UOB Group

Resilient performance amid macroeconomic headwinds

August 2026

Agenda

UOB

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3 Overview of UOB Group
4 Macroeconomic Outlook
5 Strong UOB Fundamentals

Key Highlights This Quarter

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2Q26 net profit at $1.5 billion, supported by strong wealth and trade momentum

- **Group Retail** (GR) delivered steady performance, with **16% YoY growth in 1H26 wealth income** (ASEAN-4: +30% YoY) alongside growth in **CASA (+4% YoY)** and **credit card income (+13% YoY)**
- **Group Wholesale Banking** (GWB) sustained momentum, led by transaction banking with robust growth in **trade loans up +33% YoY** (ASEAN-4: +14% YoY) and **CASA balances up 9% YoY**
- **Global Markets income rose 15% YoY in 1H26**, benefitting from lower cost of funds and continued strength in customer flows and trading activities

Asset growth offsets NIM pressure

- **NII was broadly stable** QoQ as asset growth partly offset lower NIM from asset repricing and softer asset yields
- 2026 NIM guidance remains at **1.75%-1.80%,** with continued focus on optimising NII.

Asset quality remains manageable despite higher NPA formation

- **2Q26 NPL ratio rose to 1.6%,** driven by a closely monitored Greater China real estate account
- **Credit costs remained within expectations** at 28bps, supported by previously established general allowances
- **Coverage is adequate,** with performing loans coverage at 0.9%, NPA coverage of 88% or 306% after collateral
- 2026 total credit costs guidance maintained at **25-30bps**.

Capital return programme on track

- Dividend payout ratio **maintained at ~50%**
- Remain committed to share buyback, with **~40% of the $2 billion programme completed** as of July 2026.

Latest Financials

1H26 net profit at $2.9 billion

Resilient performance amid macroeconomic headwinds

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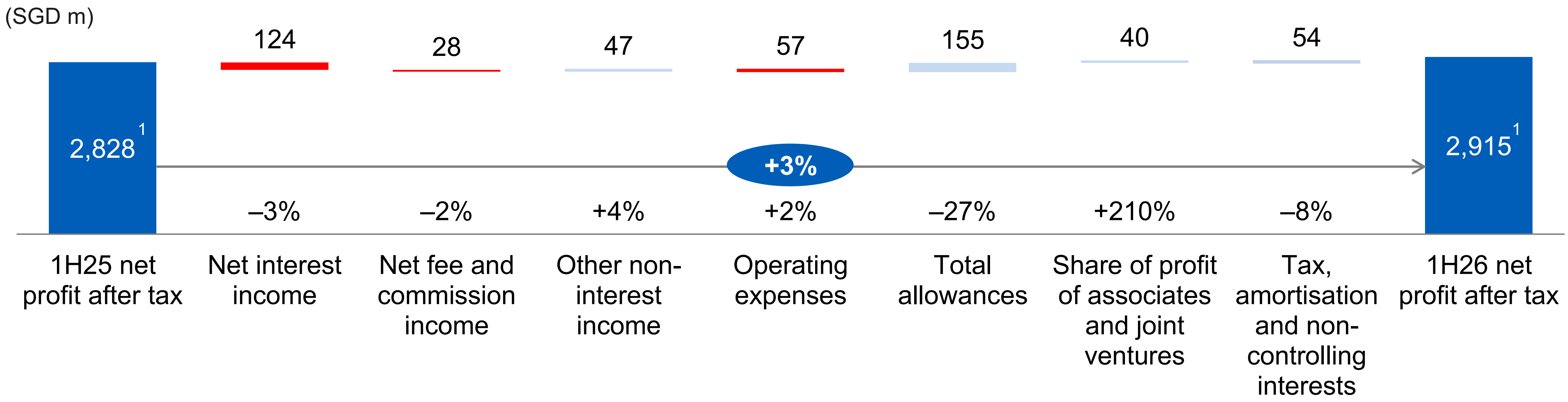
	1H26 $m	1H25 $m	YoY +/(-)%	2Q26 $m	1Q26 $m	QoQ +/(-)%	2Q25 $m	YoY +/(-)%
Net interest income	4,621	4,745	(3)	2,297	2,324	(1)	2,336	(2)
Net fee income	1,302	1,330	(2)	665	637	4	636	5
Other non-interest income	1,094	1,047	4	632	462	37	493	28
Total income	**7,017**	**7,121**	**(1)**	**3,595**	**3,422**	**5**	**3,465**	**4**
Less: Total expenses	3,152	3,095	2	1,629	1,523	7	1,535	6
Operating profit	**3,865**	**4,027**	**(4)**	**1,965**	**1,899**	**3**	**1,929**	**2**
Less: Amortisation of intangible assets	14	16	(13)	7	7	(2)	9	(23)
Less: Allowance for credit and other losses	414	569	(27)	211	203	4	279	(24)
Add: Associates & joint ventures	59	19	>100	36	23	59	(3)	>100
Net profit before tax	**3,495**	**3,460**	**1**	**1,784**	**1,712**	**4**	**1,638**	**9**
Less: Tax & non-controlling interests	580	632	(8)	306	274	12	301	2
Net profit	**2,915**	**2,828**	**3**	**1,478**	**1,437**	**3**	**1,338**	**10**

1H26 financial overview

UOB

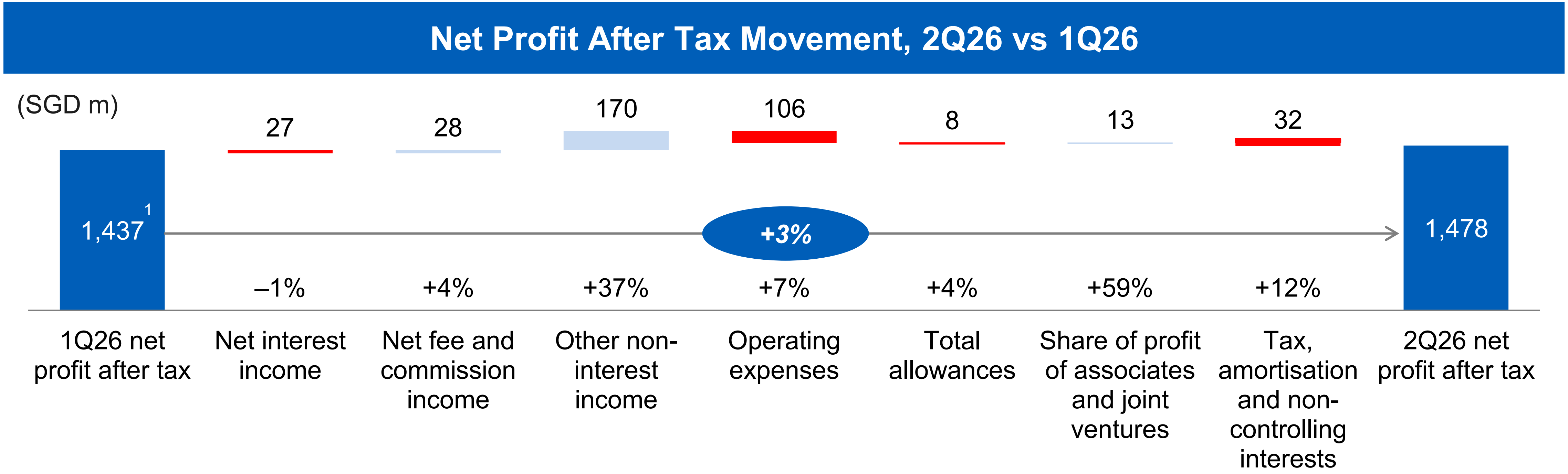
Net Profit After Tax Movement, 1H26 vs 1H25



Key Indicators	1H26	1H25	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) [1]	1.78	1.96	–0.18% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	34.1	33.4	+0.8% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%)	44.9	43.5	+1.4% pt
Return on equity (%) [1, 2]	11.6	11.7	–0.1% 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

2Q26 financial overview



Key Indicators	2Q26	1Q26	QoQ Change	2Q25	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) [1]	1.74	1.82	–0.08% pt	1.91	–0.17% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	36.1	32.1	+4.0% pt	32.6	+3.5% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%) [2]	45.3	44.5	+0.8% pt	44.3	+1.0% pt
Return on equity (%) [1, 2]	11.8	11.5	+0.3% pt	11.0	+0.8% 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

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Selected income statement data

	1H26 $m	1H25 $m	YoY %
Income	2,574	2,583	(0)
Lending, Deposits[1]	1,388	1,551	(10)
Wealth	717	616	16
Credit Cards	469	416	13
Expenses	1,388	1,353	3
Operating Profit	1,186	1,230	(4)
Allowance for credit and other losses	168	126	33
Profit before Tax	1,003	1,089	(8)

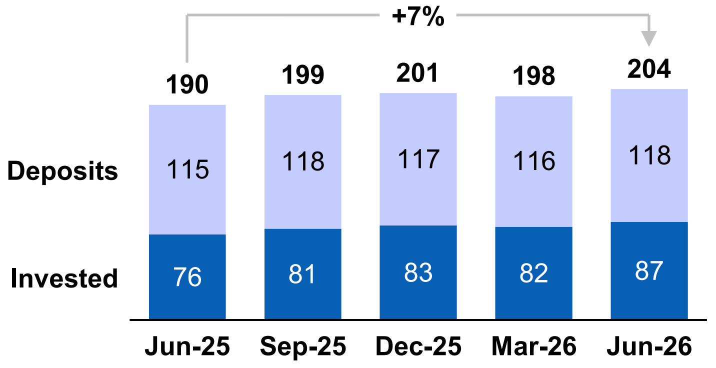
Highlights

- PBT edged lower on modest pickup in expenses and credit costs, while RoRWA held up compared with the prior year
- Stable income reflects diversified retail franchise, with growth in wealth, billings and deposits partly offsetting margin pressures
- Double-digit increase in wealth income backed by AUM expansion across the region, with net new money totalling $4b for 1H26. In addition, conversion to investments has risen, with invested AUM mix up to 42% from 40% a year ago
- CASA growth was broad-based across key markets, resulting in an improvement in CASA mix to 58% from 57%

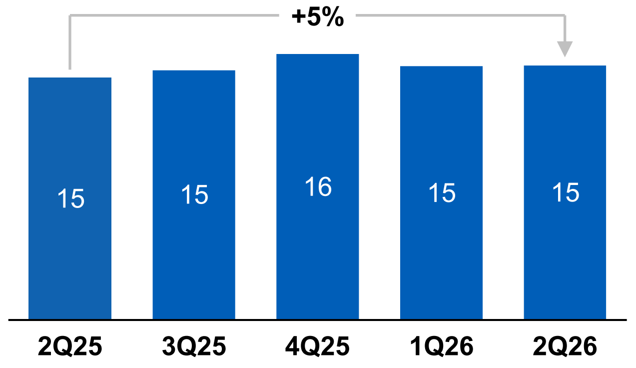
Key metrics

	1H26	1H25	YoY %
Cost / Income ratio	53.9%	52.4%	1.5 pt
Total credit costs	28 bps	24 bps	4 bps
RoRWA	5.0%	5.0%	-
Gross Customer Loans ($b)	120	115	4
Customer Deposits ($b)	207	203	2
of which CASA ($b)	120	116	4

AUM[2] ($b)



Card billings ($b)



1. Includes Others
2. Refers to Privilege Banking and Private Bank
3. Comparative segment information for prior periods has been adjusted for changes in organisational structure and accounting disclosure, if any

Group Wholesale Banking

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Selected income statement data

	1H26	1H25	YoY
	$m	$m	%
Income	2,913	3,254	(10)
Transaction Banking	1,358	1,596	(15)
Loans[1]	1,037	1,092	(5)
Investment Banking	202	254	(21)
Customer Treasury	317	311	2
Expenses	822	874	(6)
Operating Profit	2,090	2,379	(12)
Allowance for credit and other losses	207	167	24
Profit before Tax	1,878	2,192	(14)

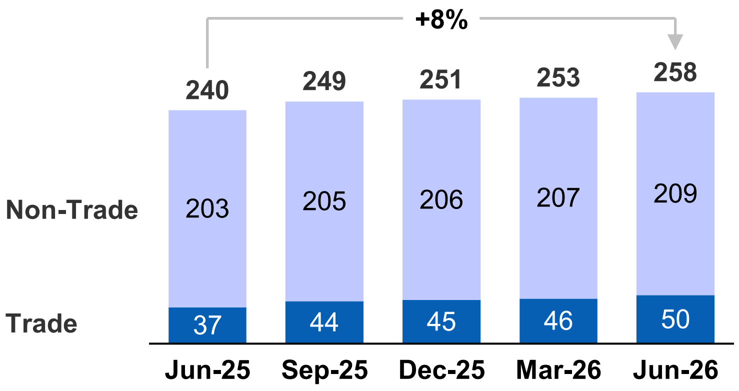
Highlights

- PBT was lower, stemming from the impact of lower interest rates and keen competition for quality assets, while credit costs rose from a lower base
- Transaction Banking remained a key earnings contributor, contributing close to half of GWB income, powered by strong balance growth in CASA and trade
- Investment Banking supported by healthy deal flows, as the year-on-year decline in fees reflected an exceptional showing last year
- Steadfast income mix from non-real estate sectors at 72%, while cross-border income contribution remained stable at 28%

