UOB Group

Steady performance amid macro uncertainties

August 2025

Agenda

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 1H25

- Gross loans : SGD343b (USD269b[1])
- Customer deposits : SGD405b (USD318b[1])
- Loan / Deposit ratio : 83.7%
- Net stable funding ratio : 118%
- All-currency liquidity coverage ratio : 141%[2]
- Common Equity Tier 1 ratio : 15.3%
- Leverage ratio : 7.1%
- Return on equity [3] : 11.7%
- Return on assets : 1.05%
- Net interest margin : 1.96%
- Non-interest income / Total income : 33.4%
- Cost / Income : 43.5%
- 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 2025
1. USD 1 = SGD 1.274 as at 30 June 2025
2. Average for 2Q25
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

UOB

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

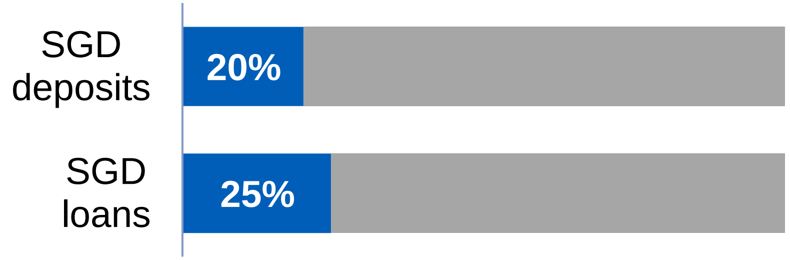
Best Bank in Asia-Pacific, 2024

Singapore's Best Bank, 2024
World's Best Bank for SMEs, 2024

Domestic Retail Bank of the Year - Singapore, 2024

Source: Company reports

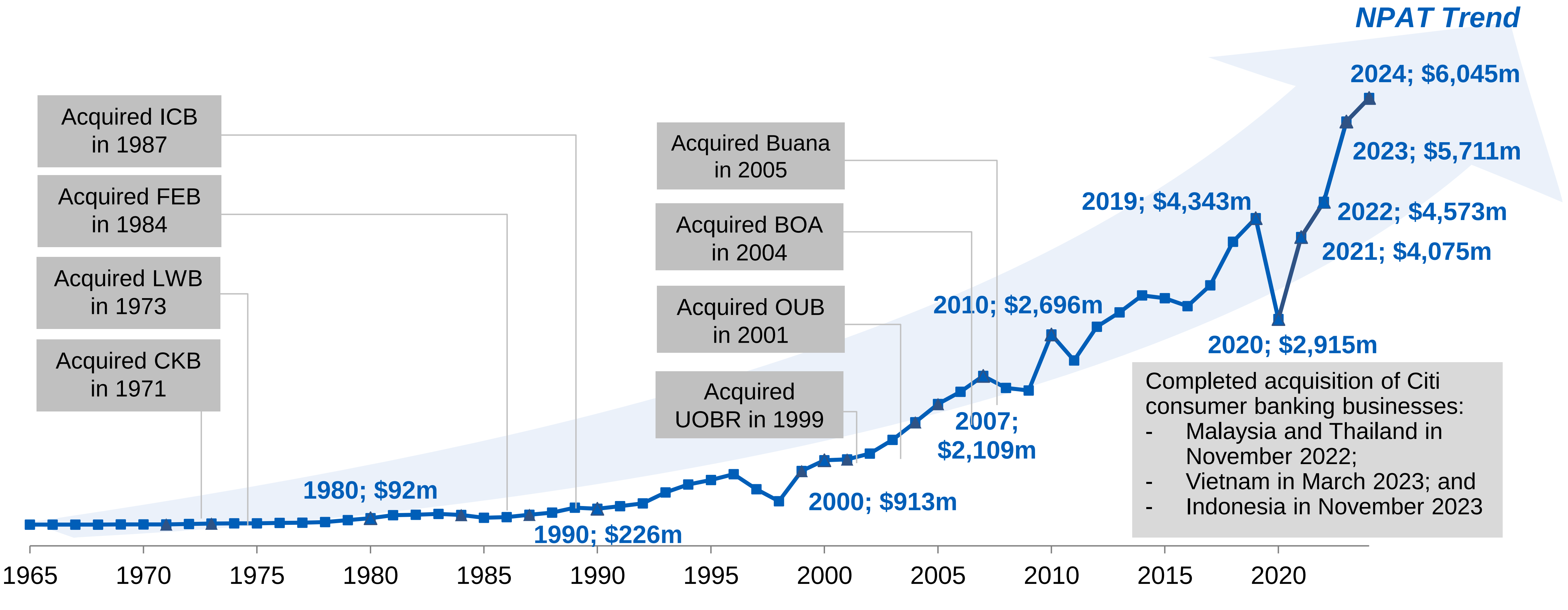
Sizeable domestic market share



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

Comprehensive regional banking franchise

Extensive Regional Footprint

Myanmar
1 branch

Thailand
142 branches

Malaysia
54 branches

Singapore
46 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

1H25 performance by segment

Group Retail

Income
SGD2.6b
-5% YoY

SGD191b[2]
Assets under management +5% YoY

60%
AUM from overseas customers

Group Wholesale Banking

Income
SGD3.3b
-5% YoY

26%
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

Why UOB?

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 15.3% as at 30 June 2025
- Diversified funding and sound liquidity, with 83.7% loan/deposit ratio
- Strong coverage, with general allowance on loans (including RLAR) covering 0.8% of performing loans

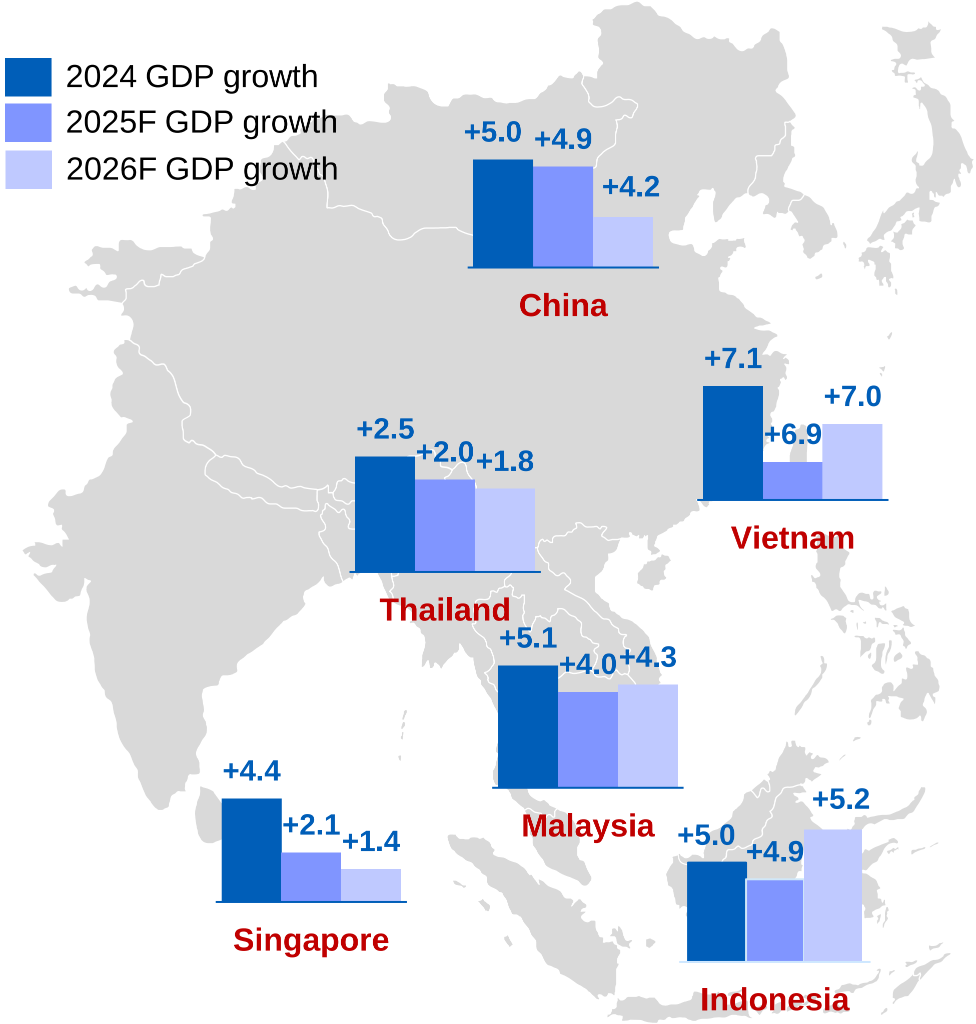
Balance growth with stability

- 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

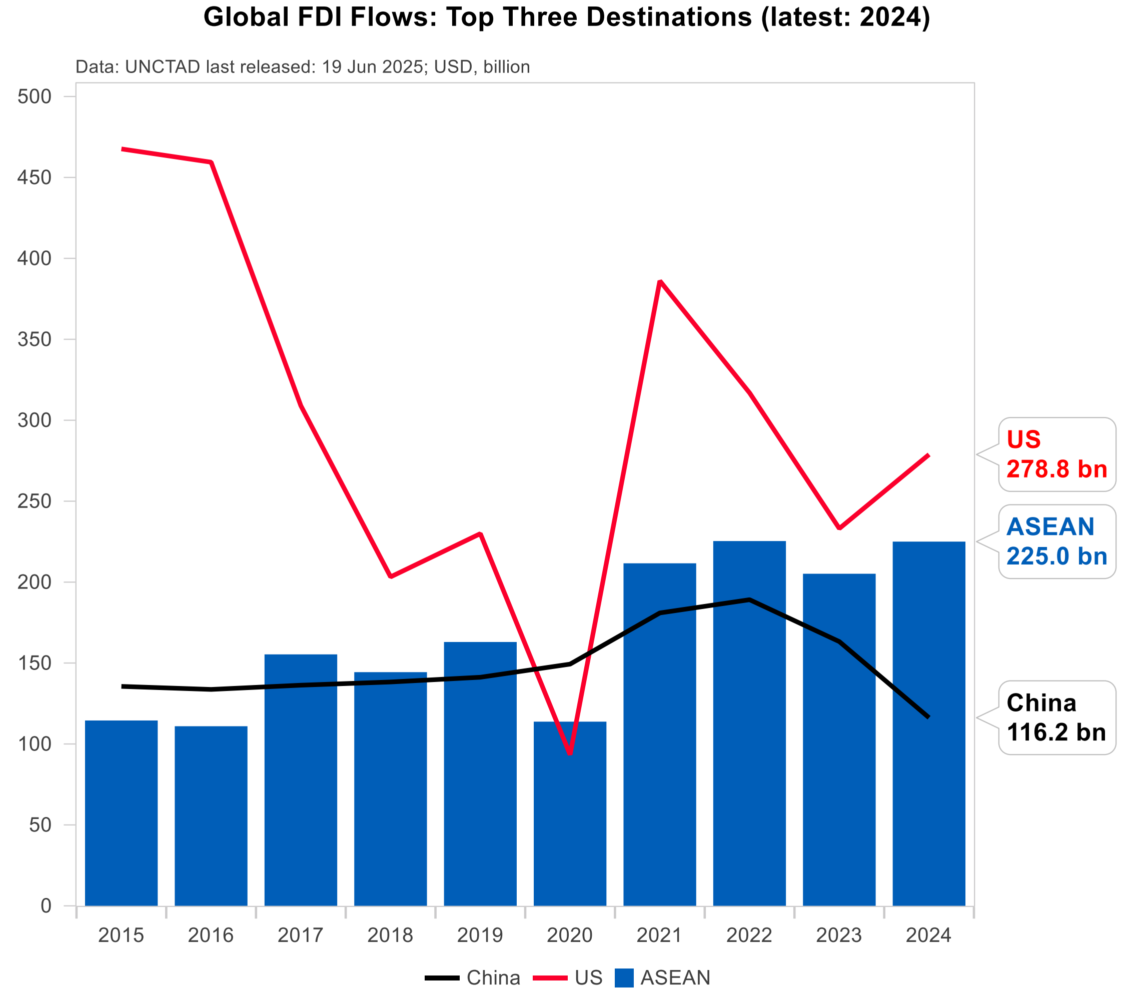
Macroeconomic Outlook

ASEAN: 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



Source: Macrobond, UOB Global Economics & Markets Research

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Expecting three 25-bps Fed cuts in 2H25

	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25F	4Q25F	1Q26F
US 10-Year Treasury	3.84	4.57	3.88	4.20	4.40	3.78	4.57	4.21	4.23	4.20	4.10	4.00
US Fed Funds	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.25	3.75	3.75
SG 3M SORA	3.64	3.71	3.71	3.68	3.64	3.49	3.07	2.56	2.06	1.75	1.74	1.72
MY Overnight Policy Rate	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.50
TH 1-Day Repo	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.25	1.00
ID 7-Day Reverse Repo	5.75	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.00	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.00
CH 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.55	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90

The Fed held rates steady at 4.25%-4.50% for the fifth straight meeting in July, after a 100bps cut in late 2024. Given the significant negative surprise in the July US employment report (accompanied by sharp downward revisions in May and June), there was a sharp jump in Fed rate cut expectations for September FOMC. We continue to hold our view of three 25-bps cuts in 2025, one each in September, October and December FOMC meetings, bringing the Fed Funds Target rate (FFTR) to 3.75% by end-2025. Our outlook also includes two additional cuts in 2026, resulting in a lower terminal FFTR of 3.25%.

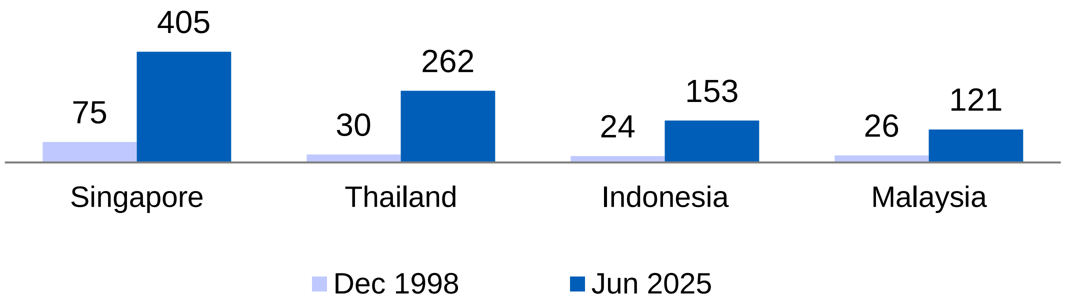
Other major central banks (ECB, BOE, RBA, RBNZ) are expected to continue easing monetary policy toward year-end, albeit more modestly, with rate cuts likely in the range of 25 or 50-bps. In contrast, the BOJ may still proceed with a rate hike, though at a more gradual pace. On 7 May, the PBOC announced its first stimulus package since the tariff escalation, cutting banks' reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50-bps and key interest rates by 10-bps. We expect an additional 10-bps interest rate cut in 4Q25 with the 7-day reverse repo rate, 1Y LPR and 5Y LPR to end the year at 1.30%, 2.90% and 3.40% respectively. The prospect of another 50-bps RRR cut remains.

