rate	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
of which: Equity / index	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	(0.6)	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	3.5
of which: Credit	0.4	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Debt issued designated at fair value	13.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	(1.7)	0.8	(2.9)	0.5	12.9
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	2.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	(0.8)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	2.3
For the six months ended 30 June 2024											
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	22.6	0.3	(0.3)	0.9	(11.6)	0.8	(5.7)	1.6	(0.7)	(0.1)	8.0
of which: Equity instruments	0.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.2
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	1.3	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.3	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.9
of which: Loans	19.6	0.5	(0.2)	0.4	(9.9)	0.8	(5.7)	1.4	(0.6)	(0.1)	6.4
Derivative financial instruments – assets	2.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	(0.5)	0.3	(0.6)	(0.0)	2.3
of which: Interest rate	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
of which: Equity / index	1.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	(0.2)	0.1	(0.4)	(0.0)	1.2
of which: Credit	0.5	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	8.4	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.3	(0.2)	1.1	(1.7)	0.5	(0.2)	(0.1)	7.9
of which: Loans	2.3	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.2	(0.0)	0.7	(0.3)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	2.6
of which: Auction rate securities	1.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
of which: Equity instruments	3.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	2.9
of which: Investment fund units	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7
of which: Asset-backed securities	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	5.6	(0.8)	(0.3)	0.0	(0.2)	1.7	(1.4)	0.3	(0.6)	(0.0)	4.4
of which: Interest rate	0.2	(0.1)	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
of which: Equity / index	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	1.5	(1.1)	0.2	(0.5)	(0.0)	3.4
of which: Credit	0.6	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.4
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	1.0	(0.6)	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3
Debt issued designated at fair value	15.3	(0.4)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	3.0	(2.9)	0.7	(2.7)	(0.1)	13.0
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	2.6	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	1.1	(0.5)	0.4	(0.1)	(0.0)	3.4

¹ Net gains / losses included in comprehensive income are recognized in Net interest income and Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in the Income statement, and also in Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax in the Statement of comprehensive income. ² Total Level 3 assets as of 30 June 2025 were USD 15.9bn (31 December 2024: USD 14.7bn). Total Level 3 liabilities as of 30 June 2025 were USD 19.4bn (31 December 2024: USD 20.4bn).

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

f) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below reflects the estimated fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value. Valuation principles applied when determining fair value estimates for financial instruments not measured at fair value are consistent with those described in "Note 21 Fair value measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

	30.6.25		31.3.25		31.12.24	
<i>USD bn</i>	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	236.2	236.2	231.4	231.4	223.3	223.3
Amounts due from banks	21.5	21.5	21.1	21.1	18.9	18.9
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	110.2	110.2	101.8	101.8	118.3	118.3
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	45.5	45.5	39.0	39.0	44.0	44.0
Loans and advances to customers	646.0	646.5	594.1	592.2	580.0	579.7
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	72.2	71.0	66.5	65.1	58.8	57.0
Liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	31.9	32.0	27.8	27.8	23.3	23.4
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	16.3	16.3	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.8
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	33.0	33.0	31.5	31.5	35.5	35.5
Customer deposits	800.0	800.8	744.9	745.6	745.8	746.6
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	224.7	229.7	213.9	218.5	214.2	220.6
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost ¹	13.9	13.9	14.6	14.6	16.4	16.4

¹ Excludes lease liabilities.

Note 10 Derivative instruments

a) Derivative instruments

	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Notional values related to derivative financial assets and liabilities ¹	Other notional values ²
<i>As of 30.6.25, USD bn</i>				
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	38.0	33.6	3,680	18,031
Credit derivatives	3.2	3.4	132	
Foreign exchange	78.5	88.8	8,214	372
Equity / index	45.4	53.8	1,579	98
Commodities	4.3	3.5	174	19
Other ³	0.6	0.7	168	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards⁴	170.0	183.8	13,947	18,519
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ⁵	(152.9)	(161.9)		
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(130.4)</i>	<i>(130.4)</i>		
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(22.5)</i>	<i>(31.5)</i>		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	17.1	21.9		

As of 31.3.25, USD bn

Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	38.5	34.2	3,716	18,048
Credit derivatives	3.2	3.6	173	
Foreign exchange	49.5	51.1	7,248	294
Equity / index	40.9	48.0	1,419	104
Commodities	5.0	4.2	180	19
Other ³	0.9	1.1	178	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards⁴	138.0	142.1	12,913	18,465
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ⁵	(122.6)	(127.8)		
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(100.8)</i>	<i>(100.8)</i>		
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(21.8)</i>	<i>(27.0)</i>		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	15.5	14.3		

As of 31.12.24, USD bn

Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	41.4	36.6	3,644	16,844
Credit derivatives	3.1	3.7	144	
Foreign exchange	100.9	94.6	7,207	269
Equity / index	36.9	42.7	1,365	93
Commodities	2.6	2.2	155	17
Other ³	0.6	0.8	87	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards⁴	185.6	180.6	12,602	17,223
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ⁵	(161.7)	(166.3)		
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(135.5)</i>	<i>(135.5)</i>		
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(26.2)</i>	<i>(30.8)</i>		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	23.9	14.3		

¹ In cases where derivative financial instruments are presented on a net basis on the balance sheet, the respective notional values of the netted derivative financial instruments are still presented on a gross basis. Notional amounts of client-cleared ETD and OTC transactions through central clearing counterparties are not disclosed, as they have a significantly different risk profile. ² Other notional values relate to derivatives that are cleared through either a central counterparty or an exchange and settled on a daily basis. The fair value of these derivatives is presented on the balance sheet within Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments and Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments. ³ Includes Loan commitments measured at FVTPL, as well as unsettled purchases and sales of non-derivative financial instruments for which the changes in the fair value between trade date and settlement date are recognized as derivative financial instruments. ⁴ Financial assets and liabilities are presented net on the balance sheet if UBS has the unconditional and legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, bankruptcy or insolvency of UBS or its counterparties, and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Refer to "Note 22 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information. ⁵ Reflects the netting potential in accordance with enforceable master netting and similar arrangements where not all criteria for a net presentation on the balance sheet have been met. Refer to "Note 22 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information.

b) Cash collateral on derivative instruments

	Receivables 30.6.25	Payables 30.6.25	Receivables 31.3.25	Payables 31.3.25	Receivables 31.12.24	Payables 31.12.24
<i>USD bn</i>						
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards ¹	45.5	33.0	39.0	31.5	44.0	35.5
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ²	(29.2)	(17.0)	(24.3)	(16.6)	(28.3)	(21.7)
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(27.3)</i>	<i>(15.0)</i>	<i>(22.2)</i>	<i>(14.5)</i>	<i>(25.9)</i>	<i>(19.3)</i>
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	<i>(2.1)</i>	<i>(2.1)</i>	<i>(2.4)</i>	<i>(2.4)</i>
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	16.2	16.0	14.7	14.9	15.7	13.8

¹ Financial assets and liabilities are presented net on the balance sheet if UBS has the unconditional and legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, bankruptcy or insolvency of UBS or its counterparties, and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. ² Reflects the netting potential in accordance with enforceable master netting and similar arrangements where not all criteria for a net presentation on the balance sheet have been met. Refer to "Note 22 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information.

Note 11 Other assets and liabilities

a) Other financial assets measured at amortized cost

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Debt securities	52,645	48,097	41,585
Loans to financial advisors	2,682	2,738	2,723
Fee- and commission-related receivables	2,732	2,506	2,242
Finance lease receivables	6,770	6,056	5,879
Settlement and clearing accounts	458	445	430
Accrued interest income	2,171	2,101	2,115
Other ¹	4,754	4,571	3,862
Total other financial assets measured at amortized cost	72,211	66,513	58,835

¹ Predominantly includes cash collateral provided to exchanges and clearing houses to secure securities trading activity through those counterparties.

b) Other non-financial assets

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Precious metals and other physical commodities	9,465	7,623	7,341
Deposits and collateral provided in connection with litigation, regulatory and similar matters ¹	2,132	2,012	1,946
Prepaid expenses	1,886	1,867	1,679
Current tax assets	1,412	1,460	1,546
VAT, withholding tax and other tax receivables	1,013	875	1,233
Properties and other non-current assets held for sale	186	189	196
Assets of disposal groups held for sale ²			1,705
Other	1,734	1,810	2,119
Total other non-financial assets	17,829	15,836	17,766

¹ Refer to Note 14 for more information. ² Refer to Note 5 for more information about the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing.

c) Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Other accrued expenses	3,015	3,039	3,140
Accrued interest expenses	5,378	4,951	5,876
Settlement and clearing accounts	1,919	2,218	1,944
Lease liabilities	4,433	4,560	4,597
Other	3,613	4,375	5,476
Total other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	18,358	19,143	21,033

d) Other financial liabilities designated at fair value

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	19,669	17,528	17,203
Securities financing transactions	4,699	4,093	5,798
Over-the-counter debt instruments and other	5,043	5,613	5,698
Total other financial liabilities designated at fair value	29,410	27,235	28,699

e) Other non-financial liabilities

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Compensation-related liabilities	8,228	6,716	9,592
of which: net defined benefit liability	818	779	763
Current tax liabilities	1,103	1,818	1,671
Deferred tax liabilities	383	365	340
VAT, withholding tax and other tax payables	1,029	1,054	1,156
Deferred income	593	546	555
Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale ¹			1,199
Other	129	91	320
Total other non-financial liabilities	11,465	10,590	14,834

¹ Refer to Note 5 for more information about the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing.

