UOB Group

Resilient earnings with stable franchise growth across ASEAN

March 2026

Agenda

1. Overview of UOB Group

UOB Overview

Founding

Founded in August 1935 by a group of Chinese businessmen and Datuk Wee Kheng Chiang, grandfather of the present UOB Group CEO, Mr. Wee Ee Cheong.

Expansion

UOB has grown over the decades organically and through a series of strategic acquisitions. It is today a leading bank in Asia with an established presence in the Southeast Asia region. The Group has a global network of around 470 branches and offices in 19 countries and territories.

Key Statistics for FY25

- Gross loans : SGD352b (USD274b[1])
- Customer deposits : SGD426b (USD331b[1])
- Loan / Deposit ratio : 81.7%
- Net stable funding ratio : 116%
- All-currency liquidity coverage ratio : 147%[2]
- Common Equity Tier 1 ratio : 15.1%
- Leverage ratio : 6.7%
- Return on equity [3] : 9.6%
- Return on assets : 0.86%
- Net interest margin : 1.89%
- Non-interest income / Total income : 32.2%
- Cost / Income : 44.6%
- Non-performing loan ratio : 1.5%
- Credit Ratings

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Issuer rating (Senior unsecured)	Aa1	AA–	AA–
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable
Short-term rating	P-1	A-1+	F1+

Note: Financial statistics as at 31 December 2025
1. USD 1 = SGD 1.2863 as at 31 December 2025
2. Average for 4Q25
3. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions

A leading Singapore bank; Established franchise in core market segments

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Group Retail

- Best Retail Bank in Singapore
- Strong player in credit cards and private residential home loan business

Group Wholesale Banking

- Best SME Bank in Singapore
- Seamless access to regional network for our corporate clients

Global Markets

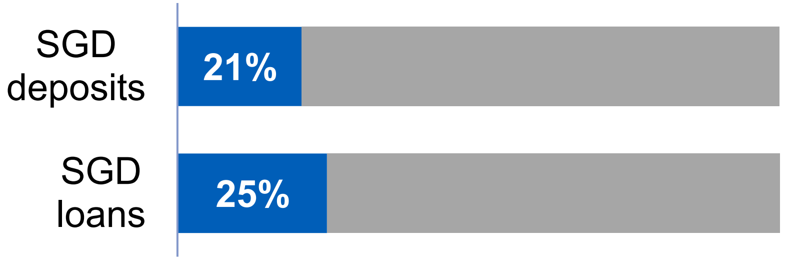
- Strong player in Singapore dollar treasury instruments

UOB Group's recognition in the industry

Global Finance	Euromoney	The Digital Banker
Best Bank in Asia-Pacific, 2025	ASEAN's Best Bank for Consumers, 2025	Best SME Bank (Global), Best Retail Bank (SEA), 2025

Source: Company reports

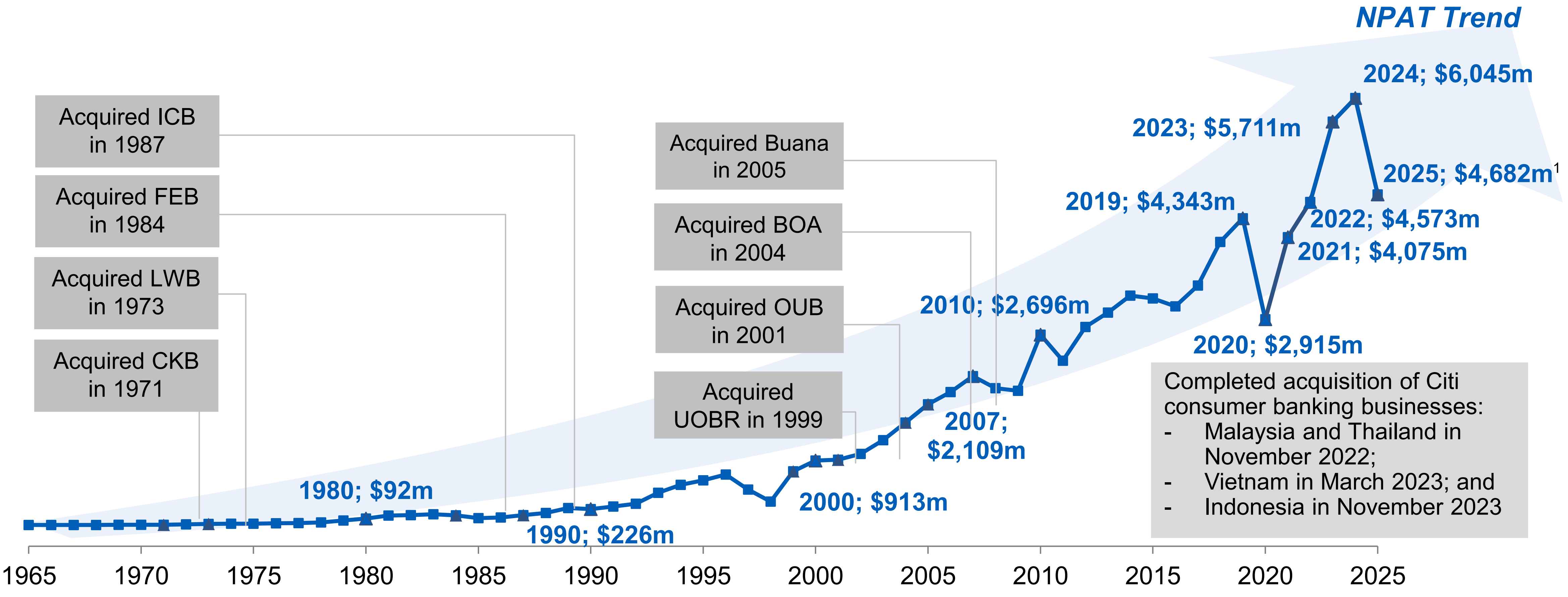
Sizeable domestic market share



Source: UOB, MAS (data as of 31 December 2025)

Proven track record of execution

- UOB Group's management has a proven track record in steering the Group through various global events and crises
- Stability of management team ensures consistent execution of strategies
- Disciplined management style which underpins the Group's overall resilience and sustained performance



Note: Bank of Asia Public Company Limited ("BOA"), Chung Khiaw Bank Limited ("CKB"), Far Eastern Bank Limited ("FEB"), Industrial & Commercial Bank Limited ("ICB"), Lee Wah Bank Limited ("LWB"), Overseas Union Bank Limited ("OUB"), Radanasin Bank Thailand ("UOBR")

1. Included impact of pre-emptive general allowance set aside in 3Q25

Comprehensive regional banking franchise

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Extensive Regional Footprint

Myanmar
1 branch

Thailand
140 branches

Malaysia
54 branches

Singapore
44 branches

Indonesia
91 branches

Greater China[1]
20 branches

Vietnam
5 branches

Philippines
1 branches

Australia
1 branch

- Most diverse regional franchise among Singapore banks; effectively full control of regional subsidiaries
- Integrated regional platform improves operational efficiencies, enhances risk management and provides faster time-to-market and seamless customer service
- Organic growth strategies in emerging / new markets of China and Indo-China

FY25 performance by segment

Segment	Income	
Group Retail	**SGD5.1b** -7% YoY	**SGD201b**[2] Assets under management +6% YoY **60%** AUM from overseas customers
Group Wholesale Banking	**SGD6.2b** -7% YoY	**27%** Cross-border income to Group wholesale banking's income

1. Comprise Mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan
2. Refers to Privilege Banking and Private Bank

Comparison against peers

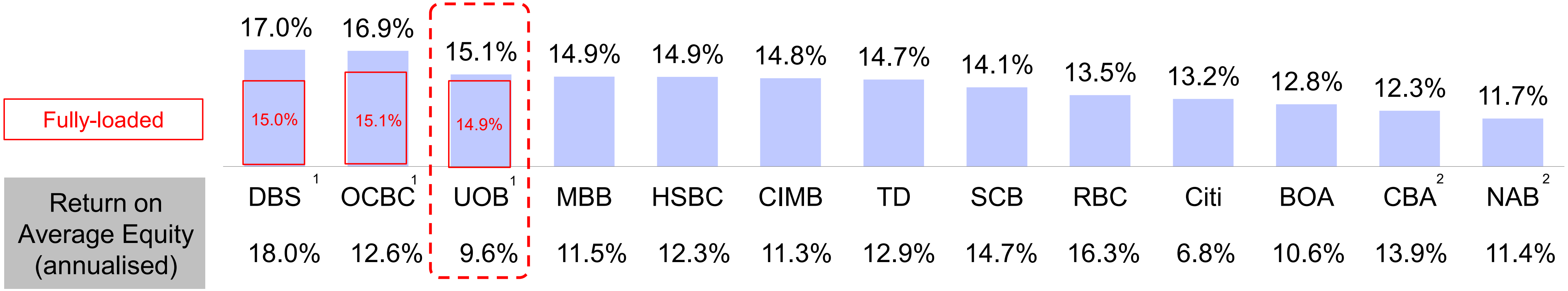
UOB

Moody's	S&P	Fitch		Standalone Strength *Moody's baseline credit assessment*	Cost Management *Costs/income ratio*	Returns *Return on average assets (annualised)*	Liquidity *Loan/deposit ratio*
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**UOB**	a1	45%	0.9%	82%
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**OCBC**	a1	40%	1.4%	79%
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**DBS**	a1	40%	1.5%	73%
A3	A–	A+	**HSBC**	a3	53%	0.7%	55%
A3	BBB+	A	**SCB**	baa1	59%	0.6%	51%
A1	A–	AA–	**BOA**	a2	62%	0.9%	58%
A3	BBB+	A	**Citi**	baa1	65%	0.5%	52%
Aa2	AA–	AA-	**CBA**	a1	45%	0.8%	106%
Aa2	AA–	AA-	**NAB**	a2	47%	0.6%	118%
Aa1	AA–	AA-	**RBC**	a2	55%	0.9%	69%
Aa3	A+	AA-	**TD**	a2	58%	0.7%	75%
A3	A–	n.r.	**CIMB**	baa1	47%	1.0%	87%
A3	A–	n.r.	**MBB**	a3	49%	1.0%	92%

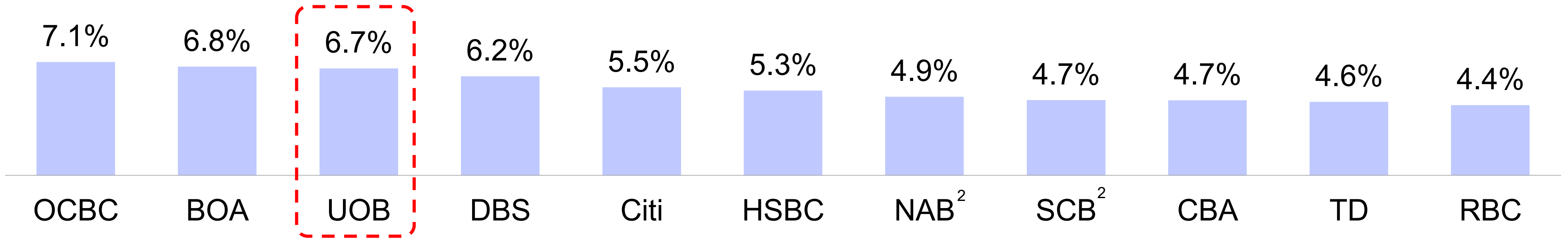
Source: Company reports, Credit rating agencies (updated as of 13 February 2026)
Financial data based on period ended 31 December 2025, except for RBC/TD (31 October 2025), NAB, CIMB, Maybank (30 September 2025)

Capital and leverage ratios

Reported Common Equity Tier 1 CAR



Reported Leverage Ratio



1. The three major Singapore banks have implemented Final Basel III reforms (both transitional and fully-loaded ratios are shown above)
2. Common equity Tier 1 ratios of CBA and NAB are based on APRA's standards; their respective internationally comparable ratio was 18.3% (31 December 2025) and 17.1% (30 September 2025)

Source: Company reports

Financial data based on period ended 31 December 2025, except for RBC/TD (31 October 2025), NAB, CIMB, Maybank (30 September 2025)

Why UOB?

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Stable management

- Proven track record in steering the bank through various global events and crises
- Stability of management team ensures consistent execution of strategies

Integrated regional platform

- Truly regional bank with full ownership and control of regional subsidiaries
- Entrenched domestic presence and deep local knowledge to address the needs of our targeted segments
- Continued investment in talent and technology to build capabilities in a disciplined manner

Strong fundamentals

- Strong Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio of 15.1% as at 31 December 2025
- Diversified funding and sound liquidity, with 81.7% loan/deposit ratio
- Strong coverage, with general allowance on loans (including RLAR) covering 1.0% of performing loans

Balance growth with stability

- More than half of Group's earnings from home market of Singapore (AAA sovereign rating)
- Continue to diversify portfolio, strengthen balance sheet, manage risks and build core franchise for the future
- Maintain long-term perspective to growth for sustainable shareholder returns

2. Strong UOB Fundamentals

Disciplined balance sheet management

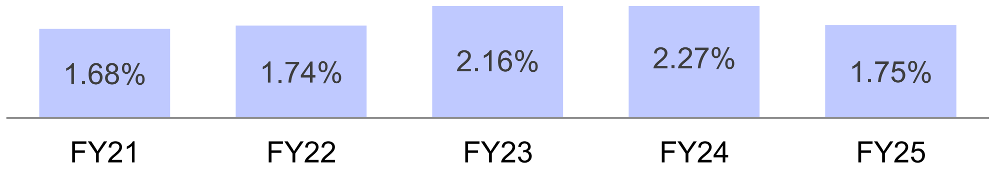
Focus on balance sheet efficiency

Healthy portfolio quality

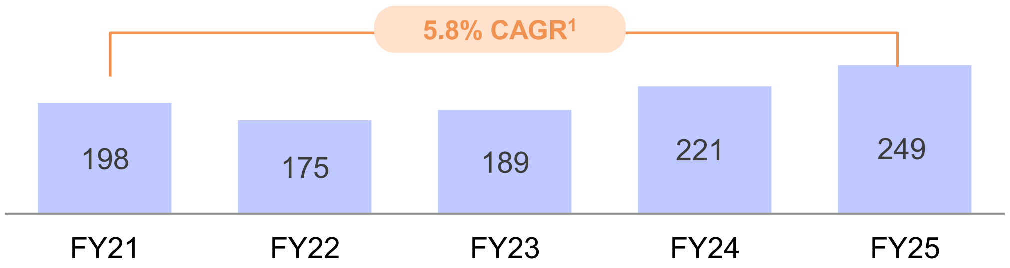
Proactive liability management

Robust capitalisation

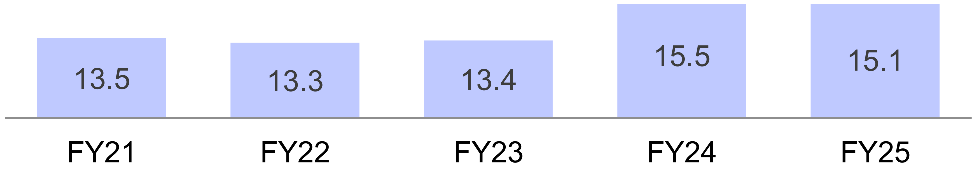
Return on risk-weighted assets



Current Account Saving Account Balances (SGD b)



Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)

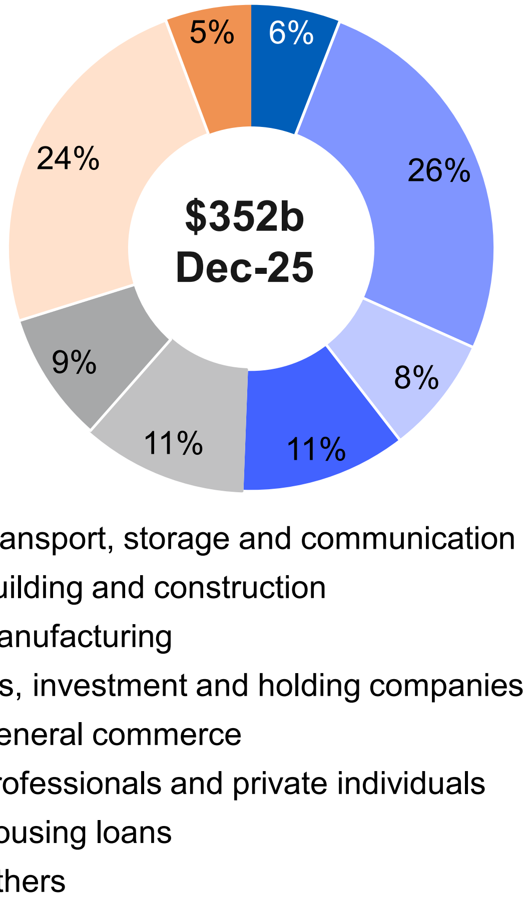


Notes

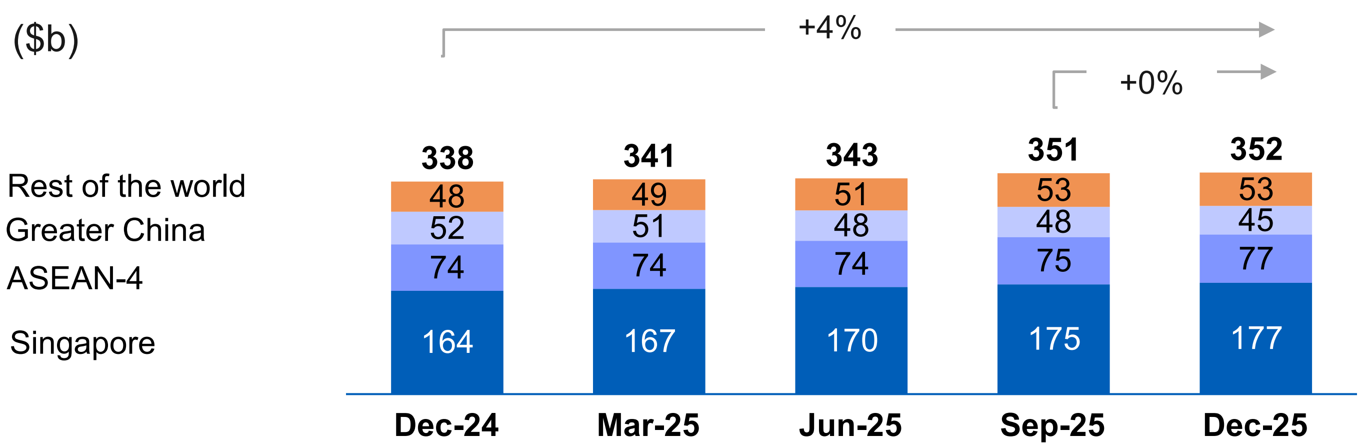
1. Compound annual growth rate over FY21 to FY25 period

Customer loans up 4% YoY and stable QoQ

By Industry

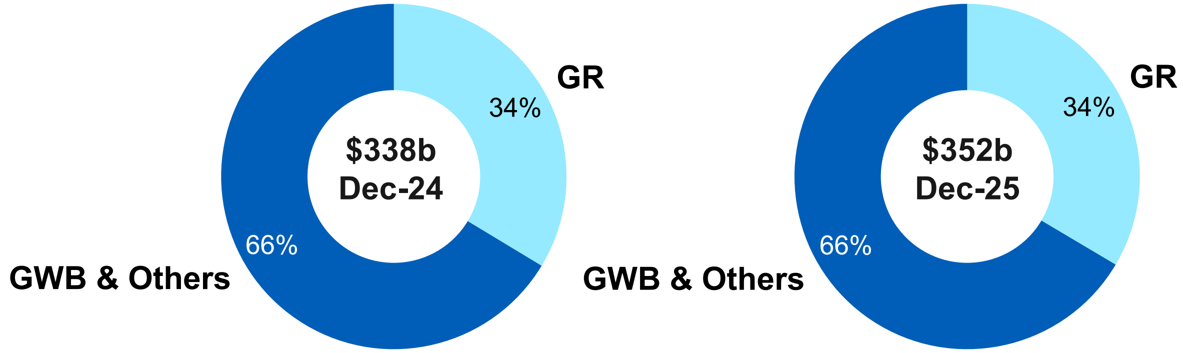


By Geography

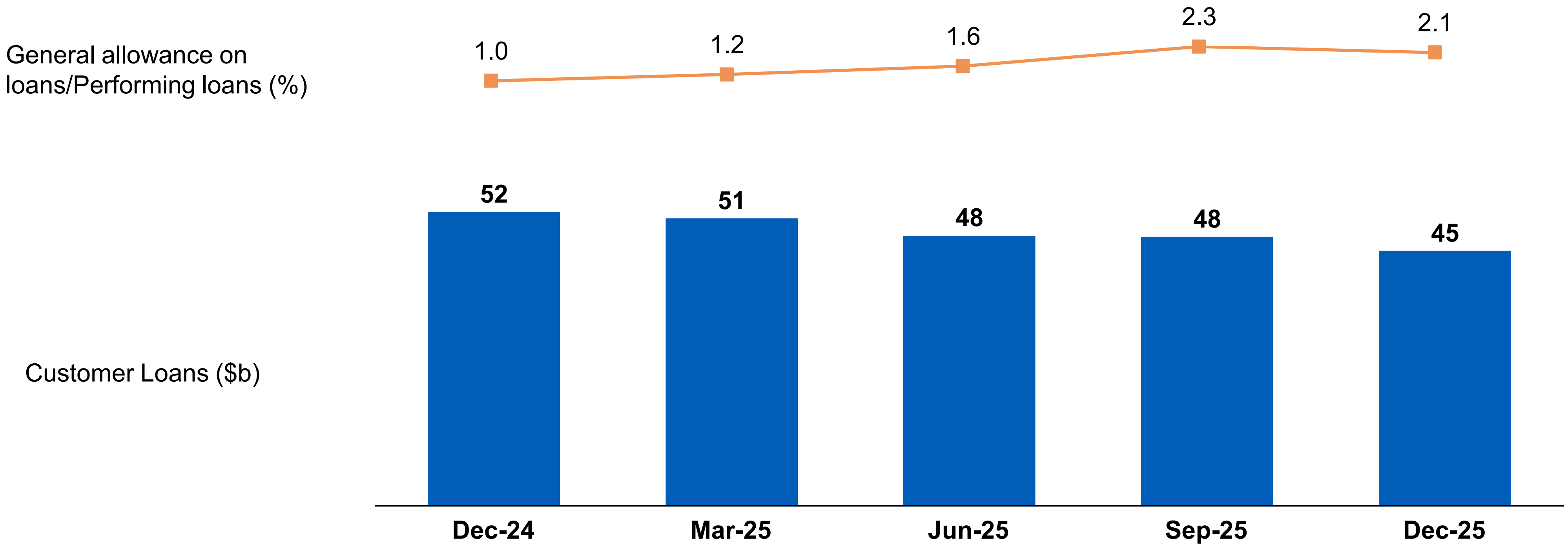


Note: Loans are classified based on where credit risks reside, represented by country of incorporation/operation for non-individuals and residence for individuals.

By Segment



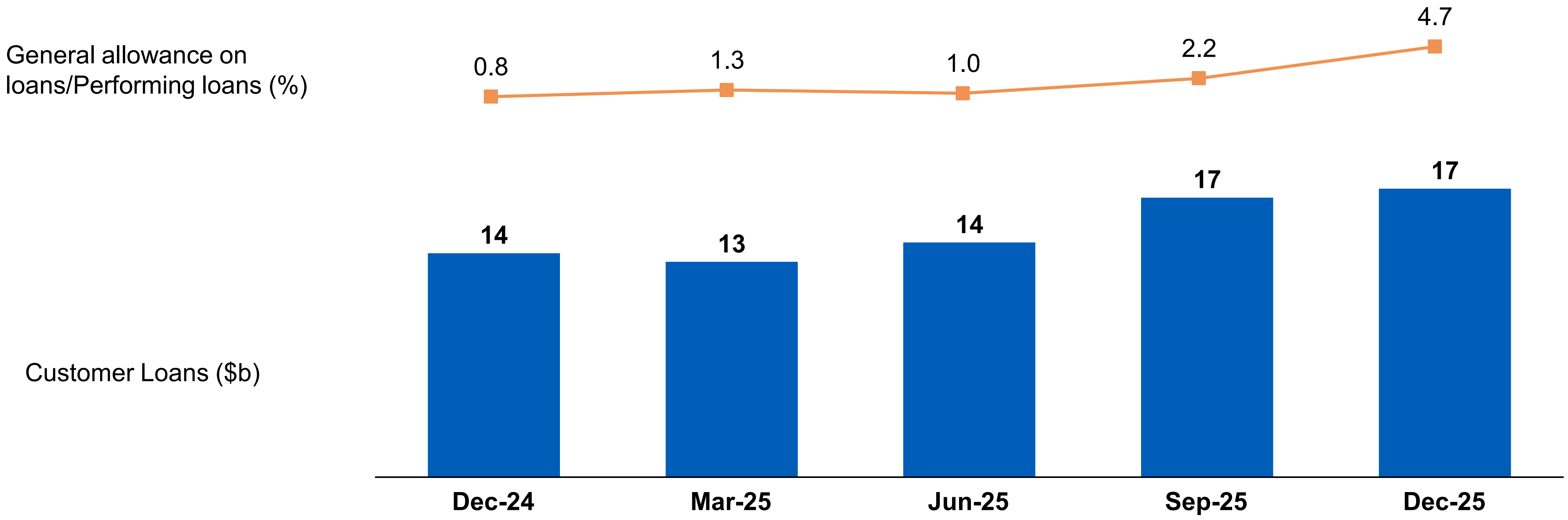
Exposure to Greater China



	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25
NPL ratio (%)	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.3
NPA coverage (%)	48	47	57	78	60
Unsecured NPA coverage (%)	144	193	228	299	259

Note: Classification is according to where credit risks reside, represented by the borrower's country of incorporation/ operation for non-individuals and residence for individuals.

Exposure to United States



	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25
NPL ratio (%)	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.0
NPA coverage (%)	81	93	67	69	106
Unsecured NPA coverage (%)	128	148	129	147	235

Note: Classification is according to where credit risks reside, represented by the borrower's country of incorporation/ operation for non-individuals and residence for individuals.

Singapore mortgages remain a low-risk asset class

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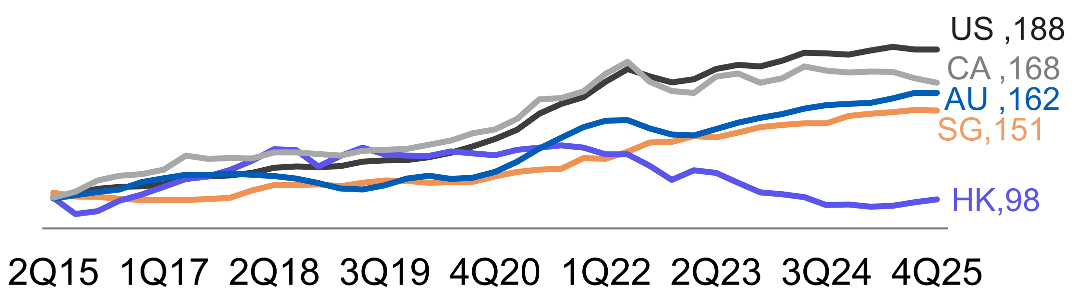
Low risk of housing bubbles due to cooling measures

(3Q15 = 100)

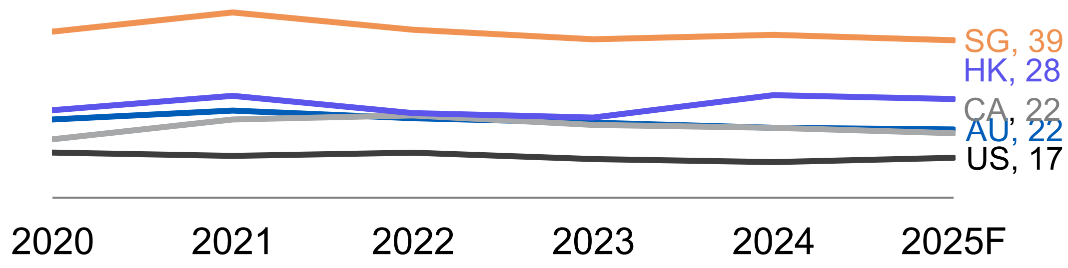


Based on latest property price data as of 4Q25 (except US and AU which is based on 3Q25)

Sources: CEIC, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

High national savings rate

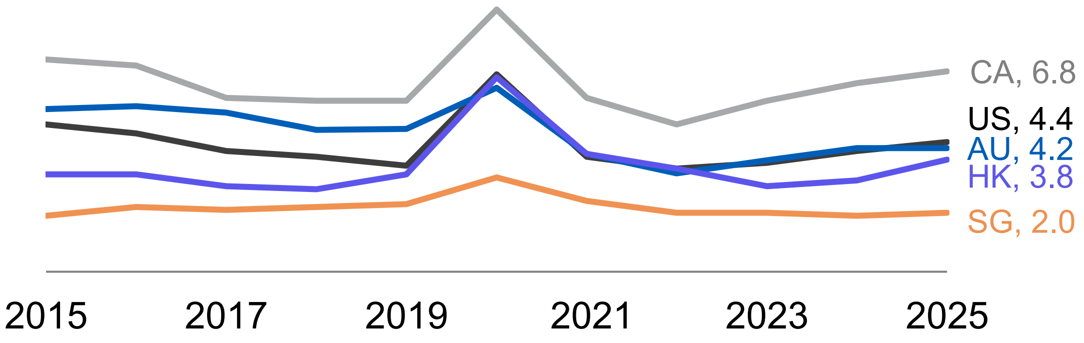
(% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Low unemployment underscores housing affordability and support for mortgage servicing

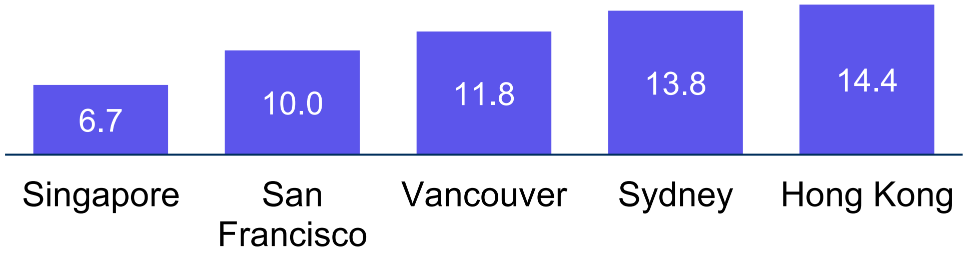
(Unemployment, %)



Sources: Macrobond, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Singapore private residential housing stays affordable as median price-to-income ratio remains low

(Median price-to-income ratio (PIR))



As of 3Q24, based on 2025 edition of Urban Reform Institute report
Singapore's PIR calculated based on condominium price of S$1.62m and medium monthly household income of S$20.2k.