Singapore's resilient 1H25 GDP growth was driven by front-loaded exports ahead of expected US tariffs. However, this momentum is likely to fade in 2H25 due to payback effects and reciprocal tariff headwinds. A slowdown among key trading partners could further weigh on growth. We've raised our 2025 GDP forecast to 2.1% (from 1.7%), above MTI's 0.0–2.0% range but expect a moderation to 1.4% in 2026. Core inflation averaged a soft 0.6% in 1H25 (2025F: 0.6%, 2026F: 1.1%), with imported inflation likely to remain contained. We expect MAS to ease policy by shifting to a zero percent S$NEER appreciation stance in the October 2025 or January 2026 MPS.

Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research forecasts

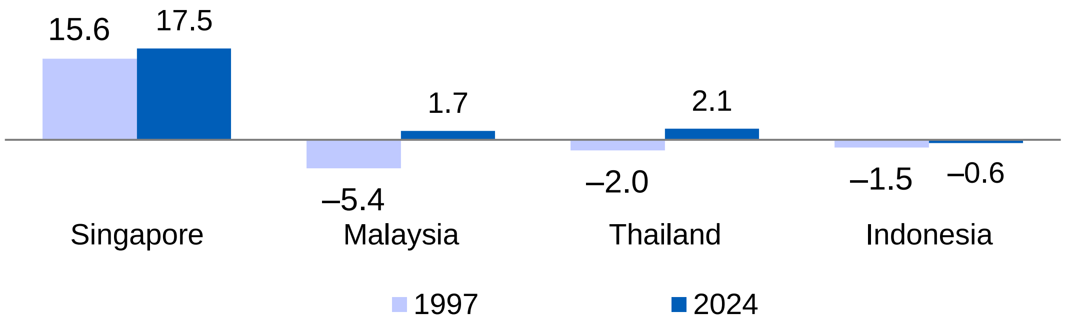
Macro resilience across key Southeast Asian markets

Significantly Higher Foreign Reserves (USD billion)



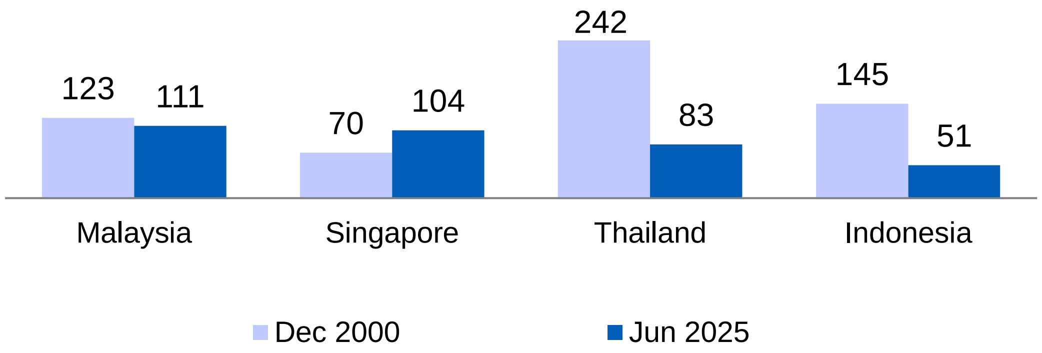
Sources: World Bank, International Monetary Fund

Improved Current Account Balances (% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund

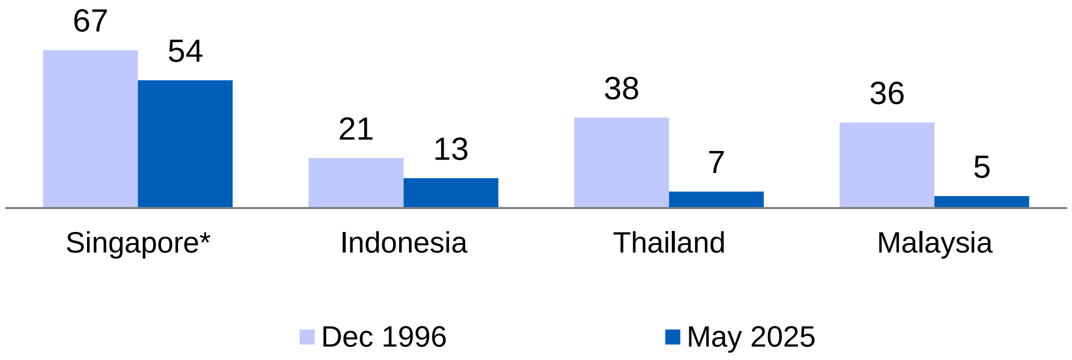
Lower Debt to Equity Ratio (%)



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

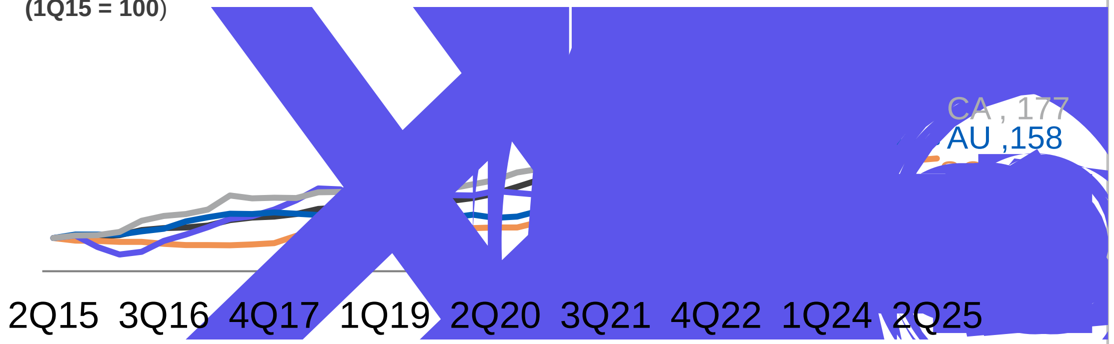
Sources: Central banks

Singapore mortgages remain a low-risk asset class

UOB 90 Years and Beyond

Low risk of housing bubbles due to cooling measures

(1Q15 = 100)

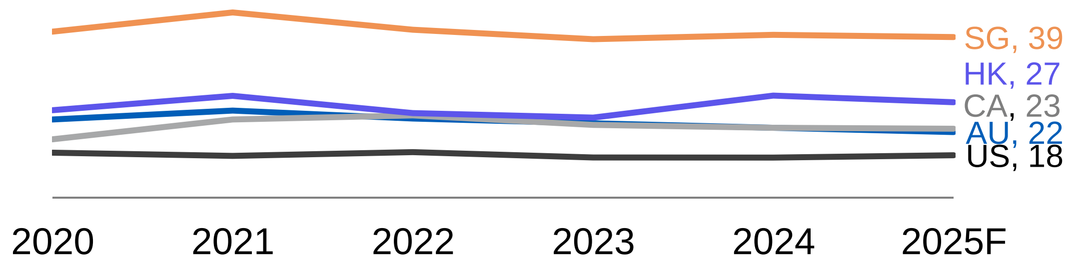


Based on latest property price data as of 2Q25 (except AU and MY which is based on 4Q24 and 1Q25, respectively)

Sources: CEIC, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

High national savings rate

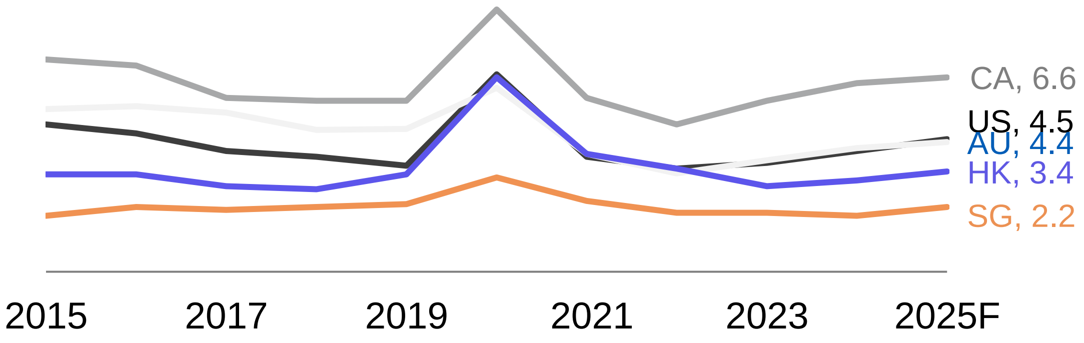
(% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Low unemployment underscores housing affordability and support for mortgage servicing

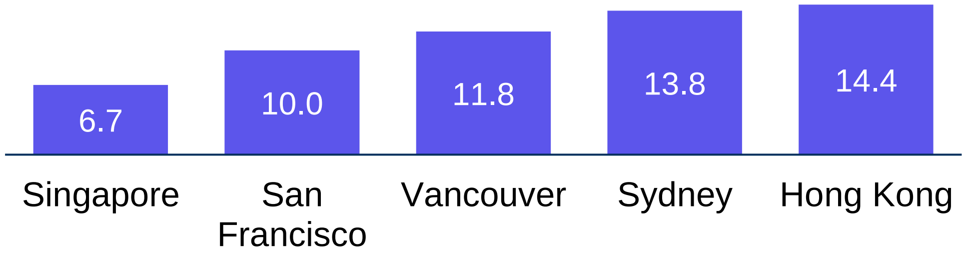
(Unemployment, %)



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

Singapore has implemented Basel IV[5]

Year	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27
Basel III capital ratios	Phased-in						Full								
IFRS 9						Start									
LCR[1]			Phased-in				Full								
NSFR[2]						Start									
SACCR[3]								Start date (pending)							
TLAC[4]							Phased-in			Full					
Basel IV[5]												Phased-in			
-- MCRMR[6]											Start				
-- Leverage ratio			Disclosure phase			Start					Revised[7]				

Source: BCBS

1. Liquidity Coverage Ratio
2. Net Stable Funding Ratio
3. Standardised Approach for measuring Counterparty Credit Risk exposure (MAS has not announced implementation date)
4. Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (not applicable to Singapore banks)
5. Basel IV (Final Basel III reforms): Revised standards for credit risk, market risk, operational risk, leverage ratio, output floor and related disclosure requirements
6. Minimum Capital Requirements for Market Risk replaced Fundamental Review of the Trading Book
7. Revised definition on exposure measure

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%)

Strong UOB Fundamentals

Disciplined balance sheet management

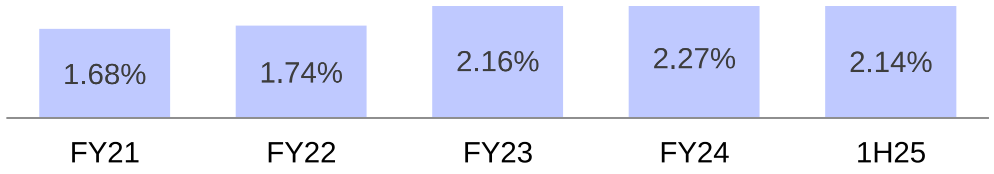
Focus on balance sheet efficiency

Healthy portfolio quality

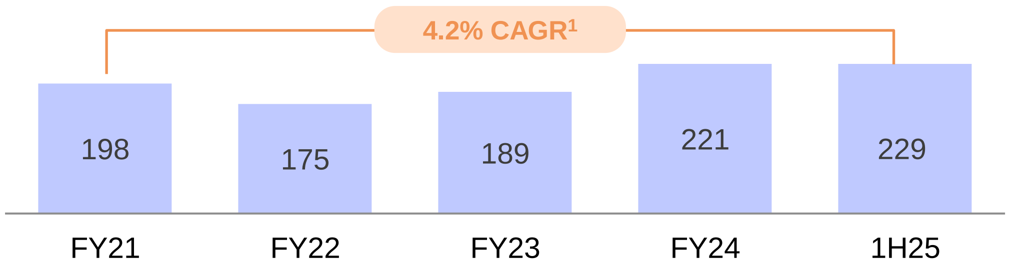
Proactive liability management

Robust capitalisation

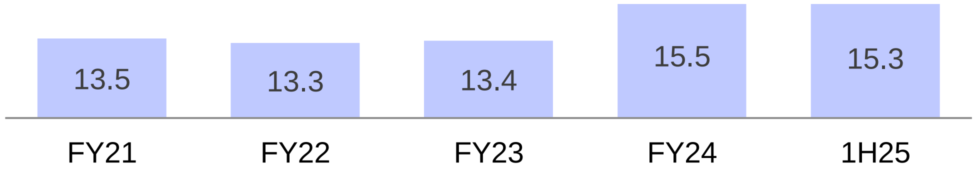
Return on risk-weighted assets



Current Account Saving Account Balances (SGD b)



Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)