Note 12 Debt issued designated at fair value

Debt issued designated at fair value			
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Equity-linked ¹	59,645	57,151	54,069
Rates-linked	23,607	23,778	23,641
Credit-linked	4,197	5,354	5,225
Fixed-rate	14,180	14,352	14,250
Commodity-linked	3,140	3,462	3,592
Other	8,752	7,995	7,131
<i>of which: debt that contributes to total loss-absorbing capacity</i>	5,751	5,263	4,934
Total debt issued designated at fair value²	113,522	112,092	107,909
<i>of which: issued by UBS AG standalone with original maturity greater than one year³</i>	<i>89,883</i>	<i>85,588</i>	<i>82,491</i>
<i>of which: issued by Credit Suisse International standalone with original maturity greater than one year³</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>96</i>

¹ Includes investment fund unit-linked instruments issued. ² As of 30 June 2025, 100% of Total debt issued designated at fair value was unsecured (31 March 2025: 100% and 31 December 2024: 100%). ³ Based on original contractual maturity without considering any early redemption features.

Note 13 Debt issued measured at amortized cost

Debt issued measured at amortized cost			
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Short-term debt¹	35,299	30,572	30,509
Senior unsecured debt	131,022	130,323	133,159
<i>of which: contributes to total loss-absorbing capacity</i>	<i>93,503</i>	<i>93,863</i>	<i>92,515</i>
<i>of which: issued by UBS AG standalone with original maturity greater than one year</i>	<i>29,407</i>	<i>30,112</i>	<i>32,664</i>
Covered bonds	11,432	9,044	8,762
Subordinated debt	17,291	17,038	15,030
<i>of which: eligible as high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments²</i>	<i>16,608</i>	<i>16,352</i>	<i>13,084</i>
<i>of which: eligible as low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments</i>			<i>1,245</i>
<i>of which: eligible as non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital instruments</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>207</i>
Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions	29,190	26,474	26,335
Other long-term debt	476	429	424
Long-term debt³	189,411	183,308	183,709
Total debt issued measured at amortized cost^{4,5}	224,709	213,880	214,219

¹ Debt with an original contractual maturity of less than one year, includes mainly certificates of deposit and commercial paper. ² For 30 June 2025, includes USD 10.2bn (31 March 2025: USD 10.1bn and 31 December 2024: USD 6.9bn) that are, upon the occurrence of a trigger event or a viability event, subject to conversion into ordinary UBS shares. ³ Debt with an original contractual maturity greater than or equal to one year. The classification of debt issued into short-term and long-term does not consider any early redemption features. ⁴ Net of bifurcated embedded derivatives, the fair value of which was not material for the periods presented. ⁵ Except for Covered bonds (100% secured), Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions (100% secured) and Other long-term debt (93% secured), 100% of the balance was unsecured as of 30 June 2025.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The table below presents an overview of total provisions and contingent liabilities.

Overview of total provisions and contingent liabilities			
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Provisions related to expected credit losses (IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i>) ¹	406	337	320
Provisions related to Credit Suisse loan commitments (IFRS 3, <i>Business Combinations</i>)	638	809	997
Provisions related to litigation, regulatory and similar matters (IAS 37, <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i>)	3,450	3,852	3,602
Acquisition-related contingent liabilities relating to litigation, regulatory and similar matters (IFRS 3, <i>Business Combinations</i>)	1,479	2,031	2,122
Restructuring, real-estate and other provisions (IAS 37, <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i>)	1,493	1,489	1,368
Total provisions and contingent liabilities	7,466	8,517	8,409

¹ Refer to Note 8c for more information about ECL provisions recognized for off-balance sheet financial instruments and credit lines.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

The table below presents additional information for provisions under IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Additional information for provisions under IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*

USD m	Litigation, regulatory and similar matters ¹	Restructuring ²	Real estate ³	Other ⁴	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2024	3,602	813	240	315	4,969
Balance as of 31 March 2025	3,852	921	239	329	5,340
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	256 ⁵	372	0	33	661
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(137)	(180)	(4)	(26)	(348)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(703) ⁶	(281)	(2)	(17)	(1,003)
Reclassifications	44 ⁷	0	0	0	44
Foreign currency translation and other movements	139	57	24	27	248
Balance as of 30 June 2025	3,450	889	257	346	4,943

¹ Consists of provisions for losses resulting from legal, liability and compliance risks. ² Includes USD 278m of provisions for onerous contracts related to real estate as of 30 June 2025 (31 March 2025: USD 374m; 31 December 2024: USD 383m), USD 518m of personnel-related restructuring provisions as of 30 June 2025 (31 March 2025: USD 439m; 31 December 2024: USD 334m) and USD 93m of provisions for onerous contracts related to technology as of 30 June 2025 (31 March 2025: USD 108m; 31 December 2024: USD 96m). ³ Mainly includes provisions for reinstatement costs with respect to leased properties. ⁴ Mainly includes provisions related to employee benefits, VAT and operational risks. ⁵ Includes a new provision for the estimated costs associated with UBS's ongoing obligations as described in item 1 of section b) of this Note. ⁶ Mainly includes provisions used for the resolution reached with the US Department of Justice in the second quarter of 2025 as described in item 1 of section b) of this Note. ⁷ Includes reclassifications from IFRS 3 contingent liabilities to IAS 37 provisions.

Information about provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as a class, is included in Note 14b. There are no material contingent liabilities associated with the other classes of provisions.

b) Litigation, regulatory and similar matters

The Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. As a result, UBS (which for purposes of this Note may refer to UBS Group AG and/or one or more of its subsidiaries, as applicable) is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory and criminal investigations.

Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome and the timing of resolution are often difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. There are also situations where the Group may enter into a settlement agreement. This may occur in order to avoid the expense, management distraction or reputational implications of continuing to contest liability, even for those matters for which the Group believes it should be exonerated. The uncertainties inherent in all such matters affect the amount and timing of any potential outflows for both matters with respect to which provisions have been established and other contingent liabilities. The Group makes provisions for such matters brought against it when, in the opinion of management after seeking legal advice, it is more likely than not that the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where these factors are otherwise satisfied, a provision may be established for claims that have not yet been asserted against the Group, but are nevertheless expected to be, based on the Group's experience with similar asserted claims. If any of those conditions is not met, such matters result in contingent liabilities. If the amount of an obligation cannot be reliably estimated, a liability exists that is not recognized even if an outflow of resources is probable. Accordingly, no provision is established even if the potential outflow of resources with respect to such matters could be significant. Developments relating to a matter that occur after the relevant reporting period, but prior to the issuance of financial statements, which affect management's assessment of the provision for such matter (because, for example, the developments provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period), are adjusting events after the reporting period under IAS 10 and must be recognized in the financial statements for the reporting period.

Specific litigation, regulatory and other matters are described below, including all such matters that management considers to be material and others that management believes to be of significance to the Group due to potential financial, reputational and other effects. The amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information is provided where available and appropriate in order to assist users in considering the magnitude of potential exposures.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

In the case of certain matters below, we state that we have established a provision, and for the other matters, we make no such statement. When we make this statement and we expect disclosure of the amount of a provision to prejudice seriously our position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal what UBS believes to be the probable and reliably estimable outflow, we do not disclose that amount. In some cases we are subject to confidentiality obligations that preclude such disclosure. With respect to the matters for which we do not state whether we have established a provision, either: (a) we have not established a provision; or (b) we have established a provision but expect disclosure of that fact to prejudice seriously our position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal the fact that UBS believes an outflow of resources to be probable and reliably estimable.