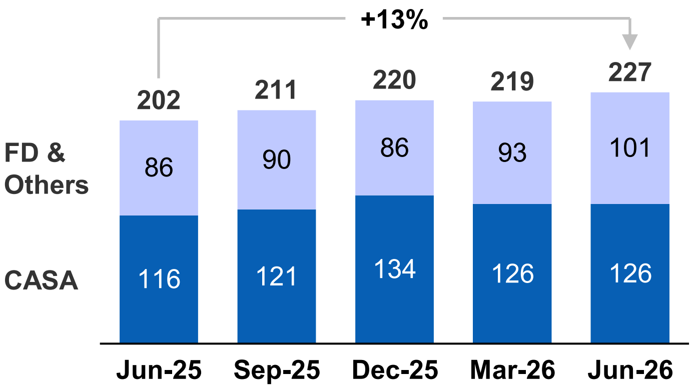
Key metrics

	1H26	1H25	YoY
			%
Cost / Income ratio	28.2%	26.9%	1.3 pt
Total credit costs	24 bps	16 bps	7 bps
RoRWA	1.6%	1.8%	(0.2) pt
Total Gross Loans[2] ($b)	258	240	8
Total Deposits[2] ($b)	227	202	13

Total Gross Loans[2] ($b)



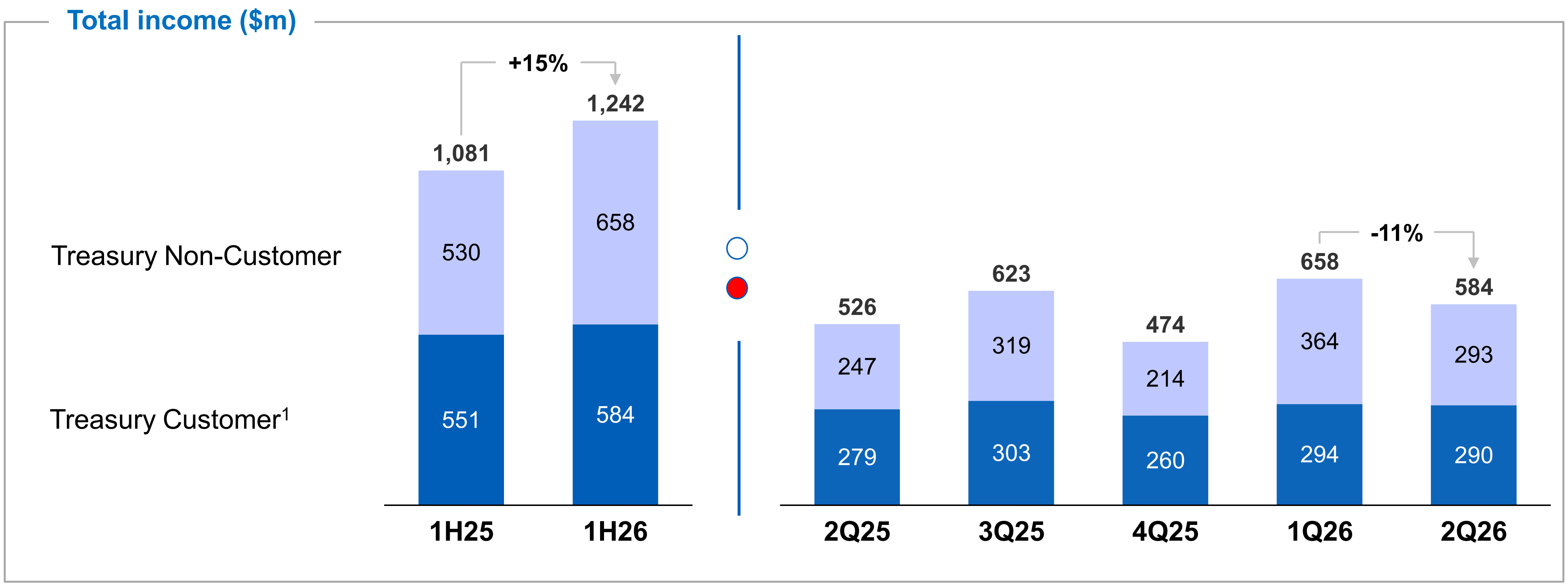
Total Deposits[2] ($b)



1. Includes Others
2. Includes Banks and Non-Banks
3. Comparative segment information for prior periods has been adjusted for changes in organisational structure and accounting disclosure, if any

Global Markets

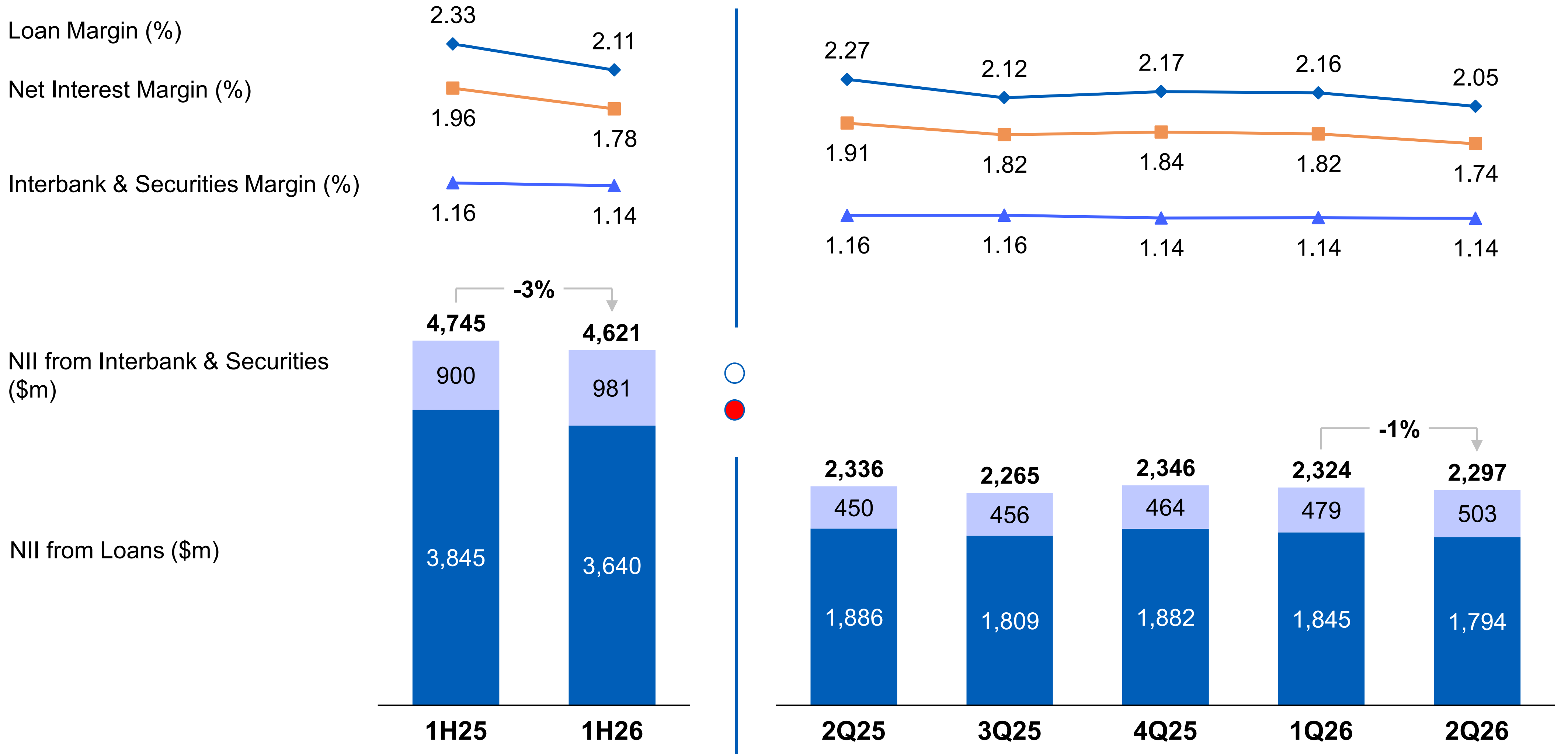
Year-on-year growth supported by lower cost of funds and sustained momentum in customer flows and trading activities



	1H25	1H26		2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	2Q26
Total Assets[2] ($b)	143	171	+19%	143	154	164	162	171

1. Reflects income from treasury products offered to Group Retail and Group Wholesale Banking segments
2. Total Assets excluding derivative-related assets
3. Comparative segment information for prior periods has been adjusted for changes in organisational structure and accounting disclosure, if any

Net interest income declined on loan margin compression, cushioned by asset growth

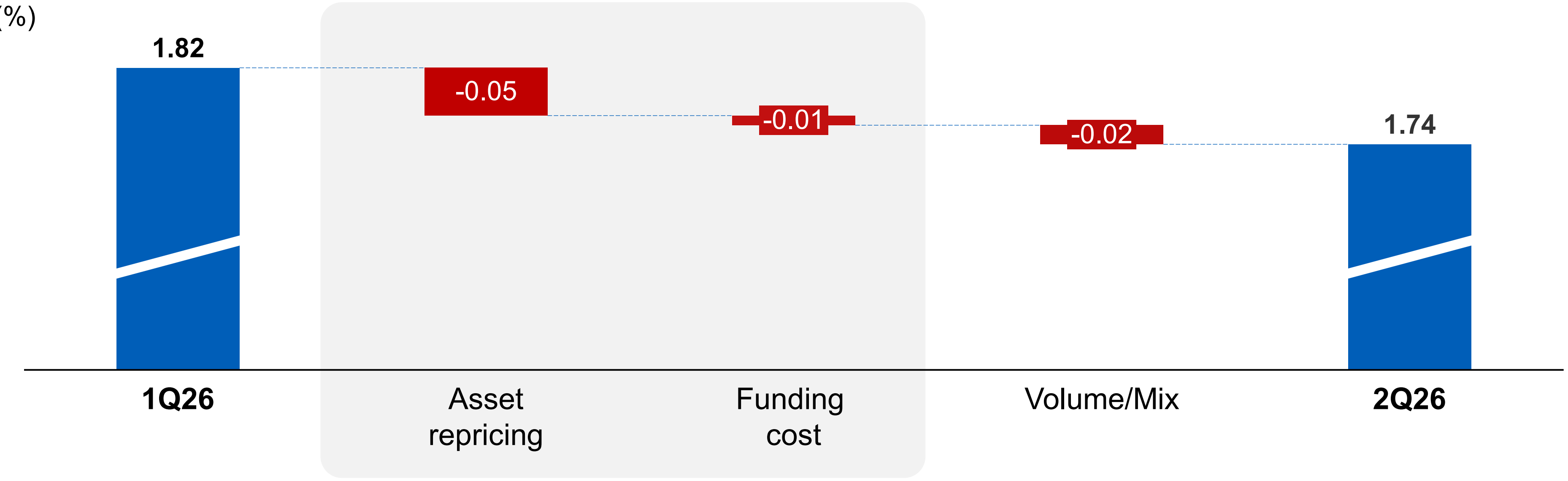


	1H25	1H26	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	2Q26
Average Interest Bearing Assets ($b)	489	522	490	494	506	517	528

Net interest margin declined on lower asset repricing and surplus funds deployment

	1Q26	2Q26
Loan Margin (%)	2.16	2.05
Interbank & Securities Margin (%)	1.14	1.14

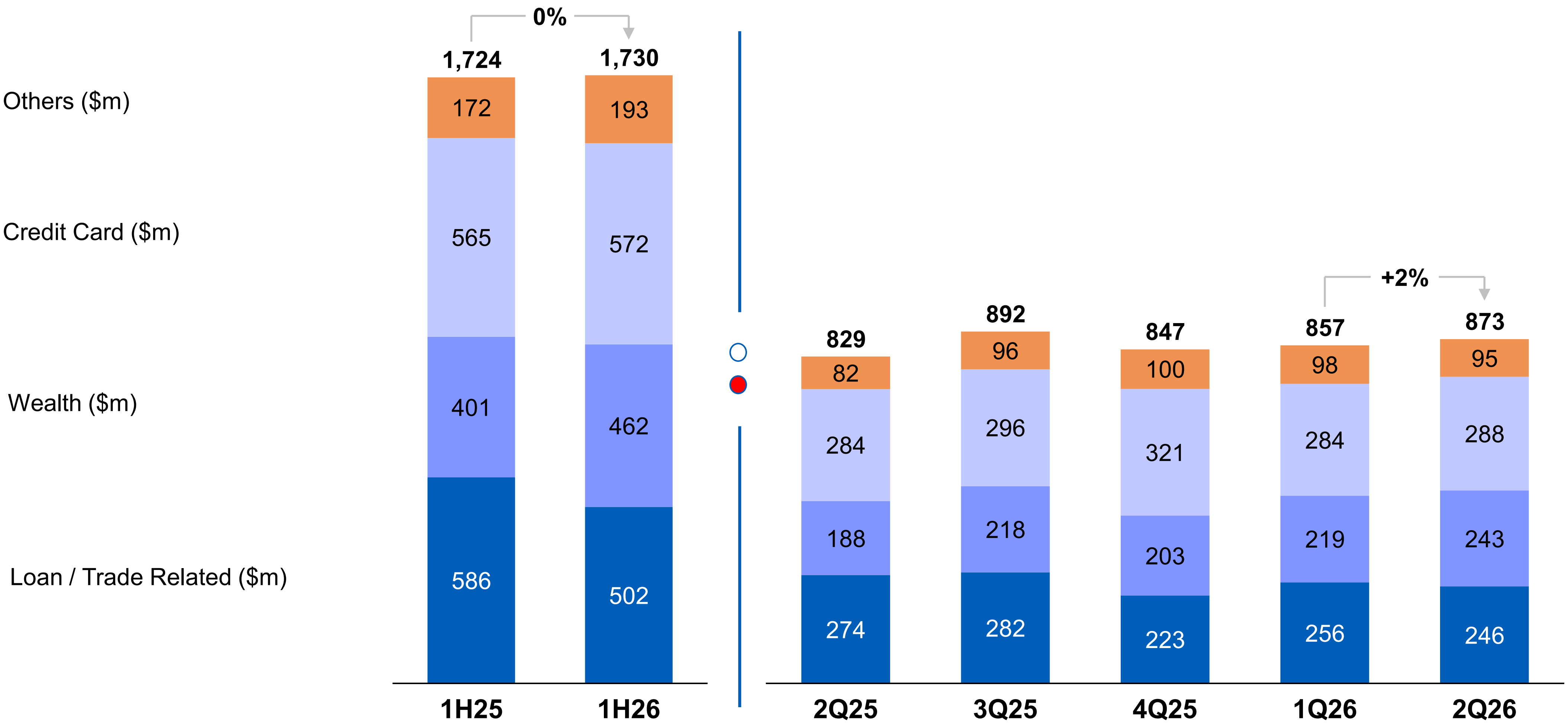
Net Interest Margin (%)



