

Supplemental Listing Document

If you are in any doubt as to any aspect of this document, you should consult your stockbroker or other registered dealer in securities, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser.

Application has been made to the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “**SGX-ST**”) for permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates (as defined below). The SGX-ST takes no responsibility for the contents of this document, makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this document. Admission to the Official List of the SGX-ST is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of UBS AG, acting through its London branch, the Certificates, or the Company (as defined below).

**8,500,000 European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to
the ordinary H shares of BYD Company Limited
with a Daily Leverage of 5x**

**UBS AG
(Incorporated with limited liability in Switzerland)
acting through its London Branch**

Issue Price: S\$0.60 per Certificate

This document is published for the purpose of obtaining a listing of all the above certificates (the “**Certificates**”) to be issued by UBS AG (the “**Issuer**”) acting through its London branch, and is supplemental to and should be read in conjunction with a base listing document dated 28 June 2025 (the “**Base Listing Document**”), including its supplements and addenda as executed from time to time, for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer and the Certificates. Information relating to the Company (as defined below) is contained in this document.

This document does not constitute or form part of any offer, or invitation, to subscribe for or to sell, or solicitation of any offer to subscribe for or to purchase, Certificates or other securities of the Issuer, nor is it calculated to invite, nor does it permit the making of, offers by the public to subscribe for or purchase for cash or other consideration the Certificates or other securities of the Issuer. Restrictions have been imposed on offers and sales of the Certificates and on distributions of documents relating thereto in the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Economic Area, Singapore and Hong Kong (see “Placing and Sale” contained herein).

The Certificates are complex products. You should exercise caution in relation to them. Investors are warned that the price of the Certificates may fall in value as rapidly as it may rise and holders may sustain a total loss of their investment. The price of the Certificates also depends on the supply and demand for the Certificates in the market and the price at which the Certificates is trading at any time may differ from the underlying valuation of the Certificates because of market inefficiencies. It is not possible to predict the secondary market for the Certificates. Although the

Issuer and/or any of its affiliates may from time to time purchase the Certificates or sell additional Certificates on the market, the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates are not obliged to do so. Investors should also note that there are leveraged risks because the Certificates integrate a leverage mechanism and the Certificates will amplify the movements in the increase, and in the decrease, of the value of the Underlying Stock (as defined below) and if the investment results in a loss, any such loss will be increased by the leverage factor of the Certificates. As such, investors could lose more than they would if they had invested directly in the Underlying Stock.

For the purpose of section 309B(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore (the "SFA"), the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in section 309A of the SFA) that the Certificates are classified as capital markets products other than prescribed capital markets products¹ and Specified Investment Products (SIPs)², and may only be sold to retail investors with enhanced safeguards, including an assessment of such investors' investment knowledge or experience.

Prospective purchasers should therefore ensure that they understand the nature of the Certificates and carefully study the risk factors set out in the Base Listing Document and pages 5 to 10 of this document before they invest in the Certificates.

Application has been made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates and the SGX-ST has agreed in principle to grant permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates. It is expected that dealings in the Certificates will commence on or about 22 October 2025.

As at the date hereof, the Issuer's long term credit rating by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited is A+, by Moody's Investors Service Ltd. is Aa2 and by Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited is A+.

The Issuer is regulated by, among others, the Swiss Federal Banking Commission. In the United Kingdom, it is authorised by the Prudential Regulatory Authority and subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulatory Authority.

21 October 2025

¹ As defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018.

² As defined in the MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products.

Subject as set out below, the Issuer accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this document and the Base Listing Document in relation to itself and the Certificates. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this document and the Base Listing Document for which it accepts responsibility (subject as set out below in respect of the information contained herein with regard to the Company) is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The information with regard to the Company as set out herein is extracted from publicly available information. The Issuer accepts responsibility only for the accurate reproduction of such information. No further or other responsibility or liability in respect of such information is accepted by the Issuer.

No persons have been authorised to give any information or to make any representation save as contained in this document or otherwise authorised by the Issuer in connection with the Certificates and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer. Neither the delivery of this document nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer or its subsidiaries and associates since the date hereof.

This document does not constitute an offer or solicitation by or on behalf of the Issuer to purchase or subscribe for any of the Certificates. The distribution of this document and the offering of the Certificates may, in certain jurisdictions, be restricted by law. The Issuer requires persons into whose possession this document comes to inform themselves of and observe all such restrictions. In particular, the Certificates have not been, and will not be, registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”). Subject to certain exceptions, Certificates, or interests therein, may not at any time be offered, sold, resold or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) or to others for offering, sale or resale in the United States or to any such U.S. person. Offers and sales of Certificates, or interests therein, in the United States or to U.S. persons would constitute a violation of United States securities laws unless made in compliance with registration requirements of the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption therefrom. A further description of certain restrictions on offering and sale of the Certificates and distribution of this document is given in the section headed “Placing and Sale” contained herein.

The SGX-ST has made no assessment of, nor taken any responsibility for, the financial soundness of the Issuer or the merits of investing in the Certificates, nor have they verified the accuracy or the truthfulness of statements made or opinions expressed in this document.

The Issuer and/or any of its affiliates may repurchase Certificates at any time on or after the date of issue and any Certificates so repurchased may be offered from time to time in one or more transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise at prevailing market prices or in negotiated transactions, at the discretion of the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates. Investors should not therefore make any assumption as to the number of Certificates in issue at any time.

References in this document to the “**Conditions**” shall mean references to the Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities contained in the Base Listing Document. Terms not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Conditions.

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RISK FACTORS

The following risk factors are relevant to the Certificates:-

- (a) investment in Certificates involves substantial risks including market risk, liquidity risk, and the risk that the Issuer will be unable to satisfy its obligations under the Certificates. Investors should ensure that they understand the nature of all these risks before making a decision to invest in the Certificates. You should consider carefully whether Certificates are suitable for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial position and other relevant circumstances. Certificates are not suitable for inexperienced investors;
- (b) the Certificates constitute direct, general and unsecured contractual obligations of the Issuer and if you purchase the Certificates you are relying upon the creditworthiness of the Issuer and have no rights under the Certificates against any other person. In particular, it should be noted that the Issuer issues a large number of financial instruments, including Certificates, on a global basis and, at any given time, the financial instruments outstanding may be substantial. If you purchase the Certificates you are relying upon the creditworthiness of the Issuer and have no rights under the Certificates against the Company which has issued the Underlying Stock (as defined below). The Issuer has substantially no obligation to a Certificate Holder (as defined in the Conditions) other than to pay amounts in accordance with the terms thereof as set forth herein and in the Base Listing Document. The Issuer does not in any respect underwrite or guarantee the performance of any Certificate. Any profit or loss realised by a Certificate Holder in respect of a Certificate upon exercise or otherwise due to changes in the value of such Certificate or the Underlying Stock is solely for the account of such Certificate Holder. In addition, the Issuer shall have the absolute discretion to put in place any hedging transaction or arrangement which it deems appropriate in connection with any Certificate or the Underlying Stock. A reduction in the rating, if any, accorded to outstanding debt securities of the Issuer by any one of its rating agencies could result in a reduction in the trading value of the Certificates;
- (c) since the Certificates relate to the price of the Underlying Stock, certain events relating to the Underlying Stock may cause adverse movements in the value and the price of the Underlying Stock, as a result of which, the Certificate Holders may, in extreme circumstances, sustain a significant loss of their investment if the price of the Underlying Stock has fallen sharply;
- (d) in the event that the Company is subject to any sanction by governmental authorities, (i) such sanction may impact general investor interest in the Underlying Stock, which may in turn affect the liquidity and market price of the Underlying Stock, and (ii) investors should consult their own legal advisers to check whether and to what extent investing in the Certificates will be in violation of applicable laws and regulations;
- (e) in the event that the Company is controlled through weighted voting rights, certain individuals who own shares of a class which is being given more votes per share may have the ability to determine the outcome of most matters, and depending on the action taken by the Company, the market price of the Certificates could be adversely affected;
- (f) due to their nature, the Certificates can be volatile instruments and may be subject to considerable fluctuations in value. The price of the Certificates may fall in value as rapidly as it may rise due to, including but not limited to, variations in the frequency and magnitude of the changes in the price of the Underlying Stock, the time remaining to expiry and the creditworthiness of the Issuer;

- (g) fluctuations in the price of the Underlying Stock will affect the price of the Certificates but not necessarily in the same magnitude and direction, therefore, prospective investors intending to purchase Certificates to hedge their market risk associated with investing in the Underlying Stock which may be specified herein, should recognise the complexities of utilising the Certificates in this manner;
- (h) a Certificate Holder must tender a specified number of Certificates at any one time in order to exercise. Thus, Certificate Holders with fewer than the specified minimum number of Certificates in a particular series will either have to sell their Certificates or purchase additional Certificates, incurring transactions costs in each case, in order to realise their investment;
- (i) if, whilst any of the Certificates remain unexercised, trading in the Underlying Stock is suspended or halted on the relevant stock exchange, trading in the Certificates may be suspended for a similar period;
- (j) investors should note that the Issuer's obligations to pay amounts in accordance with the terms thereof as set forth herein shall be discharged by delivery of the aggregate Cash Settlement Amount (if positive) to all Certificate Holders in accordance with the agreement with the Warrant Agent;
- (k) investors should note that in the event of there being a Market Disruption Event (as defined in the Conditions) determination or payment of the Cash Settlement Amount (as defined in the Conditions) may be delayed, all as more fully described in the Conditions;
- (l) certain events relating to the Underlying Stock require or, as the case may be, permit the Issuer to make certain adjustments or amendments to the Conditions;
- (m) the Certificates are only exercisable on the expiry date and may not be exercised by Certificate Holders prior to such expiry date. Accordingly, if on such expiry date the Cash Settlement Amount is zero, a Certificate Holder will lose the value of his investment;
- (n) the total return on an investment in any Certificate may be affected by the Hedging Fee Factor (as defined below), Management Fee (as defined below) and Gap Premium (as defined below);
- (o) investors holding their position overnight should note that they would be required to bear the annualised cost which consists of the Management Fee and Gap Premium, which are calculated daily and applied to the value of the Certificates, as well as certain costs embedded within the Leverage Strategy (as described below) including the Funding Cost (as defined below) and the Rebalancing Cost (as defined below);
- (p) investors should note that there may be an exchange rate risk where the Cash Settlement Amount may be converted from a foreign currency into Singapore dollars. Exchange rates between currencies are determined by forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets. These forces are, in turn, affected by factors such as international balances of payments and other economic and financial conditions, government intervention in currency markets and currency trading speculation. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, foreign political and economic developments, and the imposition of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions applicable to such investments may affect the foreign currency market price and the exchange rate-adjusted equivalent price of the Certificates. Fluctuations in the exchange rate of any one currency may be offset by fluctuations in the exchange rate of other relevant currencies;

- (q) investors should note that there are leveraged risks because the Certificates integrate a leverage mechanism and the Certificates will amplify the movements in the increase, and in the decrease, of the value of the Underlying Stock and if the investment results in a loss, any such loss will be increased by the leverage factor of the Certificates. As such, investors could lose more than they would if they had invested directly in the Underlying Stock;
- (r) when held for longer than a day, the performance of the Certificates could be more or less than the leverage factor that is embedded within the Certificates. The performance of the Certificates each day is locked in, and any subsequent returns are based on what was achieved the previous trading day. This process, referred to as compounding, may lead to a performance difference from 5 times the performance of the Underlying Stock over a period longer than one day. This difference may be amplified in a volatile market with a sideways trend, where market movements are not clear in direction, whereby investors may sustain substantial losses;
- (s) the Air Bag Mechanism (as defined below) is triggered only when the Underlying Stock is calculated or traded, which may not be during the trading hours of the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Certificates (as defined below);
- (t) investors should note that the Air Bag Mechanism reduces the impact on the Leverage Strategy if the Underlying Stock falls further, but will also maintain a reduced exposure to the Underlying Stock in the event the Underlying Stock starts to rise after the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered, thereby reducing its ability to recoup losses;
- (u) there is no assurance that the Air Bag Mechanism will prevent investors from losing the entire value of their investment, in the event of (i) an overnight fall in the Underlying Stock, where there is a 20% or greater gap between the previous trading day closing price and the opening price of the Underlying Stock the following trading day, as the Air Bag Mechanism will only be triggered when the market (in respect of which the Underlying Stock is listed) opens the following trading day (including pre-opening session or opening auction, as the case may be) or (ii) a sharp intraday fall in the Underlying Stock of 20% or greater during the observation period compared to the reference price, being: (a) if air bag event has not been previously triggered on the same day, the previous closing price of the Underlying Stock, or (b) if one or more air bag events have been previously triggered on the same day, the latest new observed price. Investors may refer to pages 41 to 42 of this document for more information;
- (v) certain events may, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Certificates, trigger (A) the implementation of methods of adjustment or (B) the early termination of the Certificates. The Issuer will give the investors reasonable notice of any early termination. If the Issuer terminates the Certificates early, then the Issuer will, if and to the extent permitted by applicable law, pay an amount to each Certificate Holder in respect of each Certificate held by such holder equal to the fair market value of the Certificate less the cost to the Issuer of unwinding any underlying related hedging arrangements, all as determined by the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion. The performance of this commitment shall depend on (A) general market conditions and (B) the liquidity conditions of the underlying instrument(s) and, as the case may be, of any other hedging transactions. Investors should note that the amount repaid by the Issuer may be less than the amount initially invested. Investors may refer to Condition 13 on pages 28 to 29 of this document for more information;
- (w) investors should note that it is not possible to predict the price at which the Certificates will trade in the secondary market or whether such market will be liquid or illiquid. To the extent Certificates of a particular issue are exercised, the number of Certificates of such issue outstanding will decrease, resulting in a diminished liquidity for the remaining Certificates of

such issue. A decrease in the liquidity of an issue of Certificates may cause, in turn, an increase in the volatility associated with the price of such issue of Certificates. The Issuer may, but is not obligated to, at any time, purchase Certificates at any price in the open market or by tender or private agreement. Any Certificates so purchased may be held or resold or surrendered for cancellation. To the extent that an issue of Certificates becomes illiquid, an investor may have to exercise such Certificates to realise value;