With respect to certain litigation, regulatory and similar matters for which we have established provisions, we are able to estimate the expected timing of outflows. However, the aggregate amount of the expected outflows for those matters for which we are able to estimate expected timing is immaterial relative to our current and expected levels of liquidity over the relevant time periods.

The aggregate amount provisioned for litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class is disclosed in the "Provisions" table in Note 14 a) above. UBS provides below an estimate of the aggregate liability for its litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class of contingent liabilities. Estimates of contingent liabilities are inherently imprecise and uncertain as these estimates require UBS to make speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings that involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, that have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. Taking into account these uncertainties and the other factors described herein, UBS estimates the future losses that could arise from litigation, regulatory and similar matters disclosed below for which an estimate is possible, that are not covered by existing provisions (including acquisition-related contingent liabilities established under IFRS 3 in connection with the acquisition of Credit Suisse), are in the range of USD 0bn to USD 1.9bn.

Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. A guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime could have material consequences for UBS. Resolution of regulatory proceedings may require UBS to obtain waivers of regulatory disqualifications to maintain certain operations, may entitle regulatory authorities to limit, suspend or terminate licenses and regulatory authorizations, and may permit financial market utilities to limit, suspend or terminate UBS's participation in such utilities. Failure to obtain such waivers, or any limitation, suspension or termination of licenses, authorizations or participations, could have material consequences for UBS.

The amounts shown in the table below reflect the provisions recorded under IFRS Accounting Standards. In connection with the acquisition of Credit Suisse, UBS Group AG additionally has reflected in its purchase accounting under IFRS 3 a valuation adjustment reflecting an estimate of outflows relating to contingent liabilities for all present obligations included in the scope of the acquisition at fair value upon closing, even if it is not probable that the contingent liability will result in an outflow of resources, significantly decreasing the recognition threshold for litigation liabilities beyond those that generally apply under IFRS Accounting Standards. The IFRS 3 acquisition-related contingent liabilities of USD 1.5bn at 30 June 2025 reflect a decrease of USD 0.6bn from 31 March 2025 as a result of releases upon resolution of the relevant matter and reclassifications to provisions under IAS 37.

Provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, by business division and in Group Items¹

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS Group
Balance as of 31 December 2024	1,271	147	1	266	1,779	139	3,602
Balance as of 31 March 2025	1,318	153	0	293	1,878	209	3,852
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	16	0	0	12	227 ²	2	256
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(2)	0	0	(3)	(132)	0	(137)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(15)	0	0	(11)	(673) ³	(4)	(703)
Reclassifications ⁴	0	0	0	0	44	0	44
Foreign currency translation and other movements	98	14	0	17	10	1	139
Balance as of 30 June 2025	1,415	167	0	308	1,353	207	3,450

¹ Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 2 and 9 of this Note are recorded in Global Wealth Management. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 of this Note are recorded in Non-core and Legacy. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 1 of this Note are allocated between Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking and Non-core and Legacy. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 3 of this Note are allocated between the Investment Bank, Non-core and Legacy and Group Items. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 10 of this Note are allocated between the Investment Bank and Non-core and Legacy. ² Includes a new provision for the estimated costs of UBS's ongoing obligations with the US Department of Justice as described in item 1 of this Note. ³ Mainly includes provisions used for the resolution reached with the US Department of Justice in the second quarter of 2025 as described in item 1 of this Note. ⁴ Includes reclassifications from IFRS 3 contingent liabilities to IAS 37 provisions.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

1. Inquiries regarding cross-border wealth management businesses

Tax and regulatory authorities in a number of countries have made inquiries, served requests for information or examined employees located in their respective jurisdictions relating to the cross-border wealth management services provided by UBS and other financial institutions. Credit Suisse offices in various locations, including the UK, the Netherlands, France and Belgium, have been contacted by regulatory and law enforcement authorities seeking records and information concerning investigations into Credit Suisse's historical private banking services on a cross-border basis and in part through its local branches and banks. The UK and French aspects of these issues have been closed. UBS is continuing to cooperate with the authorities.

Since 2013, UBS (France) S.A., UBS AG and certain former employees have been under investigation in France in relation to UBS's cross-border business with French clients. In connection with this investigation, the investigating judges ordered UBS AG to provide bail ("*caution*") of EUR 1.1bn.

In 2019, the court of first instance returned a verdict finding UBS AG guilty of unlawful solicitation of clients on French territory and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud, and UBS (France) S.A. guilty of aiding and abetting unlawful solicitation and of laundering the proceeds of tax fraud. The court imposed fines aggregating EUR 3.7bn on UBS AG and UBS (France) S.A. and awarded EUR 800m of civil damages to the French state. A trial in the Paris Court of Appeal took place in March 2021. In December 2021, the Court of Appeal found UBS AG guilty of unlawful solicitation and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud. The court ordered a fine of EUR 3.75m, the confiscation of EUR 1bn, and awarded civil damages to the French state of EUR 800m. UBS appealed the decision to the French Supreme Court. The Supreme Court rendered its judgment on 15 November 2023. It upheld the Court of Appeal's decision regarding unlawful solicitation and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud, but overturned the confiscation of EUR 1bn, the penalty of EUR 3.75m and the EUR 800m of civil damages awarded to the French state. The case has been remanded to the Court of Appeal for a retrial regarding these overturned elements. The French state has reimbursed the EUR 800m of civil damages to UBS AG.

In May 2014, Credit Suisse AG entered into settlement agreements with the SEC, the Federal Reserve and the New York Department of Financial Services and agreed with the US Department of Justice (the DOJ) to plead guilty to conspiring to aid and assist US taxpayers in filing false tax returns (the 2014 Plea Agreement). Credit Suisse continued to report to and cooperate with US authorities in accordance with its obligations under the 2014 Plea Agreement, including by conducting a review of cross-border services provided by Credit Suisse. In this connection, Credit Suisse provided information to US authorities regarding potentially undeclared US assets held by clients at Credit Suisse since the 2014 Plea Agreement. In May 2025, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into a plea agreement (the 2025 Plea Agreement) with the DOJ under which it agreed to plead guilty to one count of conspiracy to aid and assist in the preparation of false income tax returns relating to legacy Credit Suisse accounts booked in Credit Suisse's Swiss booking center, thereby settling the investigation into Credit Suisse's implementation of the 2014 Plea Agreement. In addition, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into a non-prosecution agreement with the DOJ (the 2025 NPA) relating to legacy Credit Suisse accounts booked in Credit Suisse's Singapore booking center. The 2025 Plea Agreement and the 2025 NPA provide for penalties, restitution and forfeiture of USD 511m in the aggregate. The 2025 Plea Agreement and the 2025 NPA include ongoing obligations of UBS to furnish information and cooperate with DOJ's investigations of legacy Credit Suisse accounts held by US persons in its Switzerland and Singapore booking centers and related accounts in other booking centers. In the second quarter of 2025, we recorded in our Non-core and Legacy division a net release of USD 427m of provisions and contingent liabilities, which included a new provision for the estimated costs of UBS's ongoing obligations with the DOJ.

Our balance sheet at 30 June 2025 reflected provisions in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that we have recognized.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

2. Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BMIS) investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. (now UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch) and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) and the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. Those inquiries concerned two third-party funds established under Luxembourg law, substantially all assets of which were with BMIS, as well as certain funds established in offshore jurisdictions with either direct or indirect exposure to BMIS. These funds faced severe losses, and the Luxembourg funds are in liquidation. The documentation establishing both funds identifies UBS entities in various roles, including custodian, administrator, manager, distributor and promoter, and indicates that UBS employees serve as board members.

In 2009 and 2010, the liquidators of the two Luxembourg funds filed claims against UBS entities, non-UBS entities and certain individuals, including current and former UBS employees, seeking amounts totaling approximately EUR 2.1bn, which includes amounts that the funds may be held liable to pay the trustee for the liquidation of BMIS (BMIS Trustee).

A large number of alleged beneficiaries have filed claims against UBS entities (and non-UBS entities) for purported losses relating to the Madoff fraud. The majority of these cases have been filed in Luxembourg, where decisions that the claims in eight test cases were inadmissible have been affirmed by the Luxembourg Court of Appeal, and the Luxembourg Supreme Court has dismissed a further appeal in one of the test cases.