SGD -0.04 | 3M SORA average -0.07
USD -0.02 | 3M SOFR average -0.15

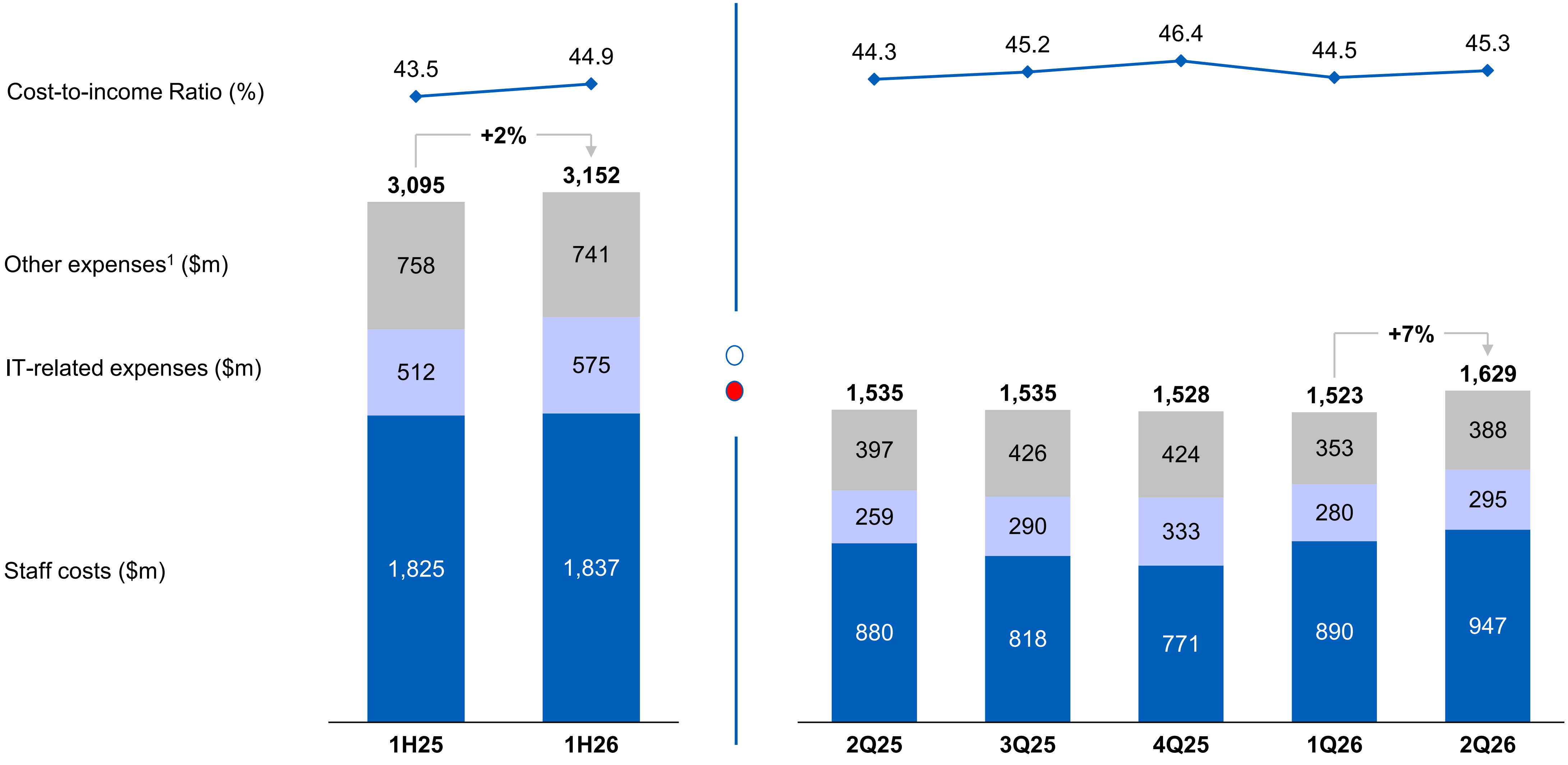
Note: Included in Volume/Mix is the impact of balance sheet mix changes, including the deployment of surplus funds into HQLA and interbank assets.
Figures may not sum to stated totals because of rounding.

Record wealth fees underpinned 2Q26 performance, while loan related fees softened



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

Disciplined cost growth alongside investments in talent, technology and strategic priorities



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

NPL ratio at 1.6% with new NPA formation reflecting the downgrade of one closely monitored real estate account

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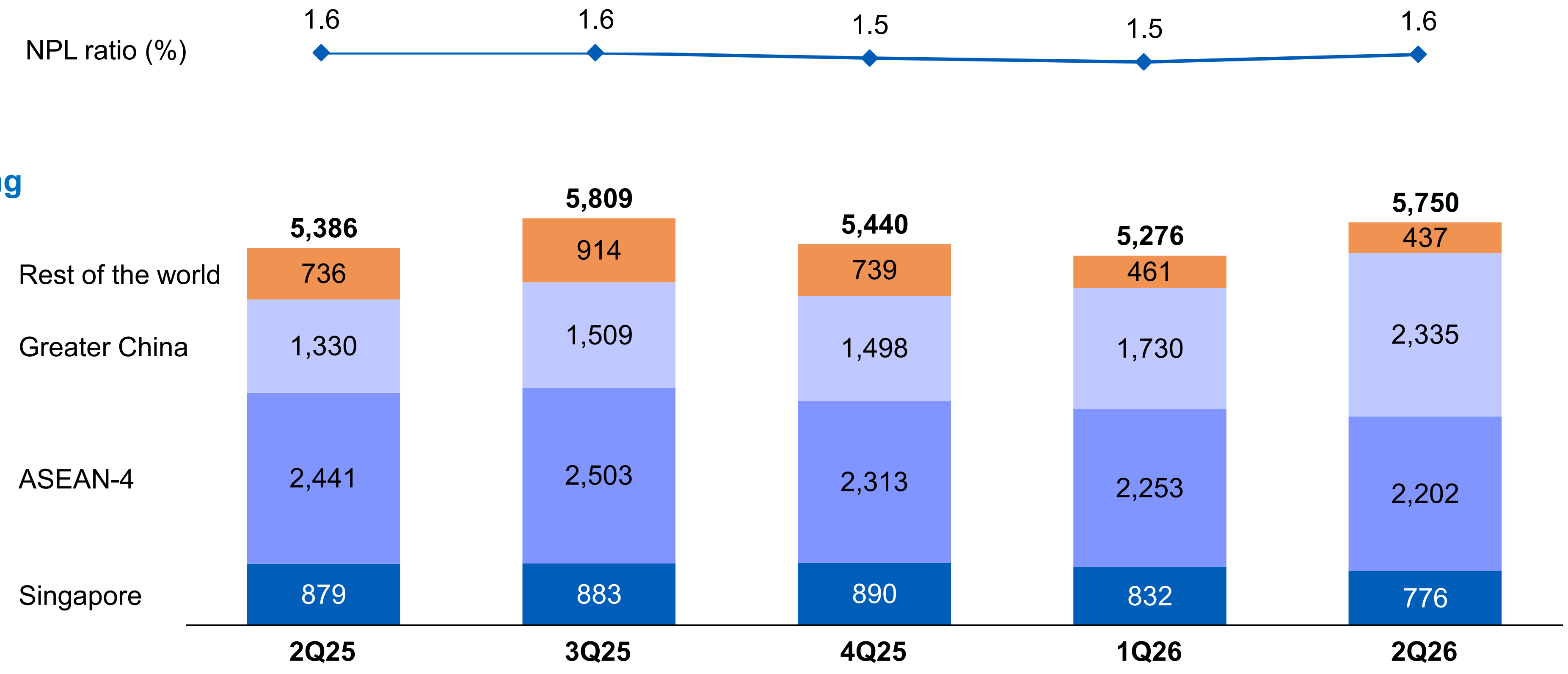
Non-Performing Assets

($m)