- (x) two or more risk factors may simultaneously have an effect on the value of a Certificate such that the effect of any individual risk factor may not be predicted. No assurance can be given as to the effect any combination of risk factors may have on the value of a Certificate;
- (y) investors should note that they may be required to pay stamp taxes or other documentary charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country where the Certificates are transferred. Investors who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisers. In addition, investors should be aware that tax regulations and their application by the relevant taxation authorities change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment which will apply at any given time. Investors should refer to the Taxation Section in the Base Listing Document;
- (z) investors should note that the Issuer may enter into discount, commission or fee arrangements with brokers and/or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates with respect to the primary or secondary market in the Certificates. The arrangements may result in the benefit to investors in Certificates buying and selling Certificates through nominated brokers by reducing or eliminating the commission payable by such Certificate Holders. In the event that the commission payable by Certificate Holders is eliminated, fee arrangements between the Issuer and brokers and/or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates will continue to apply. Investors in the Certificates should note that any brokers with whom the Issuer has a commission arrangement does not, and cannot be expected to, deal exclusively in the Certificates, therefore any broker and/or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates may from time to time engage in transactions involving the Underlying Stock and/or structured products of other issuers over the Underlying Stock as the Certificates for their proprietary accounts and/or accounts of their clients. The fact that the same broker may deal simultaneously for different clients in competing products in the market place may affect the value of the Certificates and present certain conflicts of interests;
- (aa) various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall activities of the Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates.

The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates are diversified financial institutions with relationships in countries around the world. These entities engage in a wide range of commercial and investment banking, brokerage, funds management, hedging transactions and investment and other activities for their own account or the account of others. In addition, the Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates, in connection with their other business activities, may possess or acquire material information about the Underlying Stock. Such activities and information may involve or otherwise affect issuers of the Underlying Stock in a manner that may cause consequences adverse to the Certificate Holders or otherwise create conflicts of interests in connection with the issue of Certificates by the Issuer. Such actions and conflicts may include, without limitation, the exercise of voting power, the purchase and sale of securities, financial advisory relationships and exercise of creditor rights. The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates have no obligation to disclose such information about the Underlying Stock or such activities. The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries and affiliates and their officers and directors may engage in any such activities without regard to the issue

of Certificates by the Issuer or the effect that such activities may directly or indirectly have on any Certificate;

- (bb) in the ordinary course of their business, including without limitation in connection with the Issuer or its appointed designated market maker's market making activities, the Issuer and any of its respective subsidiaries and affiliates may effect transactions for their own account or for the account of their customers and hold long or short positions in the Underlying Stock and/or related derivatives. In addition, in connection with the offering of any Certificates, the Issuer and any of its respective subsidiaries and affiliates may enter into one or more hedging transactions with respect to the Underlying Stock and/or related derivatives. In connection with such hedging or market-making activities or with respect to proprietary or other trading activities by the Issuer and any of its respective subsidiaries and its affiliates, the Issuer and any of its respective subsidiaries and affiliates may enter into transactions in the Underlying Stock and/or related derivatives which may affect the market price, liquidity or value of the Certificates and which may affect the interests of Certificate Holders;
- (cc) the value of the Certificates depends on the Leverage Strategy performance built in the Certificate. The Calculation Agent will make the Leverage Strategy last closing level and a calculation tool available to the investors on a website;
- (dd) certain risks relating to the Issuer's operating environment and strategy, including those as set out in Appendix 2 of the Base Listing Document, may impact the Issuer's ability to execute its strategy and directly affect its business activities, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. As a broad-based international financial services firm, the Issuer is inherently exposed to risks that become apparent only with the benefit of hindsight, risks of which it is not presently aware or which it currently does not consider to be material could also materially affect its business activities, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The sequence in which the risk factors are set out in Appendix 2 of the Base Listing Document is not indicative of their likelihood of occurrence or the potential magnitude of their financial consequences;
- (ee) as the Certificates are represented by a global warrant certificate which will be deposited with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited ("CDP"):-
 - (i) investors should note that no definitive certificate will be issued in relation to the Certificates;
 - (ii) there will be no register of Certificate Holders and each person who is for the time being shown in the records maintained by CDP as entitled to a particular number of Certificates by way of interest (to the extent of such number) in the global warrant certificate in respect of those Certificates represented thereby shall be treated as the holder of such number of Certificates;
 - (iii) investors will need to rely on any statements received from their brokers/custodians as evidence of their interest in the Certificates; and
 - (iv) notices to such Certificate Holders will be published on the website of the SGX-ST. Investors will need to check the website of the SGX-ST regularly and/or rely on their brokers/custodians to obtain such notices;
- (ff) investing in the Certificates may involve risks related to the discontinuance, changes or adjustments to benchmarks generally.

Discontinuance of, or changes to, benchmarks may require adjustments to the Issuer's agreements, systems and processes. The interbank offered rate(s) and other interest rate,

equity, commodity, foreign exchange and other types of indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks", are the subject of national, international and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective whilst others are still to be or may be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Certificates referencing such a benchmark. Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks or any of the international or national reforms in making any investment decision with respect to any Certificates referencing a benchmark; and

- (gg) specifically, the reform of HIBOR may adversely affect the value of the Certificates

The Hong Kong Inter-bank Offered Rate ("**HIBOR**") benchmark is referenced in the Leverage Strategy.

It is not possible to predict with certainty whether, and to what extent, HIBOR will continue to be supported going forwards. This may cause HIBOR to perform differently than they have done in the past, and may have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Such factors may have (without limitation) the following effects: (i) discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to a benchmark; (ii) triggering changes in the rules or methodologies used in the benchmark and/or (iii) leading to the disappearance of the benchmark. Any of the above changes or any other consequential changes as a result of international or national reforms or other initiatives or investigations, could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on the Certificates.

In addition, the occurrence of a modification or cessation of HIBOR may cause adjustment of the Certificates which may include selecting one or more successor benchmarks and making related adjustments to the Certificates, including if applicable to reflect increased costs.

The Calculation Agent may make adjustments as it may determine appropriate if any of the following circumstances occurs or may occur: (1) HIBOR is materially changed or cancelled or (2)(i) the relevant authorisation, registration, recognition, endorsement, equivalence decision or approval in respect of the benchmark or the administrator or sponsor of the benchmark is not obtained, (ii) an application for authorisation, registration, recognition, endorsement, equivalence decision, approval or inclusion in any official register is rejected or (iii) any authorisation, registration, recognition, endorsement, equivalence decision or approval is suspended or inclusion in any official register is withdrawn.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by any of the international or national reforms in making any investment decision with respect to any Certificate.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CERTIFICATES

The following are the terms and conditions of the Certificates and should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified by reference to, the other information set out in this document and the Base Listing Document.

The Conditions are set out in the section headed “Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities” in the Base Listing Document. For the purposes of the Conditions, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Certificates:	8,500,000 European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to the ordinary H shares of BYD Company Limited traded in HKD (the “Underlying Stock” or the “Underlying”)
ISIN:	CH1465034010
Company:	BYD Company Limited (RIC: 1211.HK)
Underlying Price ³ and Source:	HK\$103.90 (Bloomberg)
Calculation Agent:	UBS AG acting through its London Branch
Strike Level:	Zero
Daily Leverage:	5x (within the Leverage Strategy as described below)
Notional Amount per Certificate:	SGD 0.60
Management Fee (p.a.) ⁴ :	0.40%
Gap Premium (p.a.) ⁵ :	10.00%, is a hedging cost against extreme market movements overnight.
Funding Cost ⁶ :	The annualised costs of funding, referencing a publically published interbank offered rate plus spread.
Rebalancing Cost ⁶ :	The transaction costs (if applicable), computed as a function of leverage and daily performance of the Underlying Stock.
Launch Date:	13 October 2025
Closing Date:	21 October 2025

³ These figures are calculated as at, and based on information available to the Issuer on or about 21 October 2025. The Issuer is not obliged, and undertakes no responsibility to any person, to update or inform any person of any changes to the figures after 21 October 2025.

⁴ Please note that the Management Fee is calculated on a 360-day basis and may be increased up to a maximum of 3% p.a. on giving one month's notice to investors. Any increase in the Management Fee will be announced on the SGXNET. Please refer to “Fees and Charges” below for further details of the fees and charges payable and the maximum of such fees as well as other ongoing expenses that may be borne by the Certificates.

⁵ Please note that the Gap Premium is calculated on a 360-day basis.

⁶ These costs are embedded within the Leverage Strategy.

Expected Listing Date:	22 October 2025
Last Trading Date:	The date falling 5 Business Days immediately preceding the Expiry Date, currently being 24 August 2027
Expiry Date:	31 August 2027 (if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, then the Expiry Date shall fall on the preceding Business Day and subject to adjustment of the Valuation Date upon the occurrence of Market Disruption Events as set out in the Conditions of the Certificates)
Board Lot:	100 Certificates
Valuation Date:	30 August 2027 or if such day is not an Exchange Business Day, the immediately preceding Exchange Business Day.
Exercise:	The Certificates may only be exercised on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, in a Board Lot or integral multiples thereof. Certificate Holders shall not be required to deliver an exercise notice. Exercise of Certificates shall be determined by whether the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates shall be deemed to have been automatically exercised at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day. The Cash Settlement Amount less the Exercise Expenses in respect of the Certificates shall be paid in the manner set out in Condition 4(c) of the Conditions. In the event the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, and Certificate Holders shall not be entitled to receive any payment from the Issuer in respect of the Certificates.
Cash Settlement Amount:	In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount (if positive) payable in the Settlement Currency equal to: Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate Please refer to the “Information relating to the European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities” section on pages 33 to 47 of this document for examples and illustrations of the calculation of the Cash Settlement Amount.
Hedging Fee Factor:	In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount calculated as: Product (for t from Expected Listing Date to Valuation Date) of $(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times (\text{ACT}(t-1;t) \div 360)) \times (1 - \text{Gap Premium}(t-1) \times (\text{ACT}(t-1;t) \div 360))$, where: “$t$” refers to “Observation Date” which means each Underlying Stock Business Day (subject to Market Disruption Event) from (and

including) the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding the Expected Listing Date to the Valuation Date; and

ACT (t-1;t) means the number of calendar days between the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding the Observation Date (which is “t-1”) (included) and the Observation Date (which is “t”) (excluded).

An “**Underlying Stock Business Day**” is a day on which The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**HKEX**”) is open for dealings in Hong Kong during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Hong Kong.

Please refer to the “Information relating to the European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities” section on pages 33 to 47 of this document for examples and illustrations of the calculation of the Hedging Fee Factor.

Closing Level: In respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Final Reference Level} \times \text{Final Exchange Rate}}{\text{Initial Reference Level} \times \text{Initial Exchange Rate}} - \text{Strike Level} \right) \times \text{Hedging Fee Factor}$$

Initial Reference Level: 1,000

Final Reference Level: The closing level of the Leverage Strategy (as described below) on the Valuation Date

The calculation of the closing level of the Leverage Strategy is set out in the “Specific Definitions relating to the Leverage Strategy” section on pages 15 to 19 below.