Sources: Singapore Statistics, Urban Reform Institute, Frontier Centre for Public Policy, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Strong investment grade credit ratings

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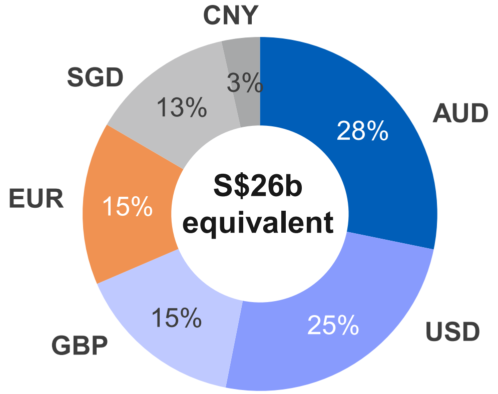
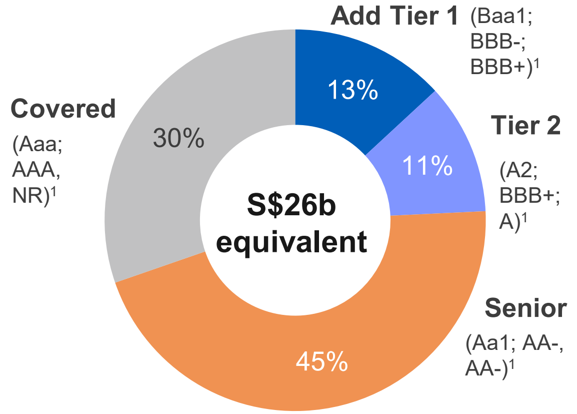
A regular issuer in key debt capital markets globally

Moody's Investors Service	Aa1 / P-1
S&P Global Ratings	AA– / A-1+
FitchRatings	AA– / F1+

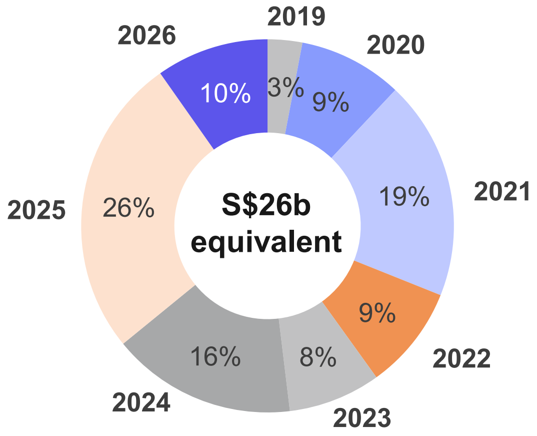
Currency



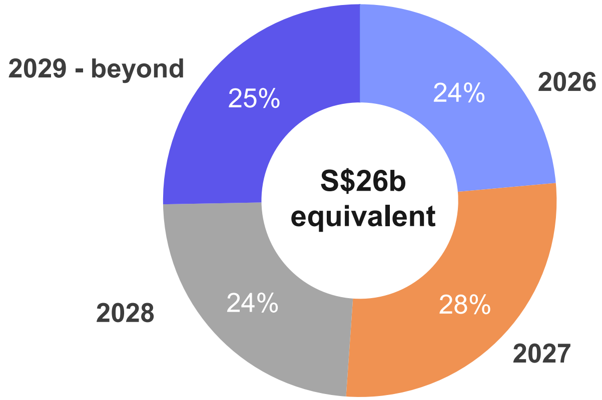
Debt Class



Issue Date



Maturity/Call Date



Source: Credit rating agencies

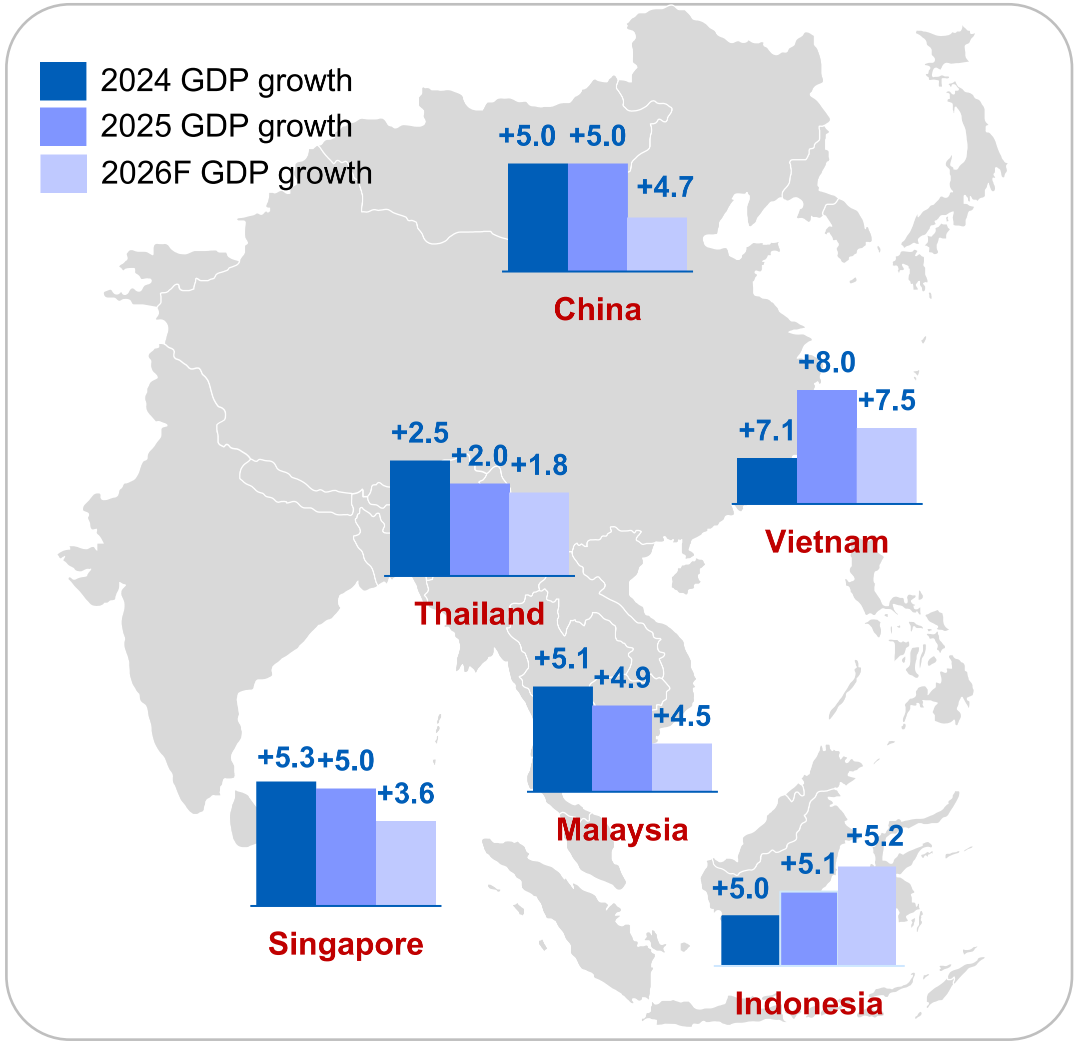
Note: The pie charts represent outstanding UOB's public rated issuances as 24 February 2026; for more details, please refer to https://www.uobgroup.com/investor-relations/capital-and-funding-information/group-securities.html

The issuance ratings are by Moody's Investors Service, S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings, respectively

Appendix A. Macroeconomic Outlook

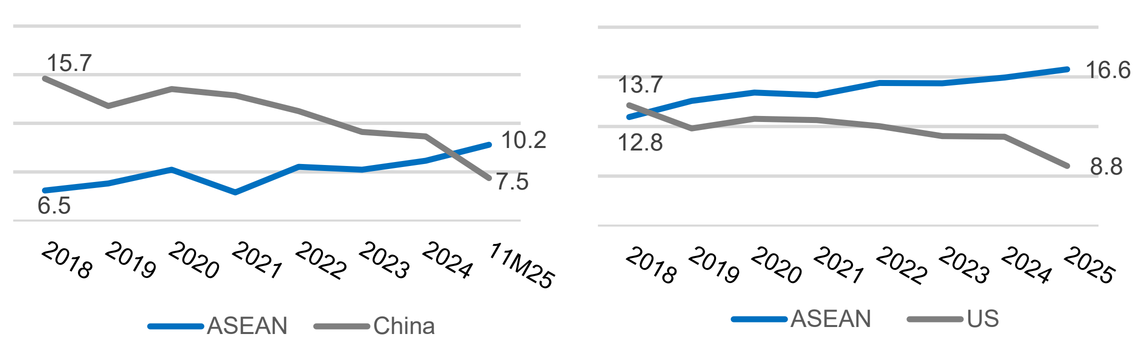
ASEAN: Navigating US Tariff Risks Amid Slowing Growth

Supply Chain Shifts, Intra-Regional Trade, Infrastructure and Policy Support to Anchor Medium-Term Outlook



Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research forecasts

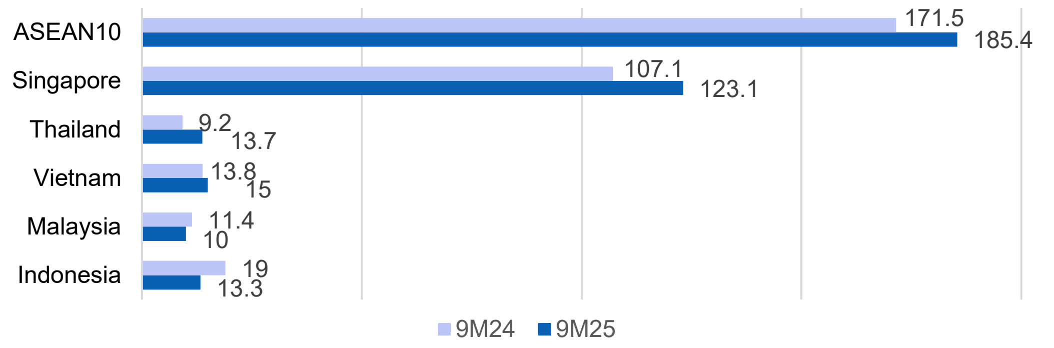
ASEAN's contribution towards US and China's total trade has risen



Source: Macrobond, UOB Global Economics & Markets Research

FDI inflows into ASEAN progressed well, with SG as main hub

FDI inflows (balance of payment basis) **(USD billion)**



	9M24	9M25
ASEAN10	171.5	185.4
Singapore	107.1	123.1
Thailand	9.2	13.7
Vietnam	13.8	15
Malaysia	11.4	10
Indonesia	19	13.3

Source: Macrobond, UOB Global Economics & Markets Research

Fed on Hold Before 2Q Cuts; Others Shift Toward Pause or a More Hawkish Stance

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	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26F	2Q26F	3Q26F	4Q26F
US 10-Year Treasury	4.20	4.40	3.78	4.57	4.21	4.23	4.15	4.12	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.20
US Fed Funds	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.25	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.25
SG 3M SORA	3.68	3.64	3.49	3.07	2.56	2.06	1.46	1.19	1.29	1.26	1.30	1.37
HK 1M HIBOR	4.80	4.61	4.32	4.58	3.73	0.73	3.54	3.21	2.70	2.35	2.20	2.35
MY Overnight Policy Rate	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
TH 1-Day Repo	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ID 7-Day Reverse Repo	6.00	6.25	6.00	6.00	5.75	5.50	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.25
CH 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.45	3.45	3.35	3.10	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90

The Fed kept the Fed Funds Target Rate unchanged at 3.50–3.75% at its first 2026 meeting, after three consecutive cuts in late 2025. Chair Powell signalled openness to future easing but emphasised no urgency to cut further. We expect a pause in early 2026, followed by two cuts in 2Q–3Q, bringing the FFTR to 3.25% by end-2026 as labour-market softness emerges. That said, investors remain alert to risks of delayed cuts—or even reduced scope to ease in 2H26—should energy prices stay elevated amid prolonged US-Iran tensions.

Global policy is turning more hawkish outside the Fed. Among DM central banks, the BOJ and RBA are set to tighten, while the ECB and RBNZ remain on hold. The BOE is the only other major DM central bank likely to extend easing, though modestly. Across Asia, rates are expected to stay largely on hold. China continues to pursue “proactive fiscal” and “moderately loose monetary” policies, focusing on targeted measures rather than broad easing. We expect a 10-bps benchmark rate cut and 50-bps RRR cut in 2026, though this could slip to 2H26 given uncertainties from the Middle East conflict.

We expect Singapore’s GDP growth to stay resilient at 3.6% in 2026 (2025: 5.0%), supported by continued AI-related momentum through 1H26, though risks could rise if the Middle East conflict escalates. Core inflation is projected to rise to 1.5% (2025: 0.7%) on low base effects, with further upside if oil prices remain high, feeding through to utilities, transport, and input costs. We expect MAS to tighten at the April 2026 MPS by raising the S$NEER slope by 50 bps to 1.0% p.a., though normalisation could be pushed to July 2026.

Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research forecasts

Macro resilience across key Southeast Asian markets

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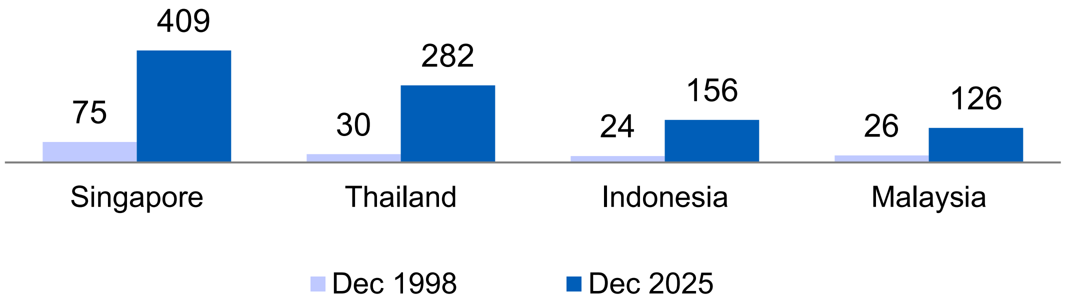
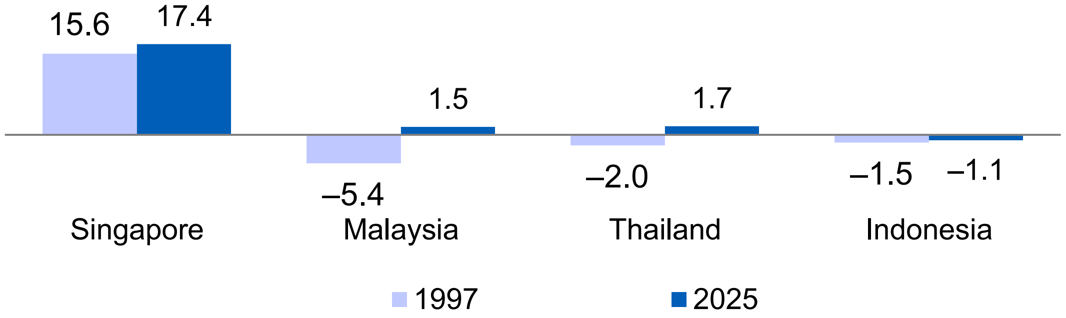
Significantly Higher Foreign Reserves (USD billion)



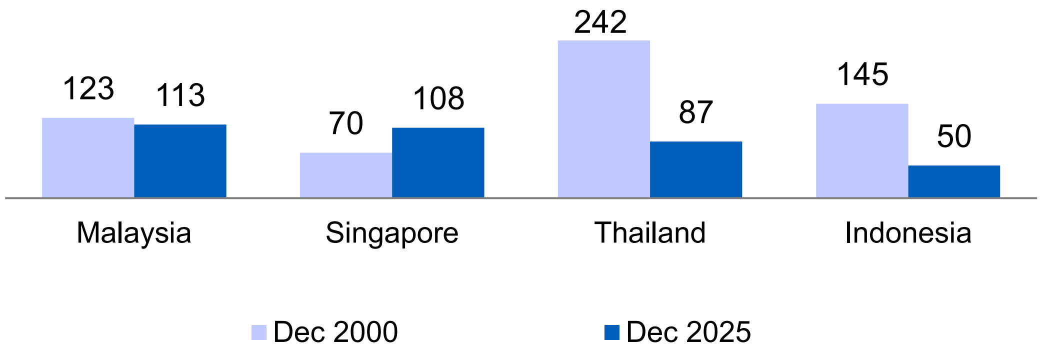
Sources: World Bank, International Monetary Fund

Improved Current Account Balances (% of GDP)



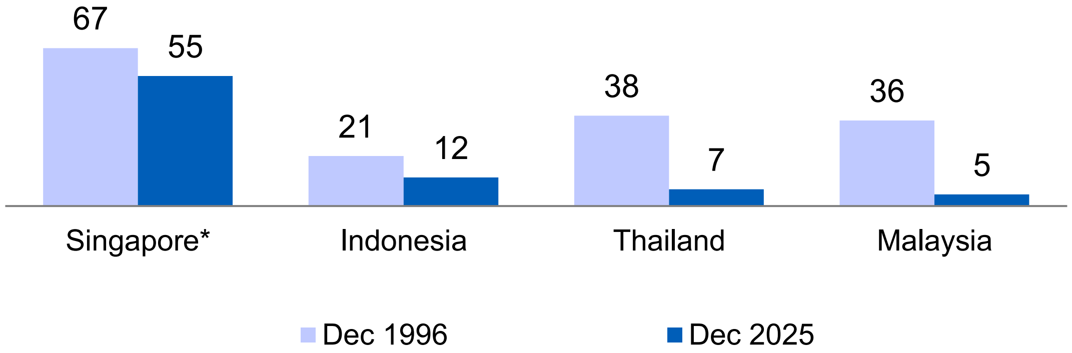
Source: International Monetary Fund

Lower Debt to Equity Ratio (%)



Total debt to equity ratio = total ST and LT borrowings divided by total equity, multiplied by 100
Sources: MSCI data from Bloomberg

Lower Foreign Currency Loan Mix (%)



* Foreign currency loans in 1996 approximated by using total loans of Asia Currency Units
Thailand data is as of Jun 2025 Sources: Central banks

Capital adequacy rules across the region

	BCBS	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia
Minimum CET1 CAR	4.5%	6.5%[1]	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Minimum Tier 1 CAR	6.0%	8.0%[1]	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Minimum Total CAR	8.0%	10.0%[1]	8.0%	8.5%	8.0%
Capital Conservation Buffer	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Countercyclical Buffer [2]	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
D-SIB Buffer	n/a	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%–2.5%[3]
Minimum Leverage Ratio	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Minimum LCR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Minimum NSFR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Regulatory notifications
1. Includes 2% for D-SIB (domestic-systemically important banks) buffer for the three Singapore banks
2. Each regulator determines its own level of countercyclical capital buffer

3. According to the regulations, capital surcharge for Indonesia D-SIBs are classified into four buckets based on the tier 1 capital (Bucket 1 – 1%, Bucket 2 – 1.5%, Bucket 3 – 2%, Bucket 4 – 2.5%)

Appendix B. Sustainable Development

UOB's responsible financing journey: pragmatic and progressive

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Key Milestone	Establishing	Improving	Strengthening	
	2015 – 2016	2017 – 2018	2019 – 2022	2023 – 2025
	• Launched the Group Responsible Financing Policy. • Began to incorporate ESG clauses into Letters of Offer.	• Enhanced ESG monitoring and reporting to improve oversight on potential controversies. • Implemented ESG risk classification to better manage ESG risk in portfolio. • Adopted the ABS Haze Diagnostics Checklist as transboundary haze pollution shrouded the region.	• Announced our net zero commitment. Strengthened due diligence process with enhanced climate-related questions. • Established Environmental Risk Management (EnRM) Framework and disclosed our responsible financing sector policies. • Discontinued new financing of coal-fired power plants, greenfield thermal coal mines/expansion. Aim to exit financing for thermal coal sector by 2039. • Discontinued new financing of greenfield palm oil plantations; all mature plantations to be certified by recognised sustainability bodies. • Discontinued new project financing for upstream oil and gas projects after 2022. • Completed a bank-wide ESG risk assessment capacity-building workshops.	• Completed the design of a net zero operationalisation programme. • Bolstered our environmental risk appetite statement with a quantitative climate risk-related metric. • Developed a GenAI solution for ESG risk assessments to uplift productivity of relationship managers. • Launched an ESG Adverse News Surveillance System to enhance ongoing ESG risk client monitoring. • Further strengthened deforestation prohibition requirement within palm oil sector. • Committed to be early adopter of TNFD recommendations. • Continued to strengthen our internal capabilities in responsible financing, net zero and decarbonisation, as well as other general sustainability topics.

TCFD Implementation: Climate Scenario Analysis

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Key Milestone

2019 — Qualitative Transition Risk Assessment

- Completed qualitative assessment in 2019, referencing SASB's Materiality Map® and Moody's Environmental Risks Global Heatmap.
- Identified carbon-intensive segments most likely to be impacted by climate change
  - Metals and mining
  - Transportation
  - Building Materials
  - Forestry
  - Energy
  - Chemicals
  - Agriculture

2020 — Transition Risk Scenario Analysis Pilot

- Partnered an environmental consultancy in climate scenario analysis
- Three pathways of climate scenarios based on research by IEA and OECD:
  - An orderly transition where early actions are taken to reduce emissions to meet climate targets (high carbon price scenario)
  - A disorderly transition where delayed and drastic actions are taken to meet climate targets (moderate carbon price scenario)
  - Business-as-usual where no actions are taken (low carbon price scenario)

2021 — Physical Risk Pilot Analysis

- Conducted a pilot physical risk analysis for wholesale banking customers and retail banking property mortgages, focusing on our key markets that are most vulnerable to physical risks, i.e., Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.
- The analysis utilised a bottom-up approach with customers' operating and asset locations overlaid on various climate hazard maps to determine their vulnerability to seven climate physical hazards in short-, mid-, and long-term horizons up to 2050 over three IPCC climate scenarios.
- In addition, we also refreshed our transition risk analysis.

2022-2025 — Improved Methodology

- Developed an improved climate scenario analysis methodology in 2022 that considers the long-term impact of both transition and physical risk, integrates multiple climate risk drivers and incorporates differentiated dynamics across key climate-relevant sectors.
- Built internal capability to assess short term impact of physical hazards i.e., flood and typhoon, in 2024/25.
- Advanced climate scenario analysis capabilities in key subsidiaries and branches, with special focus on assessing the climate risk in Indonesia and Hong Kong.

Future Plan | **Metrics and Targets** | To align our disclosure with ISSB requirements in view of the transition from TCFD to ISSB standards

In October 2022, we announced our commitment to achieving net zero by 2050, with a focus on 6 priority sectors

UOB

Energy   Built environment

Net zero targets and commitments for six sectors

Energy	**Power** Reduce emissions intensity by **64%** by 2030 and **98%** by 2050	**Automotive** Reduce emissions intensity by **58%** by 2030 and **net zero** by 2050	**Oil and gas** No new project financing for upstream oil and gas projects approved for development after 2022
Built environment	**Real estate** Reduce emissions intensity by **36%** by 2030 and **97%** by 2050	**Construction** Reduce emissions intensity by **31%** by 2030 and **85%** by 2050	**Steel** Reduce emissions intensity by **20%** by 2030 and **92%** by 2050

Covers **~60%** of our corporate lending portfolio

We focused on two significant, high-emitting ecosystems, **energy** and **built environment,** spanning 6 sectors based on:

- Significant contributors to GHG emissions regionally: ~73% of global emissions[1]
- Material to UOB's corporate lending portfolio: ~60% of total corporate lending portfolio

Our commitments were defined in line with guidance by the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)

Source: 1) Our World in Data

2 years on, we are progressing across all priority sectors, and are trending below the reference pathways

Power
(kgCO_2/MWh)

37% below pathway

Automotive
(gCO_2/vehicle-km)

4% below pathway

Note: We have updated both our reference pathway, including our 2030 target, and portfolio data to be in line with the latest market practice. For data consistency, we have omitted 2021 figures.

Oil and gas (O&G)

No new project financing for upstream projects approved for development after 2022

Coal

No new project financing of greenfield or expansion of coal-fired power plants and thermal coal mines; Exit financing for thermal coal sector by 2039

Real estate
(kgCO_2/m^2)

11% below pathway

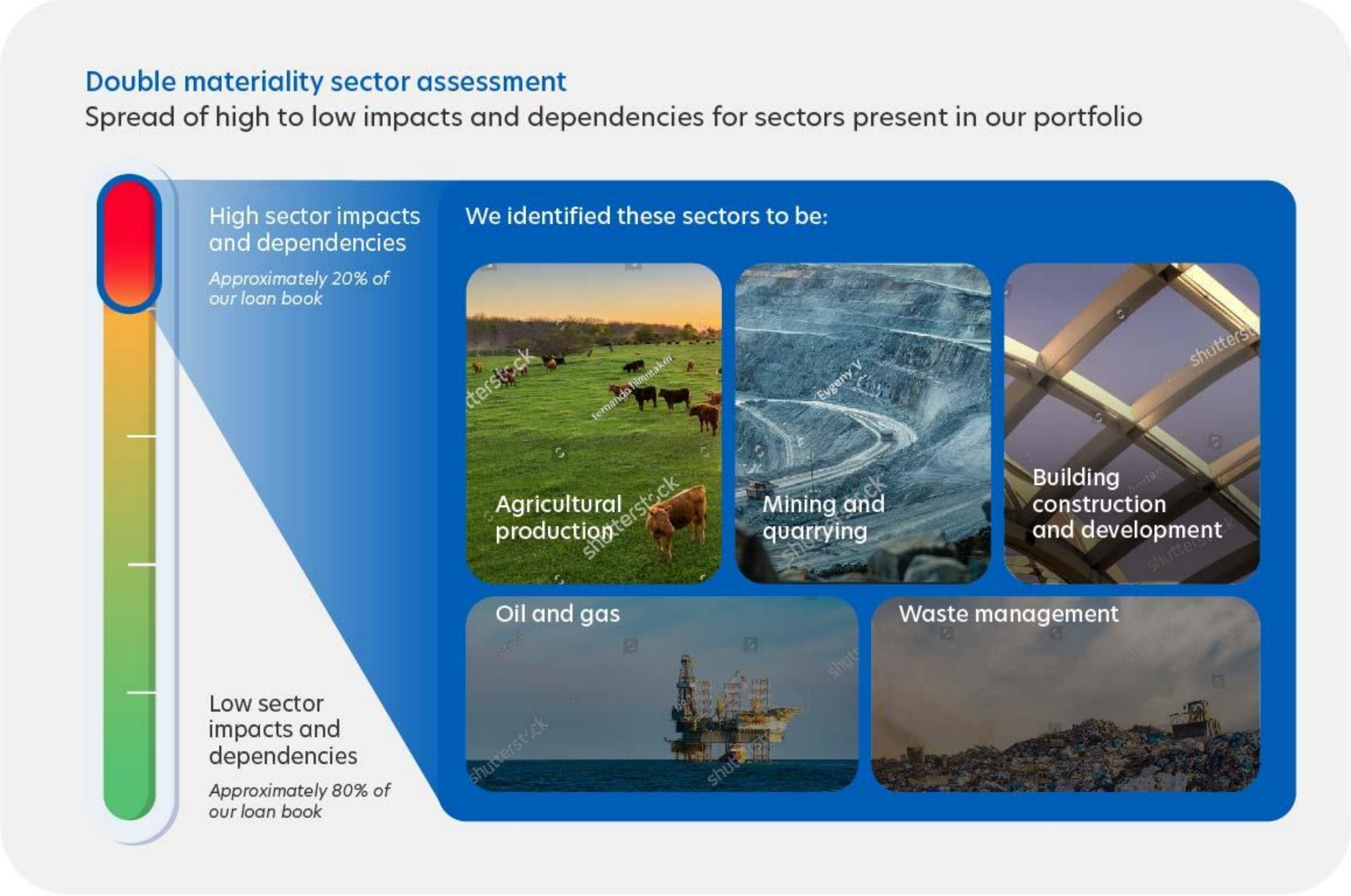
Construction
(tCO_2/S$million)