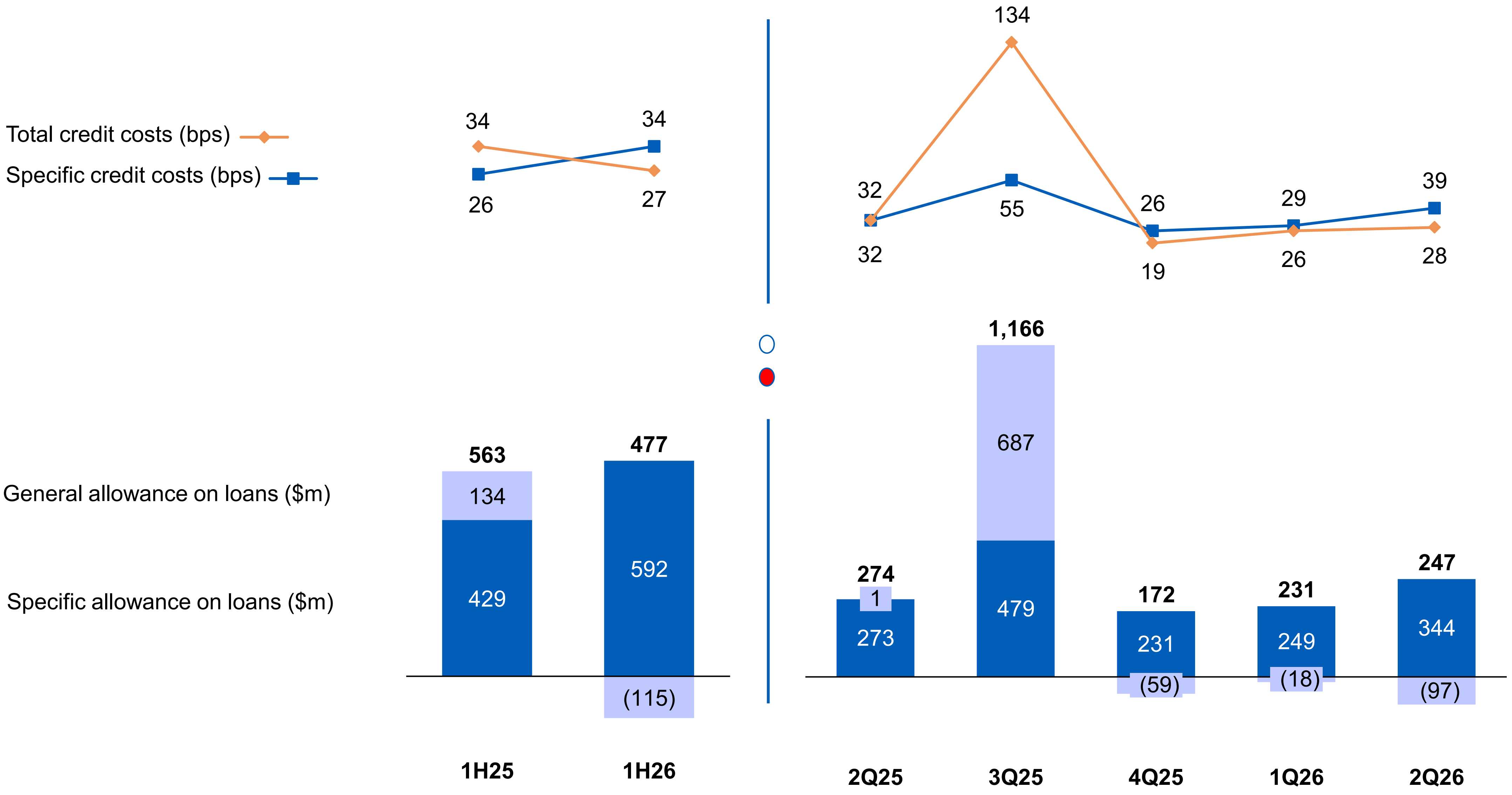


<u>Non-individuals</u>

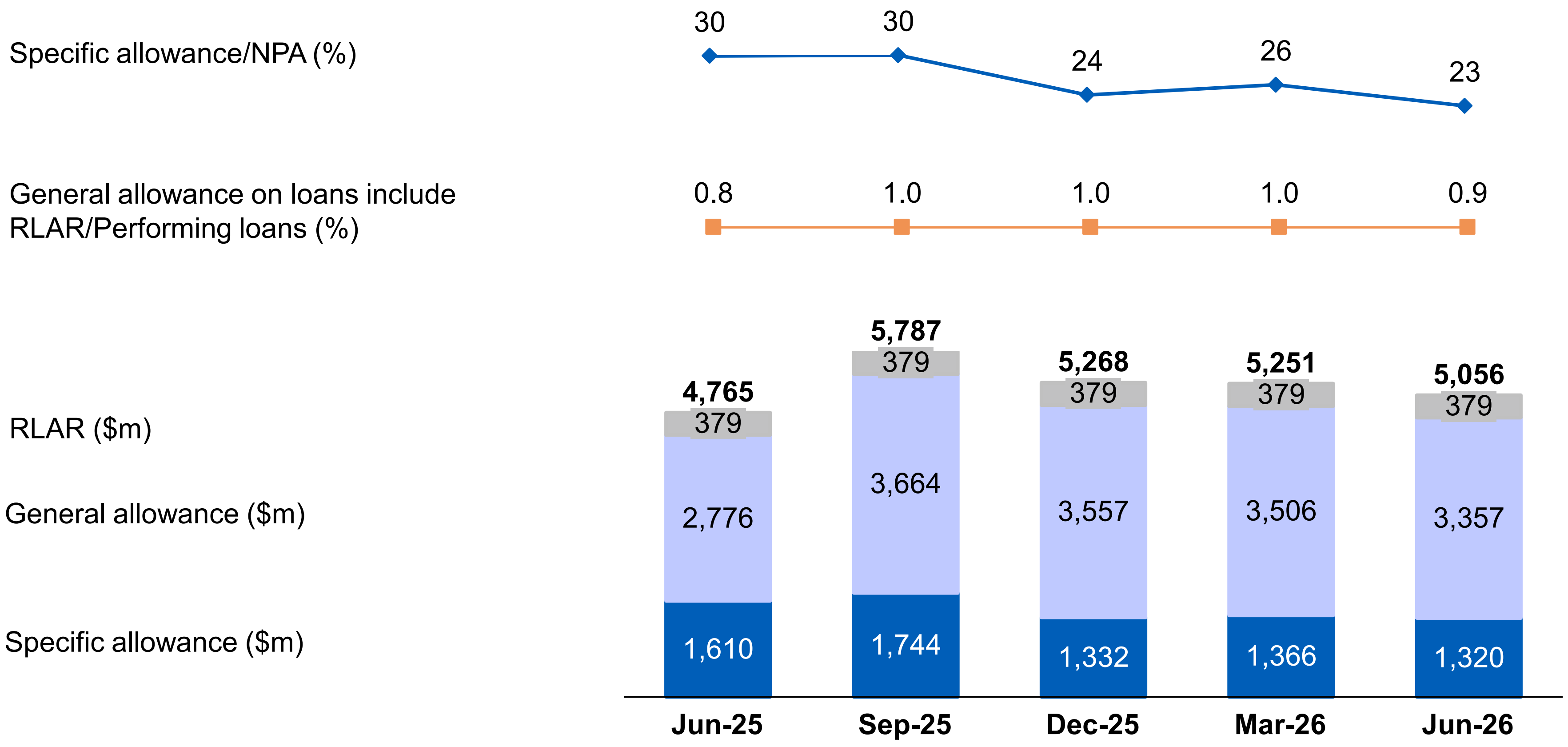
	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	2Q26
New NPAs ($m)	472	838	599	341	902
Upgrades, recoveries and write-offs ($m)	(430)	(461)	(957)	(461)	(432)

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

2Q26 total credit costs within expectation



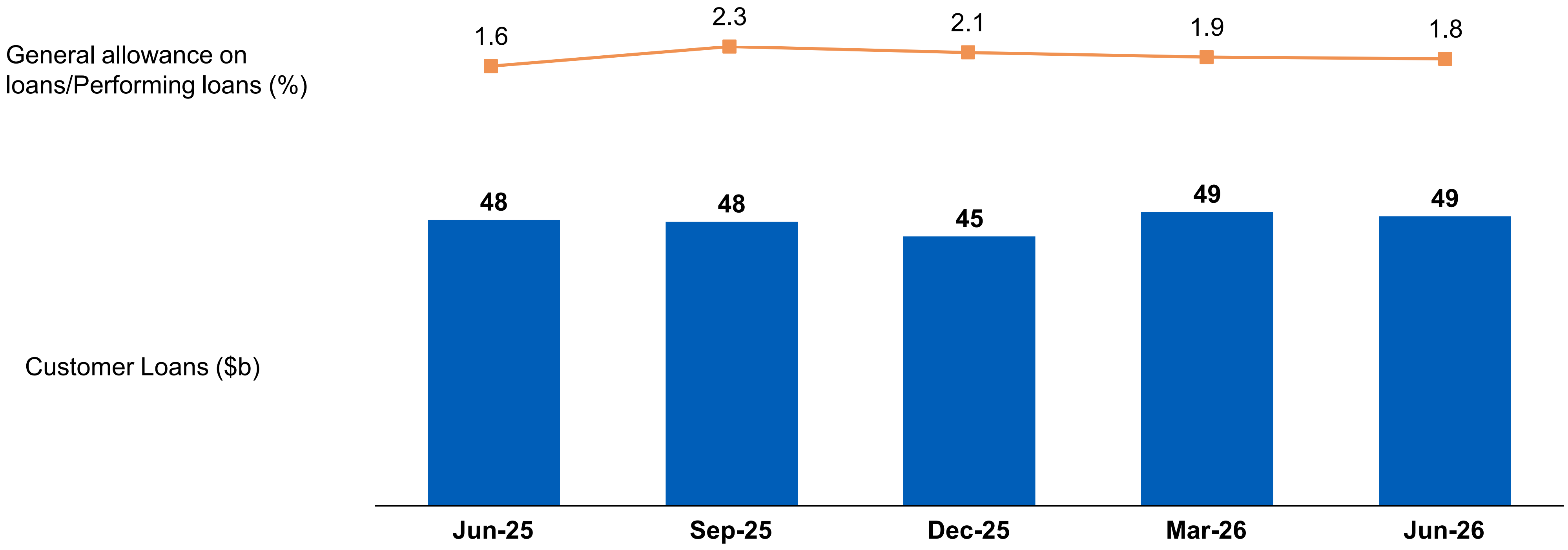
Provision coverage remained adequate with higher unsecured NPA coverage



	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26
NPA coverage (%) [1]	88	100	97	100	88
Unsecured NPA coverage (%) [1]	209	240	254	272	306

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

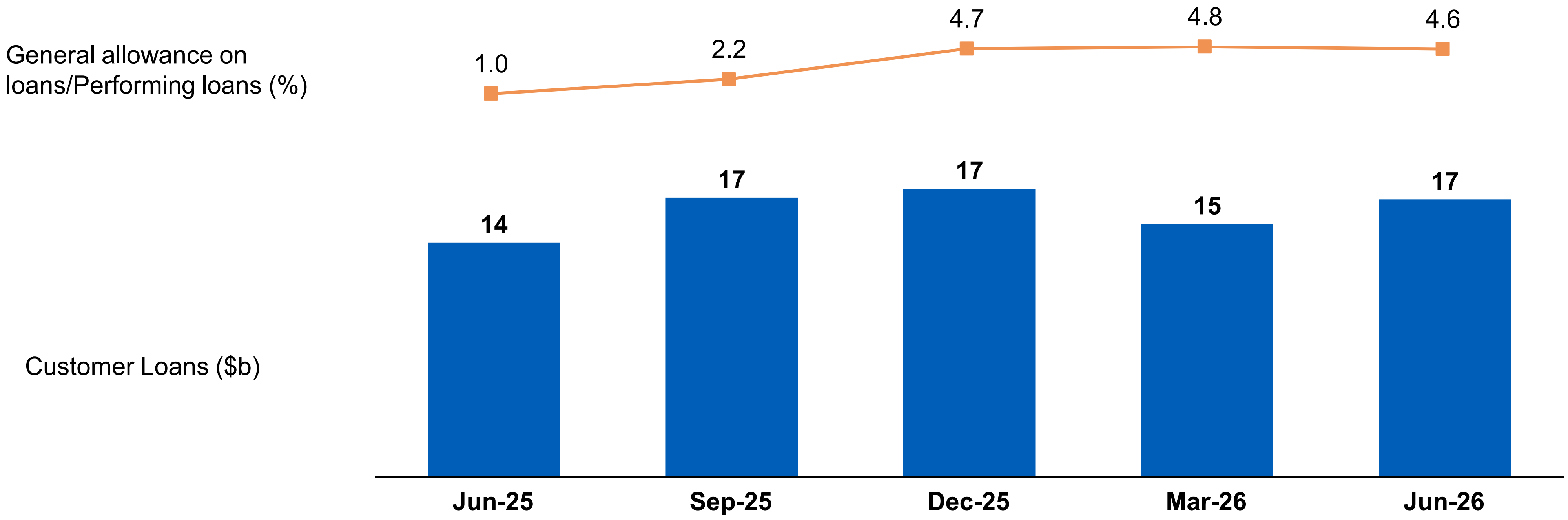
Exposure to Greater China



	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26
NPL ratio (%)	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.8
NPA coverage (%)	57	78	60	57	42
Unsecured NPA coverage (%)	228	299	259	272	323

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, where available

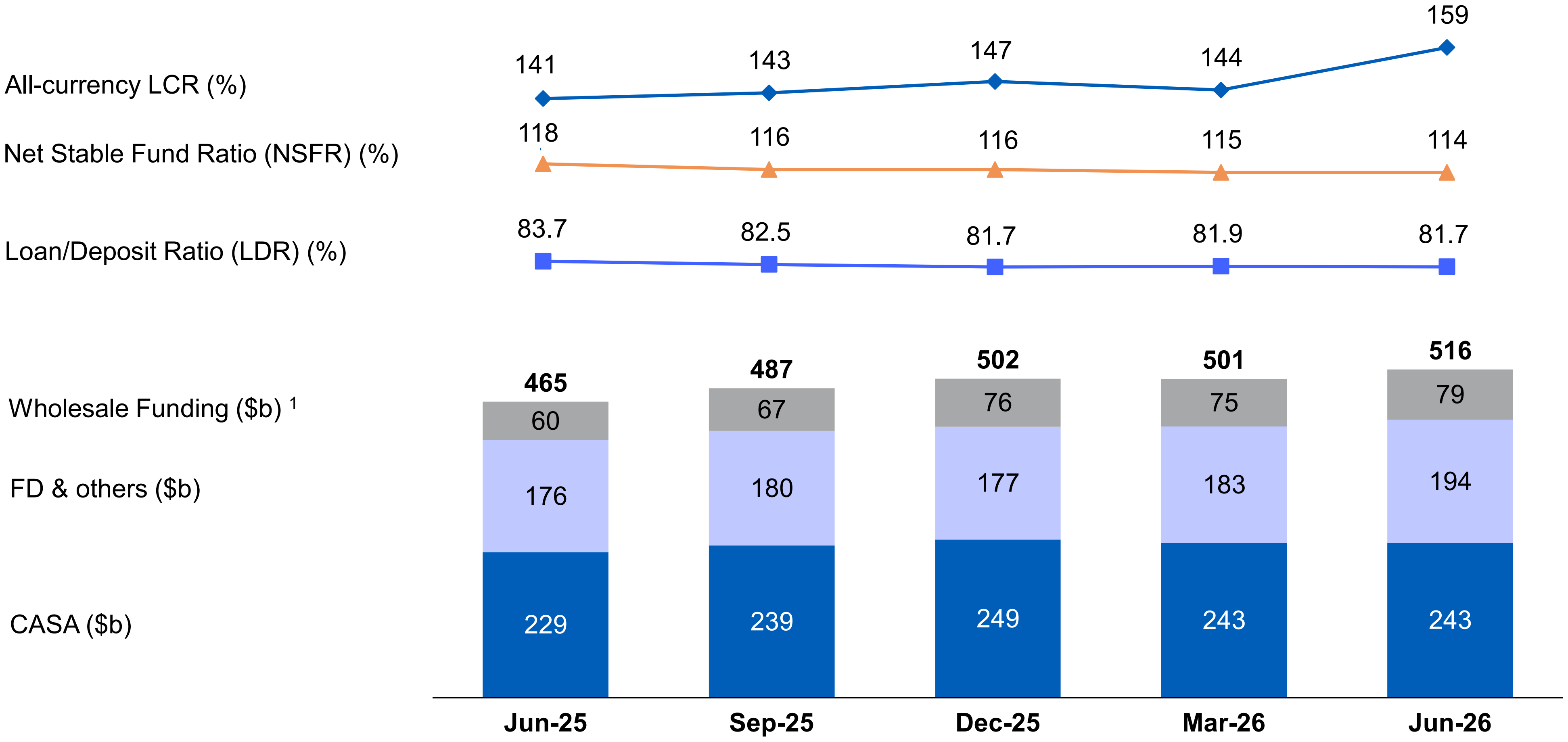
Exposure to United States



	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26
NPL ratio (%)	4.2	4.0	3.0	1.5	1.2
NPA coverage (%)	67	69	106	233	269
Unsecured NPA coverage (%)	129	147	235	978	1,243