Initial Exchange Rate³: 0.1669283738

Final Exchange Rate: The rate for the conversion of HKD to SGD as at 5:00pm (Singapore Time) on the Valuation Date as shown on Reuters, provided that if the Reuters service ceases to display such information, as determined by the Issuer by reference to such source(s) as the Issuer may reasonably determine to be appropriate at such a time.

Air Bag Mechanism: The “**Air Bag Mechanism**” refers to the mechanism built in the Leverage Strategy and which is designed to reduce the Leverage Strategy exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions. If the Underlying Stock falls by 15% or more (“**Air Bag Trigger Price**”) during the trading day (which represents approximately 75% loss after a 5 times leverage), the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered and the Leverage Strategy is adjusted intra-day. The Air Bag Mechanism reduces the impact on the Leverage Strategy if the Underlying Stock falls further, but will also maintain a reduced exposure to the Underlying Stock in the event the Underlying Stock starts to rise after the Air Bag Mechanism is triggered, thereby reducing its ability to recoup losses.

Trading of Certificates is suspended for at least 30 minutes of continuous trading after the Air Bag is triggered. The resumption of

trading is subject to the SGX-ST's requirements of at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST approves the request from the Issuer to resume trading on the Certificates, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.

The Leverage Strategy is floored at 0 and the Certificates cannot be valued below zero.

Please refer to the "Air Bag Mechanism" section on page 19 below and the "Description of Air Bag Mechanism" section on pages 39 to 40 of this document for further information of the Air Bag Mechanism.

Adjustments and Extraordinary Events:	The Issuer has the right to make adjustments to the terms of the Certificates if certain events, including any capitalisation issue, rights issue, extraordinary distributions, merger, delisting, insolvency (as more specifically set out in the terms and conditions of the Certificates) occur in respect of the Underlying Stock. For the avoidance of doubt, no notice will be given if the Issuer determines that adjustments will not be made.
Underlying Stock Currency:	Hong Kong Dollar (" HKD ")
Settlement Currency:	Singapore Dollar (" SGD ")
Exercise Expenses:	Certificate Holders will be required to pay all charges which are incurred in respect of the exercise of the Certificates.
Relevant Stock Exchange for the Certificates:	The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (" SGX-ST ")
Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock:	HKEX
Business Day, Settlement Business Day and Exchange Business Day:	A "Business Day" or a "Settlement Business Day" is a day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) on which the SGX-ST is open for dealings in Singapore during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore. An "Exchange Business Day" is a day on which the SGX-ST and the HKEX are open for dealings in Singapore and Hong Kong respectively during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore and Hong Kong.
Warrant Agent:	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited (" CDP ")
Clearing System:	CDP
Fees and Charges:	Normal transaction and brokerage fees shall apply to the trading of the Certificates on the SGX-ST. Investors should note that they may be required to pay stamp taxes or other documentary charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country where the Certificates are transferred. Investors who are in any doubt as to

their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisers. In addition, investors should be aware that tax regulations and their application by the relevant taxation authorities change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment which will apply at any given time.

Investors holding position overnight would also be required to bear the Management Fee and Gap Premium, which are calculated daily and applied to the value of the Certificates, as well as certain costs embedded within the Leverage Strategy including the Funding Cost and the Rebalancing Cost. The Management Fee may be increased up to a maximum of 3% p.a. on giving one month's notice to investors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Certificates. Any increase in the Management Fee will be announced on the SGXNET.

Further Information:

Please refer to the website at <http://dlc.ubs.com> for more information on the theoretical closing price of the Certificates on the previous trading day, the closing price of the Underlying Stock on the previous trading day, the Air Bag Trigger Price for each trading day and the Management Fee and Gap Premium.

Specific Definitions relating to the Leverage Strategy

Description of the Leverage Strategy

The Leverage Strategy is designed to track a 5 times daily leveraged exposure to the Underlying Stock.

At the end of each trading day of the Underlying Stock, the exposure of the Leverage Strategy to the Underlying Stock is reset within the Leverage Strategy in order to retain a daily leverage of 5 times the performance of the Underlying Stock (excluding costs) regardless of the performance of the Underlying Stock on the preceding day. This mechanism is referred to as the Daily Reset.

The Leverage Strategy incorporates an air bag mechanism which is designed to reduce exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions, as further described below.

Leverage Strategy Formula

LSL_t means, the Leverage Strategy Level as at the Leverage Reset Time (t), calculated in accordance with the following formulae:

On Leverage Reset Time (1):

$$LSL_1 = 1000$$

On each subsequent Leverage Reset Time (t):

$$LSL_t = \text{Max} \left[LSL_{r(t)} \times (1 + LR_{r(t),t} - FC_{r(t),t} - RC_{r(t),t}), 0 \right]$$

Leverage Reset Time (t)	means 1) the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on any Observation Date; and 2) end of any Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period. Leverage Reset Time (1) is the scheduled close for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock on Issue Date.
Leverage Reset Time r(t)	means the Leverage Reset Time immediately preceding the Leverage Reset Time (t).
LR_{r(t),t}	means the Leveraged Return of the Underlying Stock between Leverage Reset Time r(t) and Leverage Reset Time (t), calculated as follows: $LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right)$
FC_{r(t),t}	means, the Funding Cost between the Leverage Reset Time r(t) (included) and the Leverage Reset Time (t) (excluded) calculated as follows: If the Leverage Reset Time r(t) is at the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on any Observation Date, $FC_{r(t),t} = (\text{Leverage} - 1) \times \frac{\text{Rate}_{r(t)} \times \text{ACT}(r(t), t)}{\text{DayCountBasisRate}}$ Otherwise, $FC_{r(t),t} = 0$
RC_{r(t),t}	means the Rebalancing Cost of the Leverage Strategy as at Leverage Reset Time (t), calculated as follows: $RC_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times (\text{Leverage} - 1) \times \left(\left \frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right \right) \times \text{TC}$
TC	means the Transaction Costs applicable as determined by the Calculation Agent (including Stamp Duty and any other applicable taxes, levies and costs which may be levied on the stock transactions on the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock by the applicable regulatory authorities from time to time) that are currently equal to: 0.11% “Stamp Duty” refers to the applicable rate of stamp duty on the stock transactions in the jurisdiction of the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock, which may be changed by the applicable regulatory authorities from time to time.
Leverage	5

S_t	means the Underlying Stock Price as of Leverage Reset Time (t) computed as follows, subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions: If the Leverage Reset Time (t) is at the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on any Observation Date, S_t is the Closing Price of the Underlying Stock as of such Observation Date. Otherwise, S_t is the lowest price of the Underlying Stock during the respective Intraday Restrike Observation Period.
$Rfactor_t$	means an amount determined by the Calculation Agent, according to the following formula, subject to the adjustments and provisions of the Conditions: If in respect of the Leverage Reset Time (t), the immediately preceding Leverage Reset Time $r(t)$ is at the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto) on any Observation Date, $Rfactor_t = 1 - \frac{Div_t}{S_{r(t)}}$ Otherwise, $Rfactor_t = 1$ Where Div_t is the dividend to be paid out in respect of the Underlying Stock on the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t) if such Observation Date is an ex-dividend date, otherwise is zero. The dividend shall be considered net of any applicable withholding taxes.
$Rate_t$	means, in respect of the Observation Date of Leverage Reset Time (t), a rate calculated as of such day in accordance with the following formula: $Rate_t = CashRate_t + \%SpreadLevel_t$
$CashRate_t$	means, in respect of the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t), the Overnight HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC H1HKDOND= or any successor page, being the rate as of day (t), provided that if any of such rate is not available, then that rate shall be determined by reference to the latest available rate that was published on the relevant Reuters page. Upon the occurrence or likely occurrence, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of a Benchmark Event, the Calculation Agent may make adjustments as it may determine appropriate to account for the relevant event or circumstance, including but not limited to using any alternative rates from such date, with or without retroactive effect as the Calculation Agent may in its sole and absolute discretion determine.

%SpreadLevel_t means, in respect of the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t), a rate which shall be determined with respect to such Valuation Date(t) by the Calculation Agent as the difference between (1) the 12-month HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC HHHKD1YD= and (2) Overnight HKD Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) Fixing, as published on Reuters RIC HHHKDOND= or any successor page, each being the rate as of day (t), provided that if any of such rates is not available, then that rate shall be determined by reference to the latest available rate that was published on the relevant Reuters page. Upon the occurrence or likely occurrence, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of a Benchmark Event, the Calculation Agent may make adjustments as it may determine appropriate to account for the relevant event or circumstance, including but not limited to using any alternative rates from such date, with or without retroactive effect as the Calculation Agent may in its sole and absolute discretion determine.

Provided that if such difference is negative, %SpreadLevel_t should be 0%.

Benchmark Event means:

- (a) the relevant reference rate has ceased to be published on the relevant screen page as a result of such benchmark ceasing to be calculated or administered; or
- (b) a public statement by the administrator of the relevant reference rate that (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been or will be appointed that will continue publication of such reference rate) it has ceased publishing such reference rate permanently or indefinitely or that it will cease to do so by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"); or
- (c) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant reference rate that such reference rate has been or will, by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"), be permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (d) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant reference rate as a consequence of which Reference Rate will, by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"), be prohibited from being used, or that its use will be subject to restrictions or adverse consequences, either generally or in respect of the Certificates; or
- (e) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant reference rate that, in the view of such supervisor, such reference rate is or will, by a specified future date (the "**Specified Future Date**"), be no longer representative of an underlying market or the methodology to calculate such reference rate has materially changed; or
- (f) it has or will, by a specified date within the following six months, become unlawful for the Calculation Agent or the Issuer to calculate any payments due to be made to any holder of the Certificates

using the relevant reference rate (including, without limitation, under the Benchmarks Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, if applicable).

Notwithstanding the subparagraphs above, where the relevant Benchmark Event is a public statement within subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) or (e) above and the Specified Future Date in the public statement is more than six months after the date of that public statement, the Benchmark Event shall not be deemed occur until the date falling six months prior to such Specified Future Date.

ACT(r(t),t) ACT(r(t),t) means the number of calendar days between the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time r(t) (included) and the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t) (excluded).

DayCountBasisRate 365

Air Bag Mechanism

Intraday Restrike Event means in respect of an Observation Date, the decrease at any Calculation Time of the Underlying Stock price by 15% or more compared with the amount of $S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t$ where r(t) means the immediately preceding Leverage Reset Time prior to such Calculation Time.

Calculation Time means any time between the TimeReferenceOpening and the TimeReferenceClosing, provided that the relevant data is available to enable the Calculation Agent to determine the Leverage Strategy Level.

TimeReferenceOpening means the scheduled opening time (including pre-opening session or opening auction, as the case may be) for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto).

TimeReferenceClosing means the scheduled closing time (including closing auction session) for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto).

Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period means in respect of an Intraday Restrike Event, the period starting on and excluding the Intraday Restrike Event Time and finishing on and including the sooner between (1) the time falling 15 minutes of continuous trading after the Intraday Restrike Event Time and (2) the TimeReferenceClosing.

Where, during such period, the Calculation Agent determines that (1) the trading in the Underlying Stock is disrupted or subject to suspension or limitation or (2) the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock is not open for continuous trading, the Intraday Restrike Event Observation Period will be extended to the extent necessary until (1) the trading in the Underlying Stock is no longer disrupted, suspended or limited and (2) the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock is open for continuous trading.

Intraday Restrike Event Time means in respect of an Intraday Restrike Event, the Calculation Time on which such event occurs.

The Conditions set out in the section headed “Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities” in the Base Listing Document are set out below. This section is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this document which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the relevant Conditions set out below, replace or modify the relevant Conditions for the purpose of the Certificates.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EUROPEAN STYLE CASH SETTLED LONG/SHORT CERTIFICATES ON SINGLE EQUITIES

1. Form, Status, Transfer and Title

- (a) *Form.* The Certificates (which expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include any further certificates issued pursuant to Condition 11) are issued subject to and with the benefit of:-
- (i) a master instrument by way of deed poll (the "**Master Instrument**") dated 28 June 2025, made by UBS AG (the "**Issuer**") acting through its London Branch; and
 - (ii) a warrant agent agreement (the "**Master Warrant Agent Agreement**" or "**Warrant Agent Agreement**") dated any time on or before the Closing Date, made between the Issuer and the Warrant Agent for the Certificates.

Copies of the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement are available for inspection at the specified office of the Warrant Agent.

The Certificate Holders (as defined below) are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of all the provisions of the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement.