Notes

1. Compound annual growth rate over FY21 to 1H25 period

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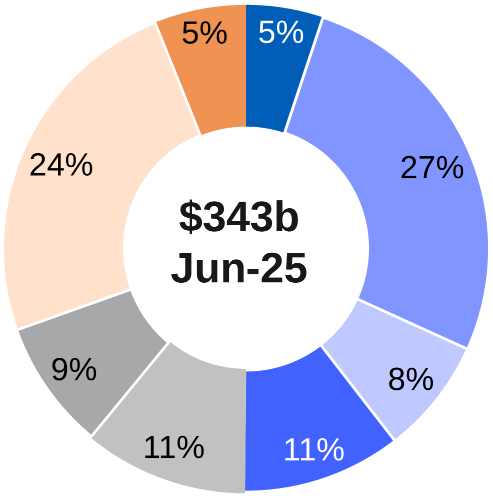
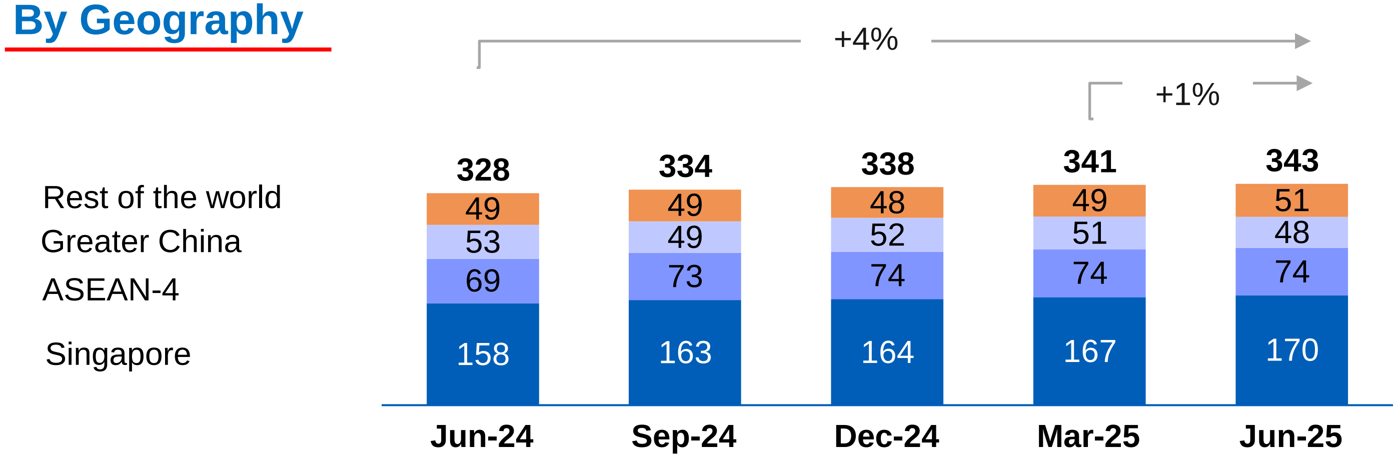
Loans growth of 4% YoY and 1% QoQ, mainly from corporates and mortgages in Singapore

By Industry



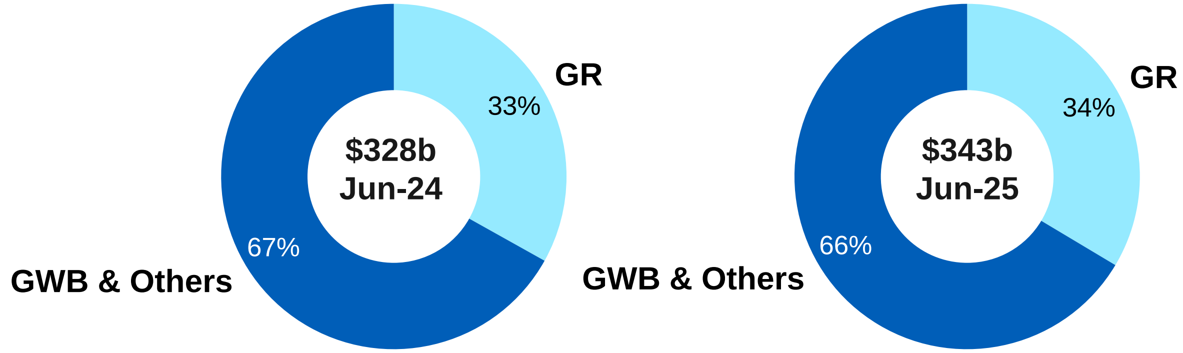
- Transport, storage and communication
- Building and construction
- Manufacturing
- FIs, investment and holding companies
- General commerce
- Professionals and private individuals
- Housing loans
- Others

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

	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.

TCFD Implementation: Climate Scenario Analysis

Qualitative Transition Risk Assessment	Transition Risk Scenario Analysis Pilot	Physical Risk Pilot Analysis	Improved Methodology
2019	2020	2021	2022-2025

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

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

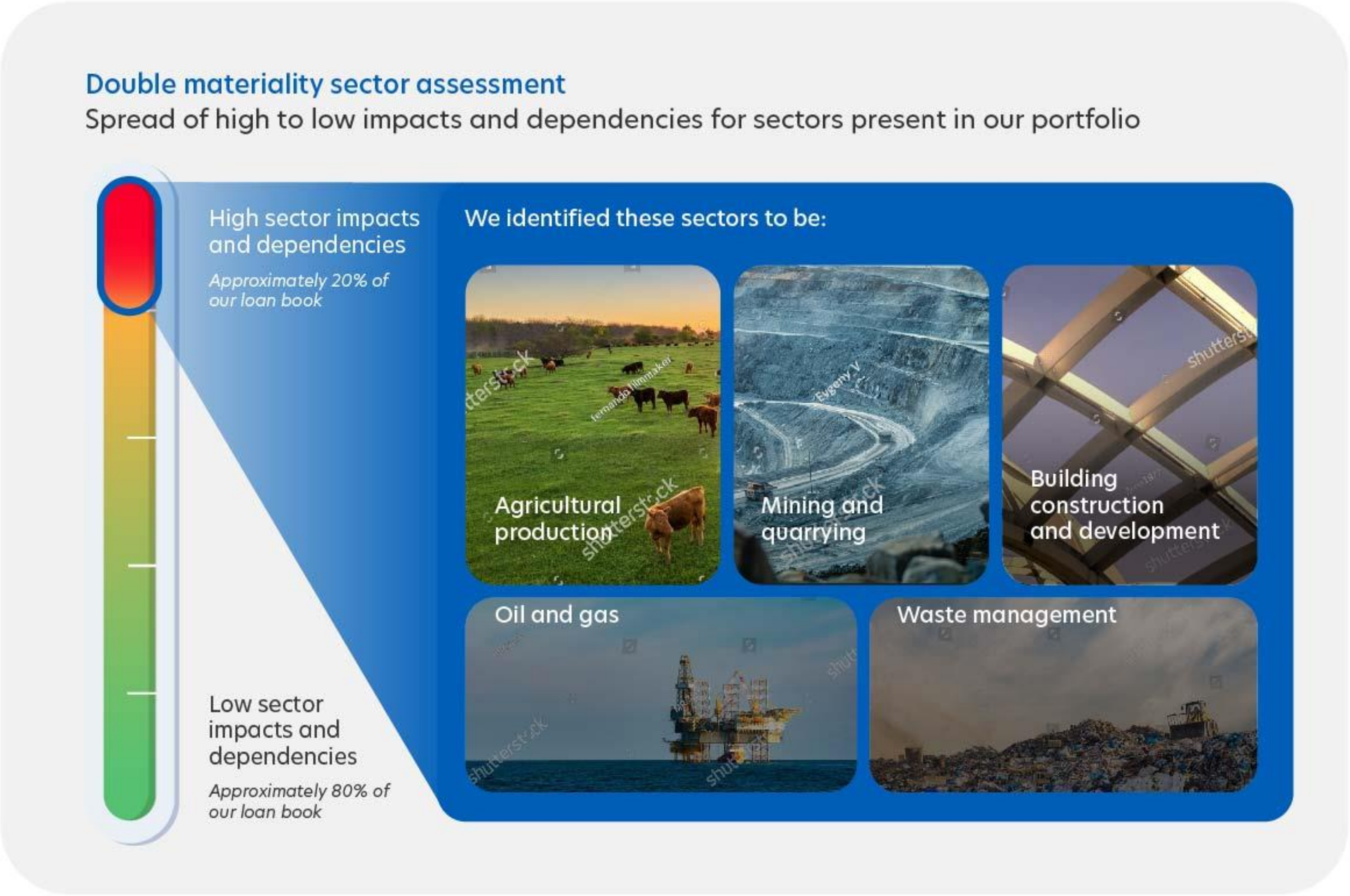
Construction
(tCO_2/S$million)

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 prioritizing this sector

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

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

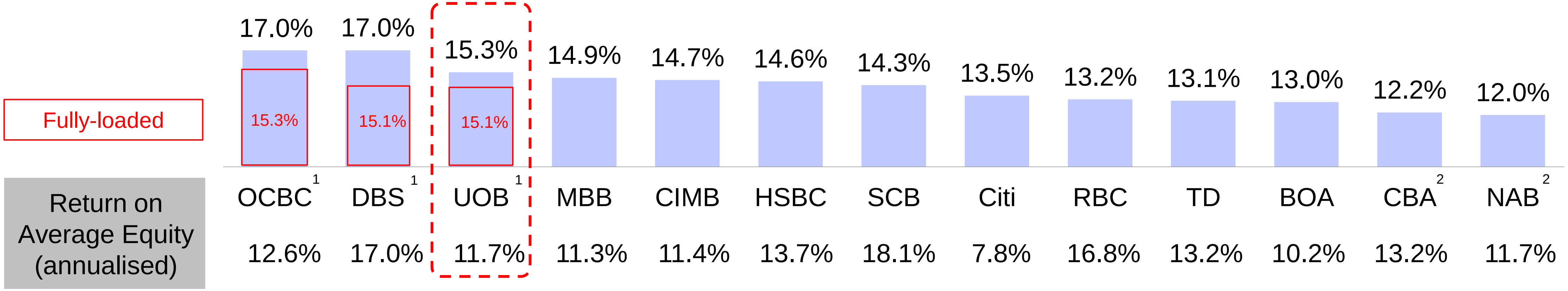
Comparison against peers

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	44%	1.1%	84%
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**OCBC**	a1	39%	1.4%	79%
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**DBS**	a1	39%	1.4%	75%
A3	A–	A+	**HSBC**	a3	50%	0.8%	57%
A3	BBB+	A	**SCB**	baa1	55%	0.8%	51%
A1	A–	AA–	**BOA**	a2	65%	0.9%	58%
A3	BBB+	A	**Citi**	baa1	62%	0.6%	52%
Aa2	AA–	AA-	**CBA**	a1	46%	0.8%	107%
Aa2	AA–	AA-	**NAB**	a2	47%	0.6%	118%
Aa1	AA–	AA-	**RBC**	a2	55%	0.9%	70%
Aa3	A+	AA-	**TD**	a2	59%	0.7%	78%
A3	A–	n.r.	**CIMB**	baa1	47%	1.0%	89%
A3	A–	n.r.	**MBB**	a3	49%	1.0%	91%

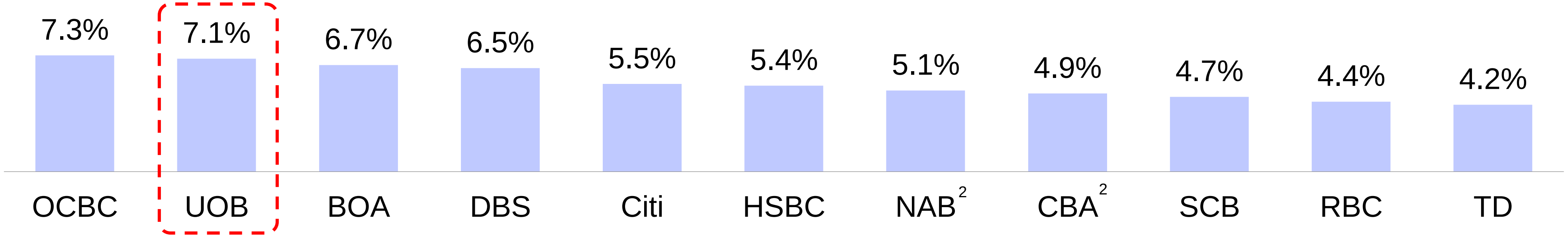
Source: Company reports, Credit rating agencies (updated as of 09 May 2025)
Financial data based on period ended 31 March 2025, except for CIMB, Maybank (31 December 2024), CBA (Half-year ended 31 December 2024), & RBC/TD (period ended 31 January 2025).

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 18.8% (31 December 2024) and 17.6% (31 March 2025)

Source: Company reports

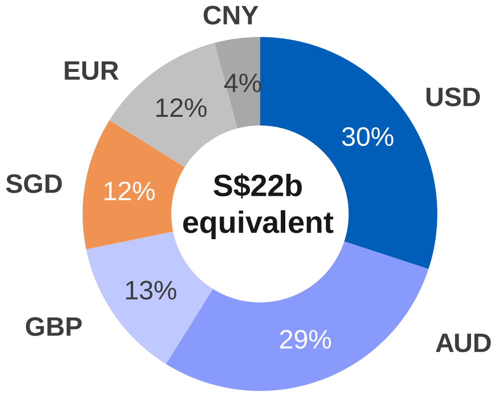
Financial data based on period ended 31 March 2025, except for CIMB, Maybank (31 December 2024), CBA (Half-year ended 31 December 2024), & RBC/TD (period ended 31 January 2025).