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, where available

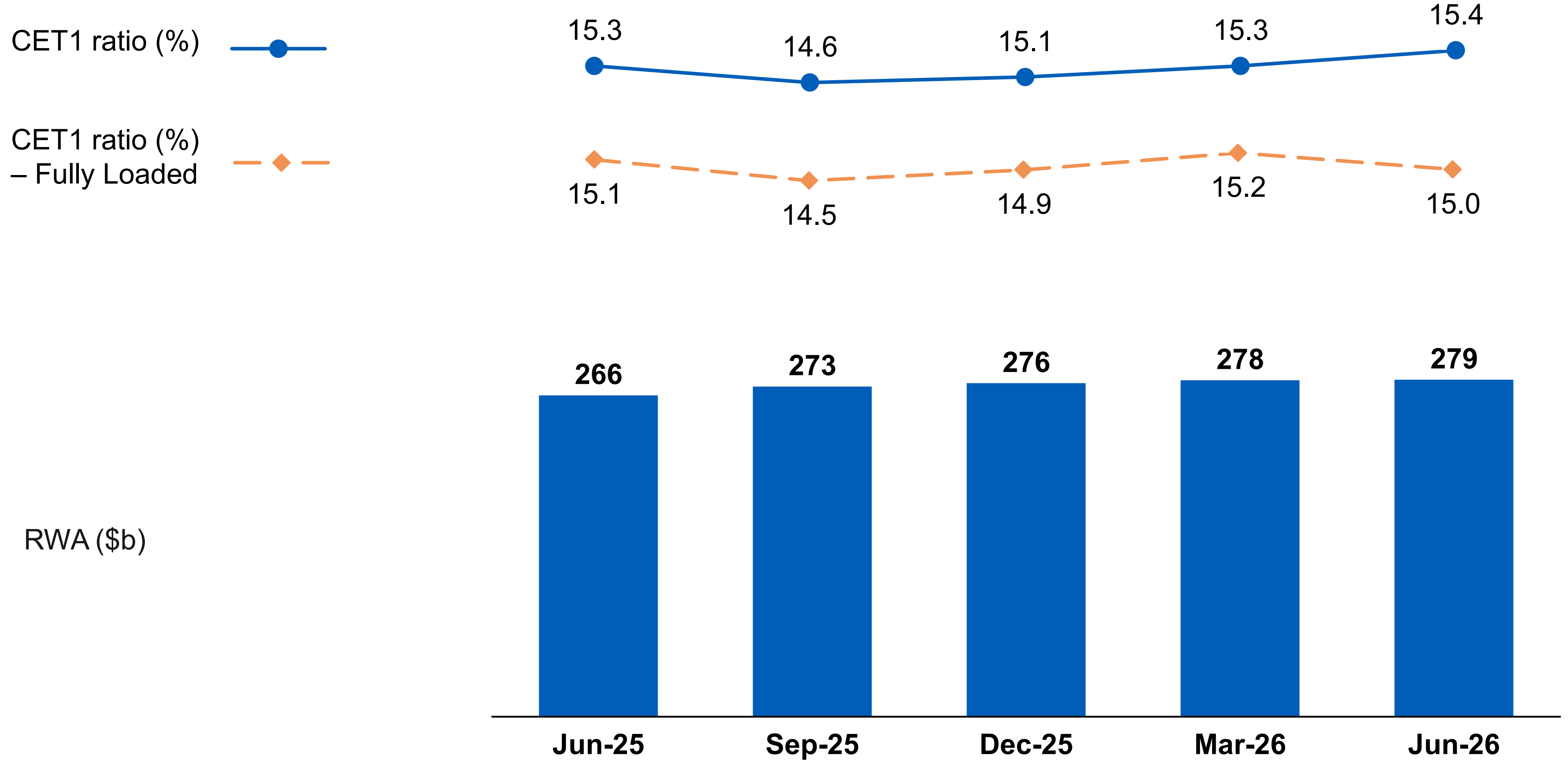
Healthy liquidity and funding positions supported by deposit growth



	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26
CASA/Deposit Ratio (%)	56.5	57.0	58.4	57.0	55.6

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

Robust capital position with CET1 ratio at 15.4% post dividend payout



Leverage ratio (%)	7.1	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.8

Delivering sustainable shareholder value through capital returns

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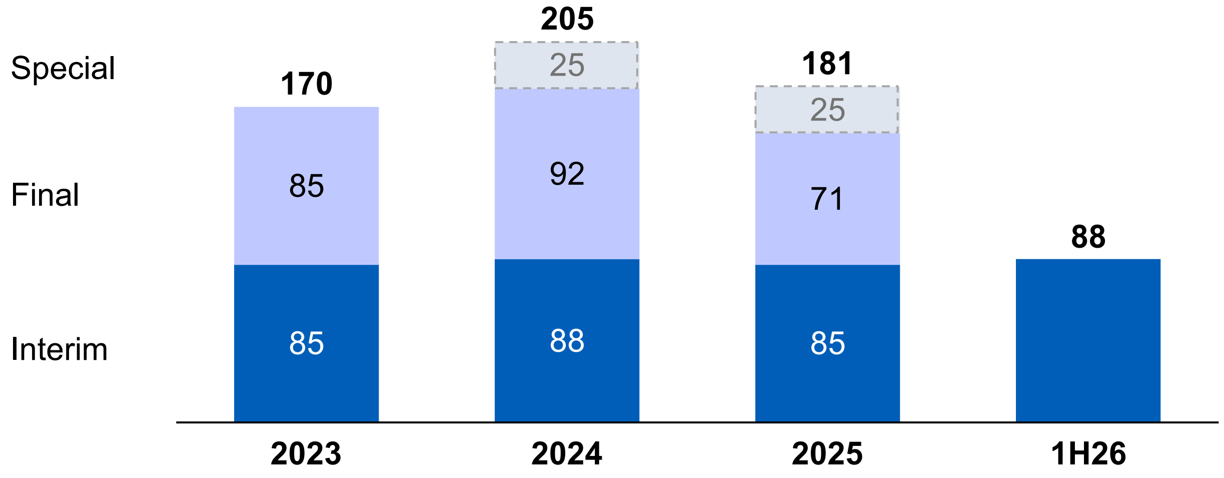
	2023	2024	2025	1H26
Payout ratio[1] (%)	50	50	50	50
Payout ratio including special dividend[1] (%)		57	58	

Dividend per ordinary share (¢)



Share Buyback[2]

Returning $2 billion surplus capital to shareholders

Shares repurchased	Number of shares	Programme Utilisation
$794m	22.3m	40%

1. Payout ratio for 2025 excludes impact of pre-emptive general allowance
2. Shares repurchased are cancelled and executed over 3 years till 2027 subject to market conditions. Data as at 31 July 2026.

Accelerating and advancing our wealth ambitions

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Strategic divestment

- Purchase consideration of **$555 million**
- Pre-tax gain of **~$330 million**
- **~14 basis points** increase to Group CET1 ratio

Strategic partnership with Allianz Global Investors

Strengthens wealth management franchise

- Expands UOB's investment solutions and open-architecture offerings
- Reinforces UOB’s advisory-led approach

Drives sustainable earnings growth and enhances long-term shareholder value

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 430 branches and offices in 19 markets.

Key Statistics for 1H26

- Gross loans : SGD361b (USD279b[1])
- Customer deposits : SGD437b (USD338b[1])
- Loan / Deposit ratio : 81.7%
- Net stable funding ratio : 114%
- All-currency liquidity coverage ratio : 159%[2]
- Common Equity Tier 1 ratio : 15.4%
- Leverage ratio : 6.8%
- Return on equity [3] : 11.6%
- Return on assets : 1.01%
- Net interest margin : 1.78%
- Non-interest income / Total income : 34.1%
- Cost / Income : 44.9%
- Non-performing loan ratio : 1.6%
- 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 30 June 2026
1. USD 1 = SGD 1.29473 as at 30 June 2026
2. Average for 2Q26
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

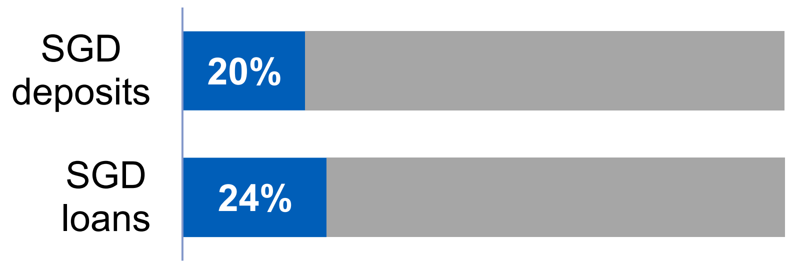
BEST BANK AWARD 2025
GLOBAL FINANCE
Best Bank in Asia-Pacific, 2025

EUROMONEY AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE 2025
ASEAN
BEST BANK FOR CONSUMERS
ASEAN's Best Bank for Consumers, 2025

THE DIGITAL BANKER
Best SME Bank (Global), Best Retail Bank (SEA), 2025

Source: Company reports

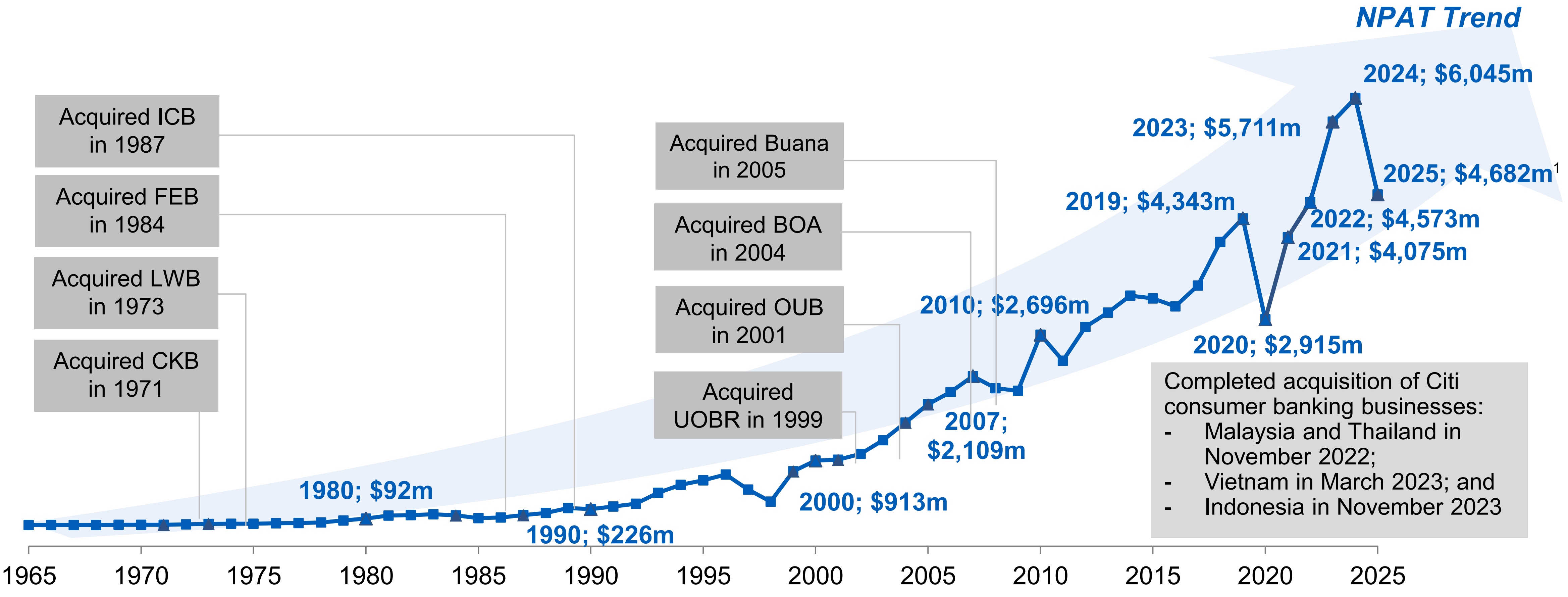
Sizeable domestic market share



Source: UOB, MAS (data as of 30 June 2026)

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

Extensive Regional Footprint

Myanmar 1 branch	**Greater China**[1] 20 branches
Thailand 139 branches	**Vietnam** 5 branches
Malaysia 55 branches	**Philippines** 1 branches
Singapore 42 branches	**Australia** 1 branch
Indonesia 82 branches	

- 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

1H26 performance by segment

Group Retail

Income **SGD2.6b** — 29% of Group's profit before tax

SGD204b[2] Assets under management +7% YoY

58% AUM from overseas customers

Group Wholesale Banking & Global Markets

Income **SGD3.6b** — 69% of Group's profit before tax

28% Cross-border income to Group wholesale banking's income

+33% YoY Trade loans growth

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

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 15.4% as at 30 June 2026
- Diversified funding and sound liquidity, with 81.7% loan/deposit ratio
- Strong coverage, with general allowance on loans (including RLAR) covering 0.9% of performing loans