- (b) *Status.* The Certificates constitute direct, general and unsecured contractual obligations of the Issuer and rank, and will rank, equally among themselves and *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer (save for statutorily preferred exceptions). The Certificates provide for cash settlement on exercise and, in particular, the Certificates will not be secured by any underlying assets. The Certificates do not entitle Certificate Holders to the delivery of any Underlying Stock, are not secured by the Underlying Stock and do not entitle Certificate Holders to any interest in any Underlying Stock.
- (c) *Transfer.* The Certificates are represented by a global warrant certificate ("**Global Warrant**") which will be deposited with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited ("**CDP**"). Certificates in definitive form will not be issued. Transfers of Certificates may be effected only in Board Lots or integral multiples thereof. All transactions in (including transfers of) Certificates, in the open market or otherwise, must be effected through a securities account with CDP. Title will pass upon registration of the transfer in the records maintained by CDP.
- (d) *Title.* Each person who is for the time being shown in the records maintained by CDP as entitled to a particular number of Certificates shall be treated by the Issuer and the Warrant Agent as the holder and absolute owner of such number of Certificates, notwithstanding any notice to the contrary. The expression "**Certificate Holder**" shall be construed accordingly.

2. Certificate Rights and Exercise Expenses

- (a) **Certificate Rights.** Every Certificate entitles each Certificate Holder, upon due exercise and on compliance with Condition 4, to payment by the Issuer of the Cash Settlement Amount (as defined below) (if any) in the manner set out in Condition 4.

The "**Cash Settlement Amount**", in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount (if positive) payable in the Settlement Currency equal to the Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate.

The "**Closing Level**", in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Final Reference Level} \times \text{Final Exchange Rate}}{\text{Initial Reference Level} \times \text{Initial Exchange Rate}} - \text{Strike Level} \right) \times \text{Hedging Fee Factor}$$

If the Issuer determines, in its sole discretion, that on the Valuation Date or any Observation Date a Market Disruption Event has occurred, then that Valuation Date or Observation Date shall be postponed until the first succeeding Exchange Business Day or Underlying Stock Business Day, as the case may be, on which there is no Market Disruption Event, unless there is a Market Disruption Event on each of the five Exchange Business Days or Underlying Stock Business Days, as the case may be, immediately following the original date that, but for the Market Disruption Event, would have been a Valuation Date or an Observation Date. In that case:-

- (i) that fifth Exchange Business Day or Underlying Stock Business Day, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the Valuation Date or the Observation Date notwithstanding the Market Disruption Event; and
- (ii) the Issuer shall determine the Final Reference Level or the relevant closing level on the basis of its good faith estimate of the Final Reference Level or the relevant closing level that would have prevailed on that fifth Exchange Business Day or Underlying Stock Business Day, as the case may be, but for the Market Disruption Event provided that the Issuer, if applicable, may, but shall not be obliged to, determine such Final Reference Level or the relevant closing level by having regard to the manner in which futures contracts relating to the Underlying Stock are calculated.

"**Market Disruption Event**" means the occurrence or existence of (i) any suspension of trading on the Relevant Stock Exchange of the Underlying Stock requested by the Company if that suspension is, in the determination of the Issuer, material, (ii) any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading (including but not limited to unforeseen circumstances such as by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the Relevant Stock Exchange or any act of God, war, riot, public disorder, explosion, terrorism or otherwise) on the Relevant Stock Exchange in the Underlying Stock if that suspension or limitation is, in the determination of the Issuer, material, or (iii) the closing of the Relevant Stock Exchange or a disruption to trading on the Relevant Stock Exchange, if that disruption is, in the determination of the Issuer, material as a result of the occurrence of any act of God, war, riot, public disorder, explosion or terrorism.

- (b) *Exercise Expenses.* Certificate Holders will be required to pay all charges which are incurred in respect of the exercise of the Certificates (the "**Exercise Expenses**"). An amount equivalent to the Exercise Expenses will be deducted by the Issuer from the Cash Settlement Amount in accordance with Condition 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Certificate Holders shall account to the Issuer on demand for any Exercise Expenses to the extent that they were not or could not be deducted from the Cash Settlement Amount prior to the date of payment of the Cash Settlement Amount to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 4.
- (c) *No Rights.* The purchase of Certificates does not confer on the Certificate Holders any right (whether in respect of voting, dividend or other distributions in respect of the Underlying Stock or otherwise) which the holder of an Underlying Stock may have.

3. **Expiry Date**

Unless automatically exercised in accordance with Condition 4(b), the Certificates shall be deemed to expire at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day (as defined below), the immediately preceding Business Day.

4. **Exercise of Certificates**

- (a) *Exercise.* Certificates may only be exercised on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, in accordance with Condition 4(b).
- (b) *Automatic Exercise.* Certificate Holders shall not be required to deliver an exercise notice. Exercise of Certificates shall be determined by whether the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates shall be deemed to have been automatically exercised at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day. The Cash Settlement Amount less the Exercise Expenses in respect of the Certificates shall be paid in the manner set out in Condition 4(c) below. In the event the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, and Certificate Holders shall not be entitled to receive any payment from the Issuer in respect of the Certificates.
- (c) *Settlement.* In respect of Certificates which are automatically exercised in accordance with Condition 4(b), the Issuer will pay to the Warrant Agent who will then pay to the relevant Certificate Holder the Cash Settlement Amount (if any) in the Settlement Currency. The aggregate Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) shall be dispatched by the Warrant Agent as soon as practicable and no later than five Settlement Business Days (as defined in the relevant Supplemental Listing Document) following the Expiry Date (subject to extension upon the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event (as defined above) by way of crossed cheque or other payment in immediately available funds drawn in favour of the Certificate Holder only (or, in the case of joint Certificate Holders, the first-named Certificate Holder) appearing in the records maintained by CDP. Any payment made pursuant to this Condition 4(c) shall be delivered at the risk and expense of the Certificate Holder and posted to the Certificate Holder's address appearing in the records maintained by CDP (or, in the case of joint Certificate Holders, to the address of the first-named Certificate Holder appearing in the records maintained by CDP). If

the Cash Settlement Amount is equal to or less than the determined Exercise Expenses, no amount is payable.

The Issuer's obligations to pay the Cash Settlement Amount shall be discharged by payment to the Warrant Agent in accordance with the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement.

- (d) *CDP not liable.* CDP shall not be liable to any Certificate Holder with respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken by the Issuer or the Warrant Agent in connection with the exercise of the Certificates or otherwise pursuant to or in connection with these Conditions.
- (e) *Business Day.* In these Conditions, a "**Business Day**" shall be a day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) on which the SGX-ST is open for dealings in Singapore during its normal trading hours and banks are open for business in Singapore.

5. Warrant Agent

- (a) *Warrant Agent.* The Issuer reserves the right, subject to the appointment of a successor, at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Warrant Agent and to appoint another Warrant Agent provided that it will at all times maintain a Warrant Agent which, so long as the Certificates are listed on the SGX-ST, shall be in Singapore. Notice of any such termination or appointment and of any change in the specified office of the Warrant Agent will be given to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9.
- (b) *Agent of Issuer.* The Warrant Agent will be acting as agent of the Issuer and will not assume any obligation or duty to or any relationship of agency or trust for the Certificate Holders. All determinations and calculations by the Warrant Agent under these Conditions shall (save in the case of manifest error) be final and binding on the Issuer and the Certificate Holders.

6. Adjustments

- (a) *Potential Adjustment Event.* Following the declaration by a Company of the terms of any Potential Adjustment Event (as defined below), the Issuer will determine whether such Potential Adjustment Event has a dilutive or concentrative or other effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Stock and, if so, will (i) make the corresponding adjustment, if any, to any one or more of the Conditions as the Issuer determines appropriate to account for that dilutive or concentrative or other effect, and (ii) determine the effective date of that adjustment. The Issuer may, but need not, determine the appropriate adjustment by reference to the adjustment in respect of such Potential Adjustment Event made by an exchange on which options or futures contracts on the Underlying Stock are traded.
- (b) *Definitions.* "*Potential Adjustment Event*" means any of the following:
 - (i) a subdivision, consolidation, reclassification or other restructuring of the Underlying Stock (excluding a Merger Event) or a free distribution or dividend of any such Underlying Stock to existing holders by way of bonus, capitalisation or similar issue;
 - (ii) a distribution or dividend to existing holders of the Underlying Stock of (1) such Underlying Stock, or (2) other share capital or securities granting the

right to payment of dividends and/or the proceeds of liquidation of the Company equally or proportionately with such payments to holders of such Underlying Stock, or (3) share capital or other securities of another issuer acquired by the Company as a result of a “spin-off” or other similar transaction, or (4) any other type of securities, rights or warrants or other assets, in any case for payment (in cash or otherwise) at less than the prevailing market price as determined by the Issuer;

- (iii) an extraordinary dividend;
 - (iv) a call by the Company in respect of the Underlying Stock that is not fully paid;
 - (v) a repurchase by the Company of the Underlying Stock whether out of profits or capital and whether the consideration for such repurchase is cash, securities or otherwise;
 - (vi) with respect to a Company an event that results in any shareholder rights pursuant to a shareholder rights agreement or other plan or arrangement of the type commonly referred to as a “poison pill” being distributed, or becoming separated from shares of common stock or other shares of the capital stock of such Company (provided that any adjustment effected as a result of such an event shall be readjusted upon any redemption of such rights); or
 - (vii) any other event that may have, in the opinion of the Issuer, a dilutive or concentrative or other effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Stock.
- (c) *Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation and Insolvency.* If a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency occurs in relation to the Underlying Stock, the Issuer may take any action described below:
- (i) determine the appropriate adjustment, if any, to be made to any one or more of the Conditions to account for the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, and determine the effective date of that adjustment. The Issuer may, but need not, determine the appropriate adjustment by reference to the adjustment in respect of the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency made by an options exchange to options on the Underlying Stock traded on that options exchange;
 - (ii) cancel the Certificates by giving notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9. If the Certificates are so cancelled, the Issuer will pay an amount to each Certificate Holder in respect of each Certificate held by such Certificate Holder which amount shall be the fair market value of a Certificate taking into account the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, less the cost to the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates of unwinding any underlying related hedging arrangements, all as determined by the Issuer in its reasonable discretion. Payment will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9; or
 - (iii) following any adjustment to the settlement terms of options on the Underlying Stock on such exchange(s) or trading system(s) or quotation system(s) as the Issuer in its reasonable discretion shall select (the “**Option Reference Source**”) make a corresponding adjustment to any one or more of the Conditions, which adjustment will be effective as of the date determined by the Issuer to be the

effective date of the corresponding adjustment made by the Option Reference Source. If options on the Underlying Stock are not traded on the Option Reference Source, the Issuer will make such adjustment, if any, to any one or more of the Conditions as the Issuer determines appropriate, with reference to the rules and precedents (if any) set by the Option Reference Source, to account for the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, that in the determination of the Issuer would have given rise to an adjustment by the Option Reference Source if such options were so traded.

Once the Issuer determines that its proposed course of action in connection with a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, it shall give notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9 stating the occurrence of the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency, as the case may be, giving details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in relation thereto. Certificate Holders should be aware that due to the nature of such events, the Issuer will not make an immediate determination of its proposed course of action or adjustment upon the announcement or occurrence of a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation or Insolvency.

- (d) *Definitions.* “**Insolvency**” means that by reason of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution or winding-up of or any analogous proceeding affecting a Company (i) all the Underlying Stock of that Company is required to be transferred to a trustee, liquidator or other similar official or (ii) holders of the Underlying Stock of that Company become legally prohibited from transferring them. “**Merger Date**” means the closing date of a Merger Event or, where a closing date cannot be determined under the local law applicable to such Merger Event, such other date as determined by the Issuer. “**Merger Event**” means, in respect of the Underlying Stock, any (i) reclassification or change of such Underlying Stock that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all of such Underlying Stock outstanding to another entity or person, (ii) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of a Company with or into another entity or person (other than a consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange in which such Company is the continuing entity and which does not result in reclassification or change of all of such Underlying Stock outstanding), (iii) takeover offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person to purchase or otherwise obtain 100 per cent. of the outstanding Underlying Stock of the Company that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all such Underlying Stock (other than such Underlying Stock owned or controlled by such other entity or person), or (iv) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of the Company or its subsidiaries with or into another entity in which the Company is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all such Underlying Stock outstanding but results in the outstanding Underlying Stock (other than Underlying Stock owned or controlled by such other entity) immediately prior to such event collectively representing less than 50 per cent. of the outstanding Underlying Stock immediately following such event, in each case if the Merger Date is on or before the Valuation Date. “**Nationalisation**” means that all the Underlying Stock or all or substantially all of the assets of a Company are nationalised, expropriated or are otherwise required to be transferred to any governmental agency, authority, entity or instrumentality thereof. “**Tender Offer**” means a takeover offer, tender offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person that results in such entity or person purchasing, or otherwise obtaining or having the right to obtain, by conversion or other means, greater than 10 per cent. and less than 100 per cent. of the outstanding voting shares of the Company, as determined by the Issuer, based upon the making of filings with

governmental or self-regulatory agencies or such other information as the Issuer deems relevant.