In the US, the BMIS Trustee filed claims against UBS entities, among others, in relation to the two Luxembourg funds and one of the offshore funds. The total amount claimed against all defendants in these actions was not less than USD 2bn. In 2014, the US Supreme Court rejected the BMIS Trustee's motion for leave to appeal decisions, dismissing all claims against UBS defendants except those for the recovery of approximately USD 125m of payments alleged to be fraudulent conveyances and preference payments. Similar claims have been filed against Credit Suisse entities seeking to recover redemption payments. In 2016, the bankruptcy court dismissed these claims against the UBS entities and most of the Credit Suisse entities. In 2019, the Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal of the BMIS Trustee's remaining claims. The cases were remanded to the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings.

3. Foreign exchange, LIBOR and benchmark rates, and other trading practices

Foreign-exchange-related regulatory matters: Beginning in 2013, numerous authorities commenced investigations concerning possible manipulation of foreign exchange markets and precious metals prices. As a result of these investigations, UBS entered into resolutions with Swiss, US and UK regulators and the European Commission. UBS was granted conditional immunity by the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and by authorities in other jurisdictions in connection with potential competition law violations relating to foreign exchange and precious metals businesses. In December 2021, the European Commission issued a decision imposing a fine of EUR 83.3m on Credit Suisse entities based on findings of anticompetitive practices in the foreign exchange market. Credit Suisse appealed the decision to the European General Court and, in July 2025, the court issued a judgment reducing the fine to EUR 28.9m. The European Commission is permitted to appeal the decision. UBS received leniency and accordingly no fine was assessed.

Foreign-exchange-related civil litigation: Putative class actions have been filed since 2013 in US federal courts and in other jurisdictions against UBS, Credit Suisse and other banks on behalf of persons who engaged in foreign currency transactions with any of the defendant banks. UBS and Credit Suisse have resolved US federal court class actions relating to foreign currency transactions with the defendant banks and persons who transacted in foreign exchange futures contracts and options on such futures. Certain class members have excluded themselves from that settlement and filed individual actions in US and English courts against UBS, Credit Suisse and other banks, alleging violations of US and European competition laws and unjust enrichment. UBS, Credit Suisse and the other banks have resolved those individual matters. In addition, Credit Suisse and UBS, together with other financial institutions, were named in a consolidated putative class action in Israel, which made allegations similar to those made in the actions pursued in other jurisdictions. Credit Suisse and UBS entered into agreements to settle all claims in this action in April 2022 and February 2024, respectively. Credit Suisse's settlement received court approval and became final in May 2025. UBS's settlement remains subject to court approval.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

LIBOR and other benchmark-related regulatory matters: Numerous government agencies conducted investigations regarding potential improper attempts by UBS, among others, to manipulate LIBOR and other benchmark rates at certain times. UBS and Credit Suisse reached settlements or otherwise concluded investigations relating to benchmark interest rates with the investigating authorities. UBS was granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and the Swiss Competition Commission (WEKO), in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to certain rates. However, UBS has not reached a final settlement with WEKO, as the Secretariat of WEKO has asserted that UBS does not qualify for full immunity.

LIBOR and other benchmark-related civil litigation: A number of putative class actions and other actions are pending in the federal courts in New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of parties who transacted in certain interest rate benchmark-based derivatives. Also pending in the US and in other jurisdictions are a number of other actions asserting losses related to various products whose interest rates were linked to LIBOR and other benchmarks, including adjustable rate mortgages, preferred and debt securities, bonds pledged as collateral, loans, depository accounts, investments and other interest-bearing instruments. The complaints allege manipulation, through various means, of certain benchmark interest rates, including USD LIBOR, Yen LIBOR, EURIBOR, CHF LIBOR, and GBP LIBOR and seek unspecified compensatory and other damages under various legal theories.

USD LIBOR class and individual actions in the US: Beginning in 2013, putative class actions were filed in US federal district courts (and subsequently consolidated in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY)) by plaintiffs who engaged in over-the-counter instruments, exchange-traded Eurodollar futures and options, bonds or loans that referenced USD LIBOR. The complaints allege violations of antitrust law and the Commodities Exchange Act, as well breach of contract and unjust enrichment. Following various rulings by the SDNY and the Second Circuit dismissing certain of the causes of action and allowing others to proceed, one class action with respect to transactions in over-the-counter instruments and several actions brought by individual plaintiffs are proceeding in the district court. UBS and Credit Suisse have entered into settlement agreements in respect of the class actions relating to exchange-traded instruments, bonds and loans. These settlements have received final court approval and the actions have been dismissed as to UBS and Credit Suisse. In addition, an individual action was filed in federal court in California against UBS, Credit Suisse and numerous other banks alleging that the defendants conspired to fix the interest rate used as the basis for loans to consumers by jointly setting the USD ICE LIBOR rate and monopolized the market for LIBOR-based consumer loans and credit cards. The court dismissed the initial complaint and subsequently dismissed an amended complaint with prejudice; the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the dismissal. In June 2025, the US Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' petition to challenge the decisions of the lower courts.

Other benchmark class actions in the US: The Yen LIBOR/Euroyen TIBOR, EURIBOR and GBP LIBOR actions have been dismissed. Plaintiffs have appealed the dismissals.

In January 2023, defendants moved to dismiss the complaint in the CHF LIBOR action. In 2023, the court approved a settlement by Credit Suisse of the claims against it in this matter.

Government bonds: In 2021, the European Commission issued a decision finding that UBS and six other banks breached European Union antitrust rules between 2007 and 2011 relating to European government bonds. The European Commission fined UBS EUR 172m, which amount was confirmed on appeal in March 2025. UBS has appealed to the European Court of Justice.

Credit default swap auction litigation – In June 2021, Credit Suisse, along with other banks and entities, was named in a putative class action filed in federal court in New Mexico alleging manipulation of credit default swap (CDS) final auction prices. Defendants filed a motion to enforce a previous CDS class action settlement in the SDNY. In January 2024, the SDNY ruled that, to the extent claims in the New Mexico action arise from conduct prior to 30 June 2014, those claims are barred by the SDNY settlement. The plaintiffs appealed and, in May 2025, the Second Circuit affirmed the SDNY decision.

With respect to additional matters and jurisdictions not encompassed by the settlements and orders referred to above, UBS's balance sheet at 30 June 2025 reflected a provision in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that we have recognized.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

4. Mortgage-related matters

Government and regulatory related matters: DOJ RMBS settlement – In January 2017, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (CSS LLC) and its current and former US subsidiaries and US affiliates reached a settlement with the DOJ related to its legacy Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) business, a business conducted through 2007. The settlement resolved potential civil claims by the DOJ related to certain of those Credit Suisse entities' packaging, marketing, structuring, arrangement, underwriting, issuance and sale of RMBS. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement a civil monetary penalty was paid to the DOJ in January 2017. The settlement also required the Credit Suisse entities to provide certain levels of consumer relief measures, including affordable housing payments and loan forgiveness, and the DOJ and Credit Suisse agreed to the appointment of an independent monitor to oversee the completion of the consumer relief requirements of the settlement. UBS continues to evaluate its approach toward satisfying the remaining consumer relief obligations. The aggregate amount of the consumer relief obligation increased after 2021 by 5% per annum of the outstanding amount due until these obligations are settled. The monitor publishes reports periodically on these consumer relief matters.

Civil litigation: Repurchase litigations – Credit Suisse affiliates are defendants in various civil litigation matters related to their roles as issuer, sponsor, depositor, underwriter and/or servicer of RMBS transactions. These cases currently include repurchase actions by RMBS trusts and/or trustees, in which plaintiffs generally allege breached representations and warranties in respect of mortgage loans and failure to repurchase such mortgage loans as required under the applicable agreements. The amounts disclosed below do not reflect actual realized plaintiff losses to date. Unless otherwise stated, these amounts reflect the original unpaid principal balance amounts as alleged in these actions.