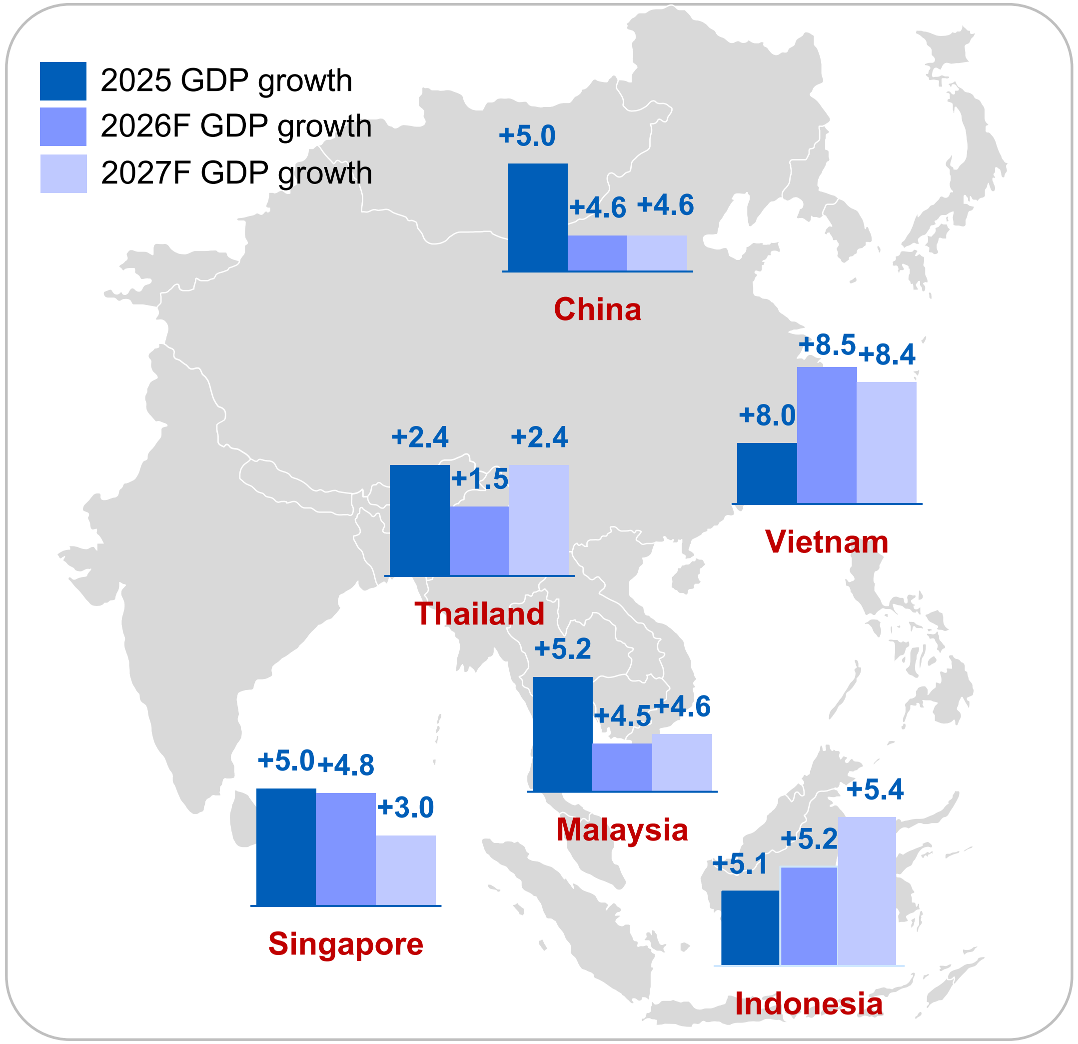
Balance growth with stability

- 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

Macroeconomic Outlook

ASEAN: Slower growth in 2026, Middle East conflicts weigh

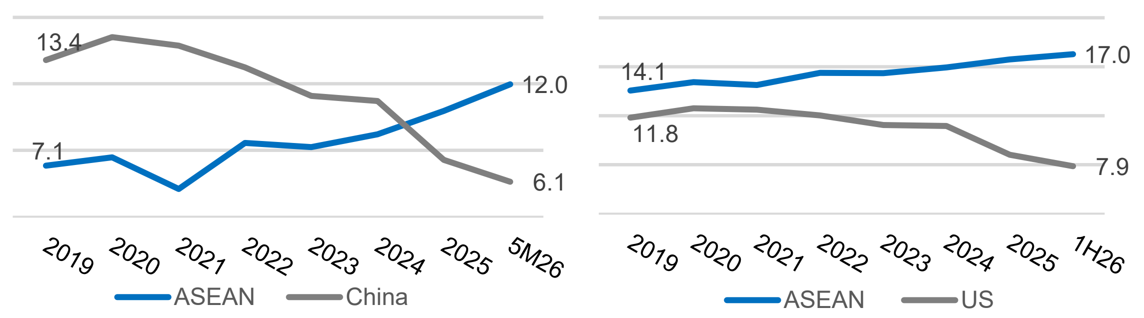
Supply Chain Shifts, Intra-Regional Trade, Infrastructure and Policy Support to Anchor Medium-Term Outlook



Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research forecasts

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

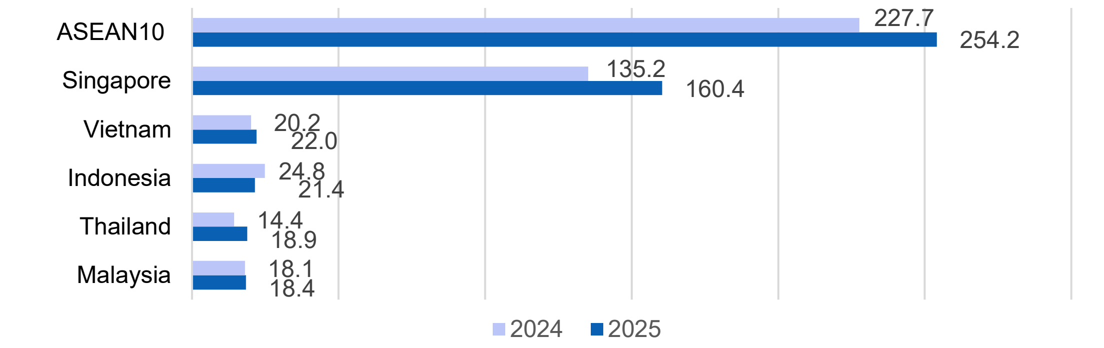
% share of US exports and imports *% share of China's exports and imports*



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)**



Source: Macrobond, UOB Global Economics & Markets Research

Global central banks navigate inflation risks, Fed on extended pause

	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26F	4Q26F	1Q27F	2Q27F
US 10-Year Treasury	4.57	4.21	4.23	4.15	4.12	4.32	4.47	4.80	4.85	4.85	4.80
US Fed Funds	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.25	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50
SG 3M SORA	3.07	2.56	2.06	1.46	1.19	1.07	1.08	1.20	1.37	1.53	1.62
HK 1M HIBOR	4.58	3.73	0.73	3.54	3.21	2.24	2.94	2.78	2.80	2.75	2.55
MY Overnight Policy Rate	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
TH 1-Day Repo	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ID 7-Day Reverse Repo	6.00	5.75	5.50	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.75	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50
CH 7-Day Reverse Repo	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40

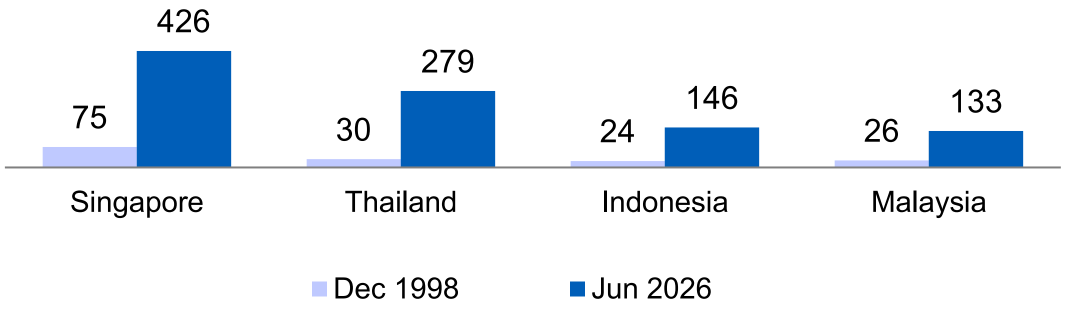
The Fed kept rates unchanged at 3.50%-3.75% in July for a fifth consecutive meeting, although the 9-3 vote split highlighted growing hawkishness within the FOMC. While inflation remains above target, our base case remains for an extended pause through 2026, with potential rate cuts only in 2027 as inflation gradually moderates. However, risks of further tightening persist given sticky inflation and hawkish policy preferences.

Globally, inflation risks stemming from the US-Iran conflict, AI-related cost pressures and a Super El Niño have shifted policy biases towards tightening. In Asia, Bank Indonesia (+100bps) and the Philippines (+50bps) have raised rates, while the MAS tightened twice in 2026, including a modest 25bps increase in the S$NEER slope in July. We expect MAS to remain on hold through 2027, though another tightening cannot be ruled out. In contrast, the PBOC is likely to keep rates unchanged with an easing bias due to weak domestic demand and subdued inflation. Key risks include renewed energy shocks, entrenched core inflation, currency depreciation and a more hawkish Fed.

Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research forecasts

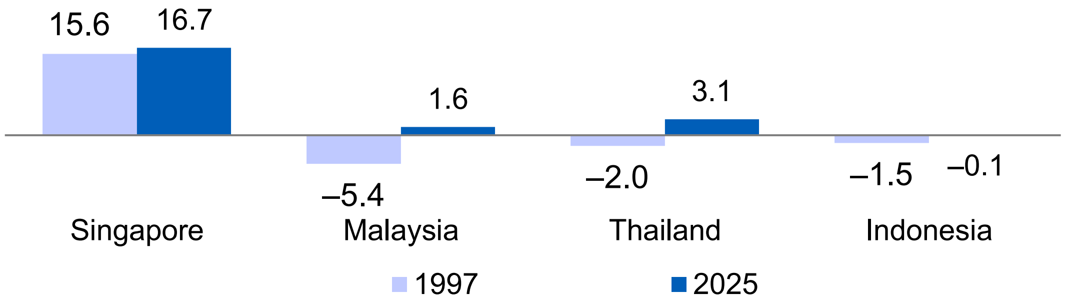
Macro resilience across key Southeast Asian markets

Significantly Higher Foreign Reserves (USD billion)



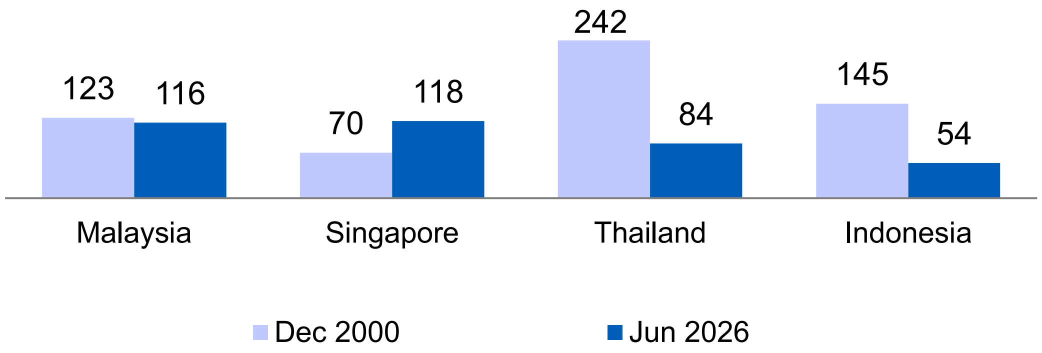
Sources: World Bank, International Monetary Fund

Improved Current Account Balances (% of GDP)



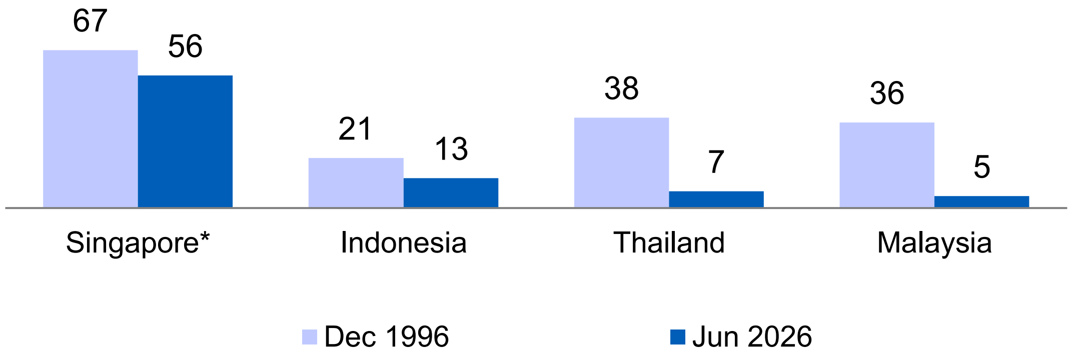
Source: International Monetary Fund

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 (%)



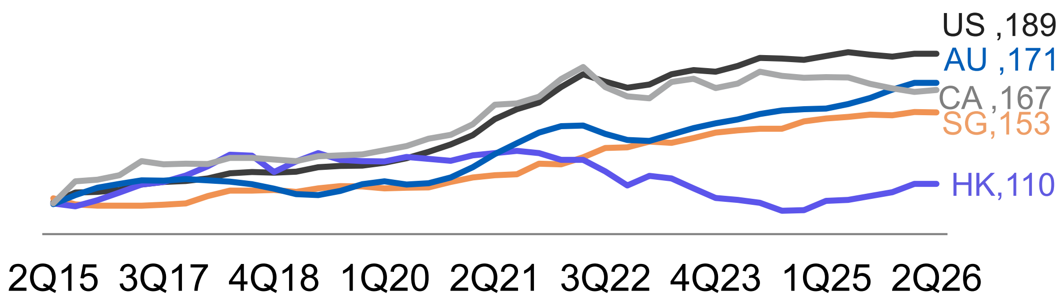
* Foreign currency loans in 1996 approximated by using total loans of Asia Currency Units
Latest data for Thailand is as of Jun 2025 Sources: Central banks

Singapore mortgages remain a low-risk asset class

UOB

Low risk of housing bubbles due to cooling measures

(3Q15 = 100)

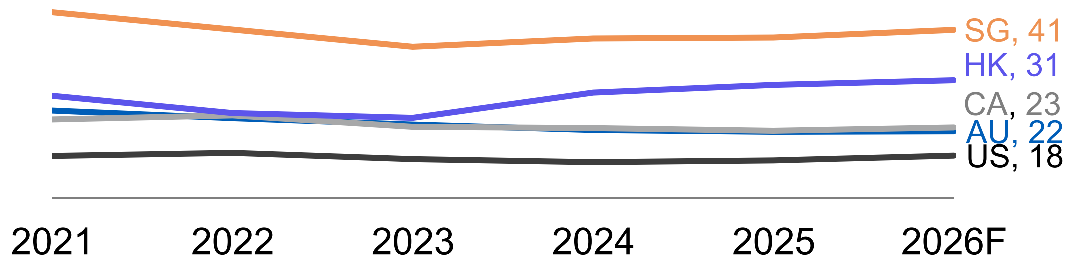


Latest property price data for SG and CA are as of 2Q26, while those for US, HK and AU are as of 1Q26.