18% below pathway

Steel
(tCO_2/tonne)

6% below pathway

Nature risks: Our portfolio has low to medium risk, with ~20% estimated to have material impacts and/or dependencies on nature



- UOB's overall portfolio has **low to medium risk** based on direct sector scores
- 5 sub-sectors with material impacts and/or dependencies on nature (~20% of exposure)
- **Agriculture, Metals & Mining and Built Environment** value chains have the most material risks and opportunities related to nature. We have focused on these three sectors in our analysis
- **Oil & Gas** has material impacts on nature and is minimally considered for nature dependencies. It is not prioritized because opportunities in O&G are primarily in net zero related activities
- **Waste management** material impact and dependency but has a small exposure (0.1%) in UOB's portfolio so are not prioritising this sector

Nature opportunities: ~60% of our sustainable finance portfolio is focused on the nature-climate nexus

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Agriculture	**Regenerative agriculture and tech-enabled yield enhancement** ✓ e.g. remote sensing / drones, crop rotation, soil fertility management	**Circular economy and waste management** ✓ e.g. biomass byproduct use, waste for fuel	**Optimisation of freshwater use** ✓ e.g. micro / drip irrigation, wastewater recycling	**Cultivation of organic and sustainable foods** ✓ e.g. pest management, sustainable food certifications, alternative proteins
Construction	**Sustainable material selection** ✓ e.g. use of primary materials with lower embodied emissions	**Circular economy and waste management** ✓ e.g. modular construction methods, waste recovery for reuse	**Sustainable water management** ✓ e.g. rainwater harvesting, greywater recycling, water-efficient fittings	**Biodiversity-enhancing designs** e.g. eco-bridges, vertical gardens, vegetated roofing
Mining	**Less-invasive, more efficient extraction** ✓ e.g. via precision robotics or processes such as hydrometallurgy	**Resource recovery and circular economy** ✓ e.g. downstream use of residual/ recycled metals from waste	**Water stewardship** ✓ e.g. wastewater recycling to reduce pollution and groundwater use	**Mining site rehabilitation** e.g. bioremediation for contaminated sites, ecosystem recovery

✓ Covered in UOB's sustainable finance frameworks

Appendix C. Latest Financials

Key Highlights This Quarter

UOB

Resilient 4Q25 operating profit at $1.8 billion, with continued franchise growth

- **Group Retail** (GR) delivered a robust performance, with **CASA growing 12% YoY** and FY25 **wealth income rising 14% YoY**, driven by **6% YoY AUM growth** and **42% of AUM being invested**. Our customer base grew 3% YoY to ~**8.5 million**, underscoring our strong value proposition.
- **Group Wholesale Banking** (GWB) sustained broad-based momentum, with **trade loans up 26% YoY, CASA up 15% YoY** and **investment banking income reaching a record high** in FY25.
- **Global Markets income rose 23% YoY in FY25,** supported by strong momentum in customer treasury flows.

Strengthen Balance Sheet Through Proactive Provisioning

- **4Q25 credit costs normalised** from last quarter's elevated level, which had reflected a pre-emptive general allowance. 2026 total credit costs guidance remains unchanged at 25-30bps.
- **Performing loans coverage stable** at 1%, NPA coverage at 97% and 254% including collateral.

NIM Stabilisation Through Funding Cost Management

- **NIM expanded 2bps QoQ to 1.84%** largely on improved funding costs.
- We expect NIM to range between **1.75%-1.80% in 2026.** Strengthening our CASA franchise remains a key priority to support NIM (FY25 CASA mix: GR at 57%; GWB at 60%).

Capital Returns Commitment Continues

- Dividend payout ratio **maintained at ~50%,** with 2025 final dividend calculation **excluding the pre-emptive general allowance,** to safeguard shareholder returns.
- Remain committed to capital return plans, with ~50% **of the $3 billion programme completed** as of December 2025.

FY25 net profit at $4.7 billion

Stable core franchise; profitability weighed by pre-emptive provisioning

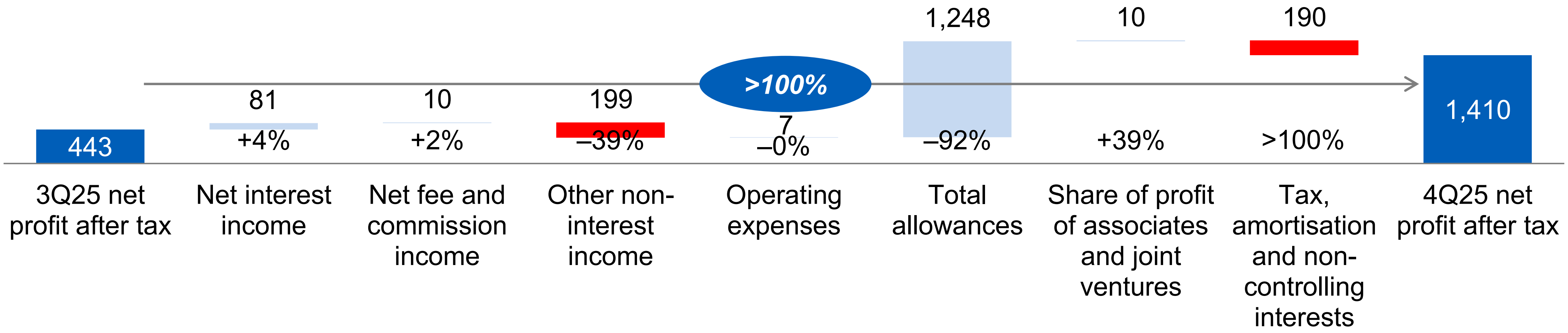
UOB

	2025 $m	2024 $m	YoY +/(-)%	4Q25 $m	3Q25 $m	QoQ +/(-)%	4Q24 $m	YoY +/(-)%
Net interest income	9,355	9,674	(3)	2,346	2,265	4	2,451	(4)
Net fee income	2,569	2,395	7	625	615	2	567	10
Other non-interest income	1,884	2,225	(15)	319	518	(39)	443	(28)
Total income	**13,808**	**14,294**	**(3)**	**3,289**	**3,398**	**(3)**	**3,461**	**(5)**
Less: Total expenses	6,157	6,310	(2)	1,528	1,535	(0)	1,579	(3)
Operating profit	**7,651**	**7,984**	**(4)**	**1,761**	**1,863**	**(5)**	**1,882**	**(6)**
Less: Amortisation of intangible assets	31	28	9	7	7	2	8	(9)
Less: Allowance for credit and other losses	2,042	926	>100	113	1,361	(92)	227	(50)
Add: Associates & joint ventures	79	121	(35)	35	25	39	40	(13)
Net profit before tax	**5,657**	**7,151**	**(21)**	**1,677**	**520**	**>100**	**1,687**	**(1)**
Less: Tax & non-controlling interests	975	1,106	(12)	266	77	>100	164	63
Net profit	**4,682**	**6,045**	**(23)**	**1,410**	**443**	**>100**	**1,523**	**(7)**

4Q25 financial overview

Net Profit After Tax Movement, 4Q25 vs 3Q25

(SGD m)



Key Indicators	4Q25	3Q25	QoQ Change	4Q24	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) [1]	1.84	1.82	+0.02% pt	2.00	–0.16% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	28.7	33.3	–4.6% pt	29.2	–0.5% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%) [2]	46.4	45.2	+1.2% pt	45.6	+0.8% pt
Return on equity (%) [1, 2]	11.6	3.5	+8.1% pt	13.0	–1.4% pt

1. Computed on an annualised basis
2. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions

FY25 financial overview

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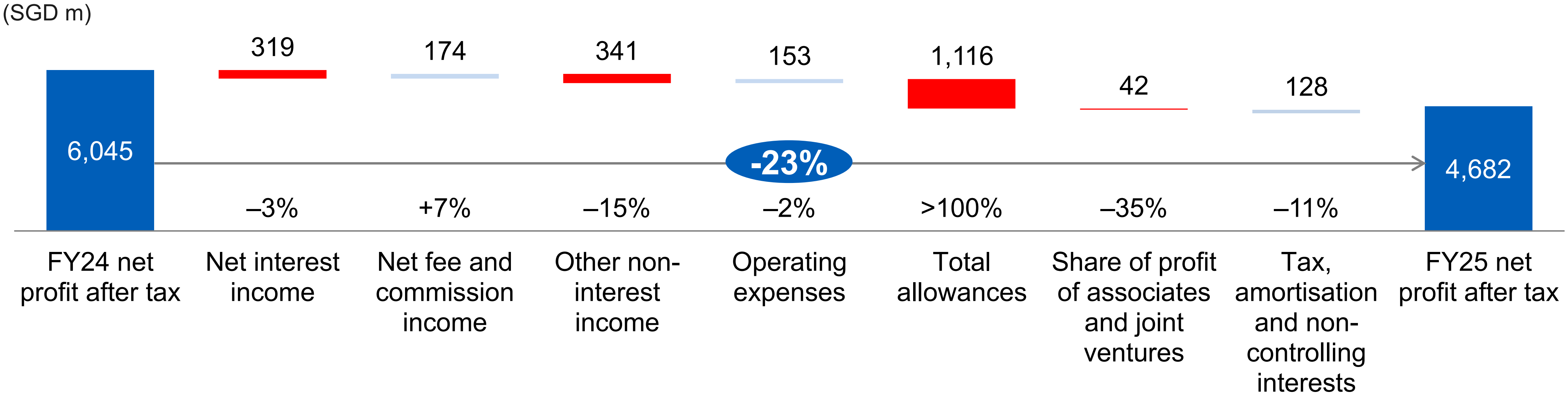
Net Profit After Tax Movement, FY25 vs FY24



Key Indicators	FY25	FY24	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) [1]	1.89	2.03	–0.14% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	32.2	32.3	–0.1% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%)	44.6	44.1	+0.5% pt
Return on equity (%) [1, 2]	9.6	13.3	–3.7% pt

1. Computed on an annualised basis
2. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions

Group Retail

Selected income statement data

	2025 $m	2024 $m	YoY %
Income	5,100	5,491	(7)
Lending, Deposits[1]	2,998	3,555	(16)
Wealth	1,281	1,121	14
Credit Cards	820	815	1
Expenses	2,789	2,949	(5)
Operating Profit	2,311	2,542	(9)
Allowance for credit and other losses	307	439	(30)
Profit before Tax	1,975	2,074	(5)

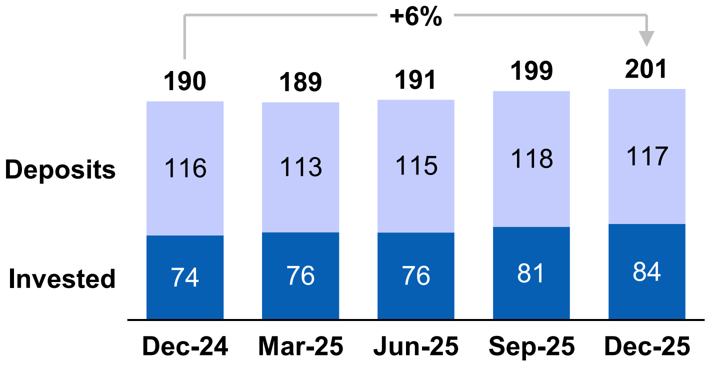
Highlights

- PBT affected by declining rates, albeit offset by relief of one-off expense and improved credit costs after the operational merger in Thailand
- Strategic focus on CASA, cards billings and wealth delivered results, mitigating impact of lower rates and one-time surge in rewards cost in Thailand
- Retail CASA increased $13b in 2025 amid strong competition, lifting the CASA mix by 3pts to 57%, while funding-cost was actively managed
- Double-digit wealth income growth anchored on trajectory in invested AUM, lifting AUM mix from 39% to 42% YoY; net new money totalled $11b for 2025

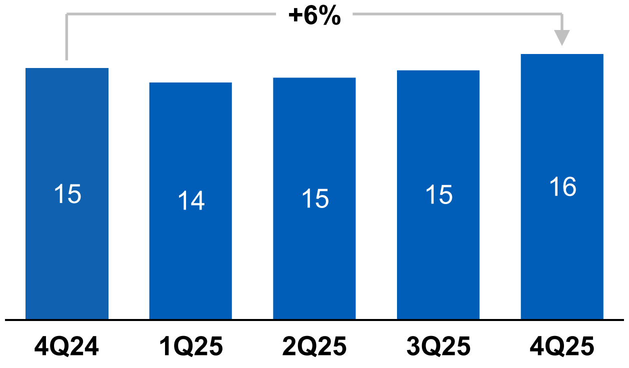
Key metrics

	2025	2024	YoY %
Cost / Income ratio	54.7%	53.7%	1.0 pt
Total credit costs	27 bps	40 bps	(13) bps
RoRWA	4.4%	4.9%	(0.5) pt
Gross Customer Loans ($b)	118	114	4
Customer Deposits ($b)	209	199	5
of which CASA ($b)	120	107	12

HNW AUM[2] ($b)



Card billings ($b)



1. Includes Others
2. Refers to Privilege Banking and Private Bank

Group Wholesale Banking

Selected income statement data

	2025 $m	2024 $m	YoY %
Income	6,245	6,726	(7)
Transaction Banking	3,025	3,640	(17)
Loans[1]	2,164	2,168	(0)
Investment Banking	434	339	28
Customer Treasury	622	579	7
Expenses	1,661	1,731	(4)
Operating Profit	4,583	4,995	(8)
Allowance for credit and other losses	1,128	615	83
Profit before Tax	3,439	4,384	(22)

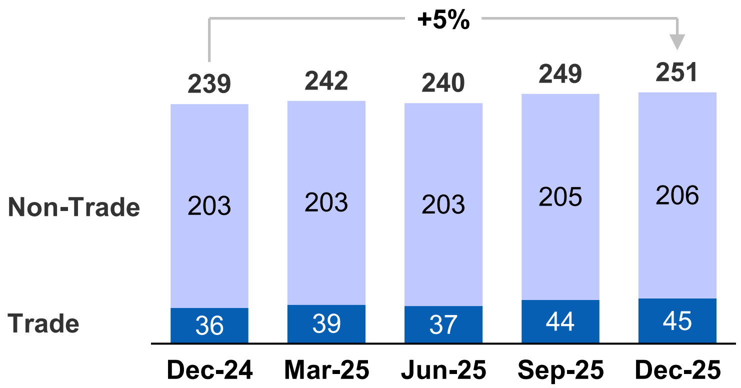
Highlights

- PBT declined amid lower rates and keen competition for quality assets, coupled with allowance set aside for selected markets and sector
- Despite tariff uncertainties and lower benchmark rates, close to 50% of GWB income continue to be generated from Transaction Banking – driven by encouraging trajectory in CASA and trade loans
- Investment Banking delivered record fees in 2025
- Steadfast income contribution from non-real estate sectors at 70%, while cross-border income mix rose by 1% point to 27%