- (e) *Subdivision or Consolidation of the Certificates.* The Issuer reserves the right to subdivide or consolidate the Certificates, provided that such adjustment is considered by the Issuer not to be materially prejudicial to the Certificate Holders generally (without considering the circumstances of any individual Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences of such adjustment or amendment in any particular jurisdiction).
- (f) *Other Adjustments.* Except as provided in this Condition 6 and Conditions 10 and 12, adjustments will not be made in any other circumstances, subject to the right reserved by the Issuer (such right to be exercised in the Issuer's sole and unfettered discretion and without any obligation whatsoever) to make such adjustments and amendments as it believes appropriate in circumstances where an event or events (including the events as contemplated in Conditions 6(a) to 6(e)) occur which it believes in its sole discretion (and notwithstanding any prior adjustment made pursuant to the above) and irrespective of, in substitution for, or in addition to the provisions contemplated in Conditions 6(a) to 6(e) should, in the context of the issue of the Certificates and the obligations of the Issuer, give rise to such adjustment or as the case may be, amendment provided that such adjustment or as the case may be, amendment is considered by the Issuer not to be materially prejudicial to the Certificate Holders generally (without considering the circumstances of any individual Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences of such adjustment or amendment in any particular jurisdiction).
- (g) *Notice of Adjustments.* All determinations made by the Issuer pursuant hereto will be conclusive and binding on the Certificate Holders. The Issuer will give, or procure that there is given notice as soon as practicable of any adjustment and of the date from which such adjustment is effective in accordance with Condition 9. For the avoidance of doubt, no notice will be given if the Issuer determines that adjustments will not be made.

7. Purchases

The Issuer or its related corporations may at any time purchase Certificates at any price in the open market or by tender or by private treaty. Any Certificates so purchased may be held or resold or surrendered for cancellation.

8. Meetings of Certificate Holders; Modification

- (a) *Meetings of Certificate Holders.* The Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of the Certificate Holders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement) of a modification of the provisions of the Certificates or of the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement.

At least 21 days' notice (exclusive of the day on which the notice is given and of the day on which the meeting is held) specifying the date, time and place of the meeting shall be given to the Certificate Holders.

Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer or by Certificate Holders holding not less than ten per cent. of the Certificates for the time being remaining unexercised. The quorum at any such meeting for passing an Extraordinary Resolution will be two

or more persons holding or representing not less than 25 per cent. of the Certificates for the time being remaining unexercised, or at any adjourned meeting two or more persons being or representing Certificate Holders whatever the number of Certificates so held or represented.

A resolution will be an Extraordinary Resolution when it has been passed at a duly convened meeting by not less than three-quarters of the votes cast by such Certificate Holders who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy.

An Extraordinary Resolution passed at any meeting of the Certificate Holders shall be binding on all the Certificate Holders whether or not they are present at the meeting. Resolutions can be passed in writing if passed unanimously.

- (b) *Modification.* The Issuer may, without the consent of the Certificate Holders, effect (i) any modification of the provisions of the Certificates or the Master Instrument which is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Certificate Holders or (ii) any modification of the provisions of the Certificates or the Master Instrument which is of a formal, minor or technical nature, which is made to correct an obvious error or which is necessary in order to comply with mandatory provisions of Singapore law. Any such modification shall be binding on the Certificate Holders and shall be notified to them by the Warrant Agent before the date such modification becomes effective or as soon as practicable thereafter in accordance with Condition 9.

9. Notices

- (a) *Documents.* All cheques and other documents required or permitted by these Conditions to be sent to a Certificate Holder or to which a Certificate Holder is entitled or which the Issuer shall have agreed to deliver to a Certificate Holder may be delivered by hand or sent by post addressed to the Certificate Holder at his address appearing in the records maintained by CDP or, in the case of joint Certificate Holders, addressed to the joint holder first named at his address appearing in the records maintained by CDP, and airmail post shall be used if that address is not in Singapore. All documents delivered or sent in accordance with this paragraph shall be delivered or sent at the risk of the relevant Certificate Holder.
- (b) *Notices.* All notices to Certificate Holders will be validly given if published in English on the website of the SGX-ST. Such notices shall be deemed to have been given on the date of the first such publication. If publication on the website of the SGX-ST is not practicable, notice will be given in such other manner as the Issuer may determine. The Issuer shall, at least one month prior to the expiry of any Certificate, give notice of the date of expiry of such Certificate in the manner prescribed above.

10. Liquidation

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Company or the appointment of a liquidator (including a provisional liquidator) or receiver or judicial manager or trustee or administrator or analogous person under Singapore or other applicable law in respect of the whole or substantially the whole of its undertaking, property or assets, all unexercised Certificates will lapse and shall cease to be valid for any purpose, in the case of voluntary liquidation, on the effective date of the relevant resolution and, in the case of an involuntary liquidation or dissolution, on the date of the relevant court order or, in the case of the appointment of a liquidator (including a provisional liquidator) or receiver or judicial manager or trustee or administrator or analogous person under Singapore or other applicable law in respect of the whole or substantially the whole of its undertaking, property or assets, on the date when such appointment is effective but subject (in any such case) to any contrary mandatory

requirement of law. In the event of the voluntary liquidation of the Company, the Issuer shall make such adjustments or amendments as it reasonably believes are appropriate in the circumstances.

11. Further Issues

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time, without the consent of the Certificate Holders, to create and issue further certificates so as to form a single series with the Certificates.

12. Delisting

- (a) *Delisting.* If at any time, the Underlying Stock ceases to be listed on the Relevant Stock Exchange, the Issuer shall give effect to these Conditions in such manner and make such adjustments and amendments to the rights attaching to the Certificates as it shall, in its absolute discretion, consider appropriate to ensure, so far as it is reasonably able to do so, that the interests of the Certificate Holders generally are not materially prejudiced as a consequence of such delisting (without considering the individual circumstances of any Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences that may result in any particular jurisdiction).
- (b) *Issuer's Determination.* The Issuer shall determine, in its absolute discretion, any adjustment or amendment and its determination shall be conclusive and binding on the Certificate Holders save in the case of manifest error. Notice of any adjustments or amendments shall be given to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9 as soon as practicable after they are determined.

13. Early Termination

- (a) *Early Termination for Illegality etc.* The Issuer shall have the right to terminate the Certificates if it shall have determined in its absolute discretion that a Regulatory Event (as defined below) has occurred and, for reasons beyond its control its performance thereunder shall have become unlawful in whole or in part under any applicable present or future law, rule, regulation, judgment, order or directive of any governmental, administrative, legislative or judicial authority or power ("**Applicable Law**").

For the purposes of this Condition:

"**Regulatory Event**" means, following the occurrence of a Change in Law (as defined below) with respect to the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates involved in the issue of the Certificates (hereafter the "**Relevant Affiliates**" and each of the Issuer and the Relevant Affiliates, a "**Relevant Entity**") that, after the Certificates have been issued, (i) any Relevant Entity would incur a materially increased (as compared with circumstances existing prior to such event) amount of tax, duty, liability, penalty, expense, fee, cost or regulatory capital charge however defined or collateral requirements for performing its obligations under the Certificates or hedging the Issuer's obligations under the Certificates, including, without limitation, due to clearing requirements of, or the absence of, clearing of the transactions entered into in connection with the issue of, or hedging the Issuer's obligation under, the Certificates, (ii) it is or will become for any Relevant Entity impracticable, impossible (in each case, after using commercially reasonable efforts), unlawful, illegal or otherwise prohibited or contrary, in whole or in part, under any law, regulation, rule, judgment, order or directive of any governmental, administrative or judicial authority, or power, applicable to such Relevant Entity (a) to hold, acquire, issue, reissue, substitute, maintain, settle, or as the case may be, guarantee, the Certificates, (b) to acquire, hold, sponsor or dispose of any asset(s) (or any interest thereof) of any other transaction(s) such Relevant Entity may use in connection with the issue of the Certificates or to hedge the Issuer's obligations under the Certificates, (c) to perform

obligations in connection with, the Certificates or any contractual arrangement entered into between the Issuer and any Relevant Affiliate (including without limitation to hedge the Issuer's obligations under the Certificates) or (d) to hold, acquire, maintain, increase, substitute or redeem all or a substantial part of its direct or indirect shareholding in the Issuer's capital or the capital of any Relevant Affiliate or to directly or indirectly sponsor the Issuer or any Relevant Affiliate, or (iii) there is or may be a material adverse effect on a Relevant Entity in connection with the issue of the Certificates.

"Change in Law" means (i) the adoption, enactment, promulgation, execution or ratification of any applicable new law, regulation or rule (including, without limitation, any applicable tax law, regulation or rule) after the Certificates have been issued, (ii) the implementation or application of any applicable law, regulation or rule (including, without limitation, any applicable tax law, regulation or rule) already in force when the Certificates have been issued but in respect of which the manner of its implementation or application was not known or unclear at the time, or (iii) the change of any applicable law, regulation or rule existing when the Certificates are issued, or the change in the interpretation or application or practice relating thereto, existing when the Certificates are issued of any applicable law, regulation or rule, by any competent court, tribunal, regulatory authority or any other entity exercising executive, legislative, judicial, taxing, regulatory or administrative powers or functions of or pertaining to government (including any additional or alternative court, tribunal, authority or entity, to that existing when the Certificates are issued).

- (b) *Early Termination for other reasons.* The Issuer reserves the right (such right to be exercised in the Issuer's sole and unfettered discretion and without any obligation whatsoever) to terminate the Certificates in accordance with Condition 13(c) where an event or events occur which it believes in its sole discretion should, in the context of the issue of the Certificates and the obligations of the Issuer, give rise to such termination provided that such termination is considered by the Issuer not to be materially prejudicial to the interests of Certificate Holders generally (without considering the circumstances of any individual Certificate Holder or the tax or other consequences of such termination in any particular jurisdiction).
- (c) *Termination.* If the Issuer terminates the Certificates early, then the Issuer will give notice to the Certificate Holders in accordance with Condition 9. The Issuer will, if and to the extent permitted by the Applicable Law, pay to each Certificate Holder in respect of each Certificate held by such Certificate Holder an amount calculated by it as the fair market value of the Certificate immediately prior to such termination (ignoring such illegality) less the cost to the Issuer of unwinding any related hedging arrangements. Payment will be made to the Certificate Holder in such manner as shall be notified to the Certificate Holder in accordance with Condition 9.

14. Governing Law

The Certificates, the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with Singapore law. The Issuer and each Certificate Holder (by its purchase of the Certificates) shall be deemed to have submitted for all purposes in connection with the Certificates, the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Singapore.

15. Prescription

Claims against the Issuer for payment of any amount in respect of the Certificates will become void unless made within six years of the Expiry Date and, thereafter, any sums payable in respect of such Certificates shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Issuer.

16. Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 2001 of Singapore

Unless otherwise expressly provided in the Global Warrant, the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement, a person who is not a party to any contracts made pursuant to the Global Warrant, the Master Instrument and the Master Warrant Agent Agreement or Warrant Agent Agreement has no rights under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 2001 of Singapore to enforce any terms of such contracts. Except as expressly provided herein, the consent of any third party is not required for any subsequent agreement by the parties hereto to amend or vary (including any release or compromise of any liability) or terminate such contracts.

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The following is a summary of the issue and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by reference to, the other information set out in this document and the Base Listing Document. Terms used in this Summary are defined in the Conditions.

Issuer:	UBS AG acting through its London Branch
Company:	BYD Company Limited
The Certificates:	European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates relating to the Underlying Stock
Number:	8,500,000 Certificates
Form:	The Certificates will be issued subject to, and with the benefit of, a master instrument by way of deed poll dated 28 June 2025 (the “ Master Instrument ”) and executed by the Issuer and a master warrant agent agreement dated 27 February 2008 (the “ Master Warrant Agent Agreement ”) and made between the Issuer and the Warrant Agent.
Cash Settlement Amount:	In respect of each Certificate, is the amount (if positive) equal to: Notional Amount per Certificate x Closing Level
Denominations:	Certificates are represented by a global warrant in respect of all the Certificates.
Exercise:	The Certificates may only be exercised on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, in a Board Lot or integral multiples thereof. Certificate Holders will not be required to deliver an exercise notice. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates will be deemed to have been automatically exercised at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day. The Cash Settlement Amount less the Exercise Expenses in respect of the Certificates shall be paid in the manner set out in Condition 4(c) of the Conditions. In the event the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired at 5:00 p.m. (Singapore time) on the Expiry Date or if the Expiry Date is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day, and Certificate Holders shall not be entitled to receive any payment from the Issuer in respect of the Certificates.
Exercise and Trading Currency:	SGD
Board Lot:	100 Certificates

Transfers of Certificates:	Certificates may only be transferred in Board Lots (or integral multiples thereof). All transfers in Certificates, in the open market or otherwise, must be effected through a securities account with CDP. Title will pass upon registration of the transfer in the records of CDP.
Listing:	Application has been made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates and the SGX-ST has agreed in principle to grant permission to deal in and for quotation of the Certificates. Issue of the Certificates is conditional on such listing being granted. It is expected that dealings in the Certificates on the SGX-ST will commence on or about 22 October 2025.
Governing Law:	The laws of Singapore
Warrant Agent:	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited 4 Shenton Way #02-01 SGX Centre 2 Singapore 068807
Further Issues:	Further issues which will form a single series with the Certificates will be permitted.