Strong investment grade credit ratings

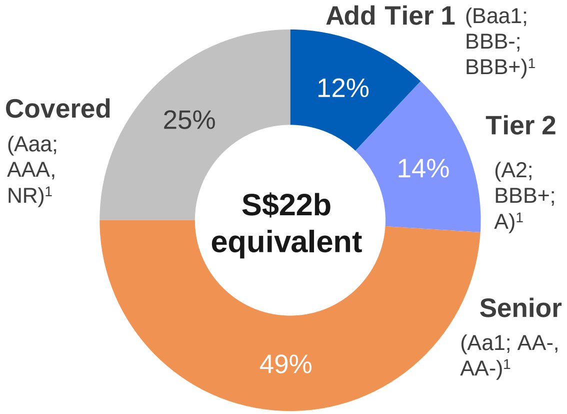
A regular issuer in key debt capital markets globally

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

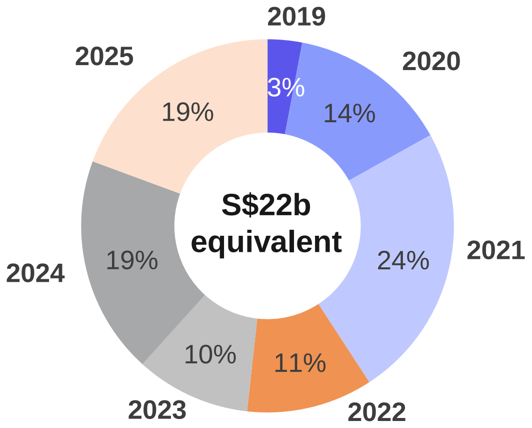
Currency



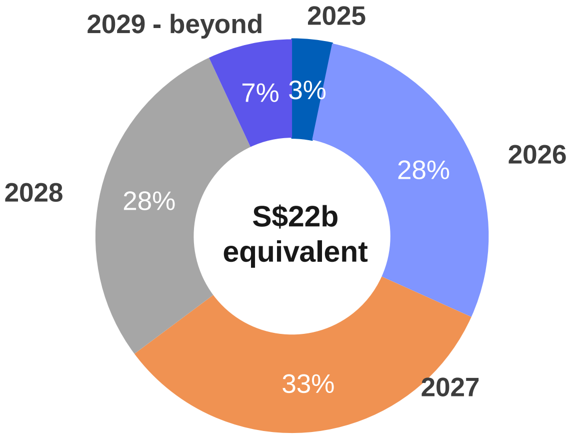
Debt Class



Issue Date



Maturity/Call Date



Source: Credit rating agencies

Note: The pie charts represent outstanding UOB's public rated issuances as 07 August 2025; 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

Our Growth Drivers

Our growth drivers

Realise potential of our integrated platform

- Provides us with ability to serve expanding regional needs of our customers
- Improves operational efficiency, enhances risk management, seamless customer experience and faster time to market

Sharpen regional focus

- Global macro environment remains uncertain but the region's long-term fundamentals continue to remain strong
- Region is our growth engine in view of growing intra-regional flows and rising consumer affluence, leveraging digitalisation and partnerships

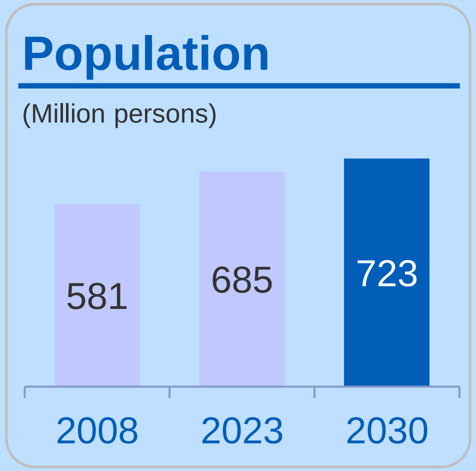
Reinforce fee income growth

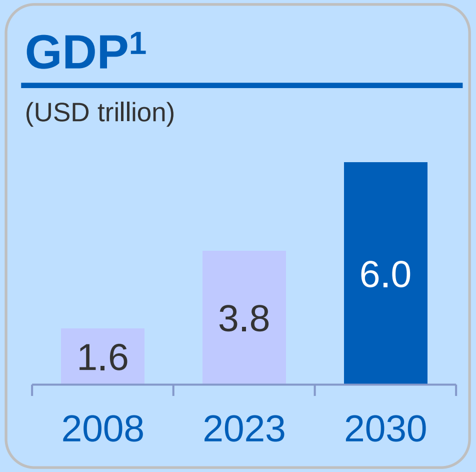
- Grow fee income to offset competitive pressures on loans and improve return on risk weighted assets
- Increase client wallet share size by intensifying cross-selling efforts, focusing on service quality and expanding range of products and services

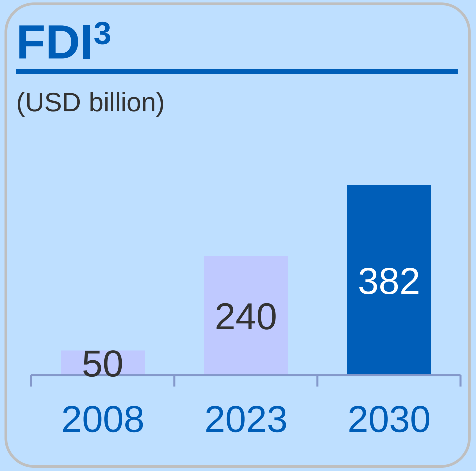
Long-term growth perspective

- Disciplined approach in executing growth strategy, balancing growth with stability
- Focus on risk adjusted returns; ensure balance sheet strength and robust capital through economic cycles

Southeast Asia's immense long-term potential







Southeast Asia's immense growth prospects…

- Third largest population globally, after China and India
- Young demographics, with 382 million below 35 years old
- Fifth largest economic bloc globally by GDP[1]
- Fourth largest trading group globally
- Third largest recipient of inward FDI[3] globally

… that UOB is uniquely placed to capture

- Most diverse regional franchise among Singapore banks
- Full effective control of regional subsidiaries and integrated platform

1. Gross domestic product 2. Comprises exports and imports 3. Foreign direct investments
Source: Macrobond, UOB Global Economics and Markets Research

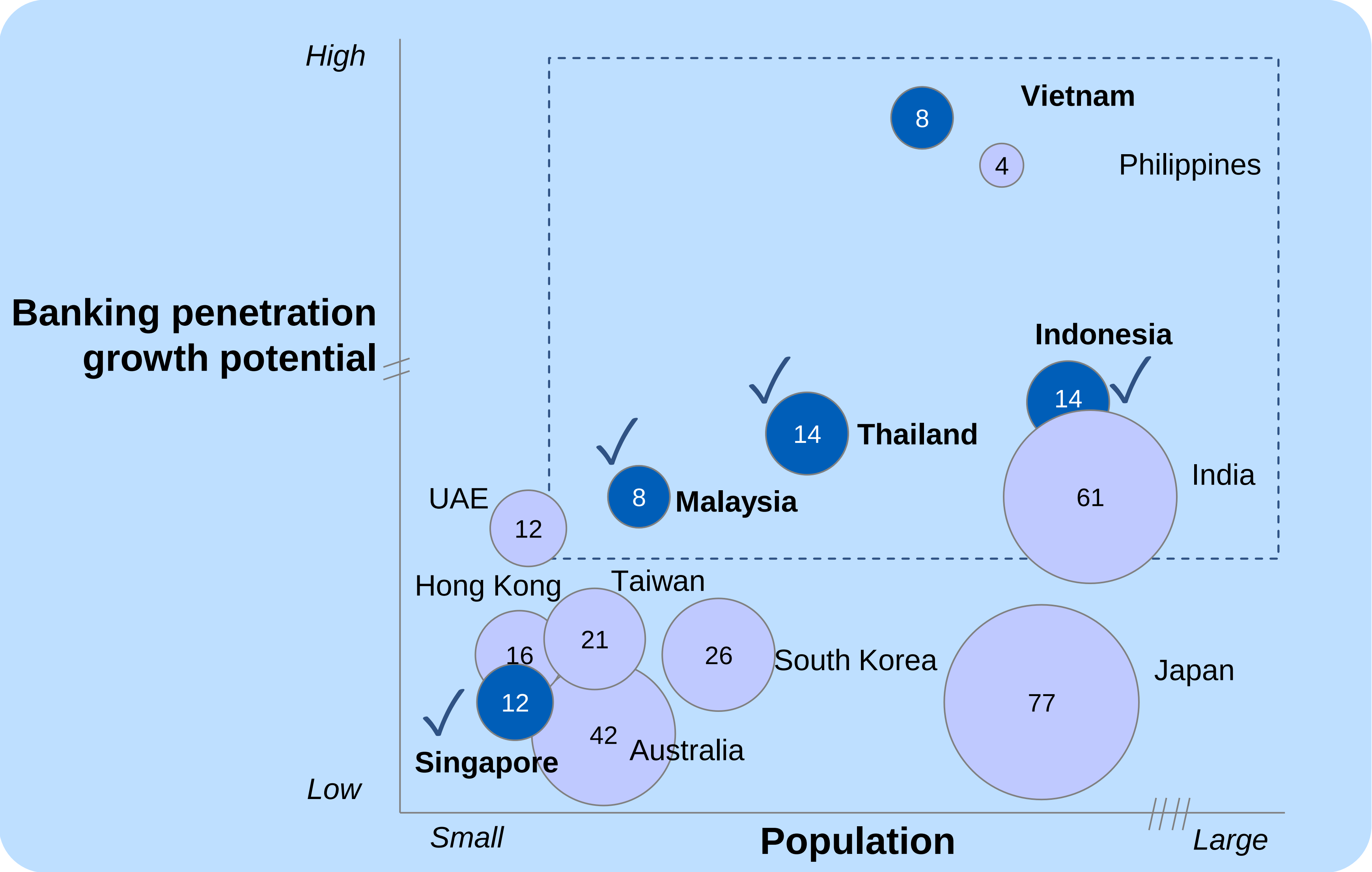
Strong retail presence in high potential regional markets

2022 retail banking pool sizes

USD b

Denotes UOB's core markets in Southeast Asia

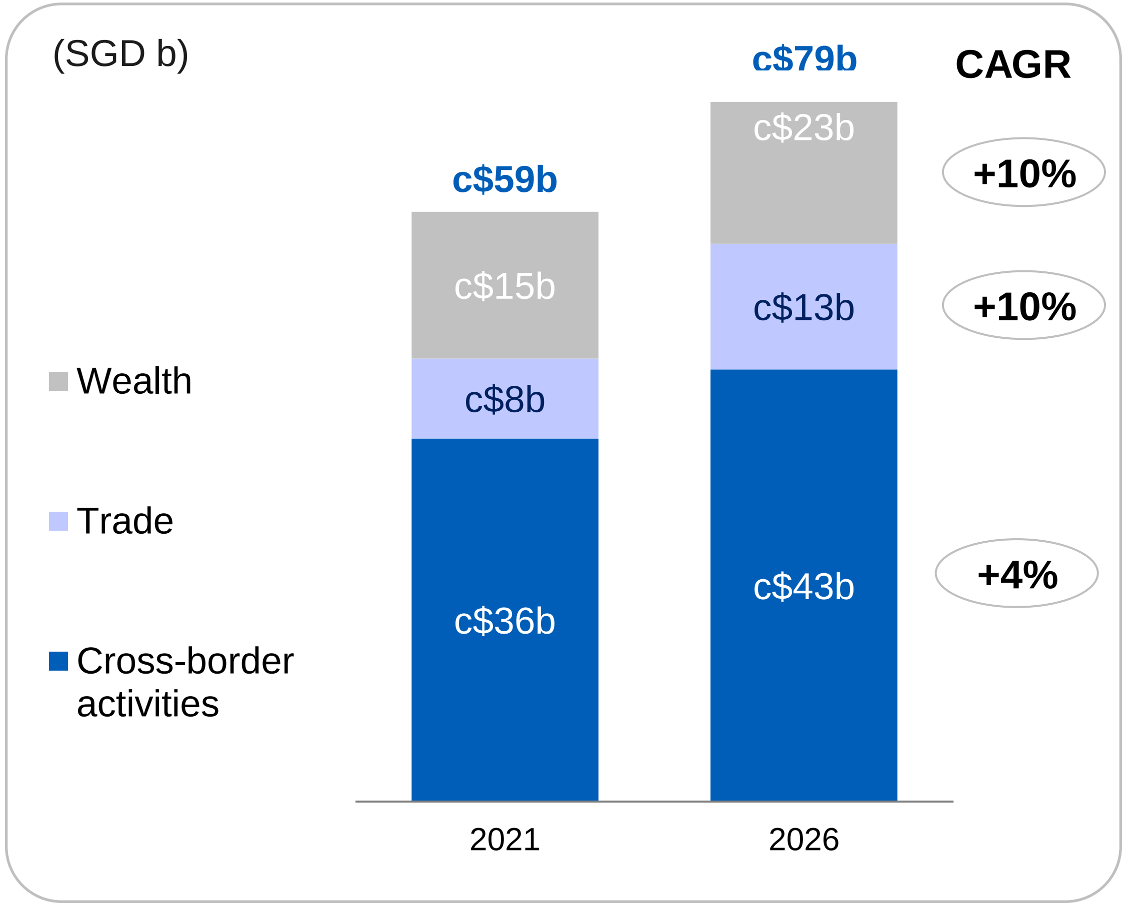
TMRW by UOB was launched in Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.



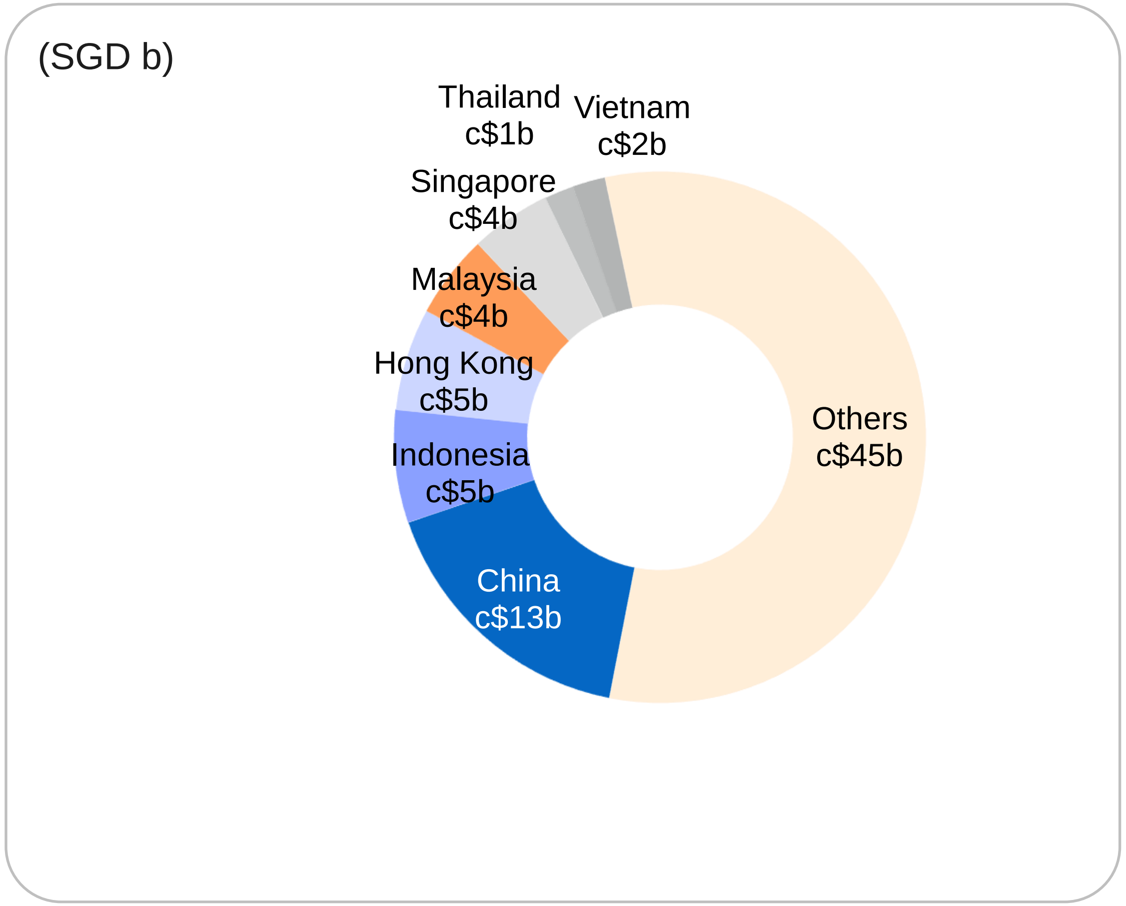
Source: BCG banking pools (2022), World Bank (2022)