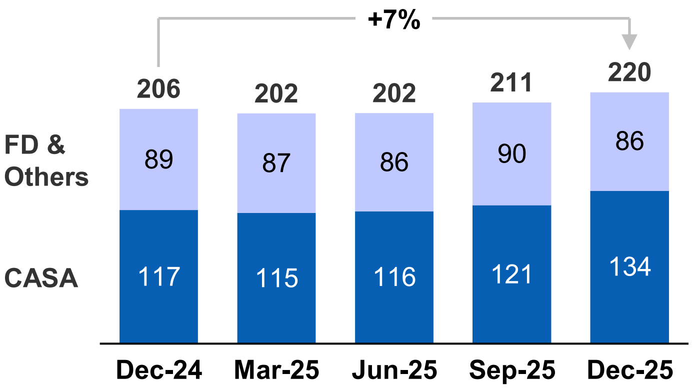
Key metrics

	2025	2024	YoY %
Cost / Income ratio	26.6%	25.7%	0.9 pt
Total credit costs	50 bps	28 bps	22 bps
RoRWA	1.4%	1.8%	(0.4) pt
Total Gross Loans[2] ($b)	251	239	5
Total Deposits[2] ($b)	220	206	7

Total Gross Loans[2] ($b)



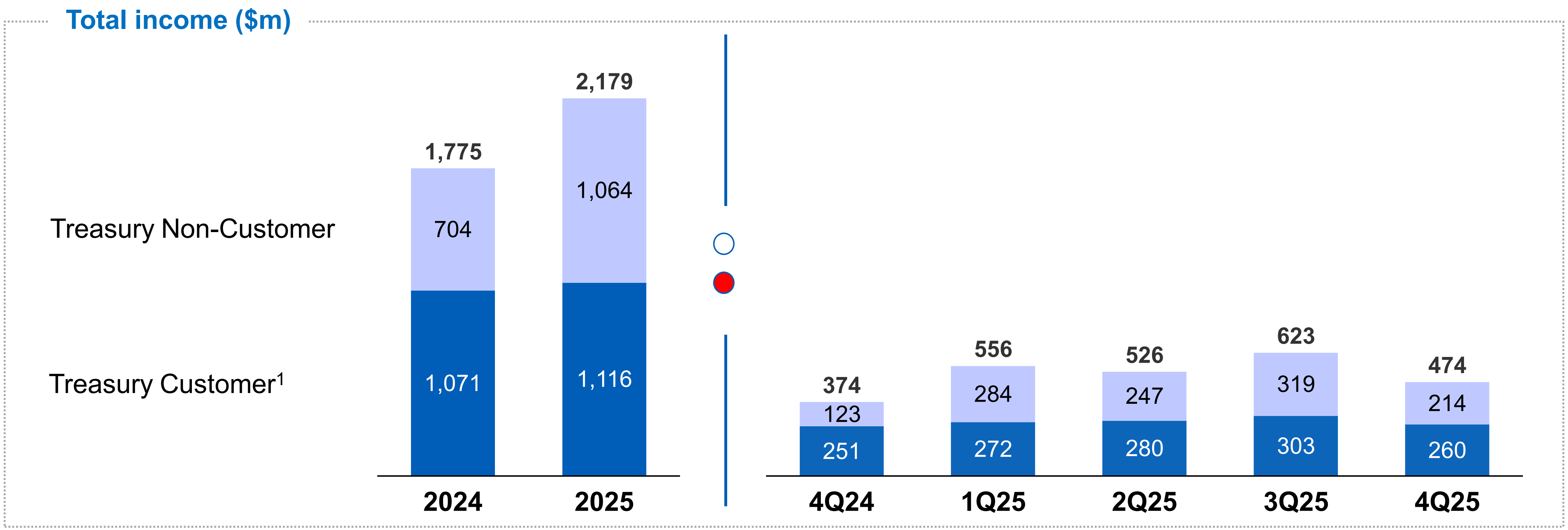
Total Deposits[2] ($b)



1. Includes Others
2. Includes Banks and Non-Banks

Global Markets

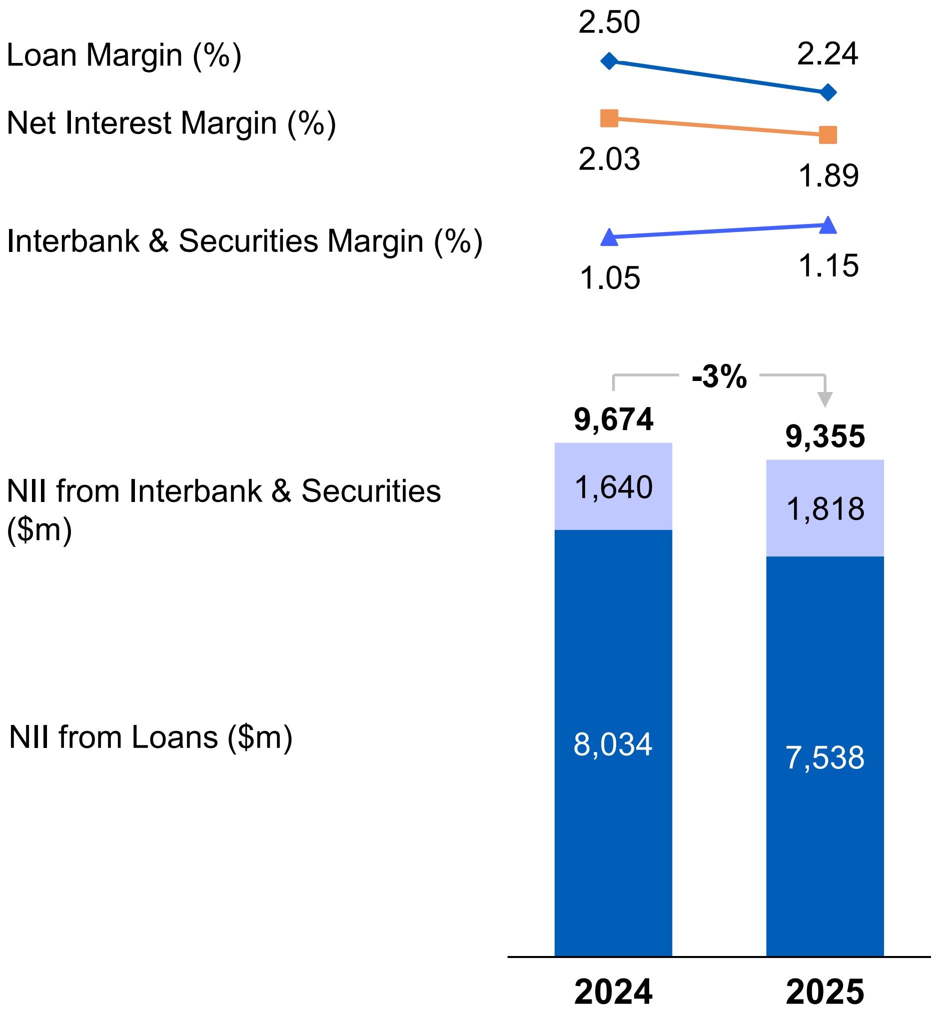
Record high treasury customer led by hedging and wealth demand, while non-customer strategically positioned to capitalise on liquidity and trading conditions

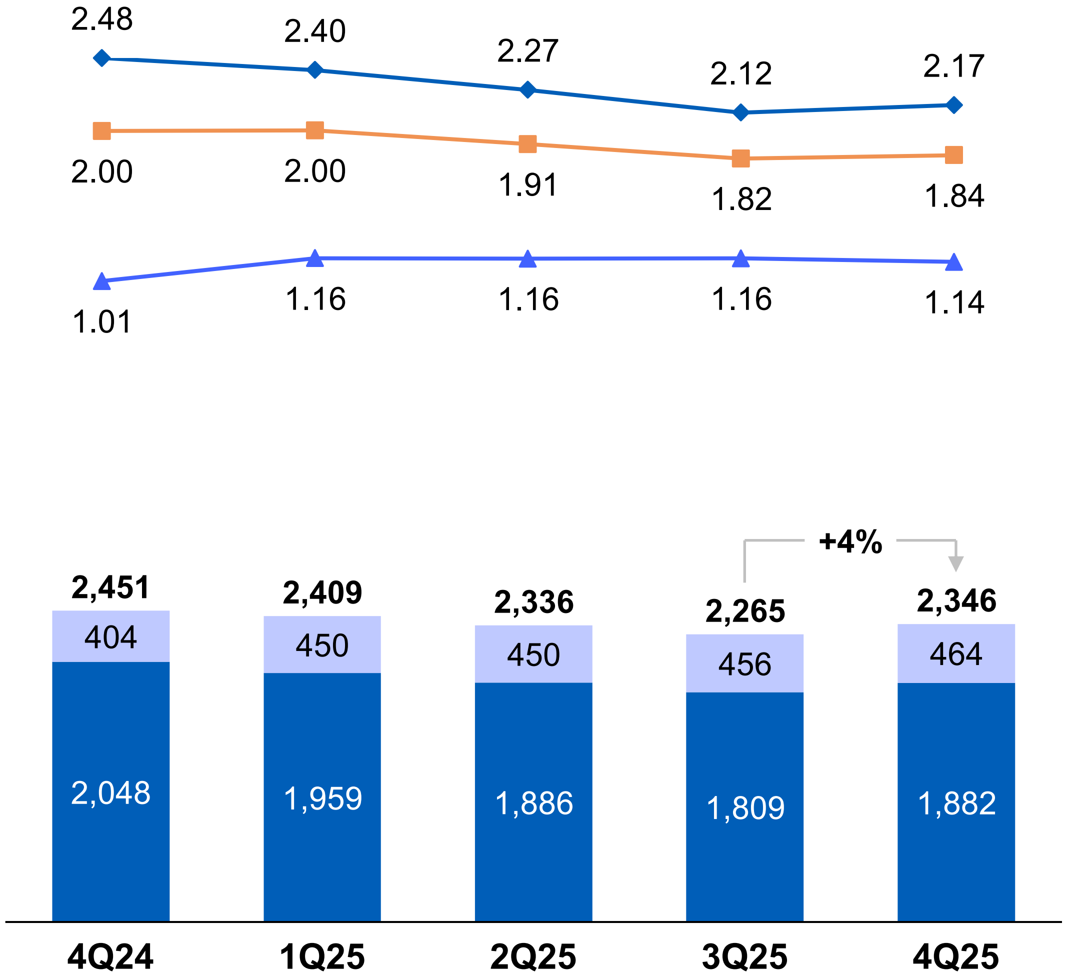


	2024	2025	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25
Total Assets[2] ($b)	147	164	147	142	143	154	164

1. Reflects income from treasury products offered to Group Retail and Group Wholesale Banking segments
2. Total Assets excluding derivative-related assets

FY25 net interest income moderated amid lower benchmark rates, cushioned by asset growth



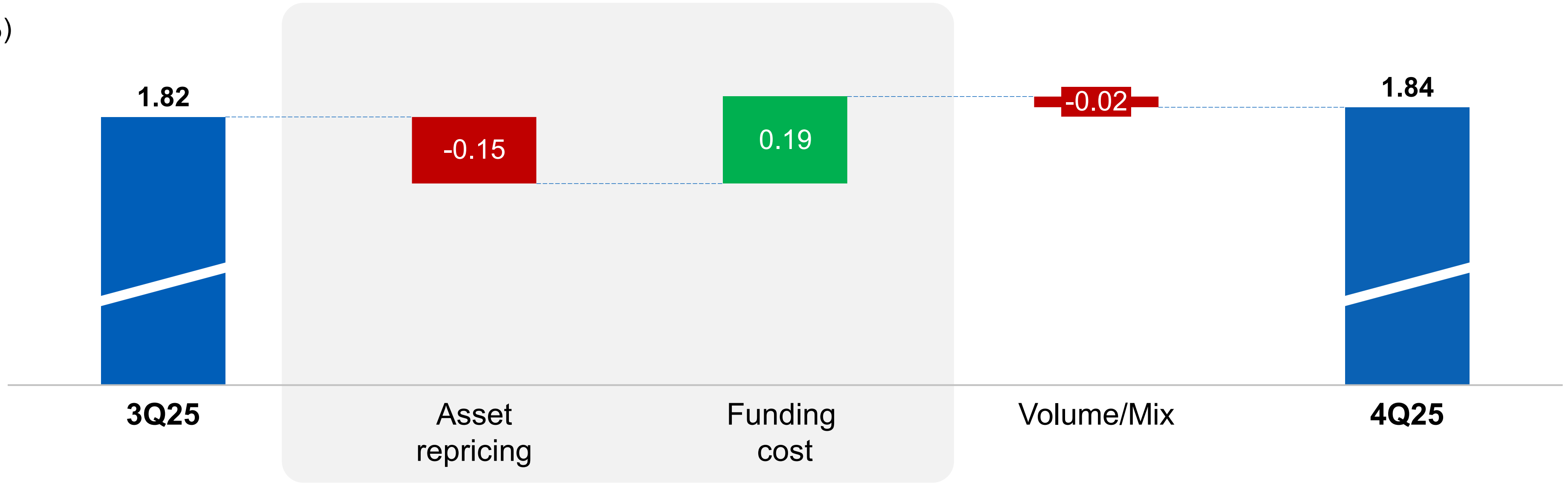


	2024	2025	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25
Average Interest Bearing Assets ($b)	477	495	479	488	490	494	506

Net interest margin supported by proactive funding cost management

	3Q25	4Q25
Loan Margin (%)	2.12	2.17
Interbank & Securities Margin (%)	1.16	1.14

Net Interest Margin (%)



SGD +0.02 | 3M SORA average -0.43
HKD +0.03 | 1M HIBOR average +0.85

FY25 gross fees at record high; 4Q25 fees eased amid seasonal softness in loan and wealth activities