The above summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this document and the Base Listing Document.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE EUROPEAN STYLE CASH SETTLED LONG CERTIFICATES ON SINGLE EQUITIES

What are European Style Cash Settled Long Certificates on Single Equities?

European style cash settled long certificates on single equities (the “**Certificates**”) are structured products relating to the Underlying Stock and the return on a Certificate is linked to the performance of the Leverage Strategy.

A) Cash Settlement Amount Payable upon the Exercise of the Certificates at Expiry

Upon the exercise of the Certificates at expiry, the Certificate Holders would be paid a Cash Settlement Amount in respect of each Certificate.

The Cash Settlement Amount, in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to the Closing Level multiplied by the Notional Amount per Certificate.

The Closing Level, in respect of each Certificate, shall be an amount payable in the Settlement Currency equal to (1) divided by (2) less (3) subject to any adjustments such as (4), where:

(1) is the Final Reference Level multiplied by the Final Exchange Rate;

(2) is the Initial Reference Level multiplied by the Initial Exchange Rate;

(3) is the Strike Level; and

(4) is the Hedging Fee Factor.

If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is positive, all Certificates shall be deemed to have been automatically exercised and investors will receive a Cash Settlement Amount. If the Cash Settlement Amount (less any Exercise Expenses) is zero, all Certificates shall be deemed to have expired. Please refer to the section headed “Terms and Conditions of the European Style Cash Settled Long/Short Certificates on Single Equities” for further details on the calculation of the Cash Settlement Amount.

The Certificates are only suitable for investors who believe that the price of the Underlying Stock will increase and are seeking short-term leveraged exposure to the Underlying Stock.

B) Trading the Certificates before Expiry

If the Certificate Holders want to cash out their investments in the Certificates before the expiry of the Certificates, they may sell the Certificates in the secondary market during the life of the Certificates, and would be subject to the following fees and charges:

- (i) For Certificate Holders who trade the Certificates intraday: shall pay normal transaction and brokerage fees for the trading of the Certificates on the SGX-ST, and may be required to pay stamp taxes or other documentary charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country where the Certificates are transferred; and
- (ii) For Certificate Holders who hold the Certificates overnight: in addition to the normal transaction and brokerage fees and applicable stamp taxes, would also be required to bear the Management Fee and Gap Premium as well as certain costs embedded within the Leverage Strategy including the Funding Cost and the Rebalancing Cost.

Illustration of the Calculation of Hedging Fee Factor

Hedging Fee Factor	=	Product of the Daily Fees
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Daily Fees	=	Daily Management Fee Adjustment
		$1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \text{ACT} (t-1;t) / 360$
		x
		Daily Gap Premium Adjustment
		$1 - \text{Gap Premium} (t-1) \times \text{ACT} (t-1;t) / 360$

Illustration of the Calculation of Cash Settlement Amount

Cash Settlement Amount = Final Value of Certificates – Strike Level (zero)

Value of Certificates	=	$t^7=0$	x	$t=1$	x	$t=2$	x ...	$t=i$
		Notional Amount		Leverage Strategy daily performance ⁸ x Daily Fees		Leverage Strategy daily performance x Daily Fees		Leverage Strategy Daily performance x Daily Fees

Value of Certificates	=	$t=0$	x	Product of the daily Leverage Strategy Performance	x	Product of the Daily Fees (Hedging Fee Factor)
		Notional Amount		Leverage Strategy daily performance x Leverage Strategy daily performance		Daily Fees x Daily Fees

Final Value of Certificates	=	$t=0$	x	$\frac{\text{Final Reference Level} \times \text{Final Exchange Rate}}{\text{Initial Reference Level} \times \text{Initial Exchange Rate}}$	x	Hedging Fee Factor
		Notional Amount				

Illustration of the applicable fees and charges for an intraday trading scenario

Hedging Fee is implemented overnight in the price of the Certificate. As a consequence, when trading intraday, investors will not bear any Hedging Fee.

Investors will only support bid/ask costs, which are the difference between the price at which the Designated Market Maker purchases (bid) and sells (ask) the Certificate at any point of time.

⁷ "t" refers to "Observation Date" which means each Underlying Stock Business Day (subject to Market Disruption Event) from (and including) the Underlying Stock Business Day immediately preceding the Expected Listing Date to the Valuation Date.

⁸ Leverage Strategy daily performance is computed as the Leverage Strategy Level on Business Day (t) divided by the Leverage Strategy Level on Business Day (t-1).

Example of Calculation of Hedging Fee Factor and Cash Settlement Amount

The example is purely hypothetical. We include the example to illustrate how the Certificates work, and you MUST NOT rely on them as any indication of the actual return or what the payout on the Certificates might actually be. The example also assumes a product which expires 16 days after listing date, to illustrate the daily calculation of price, costs and fees from listing date to expiry date.

Assuming an investor purchases the following Certificates at the Issue Price:

Underlying Stock:	Ordinary H shares of BYD Company Limited traded in HKD
Expected Listing Date:	01/02/2021
Expiry Date:	16/02/2021
Initial Reference Level:	1,000
Initial Exchange Rate:	1
Final Reference Level:	1,200
Final Exchange Rate:	1
Issue Price:	0.60 SGD
Notional Amount per Certificate:	0.60 SGD
Management Fee (p.a.):	0.40%
Gap Premium (p.a.):	10.00%
Strike Level:	Zero

Hedging Fee Factor

Hedging Fee Factor on the n^{th} Underlying Stock Business Day after issuance of Certificate ("HFF (n)") is calculated as follows:

$$\text{HFF}(0) = 100\%$$

On Next Calendar Day (assuming it is an Underlying Stock Business Day):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HFF}(1) = \text{HFF}(0) \times & \left(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \frac{\text{ACT}(t-1; t)}{360} \right) \\ & \times \left(1 - \text{Gap Premium} \times \frac{\text{ACT}(t-1; t)}{360} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{HFF}(1) = 100\% \times \left(1 - 0.40\% \times \frac{1}{360} \right) \times \left(1 - 10.00\% \times \frac{1}{360} \right)$$

$$\text{HFF}(1) = 100\% \times 99.9989\% \times 99.9722\% \approx 99.9711\%$$

Assuming 2nd Underlying Stock Business Day falls 3 Calendar Days after 1st Underlying Stock Business Day:

$$\text{HFF (2)} = \text{HFF (1)} \times \left(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - \text{Gap Premium} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF (2)} = 99.9711\% \times \left(1 - 0.40\% \times \frac{3}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - 10.00\% \times \frac{3}{360}\right)$$

$$\text{HFF (2)} = 99.9711\% \times 99.9967\% \times 99.9167\% \approx 99.8845\%$$

The same principle applies to the following Underlying Stock Business Days:

$$\text{HFF (n)} = \text{HFF (n-1)} \times \left(1 - \text{Management Fee} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right) \times \left(1 - \text{Gap Premium} \times \frac{\text{ACT (t-1; t)}}{360}\right)$$

In this example, the Hedging Fee Factor as of the Valuation Date would be equal to 99.5675% as illustrated below:

Date	HFF
2/1/2021	100.0000%
2/2/2021	99.9711%
2/3/2021	99.9422%
2/4/2021	99.9134%
2/5/2021	99.8845%
2/8/2021	99.7979%
2/9/2021	99.7691%
2/10/2021	99.7403%
2/11/2021	99.7115%
2/12/2021	99.6827%
2/15/2021	99.5963%
2/16/2021	99.5675%

Cash Settlement Amount

In this example, the Closing Level and the Cash Settlement Amount would be computed as follows:

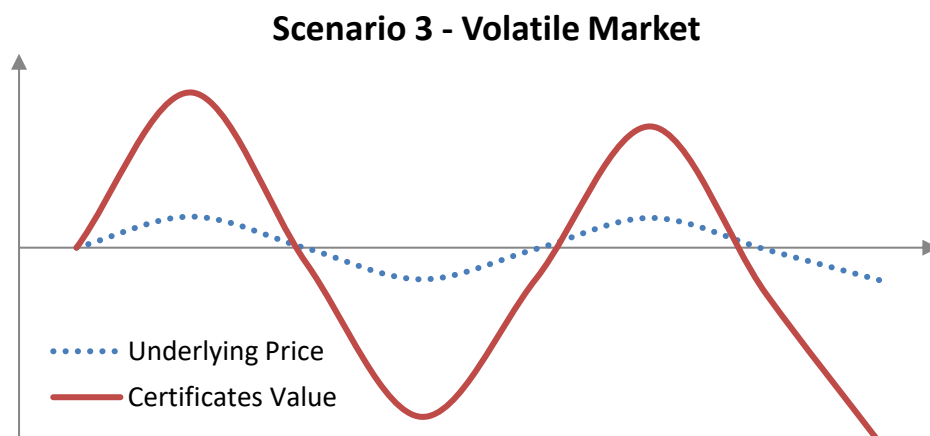
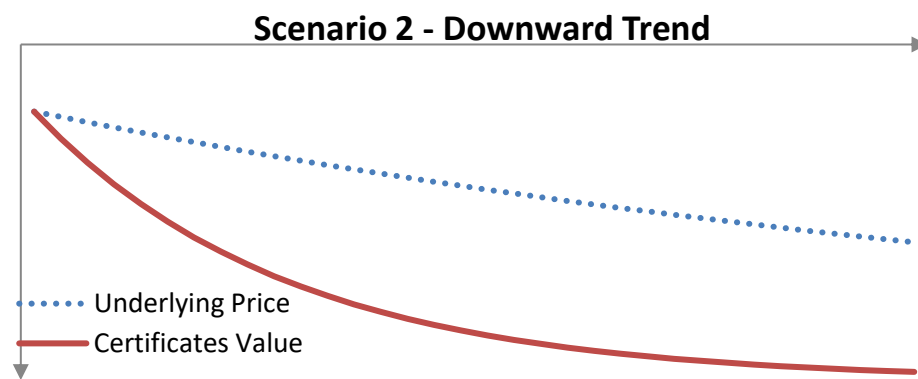
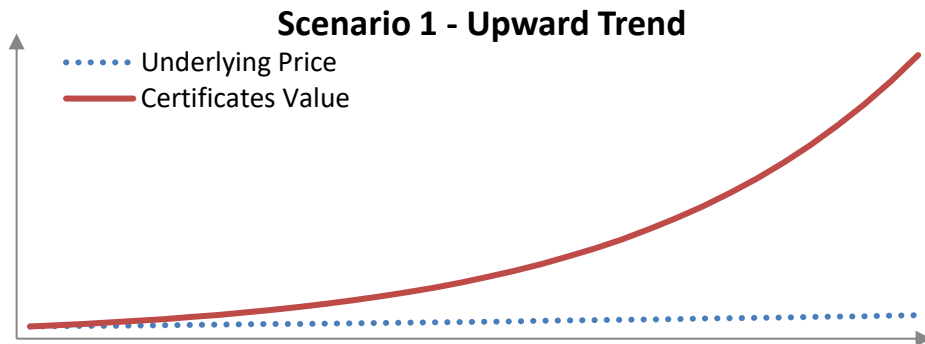
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Closing Level} &= [(\text{Final Reference Level} \times \text{Final Exchange Rate}) / (\text{Initial Reference Level} \times \text{Initial Exchange Rate}) - \text{Strike Level}] \times \text{Hedging Fee Factor} \\ &= [(1200 \times 1) / (1000 \times 1) - 0] \times 99.5675\% \\ &= 119.48\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cash Settlement Amount} &= \text{Closing Level} \times \text{Notional Amount per Certificate} \\ &= 119.48\% \times 0.60 \text{ SGD} \\ &= \mathbf{0.717 \text{ SGD}} \end{aligned}$$

Illustration on how returns and losses can occur under different scenarios

The examples are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The examples highlight the effect of the Underlying Stock performance on the value of the Certificates and do not take into account the possible influence of fees, exchange rates, dividends, or any other market parameters.