Revenue potential from 'connecting the dots' in the region

Industry's potential connectivity revenue



Industry's potential connectivity revenue (2026)



Note: '*Trade*' and '*cross-border activities*' capture both inbound and outbound flows of Southeast Asia, with '*trade*' comprising exports and imports while '*cross-border activities*' comprising foreign direct investments and M&A. '*Wealth*' captures offshore and onshore assets booked in Singapore as a wealth hub. Incorporating BCG analysis, these are converted into banking revenue potential

Source: Boston Consulting Group's analysis, Boston Consulting Group Global Banking Revenue pool

Latest Financials

1H25 net profit at $2.8 billion

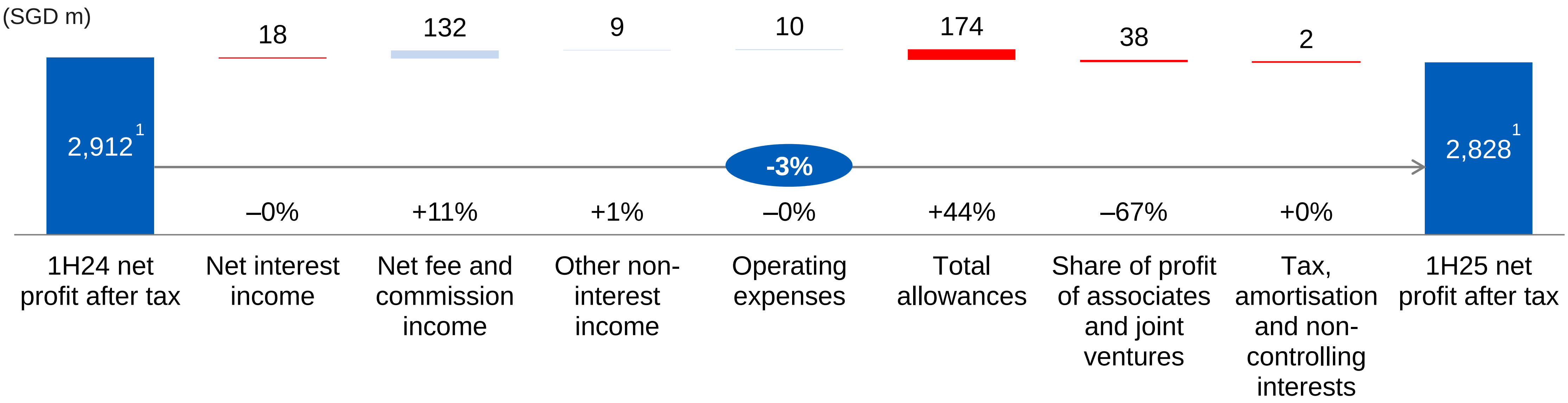
Growth in operating profit offset by pre-emptive credit provisioning

	1H25 $m	1H24 $m	YoY +/(-)%	2Q25 $m	1Q25 $m	QoQ +/(-)%	2Q24 $m	YoY +/(-)%
Net interest income	4,745	4,763	(0)	2,336	2,409	(3)	2,401	(3)
Net fee income	1,330	1,198	11	636	694	(8)	618	3
Other non-interest income	1,047	1,038	1	493	554	(11)	457	8
Total income	**7,121**	**6,998**	**2**	**3,465**	**3,657**	**(5)**	**3,476**	**(0)**
Less: Total expenses	3,095	3,105	(0)	1,535	1,559	(2)	1,534	0
Operating profit	**4,027**	**3,894**	**3**	**1,929**	**2,097**	**(8)**	**1,941**	**(1)**
Less: Amortisation of intangible assets	16	13	21	9	7	27	7	39
Less: Allowance for credit and other losses	569	395	44	279	290	(4)	232	20
Add: Associates & Joint Ventures	19	56	(67)	(3)	22	(>100)	31	(>100)
Net profit	**2,828**	**2,912**	**(3)**	**1,338**	**1,490**	**(10)**	**1,425**	**(6)**

1H25 financial overview

UOB

Net Profit After Tax Movement, 1H25 vs 1H24

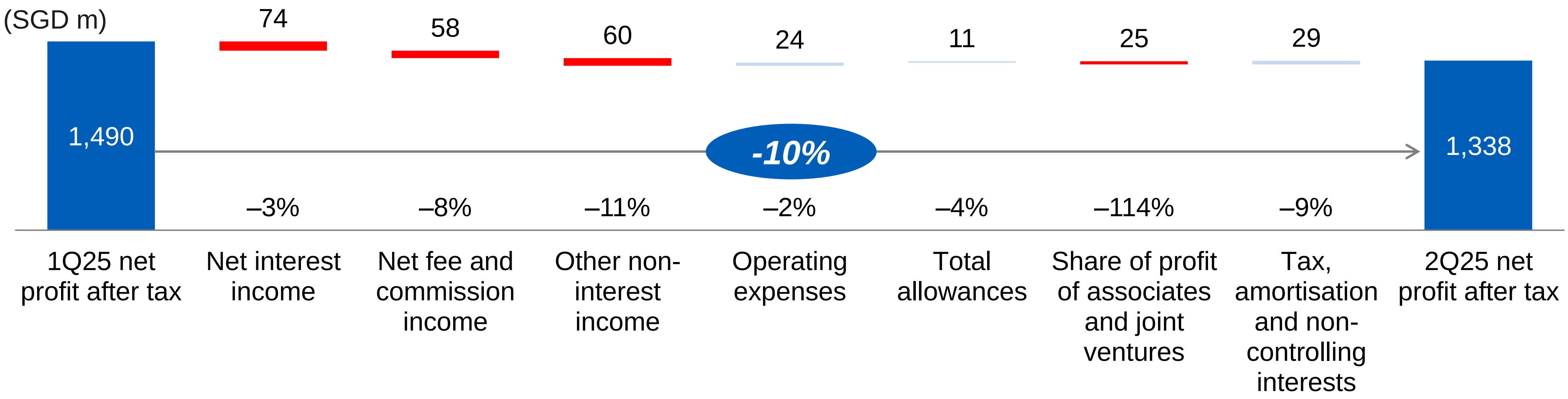


Key Indicators	1H25	1H24	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) [1]	1.96	2.04	–0.08% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	31.9	31.9	–
Cost / Income ratio (%)	43.5	44.4	–0.9% pt
Return on equity (%) [1, 2]	11.7	13.0	–1.3% pt

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

2Q25 financial overview

Net Profit After Tax Movement, 2Q25 vs 1Q25



Key Indicators	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ Change	2Q24	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) [1]	1.91	2.00	–0.09% pt	2.05	–0.14% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	32.6	34.1	–1.5% pt	30.9	+1.7% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%)	44.3	42.6	+1.7% pt	44.1	+0.2% pt
Return on equity (%) [1, 2]	11.0	12.3	–1.3% pt	13.3	–2.3% 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

	1H25	1H24	YoY
	$m	$m	%
Income	2,592	2,695	(4)
Lending, Deposits[1]	1,556	1,759	(12)
Wealth	619	540	15
Credit Cards	416	395	5
Expenses	1,367	1,488	(8)
Operating Profit	1,225	1,207	1
Allowance for credit and other losses	127	216	(41)
Profit before Tax	1,084	977	11

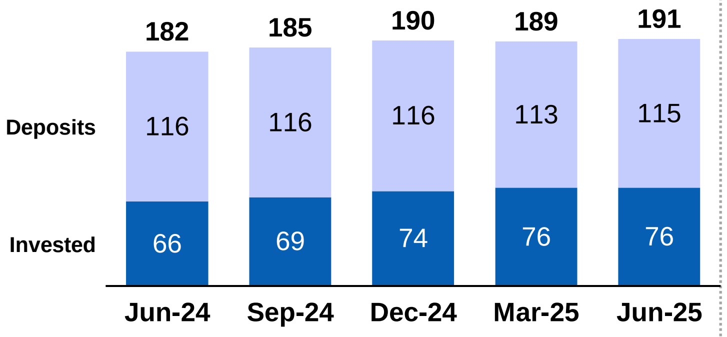
Highlights

- PBT rose as one-off expenses and credit cost pressures from operational merger in Thailand have abated
- Strategic priorities of CASA, cards and wealth delivered results, offsetting income headwinds of lower rates and competition
- Retail deposits crossed $200b, with sound CASA growth on strong customer value proposition
- Double-digit wealth income growth backed by conversion of deposits into invested AUM; net new money stable at $3b for 2Q25
- Robust card billing growth across ASEAN franchise, driven by strategic partnerships and enhanced rewards offering. Customer grew 4% YoY to 8.4m

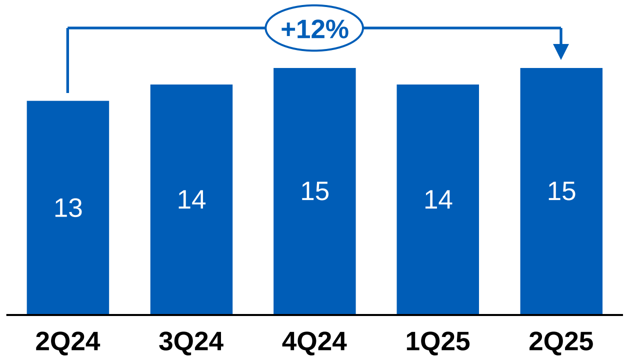
Key metrics

	1H25	1H24	YoY
			%
Cost / Income ratio	52.7%	55.2%	(2.5) pt
Total credit costs	22 bps	40 bps	(18) bps
RoRWA	4.9%	4.9%	-
Gross Customer Loans ($b)	115	108	6
Customer Deposits ($b)	204	195	4
of which CASA ($b)	116	98	18

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

	1H25	1H24	YoY
	$m	$m	%
Income	3,254	3,415	(5)
Transaction Banking	1,596	1,863	(14)
Loans[1]	1,092	1,092	0
Investment Banking	254	190	34
Customer Treasury	311	270	15
Expenses	874	835	5
Operating Profit	2,379	2,580	(8)
Allowance for credit and other losses	167	92	81
Profit before Tax	2,192	2,484	(12)

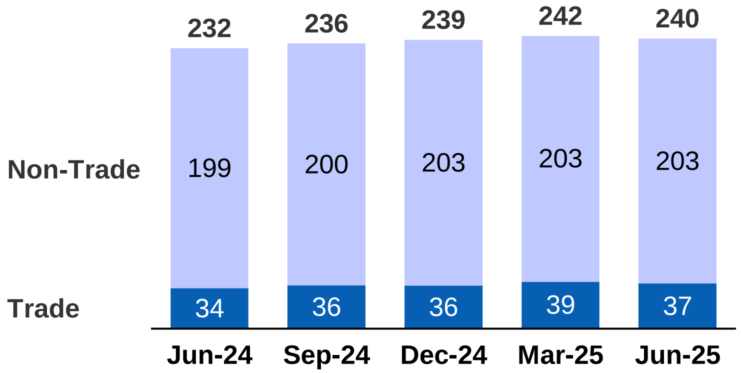
Highlights

- PBT impacted by exogenous factors like lower benchmark rates and keen competition for quality assets, while allowance rose from a low base
- Amid tariff uncertainties, close to 50% of GWB income generated from Transaction Banking – underpinned by an enlarged CASA base and 12% trade loan growth – while customer treasury activities also picked up
- Investment Banking delivered record fees in 1H25
- Steady income contribution from non-real estate sectors at 69%, while cross-border income mix stayed stable at 26%

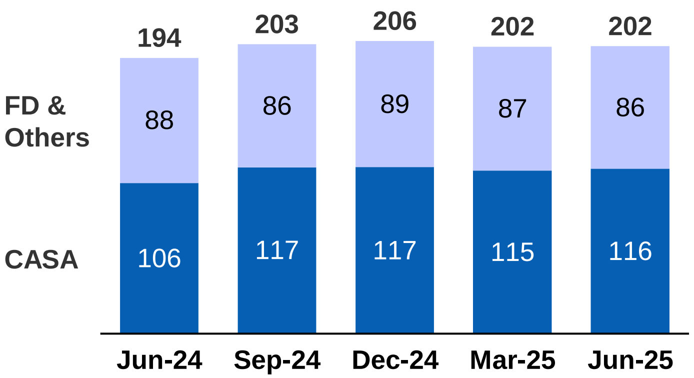
Key metrics

	1H25	1H24	YoY
			%
Cost / Income ratio	26.9%	24.4%	2.5 pt
Total credit costs	15 bps	9 bps	6 bps
RoRWA	1.8%	1.9%	(0.1) pt
Total Gross Loans[2] ($b)	240	232	3
Total Deposits[2] ($b)	202	194	4

Total Gross Loans[2] ($b)



Total Deposits[2] ($b)