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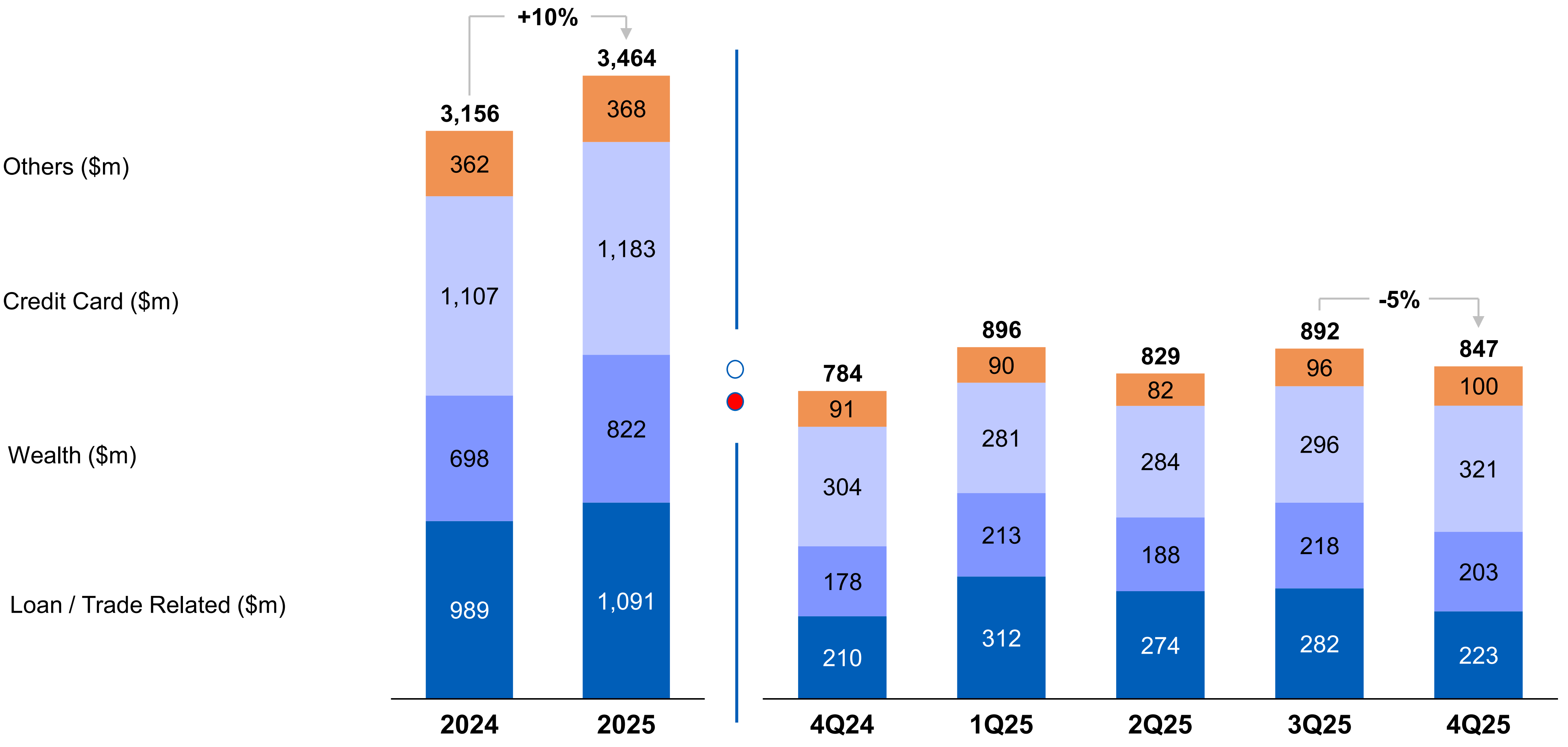
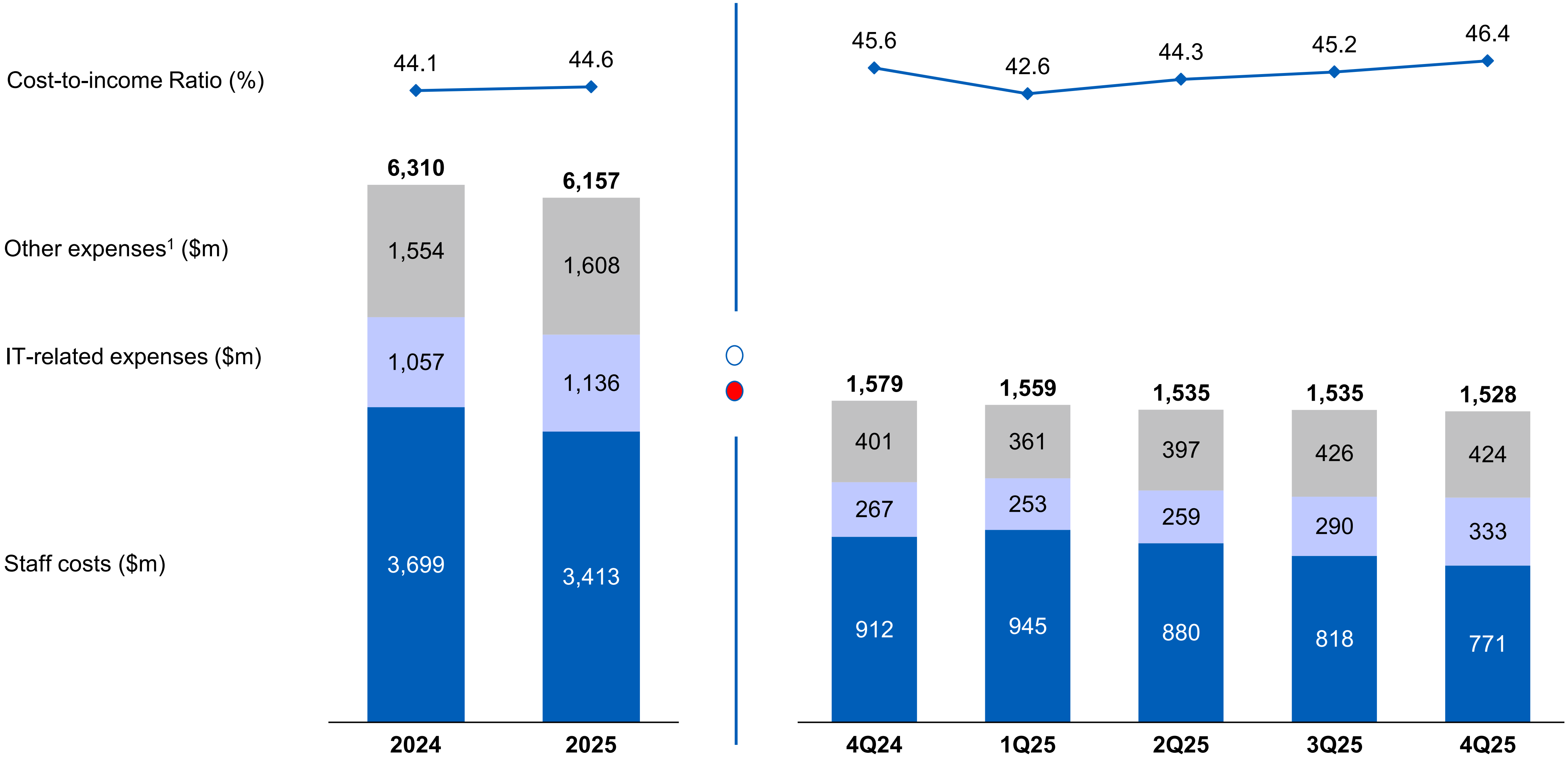


Note: Above fees are gross of expenses, unless stated otherwise

Maintained cost discipline, while prioritising technology and regulatory investments

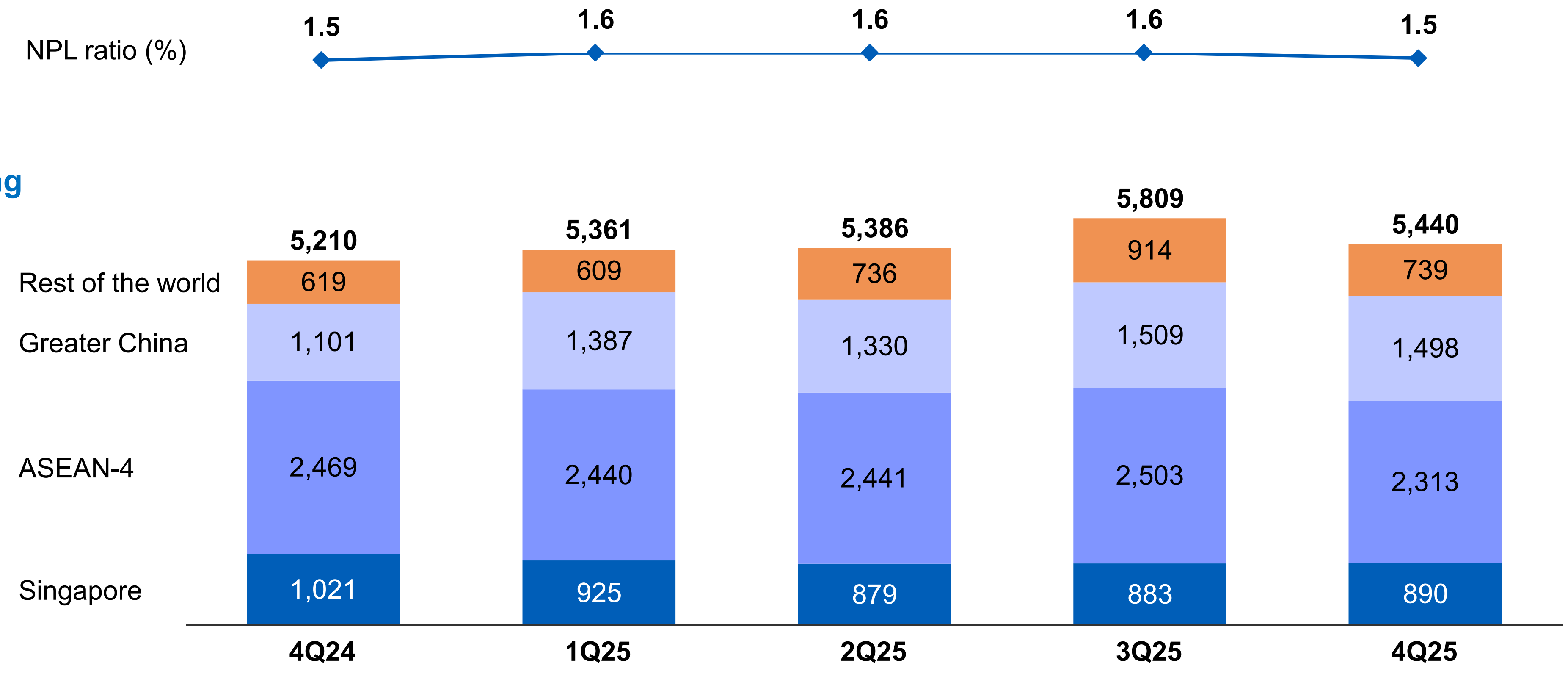


1. Includes revenue-related, occupancy-related and other expenses

Asset quality broadly stable with NPL ratio at 1.5%

Non-Performing Assets

($m)