Sources: CEIC, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

High national savings rate

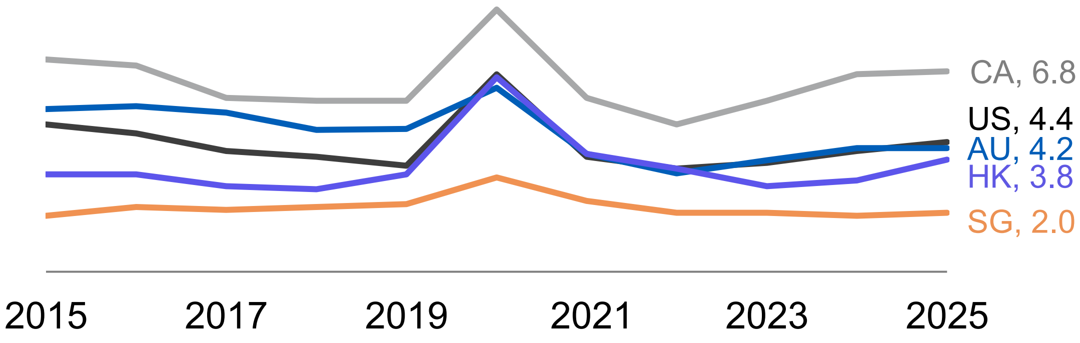
(% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Low unemployment underscores housing affordability and support for mortgage servicing

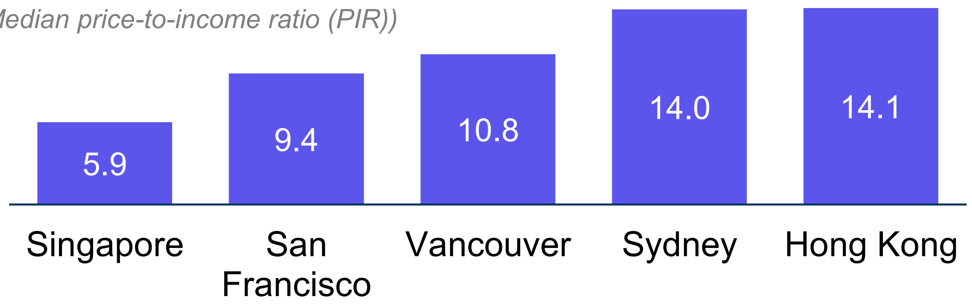
(Unemployment, %)



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 3Q25, based on 2026 edition of Urban Reform Institute report
Singapore's PIR calculated based on condominium price of S$1.69m and medium monthly household income of S$23.8k.

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

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%	0.5-1.0%	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%)

Strong UOB Fundamentals

Disciplined balance sheet management

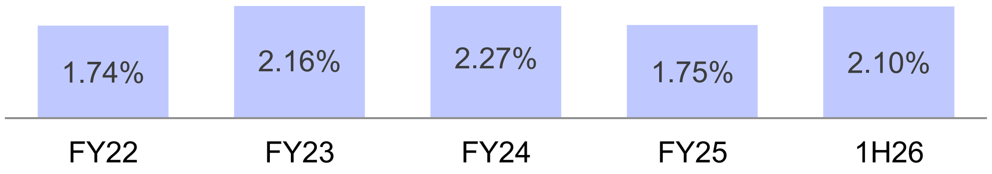
Focus on balance sheet efficiency

Healthy portfolio quality

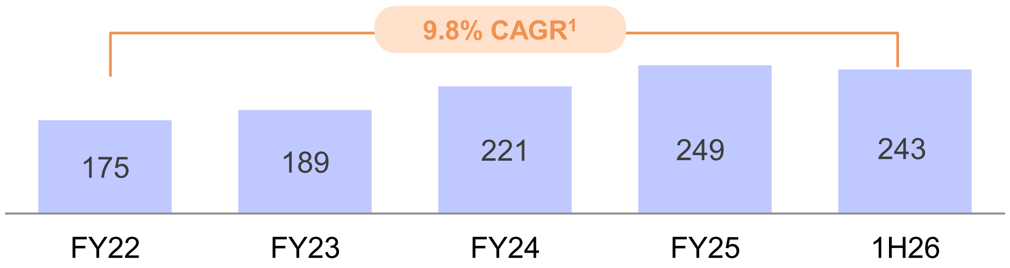
Proactive liability management

Robust capitalisation

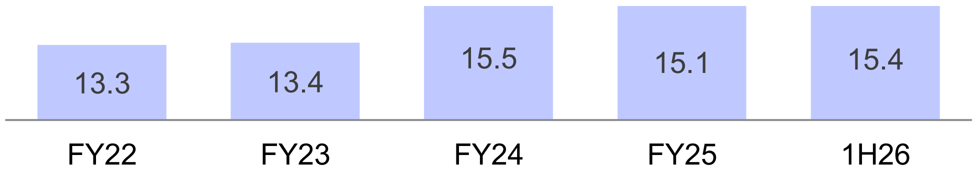
Return on risk-weighted assets



Current Account Saving Account Balances (SGD b)



Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)

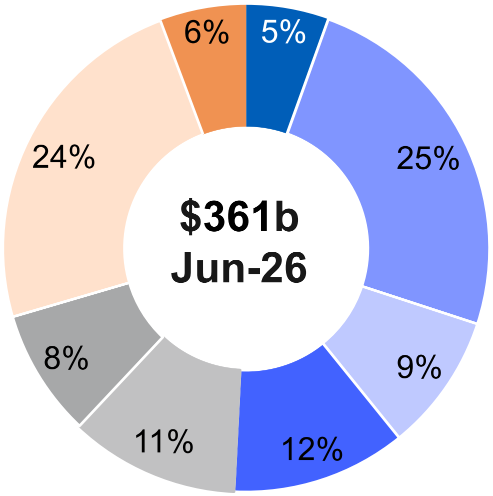


Notes
1. Compound annual growth rate over FY22 to 1H26 period

Customer loans up 5% YoY and 2% QoQ

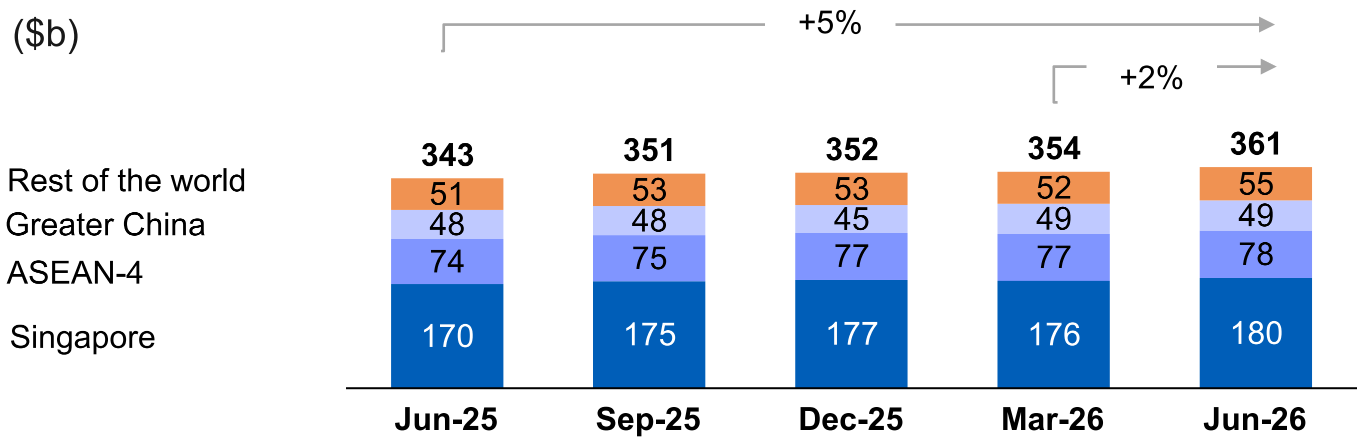
UOB

By Industry



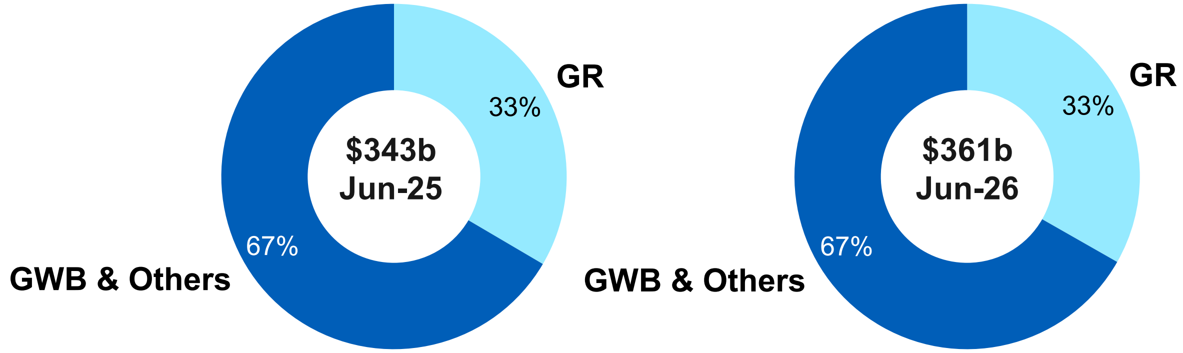
- Transport, storage and communication
- Building and construction
- Manufacturing
- FIs, investment and holding companies
- General commerce
- Professionals and private individuals
- Housing loans
- Others

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



UOB's responsible financing journey: pragmatic and progressive

UOB

	Establishing	Improving	Strengthening	
	2015 – 2016	2017 – 2018	2019 – 2022	2023 – 2025
Key Milestone	• 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.

UOB's Climate Scenario Analysis Journey

UOB

Key Milestone

Qualitative Transition Risk Assessment — 2019

- 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

Transition Risk Scenario Analysis Pilot — 2020

- 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)

Physical Risk Pilot Analysis — 2021

- 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.

Improved Methodology — 2022-2025

- 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

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)

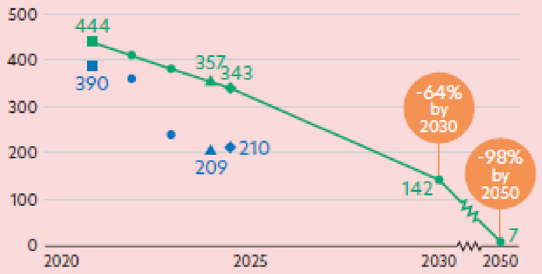
Source: 1) Our World in Data

We are progressing well on our net zero targets, and are trending below the reference pathways

UOB

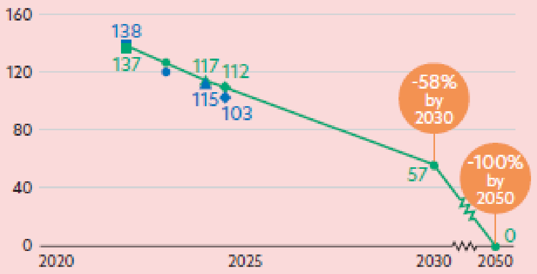
Power
(kgCO$_2$/MWh)

39% below pathway



Automotive
(gCO$_2$/vehicle-km)

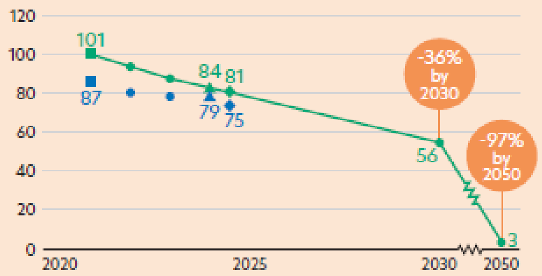
8% below pathway



Note: Following a methodology update in 2024 in line with market practices, we revised the baseline year to 2022 for the automotive sector.