DLJ Mortgage Capital, Inc. (DLJ) is a defendant in New York State court in five actions: An action brought by Asset Backed Securities Corporation Home Equity Loan Trust, Series 2006-HE7 alleges damages of not less than USD 374m. In December 2023, the court granted in part DLJ's motion to dismiss, dismissing with prejudice all notice-based claims; the parties have appealed. An action by Home Equity Asset Trust, Series 2006-8, alleges damages of not less than USD 436m. An action by Home Equity Asset Trust 2007-1 alleges damages of not less than USD 420m. Following a non-jury trial, the court issued a decision in December 2024 that the plaintiff established liability relating to certain of the loans at issue, and in May 2025, the court awarded damages of approximately USD 66m plus interest and costs. The parties have appealed the decision on liability. An action by Home Equity Asset Trust 2007-2 alleges damages of not less than USD 495m. An action by CSMC Asset-Backed Trust 2007-NC1 does not allege a damages amount.

5. ATA litigation

Since November 2014, a series of lawsuits have been filed against a number of banks, including Credit Suisse, in the US District Court for the Eastern District of New York (EDNY) and the SDNY alleging claims under the United States Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) and the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act. The plaintiffs in each of these lawsuits are, or are relatives of, victims of various terrorist attacks in Iraq and allege a conspiracy and/or aiding and abetting based on allegations that various international financial institutions, including the defendants, agreed to alter, falsify or omit information from payment messages that involved Iranian parties for the express purpose of concealing the Iranian parties' financial activities and transactions from detection by US authorities. The lawsuits allege that this conduct has made it possible for Iran to transfer funds to Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations actively engaged in harming US military personnel and civilians. In January 2023, the Second Circuit affirmed a September 2019 ruling by the EDNY granting defendants' motion to dismiss the first filed lawsuit. In October 2023, the US Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' petition for a writ of certiorari. In February 2024, plaintiffs filed a motion to vacate the judgment in the first filed lawsuit. Of the other seven cases, four are stayed, including one that was dismissed as to Credit Suisse and most of the bank defendants prior to entry of the stay, and in three cases defendants moved to dismiss plaintiffs' amended complaints.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

6. Customer account matters

Several clients have claimed that a former relationship manager in Switzerland had exceeded his investment authority in the management of their portfolios, resulting in excessive concentrations of certain exposures and investment losses. Credit Suisse AG has investigated the claims, as well as transactions among the clients. Credit Suisse AG filed a criminal complaint against the former relationship manager with the Geneva Prosecutor's Office upon which the prosecutor initiated a criminal investigation. Several clients of the former relationship manager also filed criminal complaints with the Geneva Prosecutor's Office. In February 2018, the former relationship manager was sentenced to five years in prison by the Geneva criminal court for fraud, forgery and criminal mismanagement and ordered to pay damages of approximately USD 130m. On appeal, the Criminal Court of Appeals of Geneva and, subsequently, the Swiss Federal Supreme Court upheld the main findings of the Geneva criminal court.

Civil lawsuits have been initiated against Credit Suisse AG and / or certain affiliates in various jurisdictions, based on the findings established in the criminal proceedings against the former relationship manager.

In Singapore, in a now-concluded civil lawsuit, Credit Suisse Trust Limited was ordered to pay USD 461m, including interest and costs.

In Bermuda, in the civil lawsuit brought against Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd., the Supreme Court of Bermuda issued a judgment awarding damages of USD 607.35m to the plaintiff. Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. appealed the decision. In June 2023, the Bermuda Court of Appeal confirmed the award and the Supreme Court of Bermuda's finding that Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. breached its contractual and fiduciary duties, but overturned the finding that Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. made fraudulent misrepresentations. In March 2024, Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. was granted leave to appeal the judgment to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and a hearing on the appeal was held in June 2025. The Bermuda Court of Appeal also ordered that the current stay continue pending determination of the appeal on the condition that the damages awarded, plus interest calculated at the Bermuda statutory rate of 3.5%, remain in the escrow account.

In Switzerland, certain civil lawsuits have been commenced against Credit Suisse AG in the Court of First Instance of Geneva since March 2023.

7. Mozambique matter

Credit Suisse was subject to investigations by regulatory and enforcement authorities, as well as civil litigation, regarding certain Credit Suisse entities' arrangement of loan financing to Mozambique state enterprises, Proindicus S.A. and Empresa Moçambicana de Atum S.A. (EMATUM), a distribution to private investors of loan participation notes (LPN) related to the EMATUM financing in September 2013, and certain Credit Suisse entities' subsequent role in arranging the exchange of those LPNs for Eurobonds issued by the Republic of Mozambique. In 2019, three former Credit Suisse employees pleaded guilty in the EDNY to accepting improper personal benefits in connection with financing transactions carried out with two Mozambique state enterprises.

In October 2021, Credit Suisse reached settlements with the DOJ, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and FINMA to resolve inquiries by these agencies, including findings that Credit Suisse failed to appropriately organize and conduct its business with due skill and care, and manage risks. Credit Suisse Group AG entered into a three-year Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) with the DOJ in connection with the criminal information charging Credit Suisse Group AG with conspiracy to commit wire fraud and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited (CSSEL) entered into a Plea Agreement and pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to violate the US federal wire fraud statute. Under the terms of the DPA, UBS Group AG (as successor to Credit Suisse Group AG) continued compliance enhancement and remediation efforts agreed by Credit Suisse, and undertake additional measures as outlined in the DPA. In January 2025, as permitted under the terms of the DPA, the DOJ elected to extend the term of the DPA by one year.

8. ETN-related litigation

XIV litigation: Since March 2018, three class action complaints were filed in the SDNY on behalf of a putative class of purchasers of VelocityShares Daily Inverse VIX Short-Term Exchange Traded Notes linked to the S&P 500 VIX Short-Term Futures Index (XIV ETNs). The complaints have been consolidated and asserts claims against Credit Suisse for violations of various anti-fraud and anti-manipulation provisions of US securities laws arising from a decline in the value of XIV ETNs in February 2018. On appeal from an order of the SDNY dismissing all claims, the Second Circuit issued an order that reinstated a portion of the claims. In decisions in March 2023 and February 2025, the court granted class certification for two of the three classes proposed by plaintiffs and denied class certification of the third proposed class.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

9. Bulgarian former clients matter

In December 2020, the Swiss Office of the Attorney General brought charges against Credit Suisse AG and other parties concerning the diligence and controls applied to a historical relationship with Bulgarian former clients who are alleged to have laundered funds through Credit Suisse AG accounts. In June 2022, following a trial, Credit Suisse AG was convicted in the Swiss Federal Criminal Court of certain historical organizational inadequacies in its anti-money-laundering framework and ordered to pay a fine of CHF 2m. In addition, the court seized certain client assets in the amount of approximately CHF 12m and ordered Credit Suisse AG to pay a compensatory claim in the amount of approximately CHF 19m. Credit Suisse AG appealed the decision to the Swiss Federal Court of Appeals. Following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG, UBS AG confirmed the appeal. In November 2024, the court issued a judgment that acquitted UBS AG and annulled the fine and compensatory claim ordered by the first instance court. In February 2025, the court affirmed the acquittal of UBS AG, and the Office of the Attorney General has appealed the judgment to the Swiss Federal Supreme Court. UBS has also appealed, limited to the issue whether a successor entity by merger can be criminally liable for acts of the predecessor entity.

10. Archegos

Credit Suisse and UBS have received requests for documents and information in connection with inquiries, investigations and/or actions relating to their relationships with Archegos Capital Management (Archegos), including from FINMA (assisted by a third party appointed by FINMA), the DOJ, the SEC, the US Federal Reserve, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the US Senate Banking Committee, the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), the FCA, the WEKO, the Hong Kong Competition Commission and other regulatory and governmental agencies. UBS is cooperating with the authorities in these matters. In July 2023, CSI and CSSEL entered into a settlement agreement with the PRA providing for the resolution of the PRA's investigation. Also in July 2023, FINMA issued a decree ordering remedial measures and the Federal Reserve Board issued an Order to Cease and Desist. Under the terms of the order, Credit Suisse paid a civil money penalty and agreed to undertake certain remedial measures relating to counterparty credit risk management, liquidity risk management and non-financial risk management, as well as enhancements to board oversight and governance. UBS Group, as the legal successor to Credit Suisse Group AG, is a party to the FINMA decree and Federal Reserve Board Cease and Desist Order.

Civil actions relating to Credit Suisse's relationship with Archegos have been filed against Credit Suisse and/or certain officers and directors, including claims for breaches of fiduciary duties.