1. Illustrative examples



2. Numerical Examples

Scenario 1 – Upward Trend

Underlying						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Value at end of day	10,000.00	10,200.00	10,404.00	10,612.08	10,824.32	11,040.81
Accumulated Return		2.00%	4.04%	6.12%	8.24%	10.41%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Price at end of day	0.60	0.66	0.73	0.80	0.88	0.97
Accumulated Return		10.00%	21.00%	33.10%	46.41%	61.05%

Scenario 2 – Downward Trend

Underlying						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		-2.00%	-2.00%	-2.00%	-2.00%	-2.00%
Value at end of day	10,000.00	9,800.00	9,604.00	9,411.92	9,223.68	9,039.21
Accumulated Return		-2.00%	-3.96%	-5.88%	-7.76%	-9.61%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		-10.00%	-10.00%	-10.00%	-10.00%	-10.00%
Price at end of day	0.60	0.54	0.49	0.44	0.39	0.35
Accumulated Return		-10.00%	-19.00%	-27.10%	-34.39%	-40.95%

Scenario 3 – Volatile Market

Underlying						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		2.00%	-2.00%	-2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Value at end of day	10,000.00	10,200.00	9,996.00	9,796.08	9,992.00	10,191.84
Accumulated Return		2.00%	-0.04%	-2.04%	-0.08%	1.92%

Value of the Certificates						
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Daily Return		10.00%	-10.00%	-10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Price at end of day	0.60	0.66	0.59	0.53	0.59	0.65
Accumulated Return		10.00%	-1.00%	-10.90%	-1.99%	7.81%

Description of Air Bag Mechanism

The Certificates integrate an “Air Bag Mechanism” which is designed to reduce exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions.

In accordance with the Air Bag Mechanism timeline below, when the Air Bag triggers, the following typically occurs:

- Observation Period: the price of the Underlying Stock is observed and its minimum price is recorded (i) during 15 minutes of continuous trading after the Air Bag is triggered, or (ii) until Market Close if there is 15 minutes (or less) of continuous trading until Market Close when the Air Bag is triggered; and
- Reset Period: thereafter, the Leverage Strategy is reset using the minimum price of the Underlying Stock during the Observation Period as the New Observed Price. The New Observed Price replaces the last closing price of the Underlying Stock in order to compute the performance of the Leverage Strategy.

During the Observation Period and Reset Period, trading of Certificates is suspended for a period of **at least** 30 minutes of continuous trading after the Air Bag is triggered, and such suspension will be based on instructions provided by the Issuer to the SGX-ST for suspension of trading. Investors cannot sell or purchase any Certificates during this period.

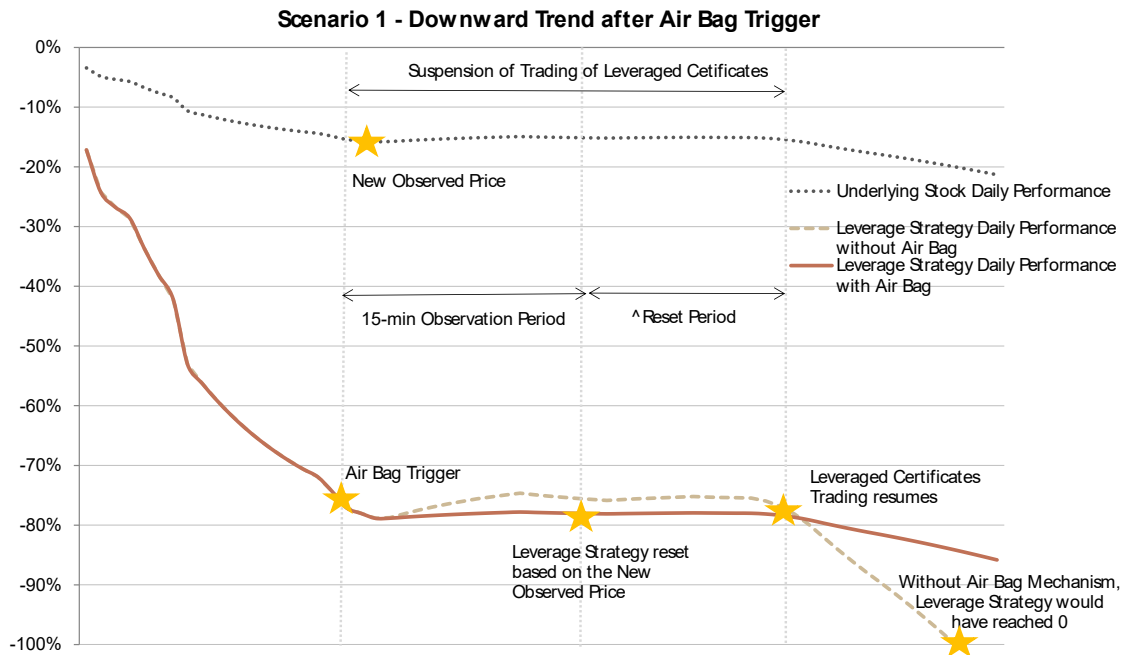
For the avoidance of doubt, if the Air Bag Mechanism was triggered with more than 60 minutes of continuous trading before Market Close, trading of Certificates will resume the same trading day after the Reset Period has elapsed, subject to the SGX-ST’s approval to resume trading. If the Air Bag Mechanism was triggered between 45 minutes and 60 minutes of continuous trading before Market Close, trading of Certificates may or may not resume the same trading day after the Reset Period has elapsed. If the Air Bag Mechanism was triggered with only 45 minutes (or less) of continuous trading before Market Close, trading of Certificates resumes on the next trading day.

The resumption of trading is subject to the SGX-ST’s requirements of at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST approves the request from the Issuer to resume trading on the Certificates, rounded to the next quarter of an hour. The Issuer will provide at least 15 minutes’ notice of the resumption of trading by making an SGXNET announcement.

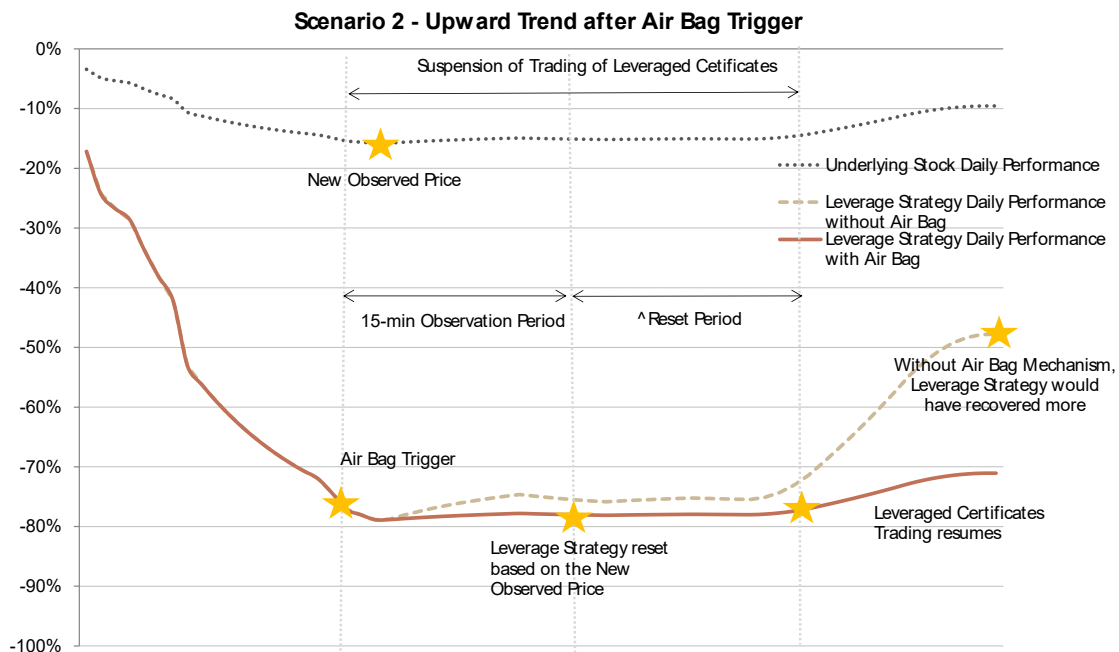
With **Market Close** defined as:

- the Underlying Stock closing time, including the closing auction session, with respect to the Observation Period; and
- the sooner of (i) the Underlying Stock closing time for continuous trading and (ii) the SGX-ST closing time, with respect to the Resumption of Trading

Illustrative examples of the Air Bag Mechanism⁹



^ The resumption of trading is subject to the SGX-ST's requirements of at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST approves the request from the Issuer to resume trading on the Certificates, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.



^ The resumption of trading is subject to the SGX-ST's requirements of at least 15 minutes after the SGX-ST approves the request from the Issuer to resume trading on the Certificates, rounded to the next quarter of an hour.

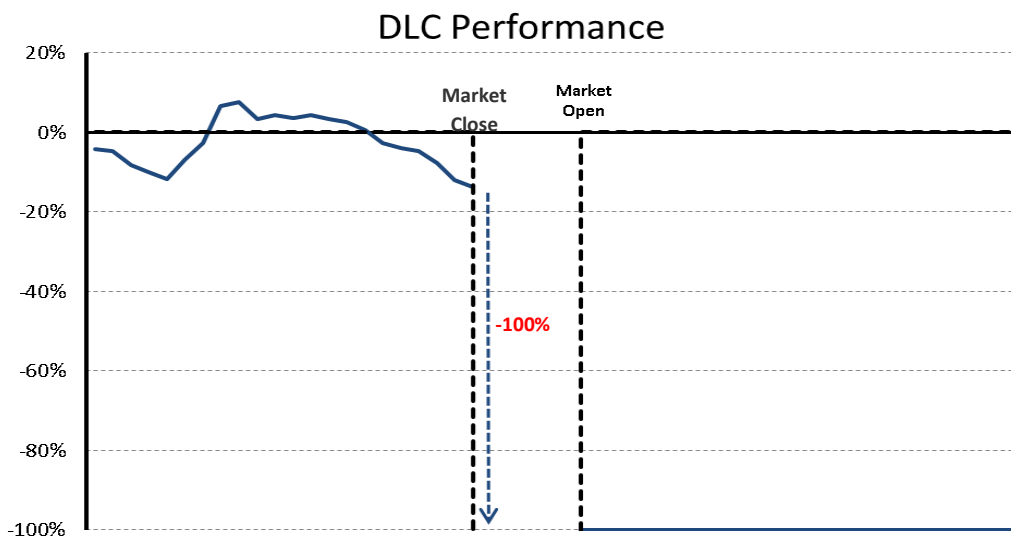
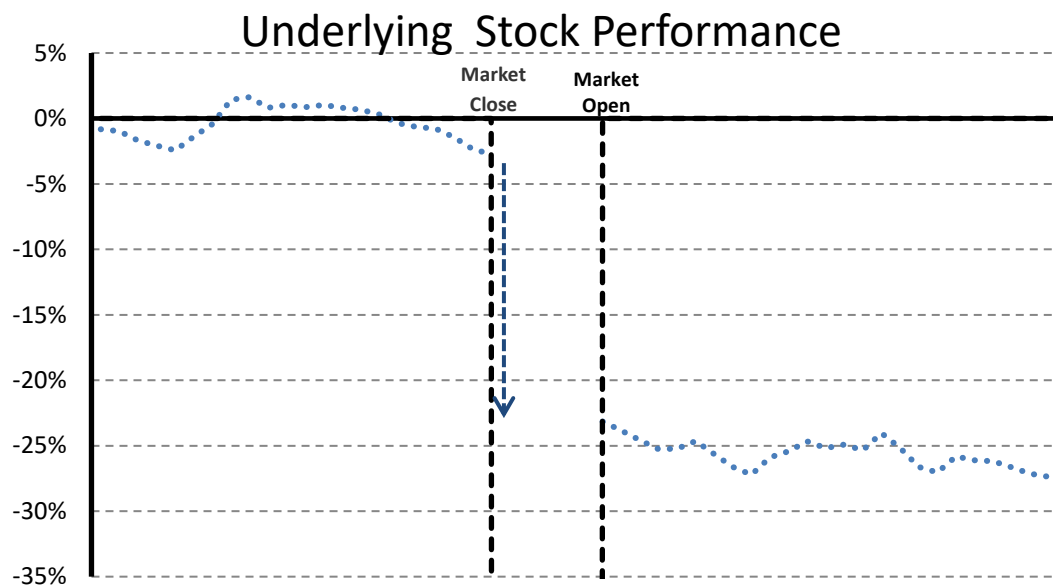
⁹ The illustrative examples are not exhaustive.

Scenarios where the investor may lose the entire value of the investment

The scenarios below are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The scenarios highlight cases where the Certificates may lose 100% of their value.