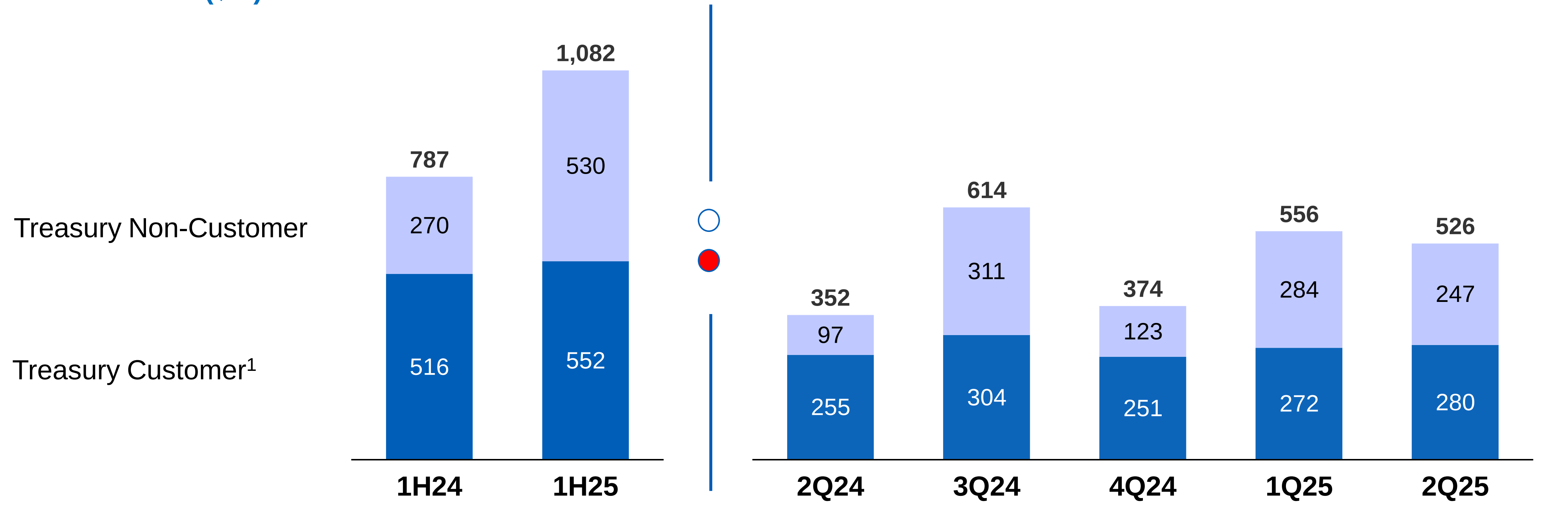


1. Includes Others
2. Includes Banks and Non-Banks

Global Markets

Continue to deliver strong customer flows

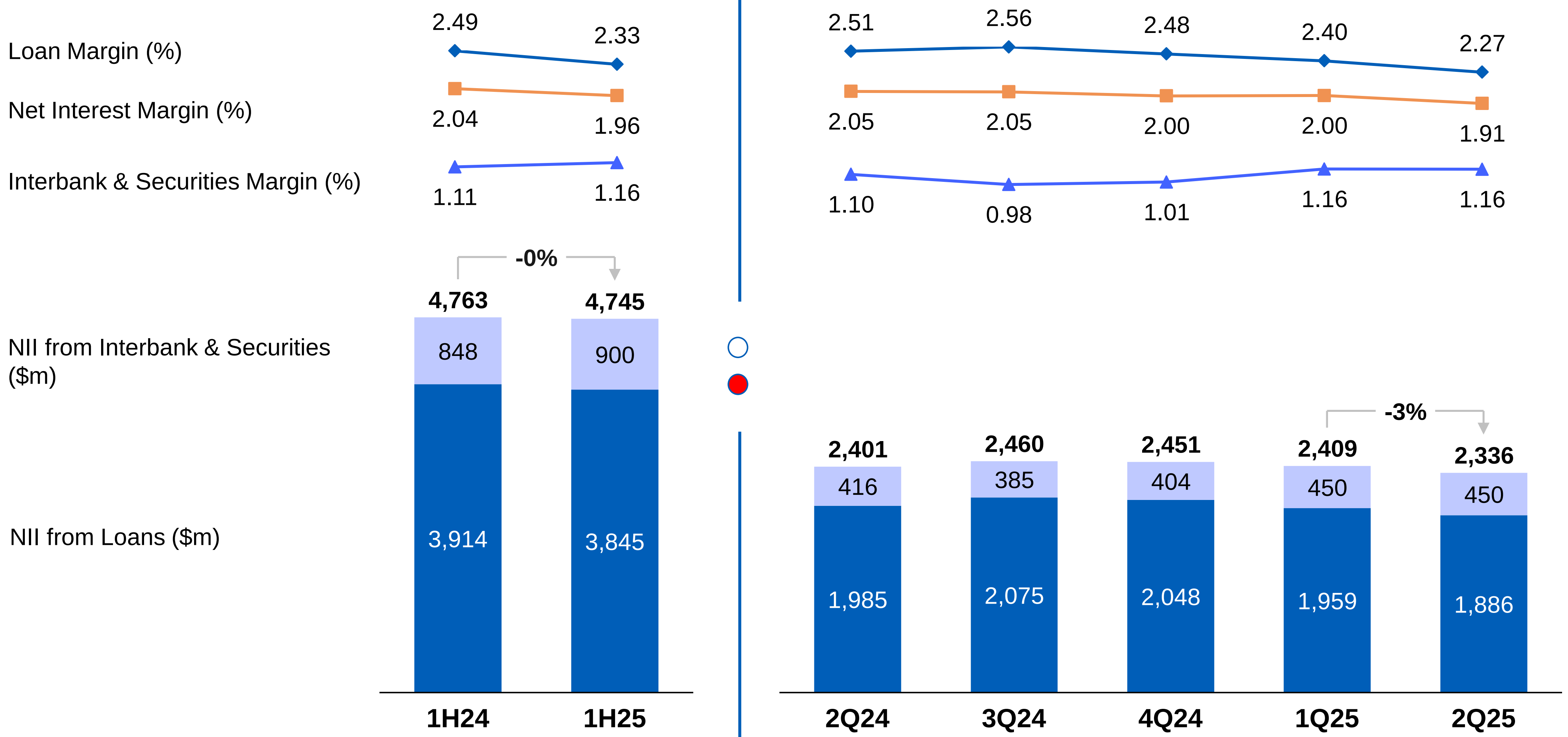
Total income ($m)



	1H24	1H25	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25
Total Assets[2] ($b)	141	143	141	155	147	142	143

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

Net interest income moderated as asset growth cushioned effects of sharp decline in benchmark rates

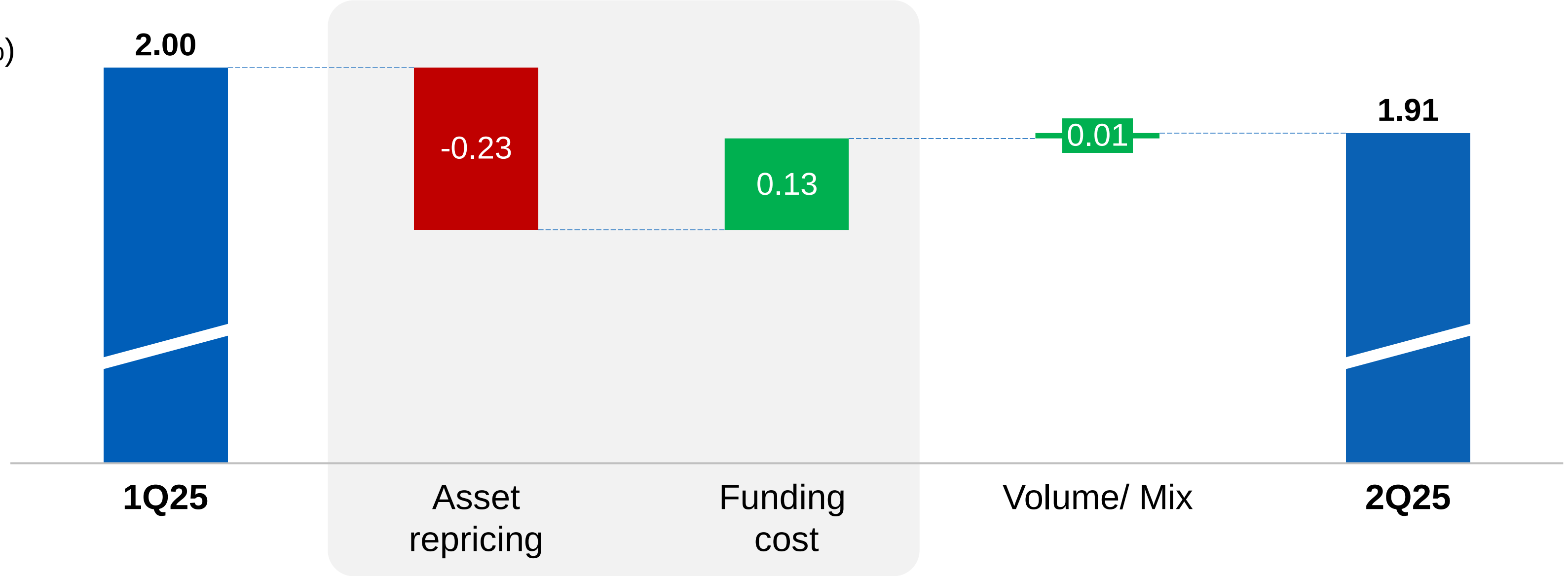


	1H24	1H25	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25
Average Interest Bearing Assets ($b)	470	489	470	479	488	488	490

Net interest margin eased on asset repricing mitigated by improved funding and balance sheet management

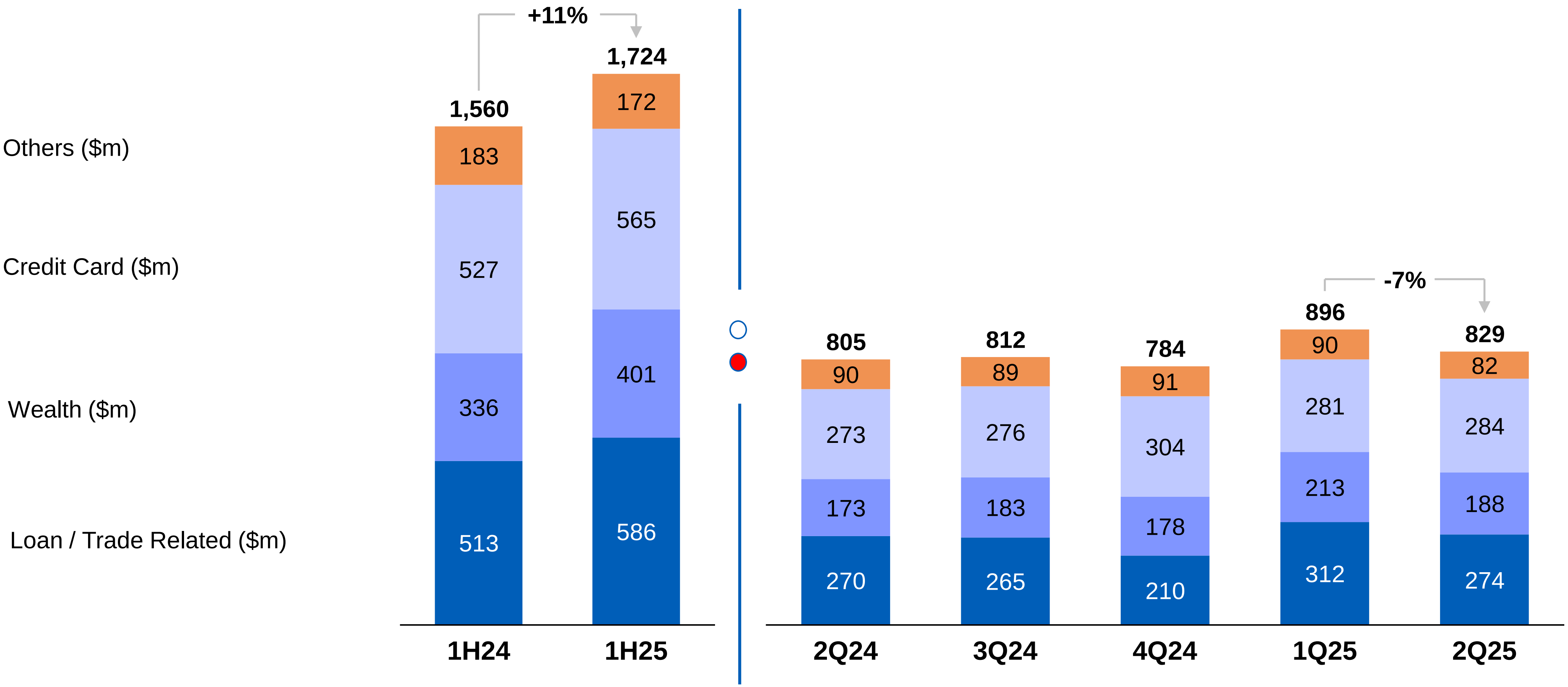
	1Q25	2Q25
Loan Margin (%)	2.40	2.27
Interbank & Securities Margin (%)	1.16	1.16

Net Interest Margin (%)



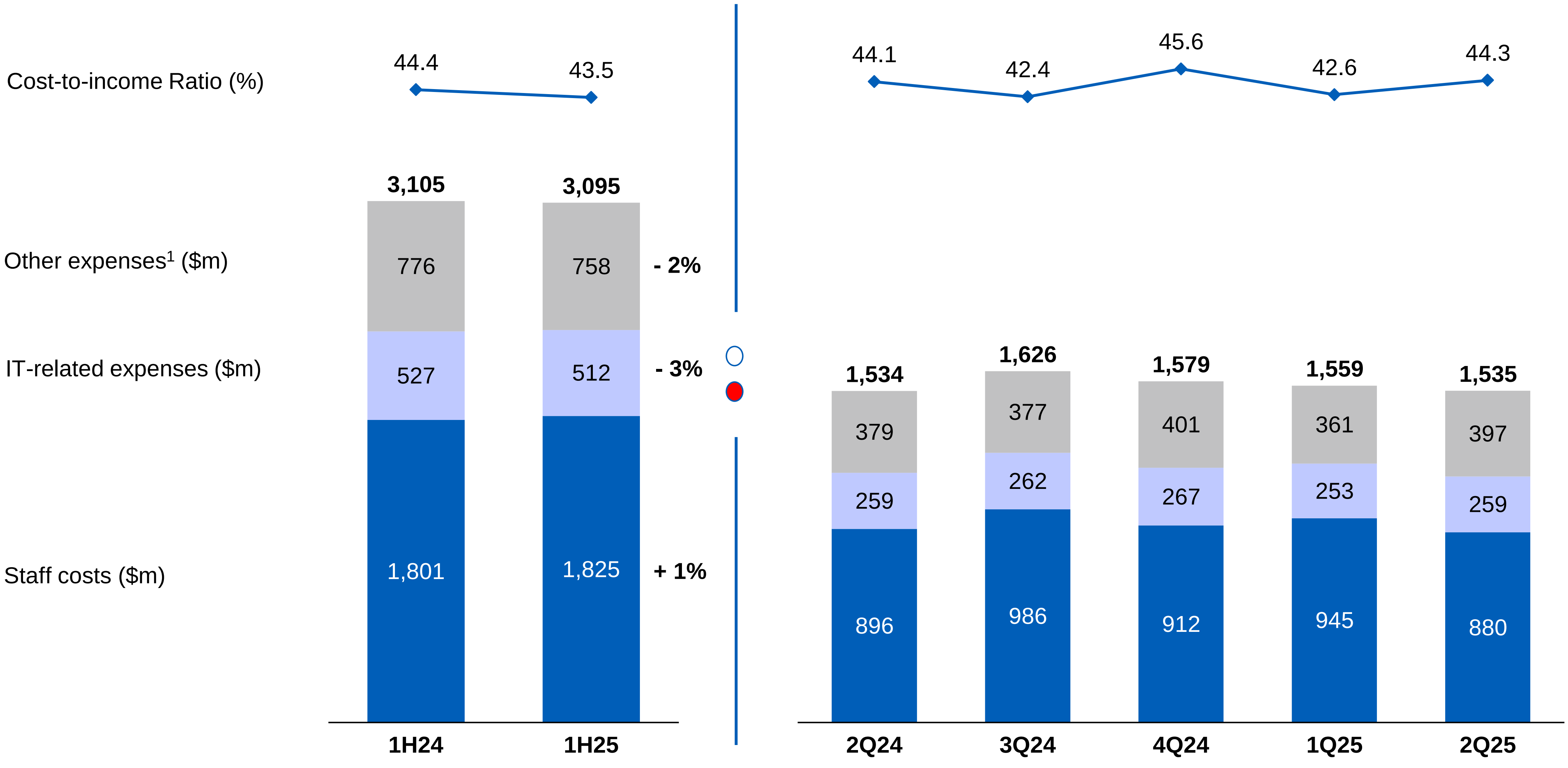
SGD -0.07 | 3M SORA average -0.50
HKD -0.03 | 1M HIBOR average -1.95