11. Credit Suisse financial disclosures

Credit Suisse Group AG and certain directors, officers and executives have been named in securities class action complaints pending in the SDNY and New Jersey federal court. These complaints, filed on behalf of purchasers of Credit Suisse shares, additional tier 1 capital notes, and other securities in 2023 and 2024, allege that defendants made misleading statements regarding: (i) customer outflows in late 2022 and early 2023; (ii) the adequacy of Credit Suisse's financial reporting controls; and (iii) the adequacy of Credit Suisse's risk management processes, and include allegations relating to Credit Suisse Group AG's merger with UBS Group AG. In July 2025, the SDNY certified the class in one case, and, in another case, brought on behalf of a second class, granted in part and denied in part a motion to dismiss.

Credit Suisse has received requests for documents and information from regulatory and governmental agencies in connection with inquiries, investigations and/or actions relating to these matters, as well as for other statements regarding Credit Suisse's financial condition, including from the SEC, the DOJ and FINMA. UBS is cooperating with the authorities in these matters.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

12. Merger-related litigation

Certain Credit Suisse Group AG affiliates and certain directors, officers and executives have been named in class action complaints pending in the SDNY. One complaint, brought on behalf of Credit Suisse shareholders, alleges breaches of fiduciary duty under Swiss law and civil RICO claims under US federal law. In February 2024, the court granted defendants' motions to dismiss the civil RICO claims and conditionally dismissed the Swiss law claims pending defendants' acceptance of jurisdiction in Switzerland. In March 2024, having received consents to Swiss jurisdiction from all defendants served with the complaint, the court dismissed the Swiss law claims against those defendants. Additional complaints, brought on behalf of holders of Credit Suisse additional tier 1 capital notes (AT1 noteholders) allege breaches of fiduciary duty under Swiss law, arising from a series of scandals and misconduct, which led to Credit Suisse Group AG's merger with UBS Group AG, causing losses to shareholders and AT1 noteholders. Motions to dismiss these complaints were granted in March 2024 and September 2024 on the basis that Switzerland is the most appropriate forum for litigation. Plaintiffs in two of these cases have appealed the dismissal.

Appendix

Alternative performance measures

An alternative performance measure (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 recognized accounting standards or in other applicable regulations. A number of APMs are reported in the discussion of the financial and operating performance of the external reports (annual, quarterly and other reports). APMs are used to provide a more complete picture of operating performance and to reflect management's view of the fundamental drivers of the business results. A definition of each APM, the method used to calculate it and the information content are presented in alphabetical order in the table below. These APMs may qualify as non-GAAP measures as defined by US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Cost / income ratio (%)	Calculated as operating expenses divided by total revenues.	This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with total revenues.
Cost of credit risk (bps)	Calculated as total credit loss expense / (release) (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by the average balance of lending assets for the reporting period, expressed in basis points. Lending assets include the gross amounts of Amounts due from banks and Loans and advances to customers.	This measure provides information about the total credit loss expense / (release) incurred in relation to the average balance of gross lending assets for the period.
Credit-impaired lending assets as a percentage of total lending assets, gross (%)	Calculated as credit-impaired lending assets divided by total lending assets. Lending assets includes the gross amounts of Amounts due from banks and Loans and advances to customers. Credit-impaired lending assets refers to the sum of stage 3 and purchased credit-impaired positions.	This measure provides information about the proportion of credit-impaired lending assets in the overall portfolio of gross lending assets.
Fee-generating assets (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the sum of discretionary and nondiscretionary wealth management portfolios (mandate volume) and assets where generated revenues are predominantly of a recurring nature, i.e. mainly investment, mutual, hedge and private-market funds where we have a distribution agreement, including client commitments into closed-ended private-market funds from the date that recurring fees are charged. Assets related to our Global Financial Intermediaries business are excluded, as are assets of sanctioned clients.	This measure provides information about the volume of invested assets that create a revenue stream, whether as a result of the nature of the contractual relationship with clients or through the fee structure of the asset. An increase in the level of fee-generating assets results in an increase in the associated revenue stream. Assets of sanctioned clients are excluded from fee-generating assets.
Gross margin on invested assets (bps) – Asset Management	Calculated as total revenues (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average invested assets.	This measure provides information about the total revenues of the business in relation to invested assets.
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as impaired loan portfolio divided by total gross loan portfolio.	This measure provides information about the proportion of impaired loan portfolio in the total gross loan portfolio.
Integration-related expenses (USD)	Generally include costs of internal staff and contractors substantially dedicated to integration activities, retention awards, redundancy costs, incremental expenses from the shortening of useful lives of property, equipment and software, and impairment charges relating to these assets. Classification as integration-related expenses does not affect the timing of recognition and measurement of those expenses or the presentation thereof in the income statement. Integration-related expenses incurred by Credit Suisse also included expenses associated with restructuring programs that existed prior to the acquisition.	This measure provides information about expenses that are temporary, incremental and directly related to the integration of Credit Suisse into UBS.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Invested assets (USD and CHF) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management	Calculated as the sum of managed fund assets, managed institutional assets, discretionary and advisory wealth management portfolios, fiduciary deposits, time deposits, savings accounts, and wealth management securities or brokerage accounts.	This measure provides information about the volume of client assets managed by or deposited with UBS for investment purposes.
Net interest margin (bps) – Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as net interest income (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average loans.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business by calculating the difference between the price charged for lending and the cost of funding, relative to loan value.
Net new assets (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of invested assets (as defined in UBS policy) recorded during a specific period, plus interest and dividends. Excluded from the calculation are movements due to market performance, foreign exchange translation, fees, and the effects on invested assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of invested assets during a specific period as a result of net new asset flows, plus the effect of interest and dividends.
Net new assets growth rate (%) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of invested assets (as defined in UBS policy) recorded during a specific period (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months), plus interest and dividends, divided by total invested assets at the beginning of the period.	This measure provides information about the growth of invested assets during a specific period as a result of net new asset flows.
Net new deposits (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of deposits recorded during a specific period. Deposits include customer deposits and customer brokerage payables. Excluded from the calculation are movements due to fair value measurement, foreign exchange translation, accrued interest and fees, as well as the effects on customer deposits of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of deposits during a specific period as a result of net new deposit flows.
Net new fee-generating assets (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of fee-generating asset inflows and outflows, including dividend and interest inflows into mandates and outflows from mandate fees paid by clients during a specific period. Excluded from the calculation are the effects on fee-generating assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of fee-generating assets during a specific period as a result of net flows, excluding movements due to market performance and foreign exchange translation, as well as the effects on fee-generating assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.
Net new loans (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of originations, drawdowns and repayments of loans recorded during a specific period. Loans include loans and advances to customers and customer brokerage receivables. Excluded from the calculation are allowances, movements due to fair value measurement and foreign exchange translation, as well as the effects on loans and advances to customers of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of loans during a specific period as a result of net new loan flows.
Net new money (USD) – Global Wealth Management, Asset Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of invested assets (as defined in UBS policy) recorded during a specific period. Excluded from the calculation are movements due to market performance, foreign exchange translation, dividends, interest and fees, as well as the effects on invested assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services. Net new money is not measured for Personal & Corporate Banking.	This measure provides information about the development of invested assets during a specific period as a result of net new money flows.
Net profit growth (%)	Calculated as the change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period.	This measure provides information about profit growth since the comparison period.
Operating expenses (underlying) (USD)	Calculated by adjusting operating expenses as reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Refer to the “Group performance” section of this report for more information 	This measure provides information about the amount of operating expenses, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying) (USD)	Calculated by adjusting operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses. › Refer to the “Group performance” section of this report for more information	This measure provides information about the amount of operating profit / (loss) before tax, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Pre-tax profit growth (%) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank	Calculated as the change in net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period.	This measure provides information about pre-tax profit growth since the comparison period.
Pre-tax profit growth (underlying) (%) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank	Calculated as the change in net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period. Net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about pre-tax profit growth since the comparison period, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Recurring net fee income (USD and CHF) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as the total of fees for services provided on an ongoing basis, such as portfolio management fees, asset-based investment fund fees and custody fees, which are generated on client assets, and administrative fees for accounts.	This measure provides information about the amount of recurring net fee income.
Return on attributed equity (%)	Calculated as business division operating profit before tax (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average attributed equity.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business divisions in relation to attributed equity.
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital.
Return on equity (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to equity.
Return on tangible equity (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity.
Revenues over leverage ratio denominator, gross (%)	Calculated as total revenues (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by the average leverage ratio denominator.	This measure provides information about the revenues of the business in relation to the leverage ratio denominator.
Tangible book value per share (USD)	Calculated as equity attributable to shareholders less goodwill and intangible assets divided by the number of shares outstanding.	This measure provides information about tangible net assets on a per-share basis.
Total book value per share (USD)	Calculated as equity attributable to shareholders divided by the number of shares outstanding.	This measure provides information about net assets on a per-share basis.
Total revenues (underlying) (USD)	Calculated by adjusting total revenues as reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses. › Refer to the “Group performance” section of this report for more information	This measure provides information about the amount of total revenues, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Transaction-based income (USD and CHF) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as the total of the non-recurring portion of net fee and commission income, mainly composed of brokerage and transaction-based investment fund fees, and credit card fees, as well as fees for payment and foreign-exchange transactions, together with other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.	This measure provides information about the amount of the non-recurring portion of net fee and commission income, together with other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.
Underlying cost / income ratio (%)	Calculated as underlying operating expenses (as defined above) divided by underlying total revenues (as defined above).	This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with total revenues, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Underlying net profit growth (%)	Calculated as the change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period. Net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about profit growth since the comparison period, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Underlying return on attributed equity (%)	Calculated as underlying business division operating profit before tax (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) (as defined above) divided by average attributed equity.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business divisions in relation to attributed equity, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital. Net profit attributable to shareholders excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Underlying return on tangible equity (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. Net profit attributable to shareholders excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