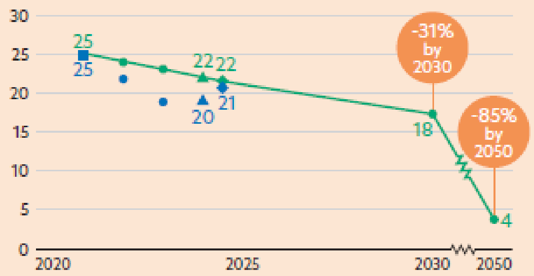
Real estate
(kgCO$_2$/m²)

8% below pathway



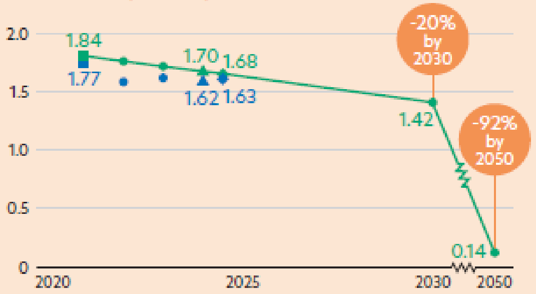
Construction
(tCO$_2$/S$million)

4% below pathway



Steel
(tCO$_2$/tonne)

3% below pathway



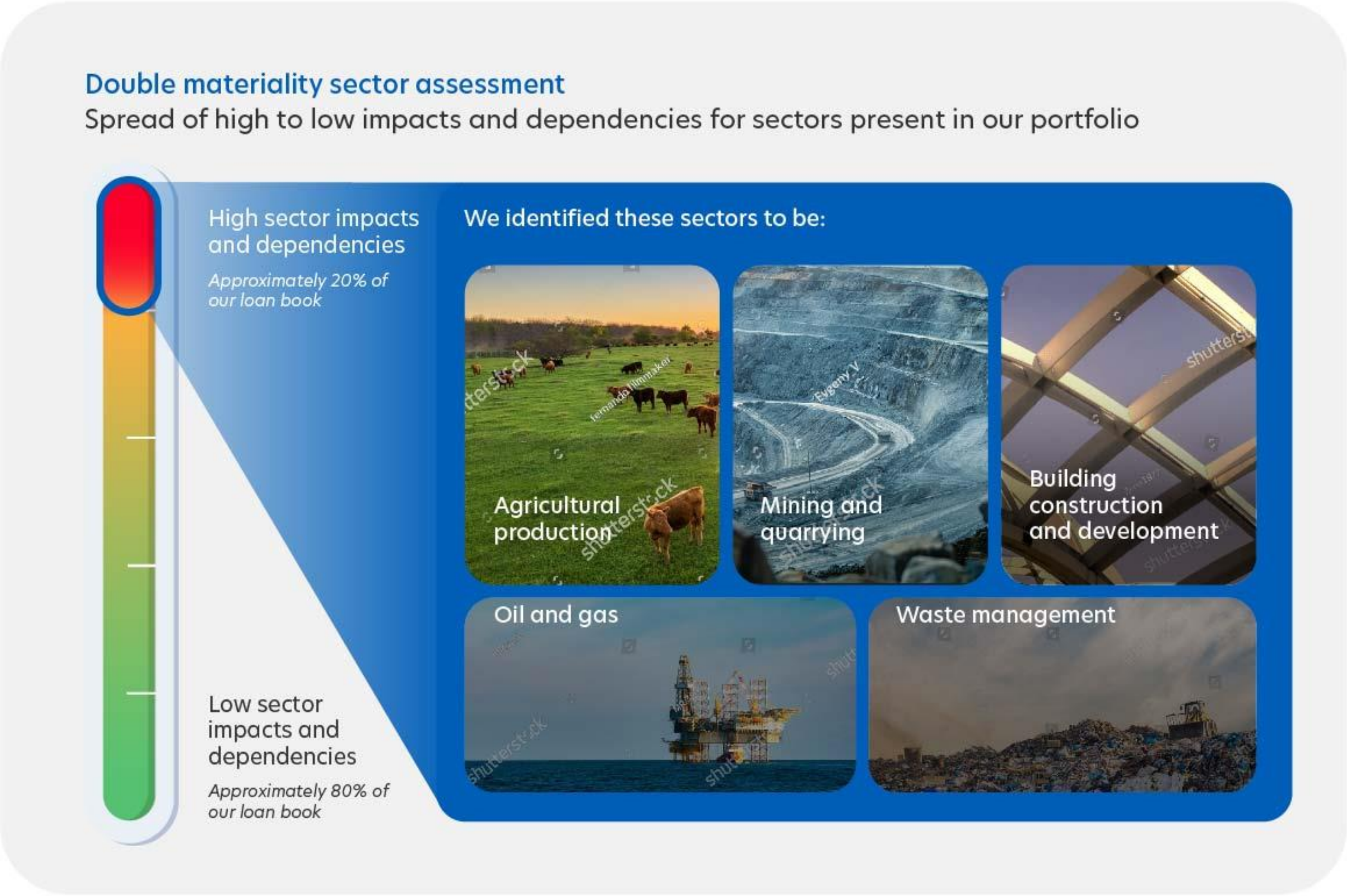
Note: We revised our net zero reporting period to as at 30 June for 2025 onwards.

Energy Built environment

- UOB data
- 2021 (baseline) 2024 2025

Reference pathways
- **Power:** NGFS REMIND (regional)
- **Automotive:** IEA NZE (global)
- **Real estate:** CRREM (regional)
- **Construction:** NGFS GCAM (regional)
- **Steel:** MPP Tech Moratorium (global)

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



- 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

UOB

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

✓ Included in UOB's sustainable finance frameworks

A Avoid and reduce harm to nature

R Regenerate and restore ecosystems

T Transform business systems to tackle root cause of nature loss

AI at UOB: Augmented Intelligence, Accelerating Innovation

UOB

Our Approach

- **AI as enabler:** Augment productivity, improve client engagement, drive revenue, strengthen risk controls
- **Depth & ROI:** Focus on fewer, high-conviction GenAI use cases with clear outcomes
- **Reimagine, not only automate:** Redesign customer journeys and internal workflows
- **Scaling impact**: Advance innovation, platforms, responsible AI, culture and talent as critical levers to scale AI

Measurable ROI

- **Revenue:** Better client engagement and incremental revenue opportunities
- **Productivity:** Reduced manual work and faster turnaround times;
- **Risk:** Enhanced detection, accuracy and AML/fraud control.
- **People:** >20,000 staff trained on foundational GenAI to drive adoption and scale value.

Key Use Cases

- **Private Banking Wealth Advisory:** Uplift advisory quality, reach, consistency and personalisation at scale
- **GenAI @ UOB Contact Center:** Build knowledge bot to answer quickly and accurately. Identify intent and sentiment analysis. Automate insights and follow up
- **Software Development Life Cycle:** Embed GenAI capabilities across requirements, design, build and testing to deliver scalable, outcome-driven productivity
- **Copilot & BYOB:** Scale workforce productivity (>35,000 staff enabled with Copilot; 30 BYOBs in 2026)
- **Program AURA**: Building agentic AI across end-to-end use cases in AML/KYC, Credit, Collections, RM enablement

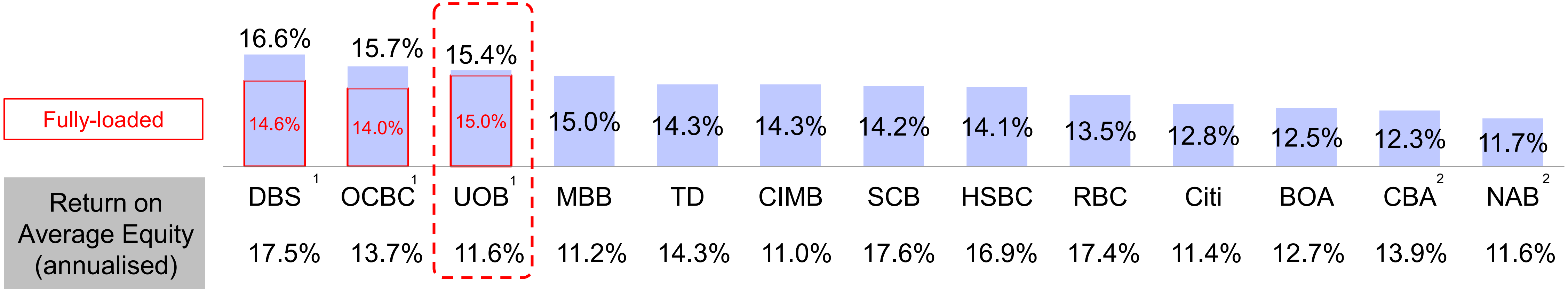
Comparison against peers

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%	1.0%	82%
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**OCBC**	a1	39%	1.4%	78%
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**DBS**	a1	39%	1.3%	74%
A3	A–	A+	**HSBC**	a3	46%	0.9%	56%
A3	BBB+	A	**SCB**	baa1	55%	0.8%	51%
A1	A–	AA–	**BOA**	a2	59%	1.0%	59%
A3	BBB+	A	**Citi**	baa1	57%	0.8%	52%
Aa2	AA–	AA-	**CBA**	a1	45%	0.8%	106%
Aa2	AA–	AA-	**NAB**	a2	59%	0.5%	119%
Aa1	AA–	AA-	**RBC**	a2	53%	1.0%	68%
Aa3	A+	AA-	**TD**	a2	57%	0.8%	79%
A3	A–	n.r.	**CIMB**	baa1	47%	1.0%	87%
A3	A–	n.r.	**MBB**	a3	50%	0.9%	95%

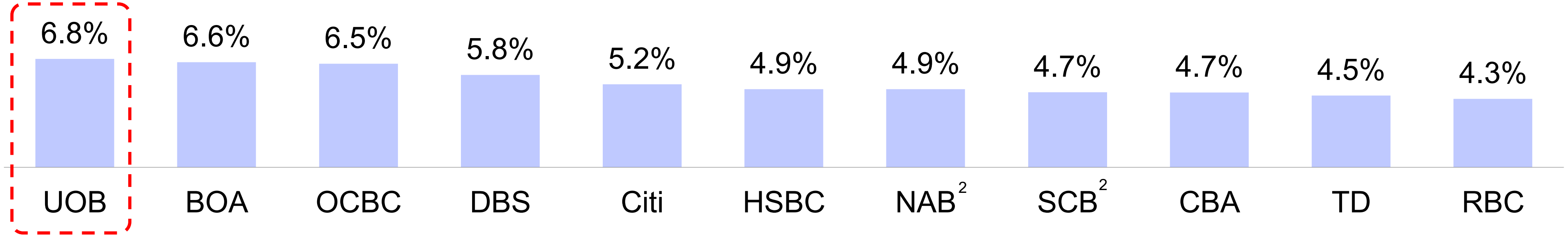
Source: Company reports, Credit rating agencies (updated as of 7 August 2026)
Financial data based on period ended 30 June 2026, except for RBC and TD (30 April 2026), CBA, CIMB and Maybank (31 March 2026).

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% (31 March 2026)
Source: Company reports
Financial data based on period ended 30 June 2026, except for RBC and TD (30 April 2026), NAB, CIMB and Maybank (31 March 2026), CBA (31 December 2025).

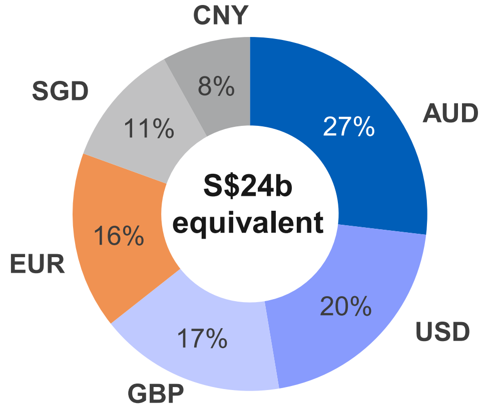
Strong investment grade credit ratings

UOB

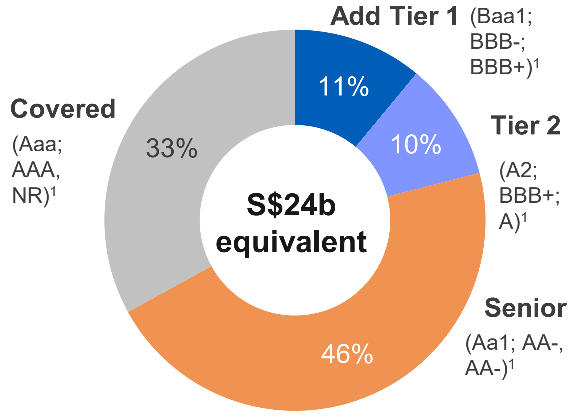
A regular issuer in key debt capital markets globally

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

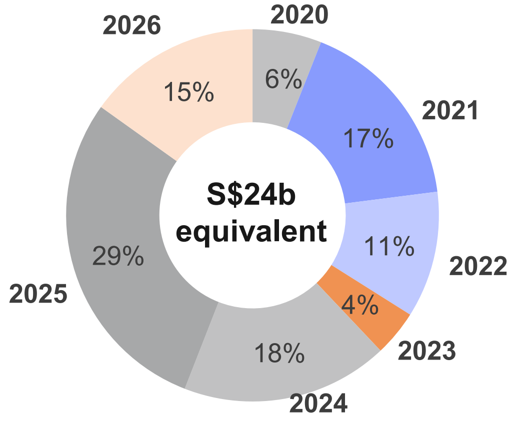
Currency



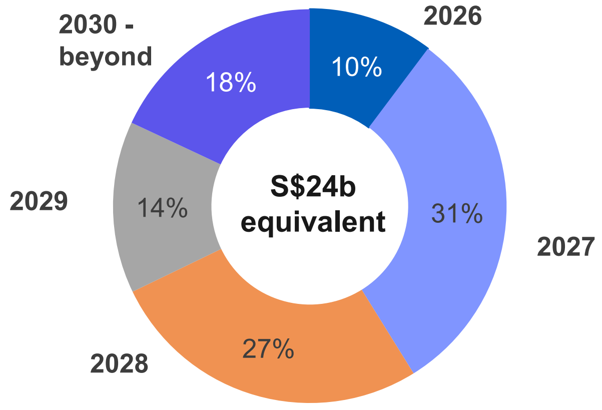
Debt Class



Issue Date



Maturity/Call Date



Source: Credit rating agencies

Note: The pie charts represent outstanding UOB's public rated issuances as 7 August 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

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