2Q25 fee income declined from last quarter's record high, Wealth fees affected by cautious approach amid macro uncertainties



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

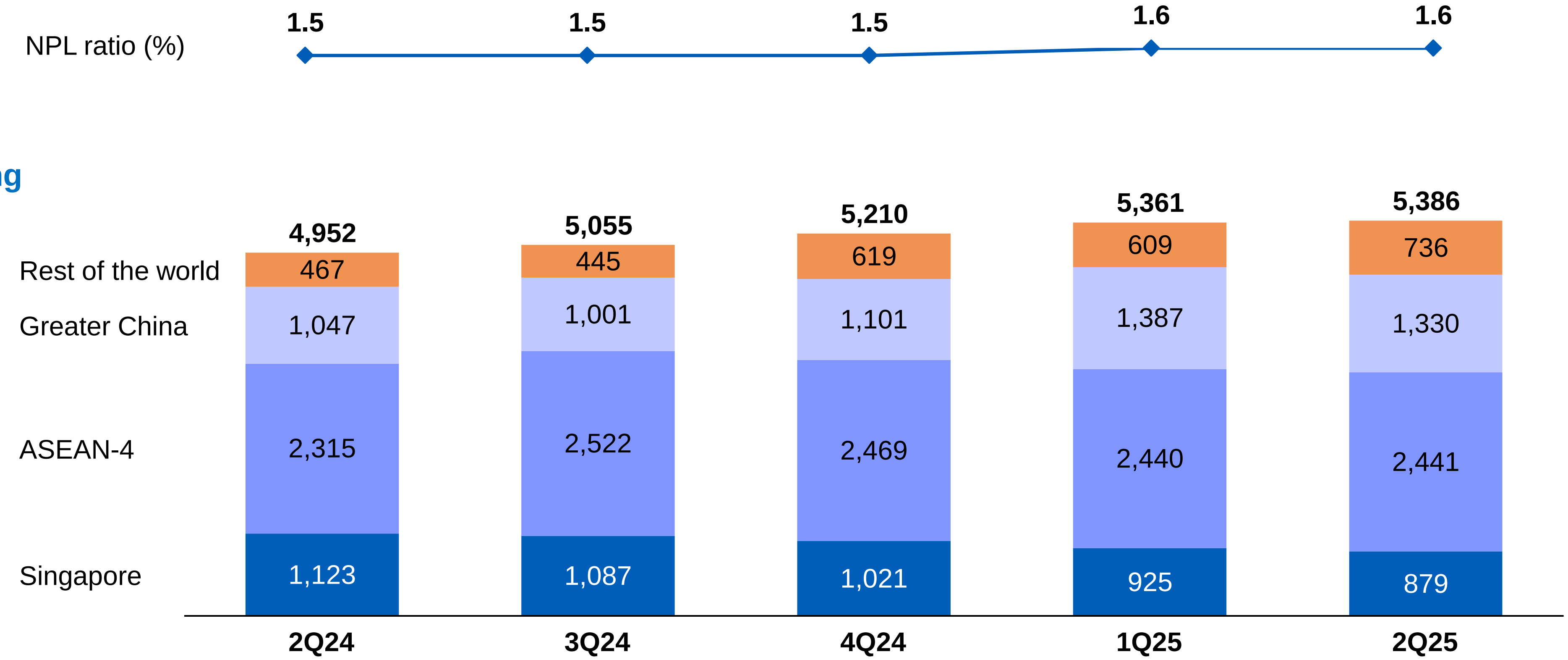
Total expenses declined on tighter cost discipline



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

Stable NPL ratio at 1.6% and new NPAs within expectation

Non-Performing Assets

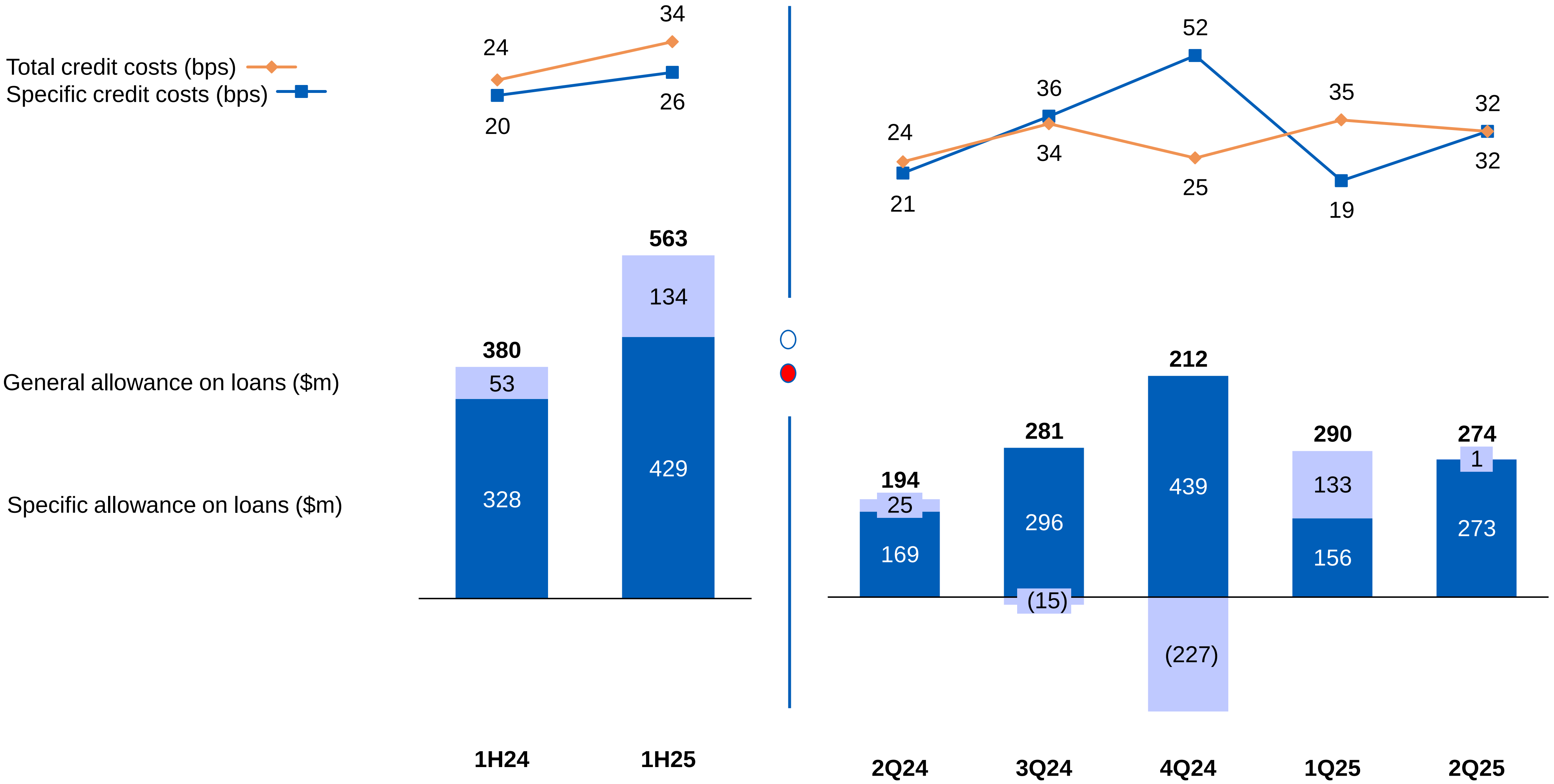


Non-individuals

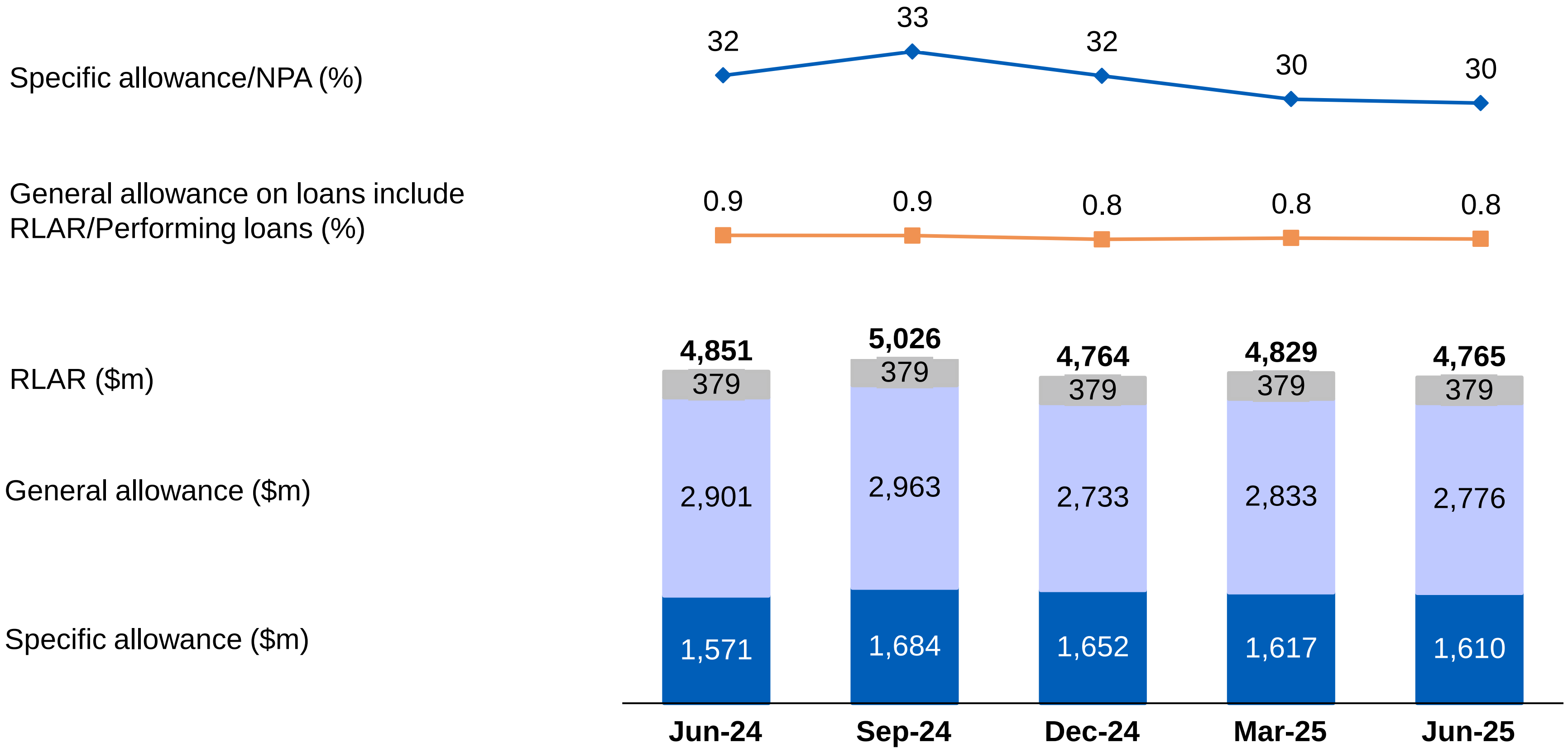
	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25
New NPAs	438	212	514	400	472
Upgrades, recoveries and write-offs	(527)	(261)	(328)	(237)	(430)

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

Specific allowance increased, mitigated by pre-emptive provisions



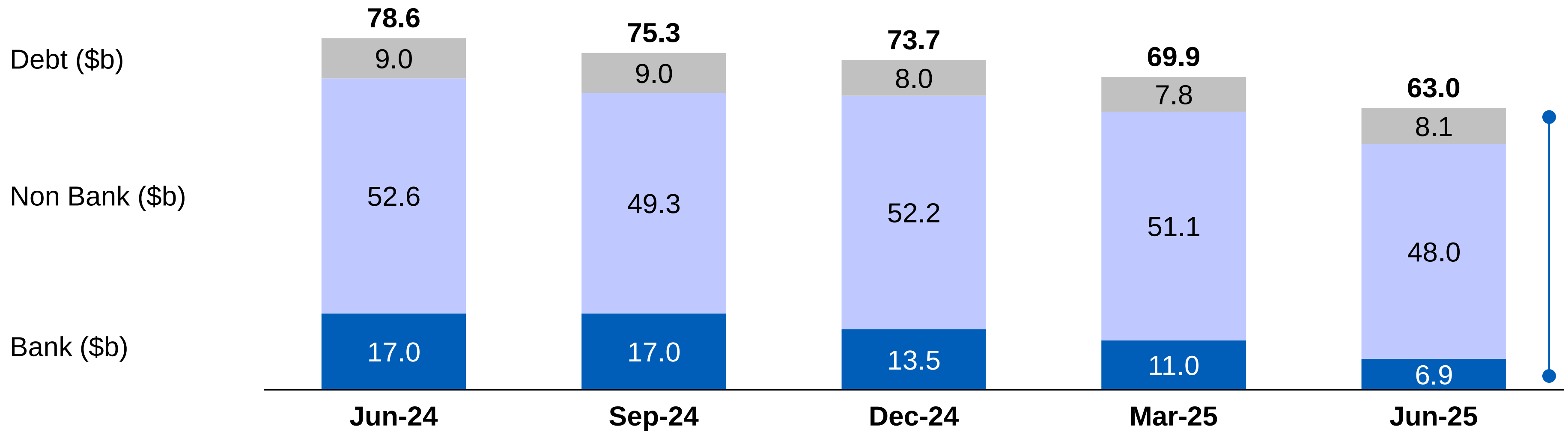
Provision coverage maintained at prudent levels