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

Information related to underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital (RoCET1) and underlying return on tangible equity (%)

	As of or for the quarter ended				As of or year-to-date	
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Underlying operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,683	2,586	1,768	2,060	5,269	4,677
Underlying tax expense / (benefit)	(45)	587	456	410	542	1,087
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	7	10	9	40	18	48
Underlying net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	2,720	1,989	1,303	1,611	4,709	3,542
Underlying net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders ¹	10,880	7,955	5,211	6,442	9,418	7,085
Tangible equity	82,254	80,276	78,192	76,370	82,254	76,370
Average tangible equity	81,265	79,234	79,084	76,882	80,249	77,317
CET1 capital	72,709	69,152	71,367	76,104	72,709	76,104
Average CET1 capital	70,931	70,260	72,790	76,883	70,595	77,358
Underlying return on tangible equity (%) ¹	13.4	10.0	6.6	8.4	11.7	9.2
Underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) ¹	15.3	11.3	7.2	8.4	13.3	9.2

¹ Annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months.

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports

A		CRO	Chief Risk Officer	FRTB	Fundamental Review of the Trading Book
ABS	asset-backed securities	CST	combined stress test		
AG	Aktiengesellschaft	CUSIP	Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures	FSB	Financial Stability Board
AGM	Annual General Meeting of shareholders			FTA	Swiss Federal Tax Administration
AI	artificial intelligence	CVA	credit valuation adjustment	FVA	funding valuation adjustment
A-IRB	advanced internal ratings-based	D		FVOCI	fair value through other comprehensive income
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee	DBO	defined benefit obligation	FVTPL	fair value through profit or loss
AMA	advanced measurement approach	DCCP	Deferred Contingent Capital Plan	FX	foreign exchange
AML	anti-money laundering	DFAST	Dodd–Frank Act Stress Test		
AoA	Articles of Association	DM	discount margin	G	
APM	alternative performance measure	DOJ	US Department of Justice	GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles
ARR	alternative reference rate	DTA	deferred tax asset	GBP	pound sterling
ARS	auction rate securities	DVA	debit valuation adjustment	GCRG	Group Compliance, Regulatory and Governance
ASF	available stable funding	E		GDP	gross domestic product
AT1	additional tier 1	EAD	exposure at default	GEB	Group Executive Board
AuM	assets under management	EB	Executive Board	GHG	greenhouse gas
B		EC	European Commission	GIA	Group Internal Audit
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision	ECB	European Central Bank	GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
BIS	Bank for International Settlements	ECL	expected credit loss	G-SIB	global systemically important bank
BoD	Board of Directors	EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders		
C		EIR	effective interest rate	H	
CAO	Capital Adequacy Ordinance	EL	expected loss	HQLA	high-quality liquid assets
CCAR	Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review	EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa		
CCF	credit conversion factor	EOP	Equity Ownership Plan	I	
CCP	central counterparty	EPS	earnings per share	IA	Internal Audit
CCR	counterparty credit risk	ESG	environmental, social and governance	IAS	International Accounting Standards
CCRC	Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee	ETD	exchange-traded derivatives	IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
CDS	credit default swap	ETF	exchange-traded fund	IBOR	interbank offered rate
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	EU	European Union	IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
CET1	common equity tier 1	EUR	euro		
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	EURIBOR	Euro Interbank Offered Rate	IFRS	accounting standards issued by the IASB
CGU	cash-generating unit	EVE	economic value of equity	Accounting Standards	
CHF	Swiss franc	EY	Ernst & Young Ltd	IRB	internal ratings-based
CIO	Chief Investment Office	F		IRRBB	interest rate risk in the banking book
C&ORC	Compliance & Operational Risk Control	FCA	UK Financial Conduct Authority	ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
CRM	credit risk mitigation	FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
		FINMA	Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority		
		FMIA	Swiss Financial Market Infrastructure Act		

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports (continued)

K		R		T	
KRT	Key Risk Taker	RBC	risk-based capital	TBTF	too big to fail
L		RbM	risk-based monitoring	TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
	LAS	REIT	real estate investment trust		
	LCR	RMBS	residential mortgage-backed securities	TIBOR	Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate
	LGD	RniV	risks not in VaR	TLAC	total loss-absorbing capacity
	LIBOR	RoCET1	return on CET1 capital	TTC	through the cycle
		RoU	right-of-use		
LLC	limited liability company	rTSR	relative total shareholder return	U	
LoD	lines of defense	RWA	risk-weighted assets	USD	US dollar
LRD	leverage ratio denominator			V	
LTIP	Long-Term Incentive Plan	S		VaR	value-at-risk
LTV	loan-to-value	SA	standardized approach or société anonyme	VAT	value added tax
M		SA-CCR	standardized approach for counterparty credit risk		
M&A	mergers and acquisitions	SAR	Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China		
MRT	Material Risk Taker				
N		SDG	Sustainable Development Goal		
NII	net interest income	SEC	US Securities and Exchange Commission		
NSFR	net stable funding ratio	SFT	securities financing transaction		
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange	SIBOR	Singapore Interbank Offered Rate		
O		SICR	significant increase in credit risk		
OCA	own credit adjustment	SIX	SIX Swiss Exchange		
OCI	other comprehensive income	SME	small and medium-sized entities		
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	SMF	Senior Management Function		
OTC	over-the-counter	SNB	Swiss National Bank		
P		SOR	Singapore Swap Offer Rate		
PCI	purchased credit impaired	SPPI	solely payments of principal and interest		
PD	probability of default				
PIT	point in time	SRB	systemically relevant bank		
PPA	purchase price allocation	SVaR	stressed value-at-risk		
Q					
QCCP	qualifying central counterparty				

This is a general list of the abbreviations frequently used in our financial reporting. Not all of the listed abbreviations may appear in this particular report.

Information sources

Reporting publications

Annual publications

UBS Group Annual Report: Published in English, this report provides descriptions of: the Group strategy and performance; the strategy and performance of the business divisions and Group functions; risk, treasury and capital management; corporate governance; the compensation framework, including information about compensation for the Board of Directors and the Group Executive Board members; and financial information, including the financial statements.

“Auszug aus dem Geschäftsbericht”: This publication provides a German translation of selected sections of the UBS Group Annual Report.

Compensation Report: This report discusses the compensation framework and provides information about compensation for the Board of Directors and the Group Executive Board members. It is available in English and German (*“Vergütungsbericht”*) and represents a component of the UBS Group Annual Report.

Sustainability Report: Published in English, the Sustainability Report provides disclosures on environmental, social and governance topics related to the UBS Group. It also provides certain disclosures related to diversity, equity and inclusion.

Quarterly publications

Quarterly financial report: This report provides an update on performance and strategy (where applicable) for the respective quarter. It is available in English.

The annual and quarterly publications are available in .pdf and online formats at ubs.com/investors, under “Financial information”. Printed copies, in any language, of the aforementioned annual publications are no longer provided.