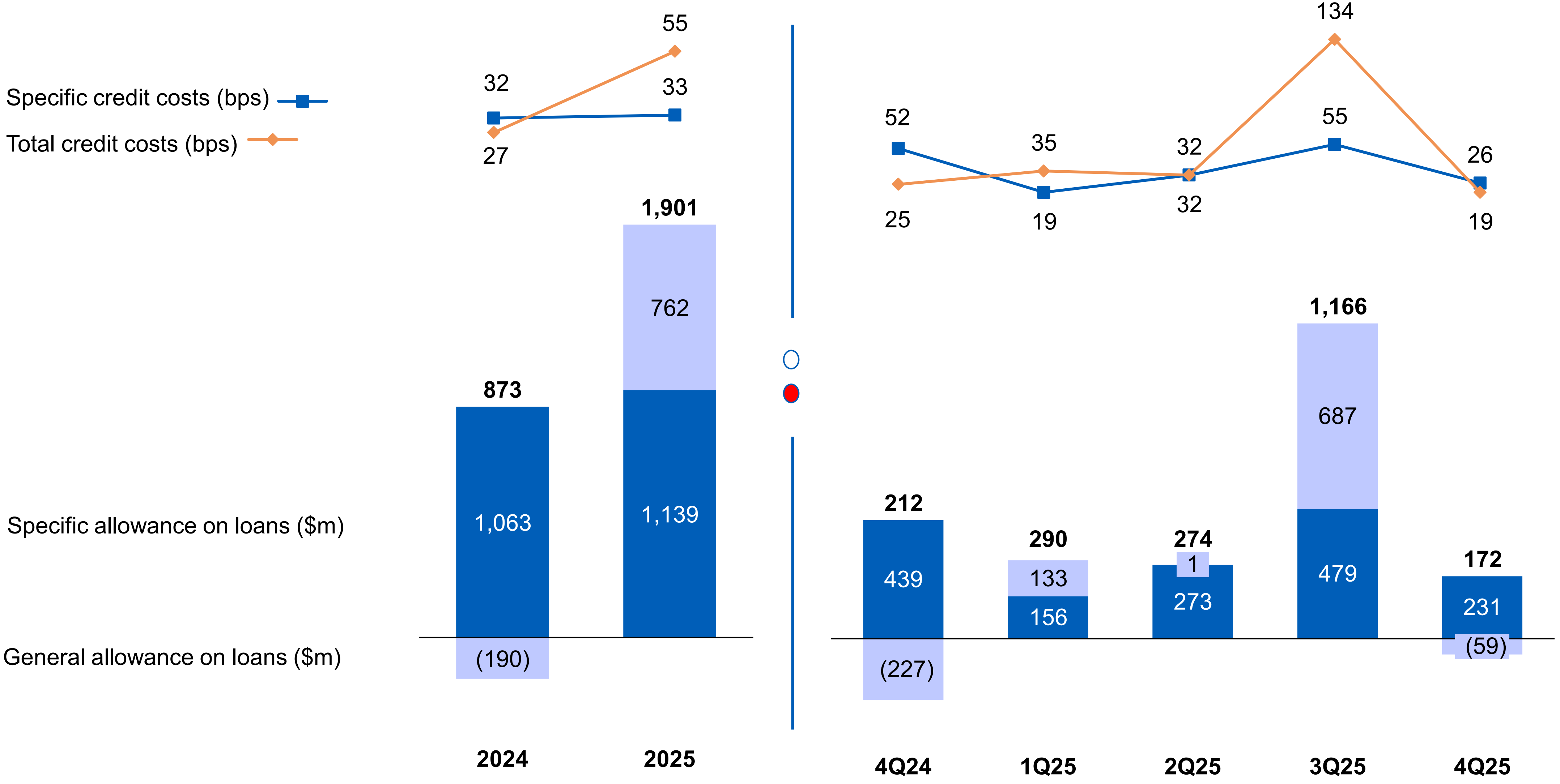


Non-individuals

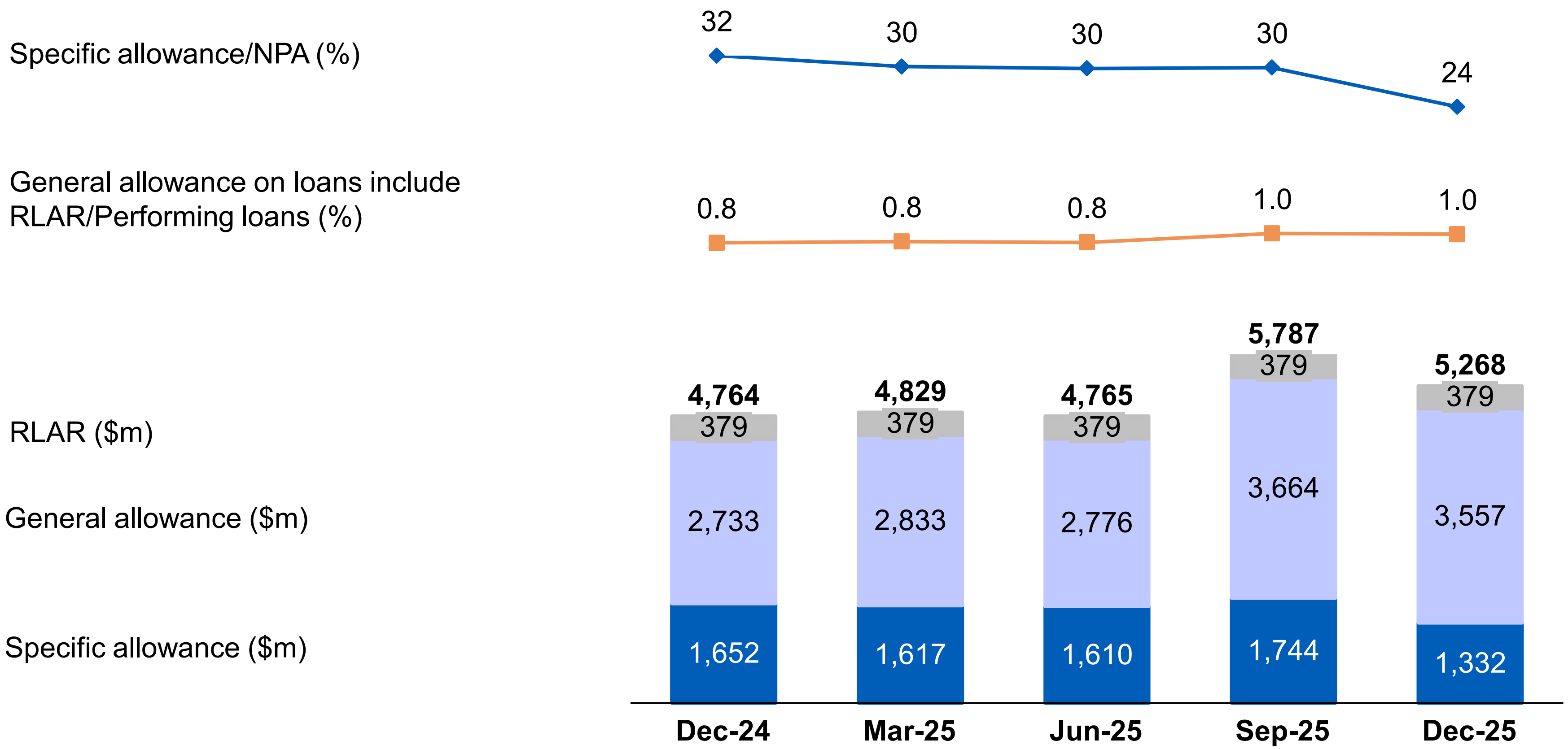
	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25
New NPAs ($m)	514	400	472	838	599
Upgrades, recoveries and write-offs ($m)	(328)	(237)	(430)	(461)	(957)

Note: NPAs are classified based on where credit risks reside, represented by country of incorporation/operation for non-individuals and residence for individuals.

FY25 elevated by pre-emptive provisions; 4Q25 credit costs normalised



Adequate provision coverage



	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25
NPA coverage (%) [1]	91	90	88	100	97
Unsecured NPA coverage (%) [1]	194	207	209	240	254

1. Includes RLAR (Regulatory loss allowance reserve) as part of total allowance

Well-positioned to navigate emerging credit pressures with stronger coverage for selected markets

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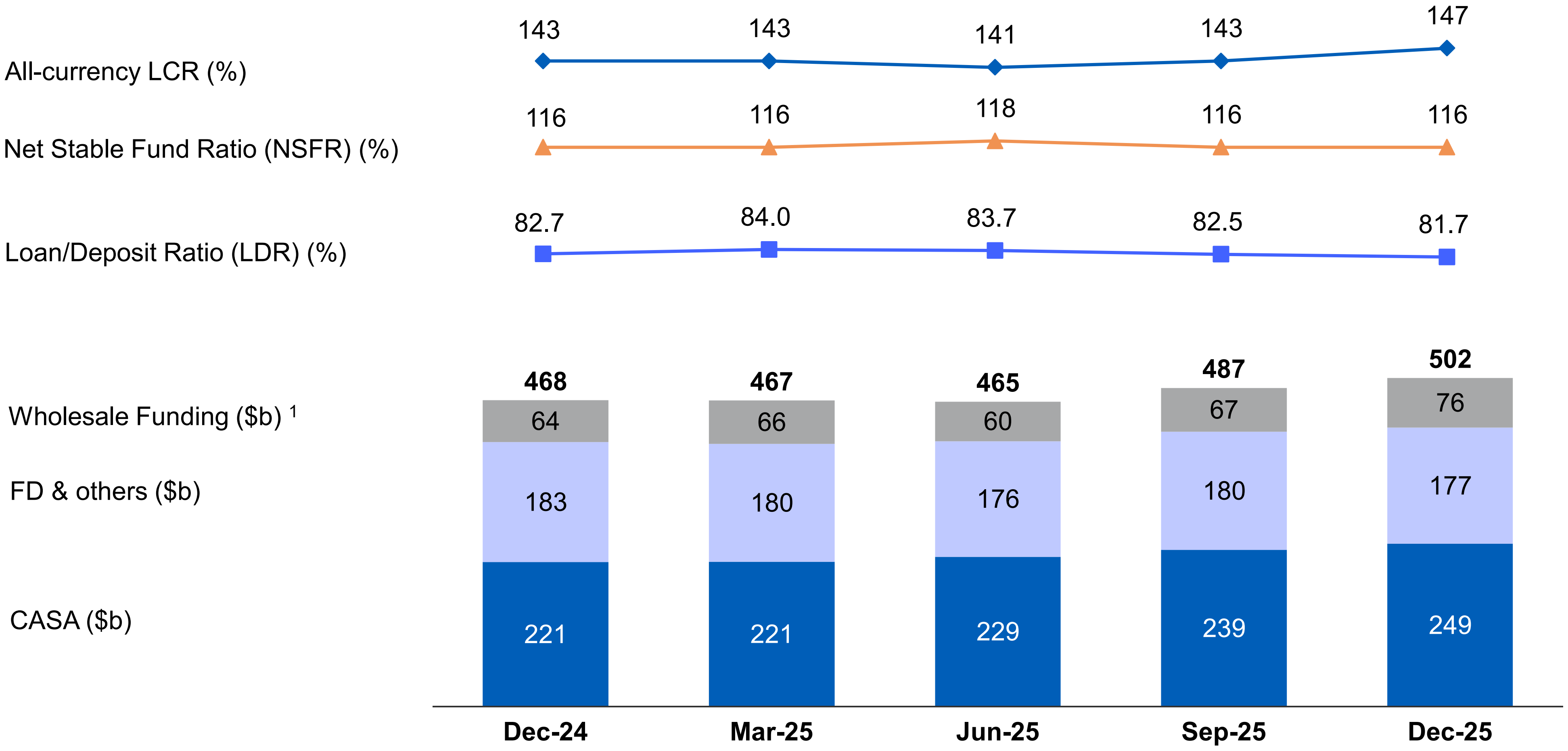
Legend :

2025
(2024)

2025 Specific Credit Costs	Key Hot Spots: Greater China	Key Hot Spots: United States	2025 General Allowance Coverage[1]	Stronger Coverage: Greater China	Stronger Coverage: United States
Gross Loans $352b	Gross Loans $45b	Gross Loans $17b			
33bps (32bps)	**72bps** (40bps)	**110bps** (173bps)	**1.0%** ▲ (0.8%)	**2.1%** ▲ (1.0%)	**4.7%** ▲ (0.8%)

1. Reflects coverage for performing loans with provision including RLAR (Regulatory loss allowance reserve), and is based on the country of booking

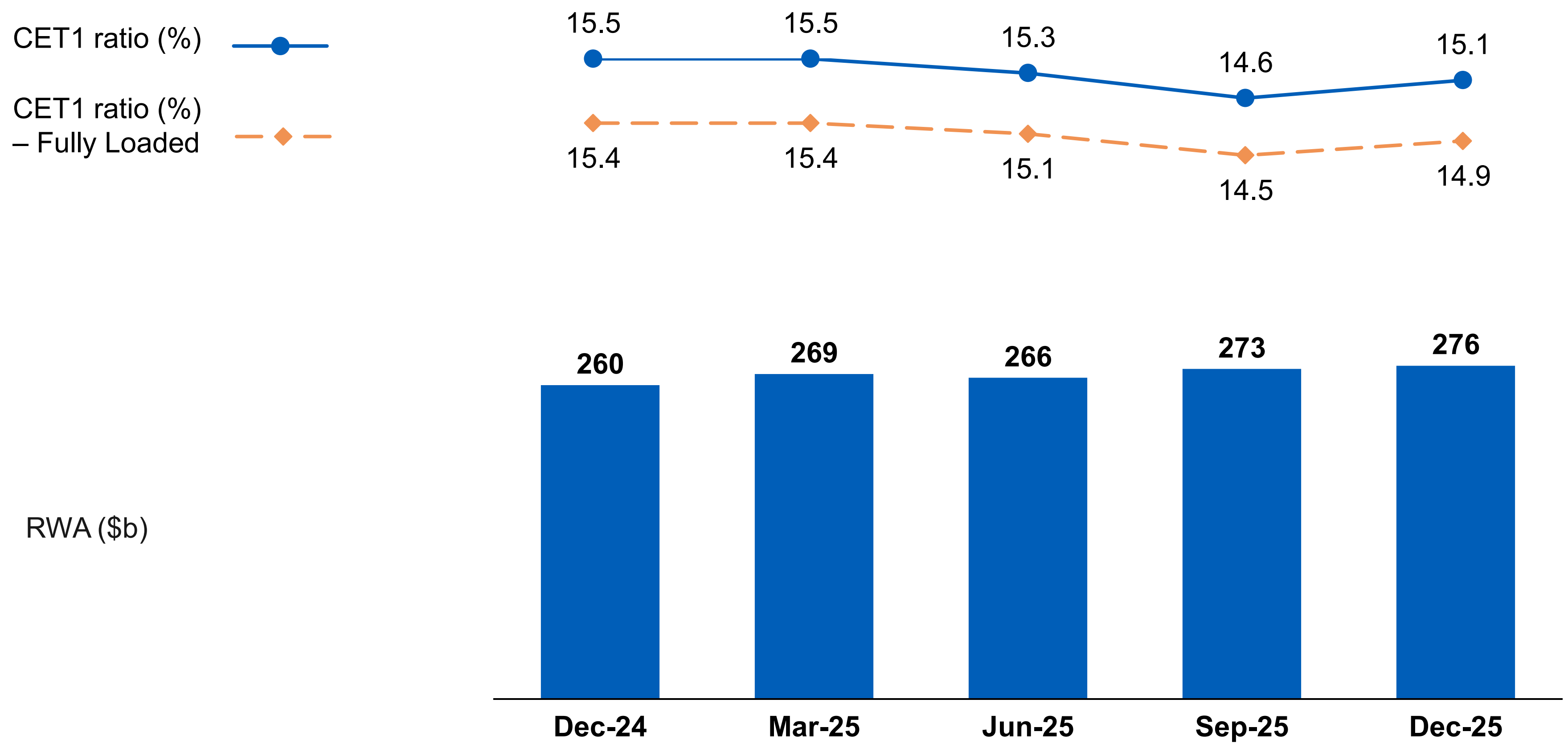
Sound liquidity and funding positions with continued CASA growth



CASA/Deposit Ratio (%)	54.6	55.1	56.5	57.0	58.4

1. Comprising debt issuances, perpetual capital securities and interbank liabilities.

Robust capital position with CET1 ratio healthy at 15.1%

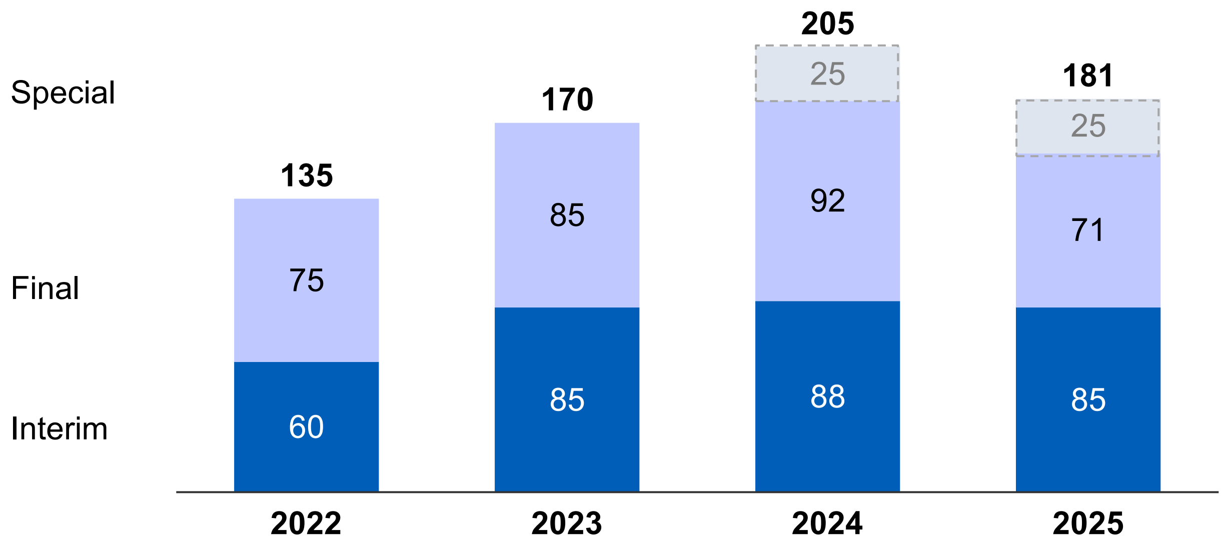


	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25
Leverage ratio (%)	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.7

Dividends and share buyback for sustainable shareholder returns

Core Payout ratio (%)			
49	50	50	50[1]

Dividend per ordinary share (¢)



Share Buyback[2]

Returning $2 billion surplus capital to shareholders

Shares repurchased	Number of shares	Programme Utilisation
$650m	18.5m	32%

1. Core payout ratio excludes impact of pre-emptive general allowance
2. Shares repurchased are cancelled and executed over 3 years till 2027 subject to market conditions

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