	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25
NPA coverage (%) [1]	98	99	91	90	88
Unsecured NPA coverage (%) [1]	214	210	194	207	209

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

Exposure to Greater China



- ~$1b in loans to Chinese developers (*0.4% of group loans*)

Mainland China

Bank exposure ($4.7b)

- ~25% of total exposure to Mainland China, with top 5 domestic banks and 3 policy banks accounting for ~75% of total bank exposure
- ~100% with <1 year tenor; trade accounts for ~15% of total bank exposure

Non-bank exposure ($10.8b)

- Client base include top-tier state-owned enterprises, large local corporates and foreign investment enterprises
- ~65% denominated in RMB and ~65% with <1 year tenor
- NPL ratio at 3.4%

Hong Kong SAR

Bank exposure ($0.6b)

- ~90% are to foreign banks

Non-bank exposure ($34.0b)

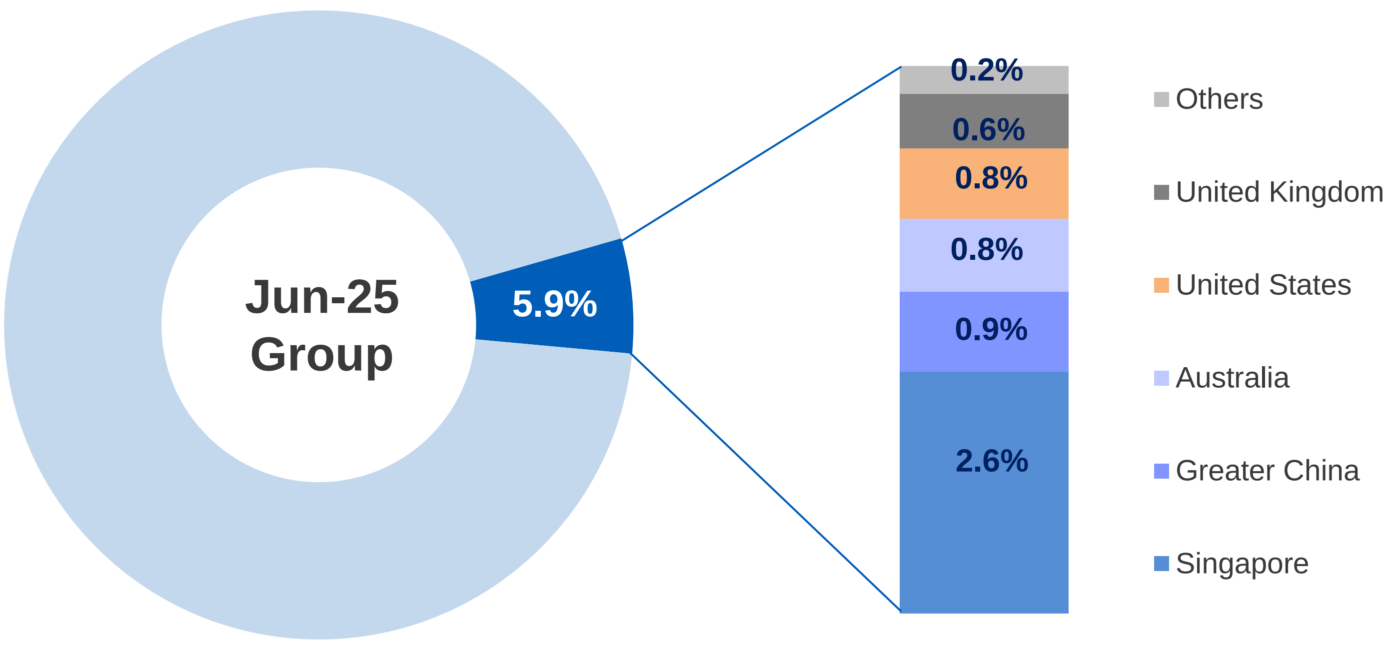
- Exposure mainly to corporate and institutional clients
- ~70% with <1 year tenor
- NPL ratio at 2.8%

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

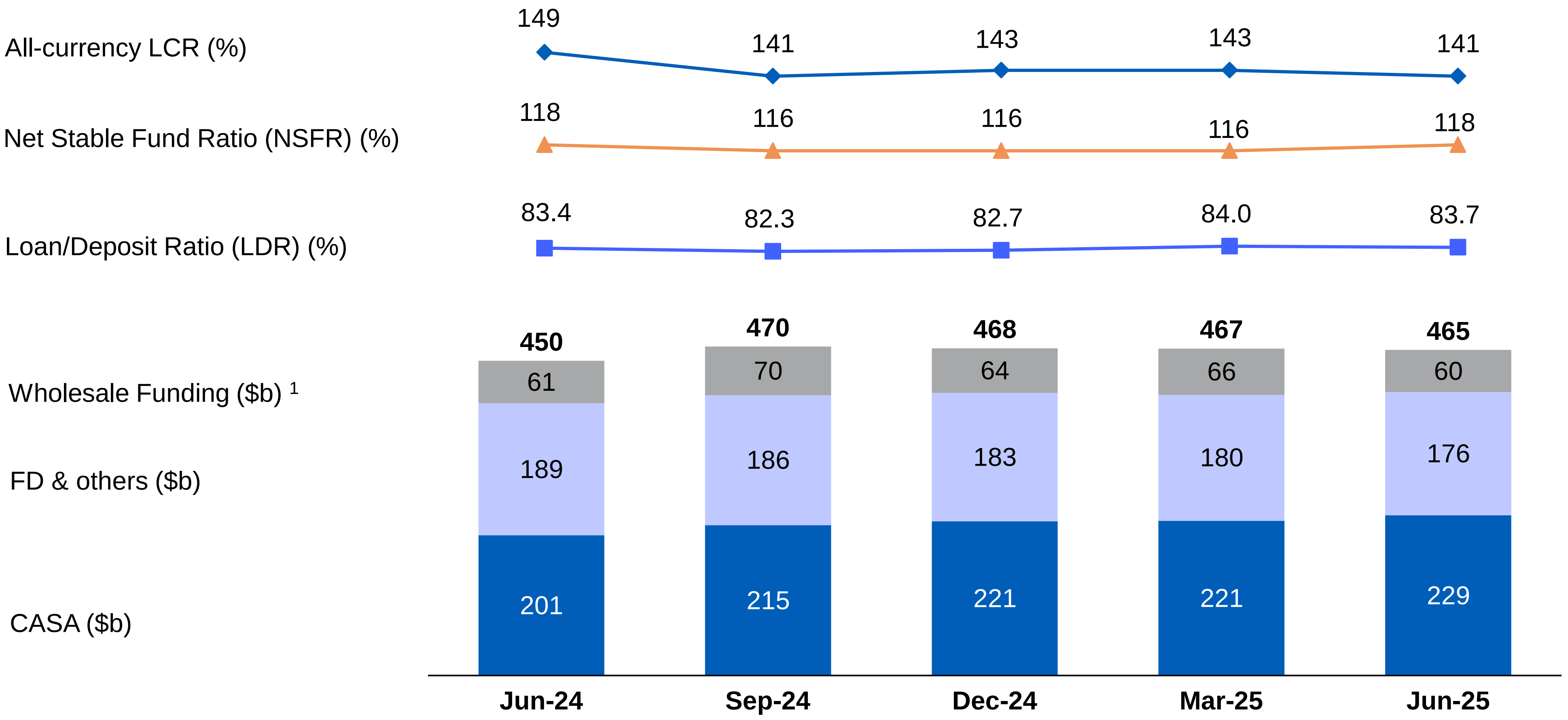
Exposure to Commercial Real Estate - Office

- Almost half of office exposure is in Singapore
- Overseas exposure backed by strong sponsors
- Largely secured by class-A office properties
- Average LTV around 50%

Commercial Real Estate - Office exposure is 5.9% of loans



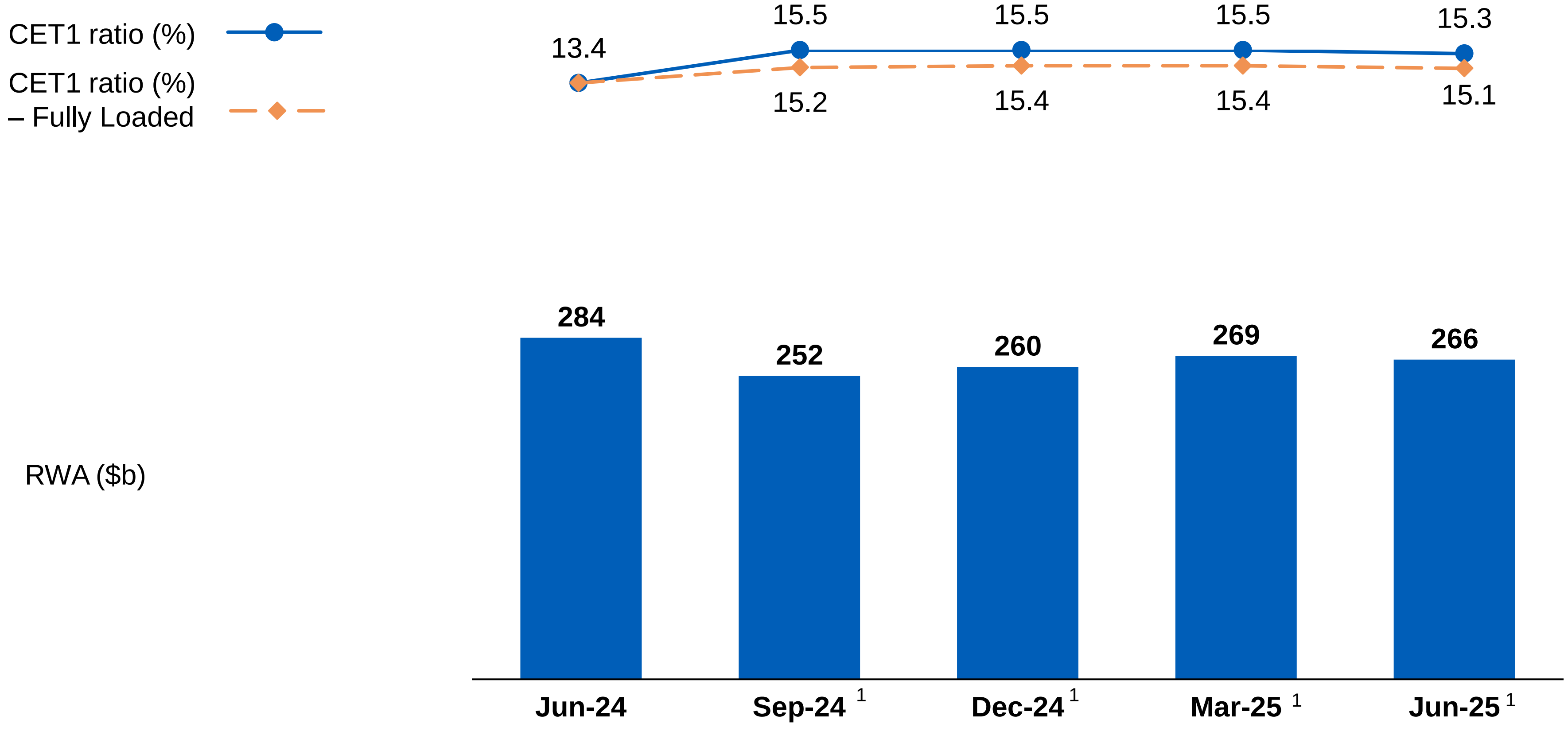
Healthy liquidity and funding base with continued CASA growth



	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25
CASA/Deposit Ratio (%)	51.5	53.6	54.6	55.1	56.5

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

Robust CET1 ratio at 15.3% following capital returns to shareholders



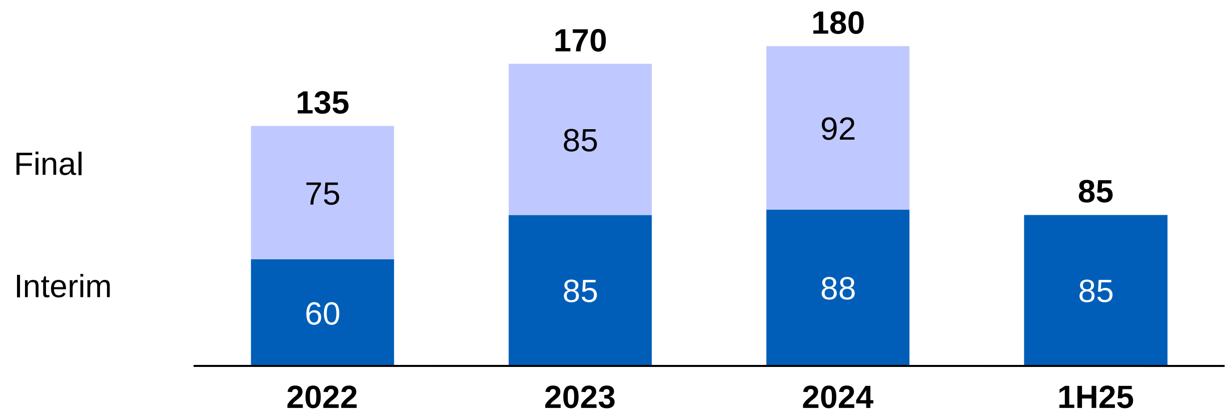
	Jun-24	Sep-24 [1]	Dec-24 [1]	Mar-25 [1]	Jun-25 [1]
Leverage ratio (%)	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.1

1. Based on MAS Notice 637 issued on 20 September 2023, with effect from 1 July 2024

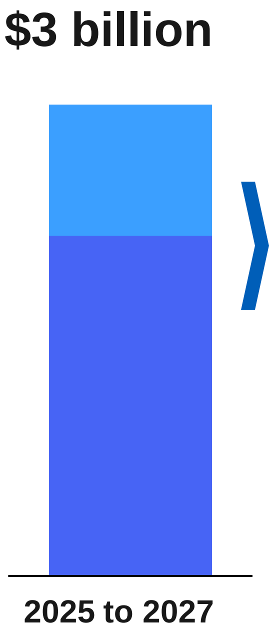
Delivering long-term and sustainable returns

Payout ratio (%)	49	50	50	50

Dividend per ordinary share (¢)



Capital Distribution Package



50 cents
Special Dividend in 2025

- $0.4b in May 2025
- $0.4b in Aug 2025

$2 billion
Share Buyback by 2027

- $255m or 13% completed
- On track to commitment

Right By You