Other information

Website

The “Investor Relations” website at ubs.com/investors provides the following information about UBS: results-related news releases; financial information, including results-related filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC); information for shareholders, including UBS dividend and share repurchase program information, and for bondholders, including rating agencies reports; the corporate calendar; and presentations by management for investors and financial analysts. Information is available online in English, with some information also available in German.

Results presentations

Quarterly results presentations are webcast live. Recordings of most presentations can be downloaded from ubs.com/presentations.

Messaging service

Email alerts to news about UBS can be subscribed for under “UBS News Alert” at ubs.com/global/en/investor-relations/contact/investor-services.html. Messages are sent in English, German, French or Italian, with an option to select theme preferences for such alerts.

Form 20-F and other submissions to the US Securities and Exchange Commission

UBS files periodic reports with and submits other information to the SEC. Principal among these filings is the annual report on Form 20-F, filed pursuant to the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The filing of Form 20-F is structured as a wraparound document. Most sections of the filing can be satisfied by referring to the UBS Group AG Annual Report. However, there is a small amount of additional information in Form 20-F that is not presented elsewhere and is particularly targeted at readers in the US. Readers are encouraged to refer to this additional disclosure. Any document that is filed with the SEC is available on the SEC’s website: sec.gov. Refer to ubs.com/investors for more information.

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements | This report contains statements that constitute “forward-looking statements”, including but not limited to management’s outlook for UBS’s financial performance, statements relating to the anticipated effect of transactions and strategic initiatives on UBS’s business and future development and goals or intentions to achieve climate, sustainability and other social objectives. While these forward-looking statements represent UBS’s judgments, expectations and objectives concerning the matters described, a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors could cause actual developments and results to differ materially from UBS’s expectations. In particular, the global economy may suffer significant adverse effects from increasing political tensions between world powers, changes to international trade policies, including those related to tariffs and trade barriers, and ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, as well as the continuing Russia–Ukraine war. UBS’s acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group has materially changed its outlook and strategic direction and introduced new operational challenges. The integration of the Credit Suisse entities into the UBS structure is expected to continue through 2026 and presents significant operational and execution risk, including the risks that UBS may be unable to achieve the cost reductions and business benefits contemplated by the transaction, that it may incur higher costs to execute the integration of Credit Suisse and that the acquired business may have greater risks or liabilities than expected. Following the failure of Credit Suisse, Switzerland is considering significant changes to its capital, resolution and regulatory regime, which, if adopted, would significantly increase our capital requirements or impose other costs on UBS. These factors create greater uncertainty about forward-looking statements. Other factors that may affect UBS’s performance and ability to achieve its plans, outlook and other objectives also include, but are not limited to: (i) the degree to which UBS is successful in the execution of its strategic plans, including its cost reduction and efficiency initiatives and its ability to manage its levels of risk-weighted assets (RWA) and leverage ratio denominator (LRD), liquidity coverage ratio and other financial resources, including changes in RWA assets and liabilities arising from higher market volatility and the size of the combined Group; (ii) the degree to which UBS is successful in implementing changes to its businesses to meet changing market, regulatory and other conditions; (iii) inflation and interest rate volatility in major markets; (iv) developments in the macroeconomic climate and in the markets in which UBS operates or to which it is exposed, including movements in securities prices or liquidity, credit spreads, currency exchange rates, residential and commercial real estate markets, general economic conditions, and changes to national trade policies on the financial position or creditworthiness of UBS’s clients and counterparties, as well as on client sentiment and levels of activity; (v) changes in the availability of capital and funding, including any adverse changes in UBS’s credit spreads and credit ratings of UBS, as well as availability and cost of funding to meet requirements for debt eligible for total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC); (vi) changes in central bank policies or the implementation of financial legislation and regulation in Switzerland, the US, the UK, the EU and other financial centers that have imposed, or resulted in, or may do so in the future, more stringent or entity-specific capital, TLAC, leverage ratio, net stable funding ratio, liquidity and funding requirements, heightened operational resilience requirements, incremental tax requirements, additional levies, limitations on permitted activities, constraints on remuneration, constraints on transfers of capital and liquidity and sharing of operational costs across the Group or other measures, and the effect these will or would have on UBS’s business activities; (vii) UBS’s ability to successfully implement resolvability and related regulatory requirements and the potential need to make further changes to the legal structure or booking model of UBS in response to legal and regulatory requirements including heightened requirements and expectations due to its acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; (viii) UBS’s ability to maintain and improve its systems and controls for complying with sanctions in a timely manner and for the detection and prevention of money laundering to meet evolving regulatory requirements and expectations, in particular in the current geopolitical turmoil; (ix) the uncertainty arising from domestic stresses in certain major economies; (x) changes in UBS’s competitive position, including whether differences in regulatory capital and other requirements among the major financial centers adversely affect UBS’s ability to compete in certain lines of business; (xi) changes in the standards of conduct applicable to its businesses that may result from new regulations or new enforcement of existing standards, including measures to impose new and enhanced duties when interacting with customers and in the execution and handling of customer transactions; (xii) the liability to which UBS may be exposed, or possible constraints or sanctions that regulatory authorities might impose on UBS, due to litigation, contractual claims and regulatory investigations, including the potential for disqualification from certain businesses, potentially large fines or monetary penalties, or the loss of licenses or privileges as a result of regulatory or other governmental sanctions, as well as the effect that litigation, regulatory and similar matters have on the operational risk component of its RWA; (xiii) UBS’s ability to retain and attract the employees necessary to generate revenues and to manage, support and control its businesses, which may be affected by competitive factors; (xiv) changes in accounting or tax standards or policies, and determinations or interpretations affecting the recognition of gain or loss, the valuation of goodwill, the recognition of deferred tax assets and other matters; (xv) UBS’s ability to implement new technologies and business methods, including digital services, artificial intelligence and other technologies, and ability to successfully compete with both existing and new financial service providers, some of which may not be regulated to the same extent; (xvi) limitations on the effectiveness of UBS’s internal processes for risk management, risk control, measurement and modeling, and of financial models generally; (xvii) the occurrence of operational failures, such as fraud, misconduct, unauthorized trading, financial crime, cyberattacks, data leakage and systems failures, the risk of which is increased with persistently high levels of cyberattack threats; (xviii) restrictions on the ability of UBS Group AG, UBS AG and regulated subsidiaries of UBS AG to make payments or distributions, including due to restrictions on the ability of its subsidiaries to make loans or distributions, directly or indirectly, or, in the case of financial difficulties, due to the exercise by FINMA or the regulators of UBS’s operations in other countries of their broad statutory powers in relation to protective measures, restructuring and liquidation proceedings; (xix) the degree to which changes in regulation, capital or legal structure, financial results or other factors may affect UBS’s ability to maintain its stated capital return objective; (xx) uncertainty over the scope of actions that may be required by UBS, governments and others for UBS to achieve goals relating to climate, environmental and social matters, as well as the evolving nature of underlying science and industry and the increasing divergence among regulatory regimes; (xxi) the ability of UBS to access capital markets; (xxii) the ability of UBS to successfully recover from a disaster or other business continuity problem due to a hurricane, flood, earthquake, terrorist attack, war, conflict, pandemic, security breach, cyberattack, power loss, telecommunications failure or other natural or man-made event; and (xxiii) the effect that these or other factors or unanticipated events, including media reports and speculations, may have on its reputation and the additional consequences that this may have on its business and performance. The sequence in which the factors above are presented is not indicative of their likelihood of occurrence or the potential magnitude of their consequences. UBS’s business and financial performance could be affected by other factors identified in its past and future filings and reports, including those filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). More detailed information about those factors is set forth in documents furnished by UBS and filings made by UBS with the SEC, including the UBS Group AG and UBS AG Annual Reports on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024. UBS is not under any obligation to (and expressly disclaims any obligation to) update or alter its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Rounding | Numbers presented throughout this report may not add up precisely to the totals provided in the tables and text. Percentages and percent changes disclosed in text and tables are calculated on the basis of unrounded figures. Absolute changes between reporting periods disclosed in the text, which can be derived from numbers presented in related tables, are calculated on a rounded basis.

Tables | Within tables, blank fields generally indicate non-applicability or that presentation of any content would not be meaningful, or that information is not available as of the relevant date or for the relevant period. Zero values generally indicate that the respective figure is zero on an actual or rounded basis. Values that are zero on a rounded basis can be either negative or positive on an actual basis.

Websites | In this report, any website addresses are provided solely for information and are not intended to be active links. UBS is not incorporating the contents of any such websites into this report.

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