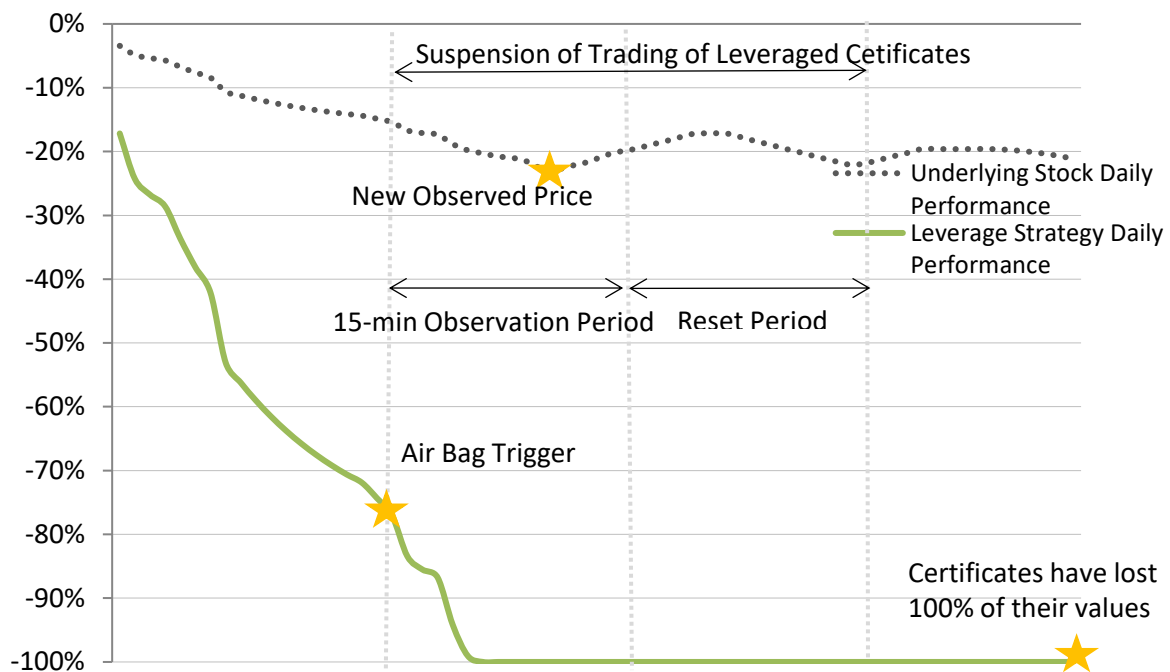
Scenario 1 – Overnight fall of the Underlying Stock

On any Underlying Stock Business Day, the opening price of the Underlying Stock may be higher or lower than the closing price on the previous trading day. The difference between the previous closing price and the opening price of the Underlying Stock is termed a “gap”. If the opening price of the Underlying Stock is 20% or more below the previous trading day closing price, the Air Bag Mechanism would only be triggered when the market (in respect of which the Underlying Stock is listed) opens the following trading day (including pre-opening session or opening auction, as the case may be), and the Certificates would lose their entire value in such event.



Scenario 2 – Sharp intraday fall of the Underlying Stock

Although the Air Bag Mechanism is designed to reduce the exposure to the Underlying Stock during extreme market conditions, the Certificate can lose 100% of its value in the event the price of the Underlying Stock falls by 20% or more within the 15 minutes Observation Period compared to the reference price, being: (i) if air bag event has not been previously triggered on the same day, the previous closing price of the Underlying Stock, or (ii) if one or more air bag events have been previously triggered on the same day, the latest New Observed Price. The Certificates would lose their entire value in such event.



Examples and illustrations of adjustments due to certain corporate actions

The examples are purely hypothetical and do not take fees and charges payable by investors into consideration. The examples highlight the effect of corporate actions on the value of the Certificates and do not take into account the possible influence of fees, exchange rates, or any other market parameters.

In the case of any corporate action on the Underlying Stock, the Calculation Agent will, as soon as reasonably practical after it becomes aware of such event, determine whether such corporate action has a dilutive or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Stock, and if so, will (a) calculate the corresponding adjustment, if any, to be made to the elements relating to the Underlying Stock which are used to determine any settlement or payment terms under the Certificates and/or adjust at its discretion any other terms of the Certificates as it determines appropriate to preserve the economic equivalent of the obligations of the Issuer under the Certificates and (b) determine the effective date of such adjustment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the Observation Date of the Leverage Reset Time (t) is an ex-date with respect to a corporate action related to the Underlying Stock, and the immediately preceding Leverage Reset Time r(t) is at the scheduled closing time for the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock (or any successor thereto), the Calculation Agent may, in its sole and absolute discretion, replace the $Rfactor_t$ with respect to such Leverage Reset Time (t) by an amount computed according to the following generic formula :

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{Div_t + DivExc_t - M \times R}{S_{r(t)}} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + M}$$

This formula is provided for indicative purposes and the Calculation Agent may determine that this formula is not appropriate for certain corporate actions and may apply a different formula instead.

Such adjustment of $Rfactor_t$ would affect the Leveraged Return, the Rebalancing Cost, and the Underlying Reference Price used to determine the Intraday Restrike Event. The Air Bag mechanism would not be triggered if the stock price falls by 15% exclusively because of the dilutive effect of a corporate action.

Where:

$DivExc_t$ is the amount received as an Extraordinary Dividend by a holder of existing Shares for each Share held prior to the Extraordinary Dividend, net of any applicable withholding taxes.

M is the number of new Share(s) (whether a whole or a fraction) per existing Share each holder thereof is entitled to subscribe or to receive (positive amount) or the number of existing Shares redeemed or canceled per existing Share (negative amount), as the case may be, resulting from the corporate action.

R is the subscription price per Share (positive amount) or the redemption price per Share (negative amount) including any dividends or other benefits forgone to be subscribe to or to receive (as applicable), or to redeem a Share.

1. Stock split

Assuming the Underlying Stock is subject to a 1 to 2 stock split (i.e. 1 new Share for every 1 existing share):

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$51$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$0$$

$$M = 1 \text{ (i.e. 1 new Shares for 1 existing Share)}$$

$$R = \$0 \text{ (no subscription price / redemption price)}$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 0 - 2 \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 1} = 50\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{51}{100 \times 50\%} - 1 \right) = 10\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	50	51	2%

Value of the Certificate r(t)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.66	10%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$42.5, which is 15% below \$50, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

2. Share Consolidation

Assuming the Underlying Stock is subject to a 2 to 1 share consolidation (i.e. 1 Share canceled for every 2 existing Shares):

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$202$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$0$$

$$M = -0.5 \text{ (i.e. 0.5 Shares canceled for each 1 existing Share)}$$

$$R = \$0 \text{ (no subscription price / redemption price)}$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 0 - (-0.5) \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + (-0.5)} = 200\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{202}{100 \times 200\%} - 1 \right) = 5\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	200	202	1%

Value of the Certificate r(t)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.63	5%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$170, which is 15% below \$200, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

3. Rights Issues

Assuming there is a rights issue with respect to the Underlying Stock, with a right to receive 1 new Share for every 2 existing Shares, for a subscription price of \$40.

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$84$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$0$$

$$R = \$40 \text{ (i.e. subscription price of \$40)}$$

$$M = 0.5 \text{ (i.e. 1 new share for every 2 existing shares)}$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 0 - 0.5 \times 40}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 0.5} = 80\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{84}{100 \times 80\%} - 1 \right) = 25\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	80	84	5%

Value of the Certificate r(t)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.75	25%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$68, which is 15% below \$80, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

4. Bonus Issues

Assuming there is a bonus issue with respect to the Underlying Stock, where shareholders receive 1 bonus share for 5 existing shares:

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$85$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$0$$

$$R = \$0$$

$$M = 0.2 \text{ (i.e. 1 new share for 5 existing shares)}$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 0 - 0.2 \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 0.2} = 83.33\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{85}{100 \times 83.33\%} - 1 \right) = 10\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{t(t)} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	83.33	85	2%

Value of the Certificate r(t)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.66	10%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$70.83, which is 15% below \$83.33, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

5. Extraordinary Dividend

Assuming there is an extraordinary dividend of \$20 (net of taxes) paid in respect of each stock.

$$S_{r(t)} = \$100$$

$$S_t = \$84$$

$$\text{Div}_t = \$0$$

$$\text{DivExc}_t = \$20$$

$$R = \$0$$

$$M = 0$$

$$Rfactor_t = \left[1 - \frac{0 + 20 - 0 \times 0}{100} \right] \times \frac{1}{1 + 0} = 80\%$$

As a consequence:

$$LR_{r(t),t} = \text{Leverage} \times \left(\frac{S_t}{S_{r(t)} \times Rfactor_t} - 1 \right) = 5 \times \left(\frac{84}{100 \times 80\%} - 1 \right) = 25\%$$

$S_{r(t)}$	$S_{r(t)-} \times Rfactor_t$	S_t	Adjusted Underlying Stock Performance
100	80	84	5%

Value of the Certificate r(t)	Value of the Certificate (t)	Certificates' performance (excluding any cost and fees)
0.60	0.75	25%

In such case an Intraday Restrike Event would occur if the Underlying Stock price falls to \$68, which is 15% below \$80, the Underlying Stock Reference Price.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE COMPANY

All information contained in this document regarding the Company, including, without limitation, its financial information, is derived from publicly available information which appears on the web-site of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (the “HKExCL”) at <http://www.hkex.com.hk> and/or the Company’s web-site at <https://www.bydglobal.com/en/index.html>. The Issuer has not independently verified any of such information.

BYD Company Limited (the “**Company**”) is a China-based company mainly engaged in the manufacture and sales of transportation equipment. The Company's main businesses include automobile business mainly based on new energy vehicles, mobile phone components and assembly business, secondary rechargeable batteries and photovoltaic business. The Company's passenger car brands include two major series of products, ‘Dynasty’ and ‘Ocean’. The Company conducts its business in the domestic market and overseas markets.

The information set out in Appendix I of this document relates to the unaudited results of the Company and its subsidiaries for the six months period ended 30 June 2025 and has been extracted and reproduced from an announcement by the Company dated 29 August 2025 in relation to the same. Further information relating to the Company may be located on the web-site of the HKExCL at <http://www.hkex.com.hk>.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DESIGNATED MARKET MAKER

UBS AG, acting through its London Branch, has been appointed the designated market maker ("DMM") for the Certificates. The DMM will provide competitive buy and sell quotes for the Certificates continuously during the trading hours of the SGX-ST on the following basis:

- (a) Maximum bid and offer spread : (i) when the best bid price of the Certificate is S\$10 and below: 10 ticks or S\$0.20 whichever is greater; and
(ii) when the best bid price of the Certificate is above S\$10: 5% of the best bid price of the Certificate.
- (b) Minimum quantity subject to bid and offer spread : 10,000 Certificates
- (c) Last Trading Day for Market Making : The date falling 5 Exchange Business Days immediately preceding the Expiry Date

In addition, the DMM may not provide a quotation in the following circumstances:

- (i) during the pre-market opening and five minutes following the opening of the SGX-ST on any trading day;
- (ii) if the Certificates are valueless (where the Issuer's bid price is below the minimum bid size for such securities as prescribed by the SGX-ST);
- (iii) before the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock has opened and after the Relevant Stock Exchange for the Underlying Stock has closed on any trading day;
- (iv) when trading in the Underlying Stock is suspended or limited in a material way for any reason, for the avoidance of doubt, the DMM is not obliged to provide quotations for the Certificates at any time when the Underlying Stock is not negotiated/traded for any reason;
- (v) where the Certificates are suspended from trading for any reason;
- (vi) market disruption events, including, without limitation, any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading (including but not limited to unforeseen circumstances such as by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the SGX-ST or any act of God, war, riot, public disorder, explosion, terrorism or otherwise) in the Underlying Stock;
- (vii) where the Issuer or the DMM faces technical problems affecting the ability of the DMM to provide bids and offer quotations;
- (viii) where the ability of the Issuer to source a hedge or unwind an existing hedge, as determined by the Issuer in good faith, is materially affected by the prevailing market conditions, and the Issuer informs the SGX-ST of its inability to do so as soon as practicable;
- (ix) in cases where the Issuer has no Certificates to sell, then the DMM will only provide bid quotations. The DMM may provide intermittent offer quotations when it has inventory of the Certificates;

- (x) if the stock market experiences exceptional price movement and volatility;
- (xi) when it is a public holiday in Singapore and/or Hong Kong and the SGX-ST and/or the HKEX is not open for dealings; and
- (xii) during the suspension of trading of Certificates after an Air Bag Mechanism has been triggered.

The last trading day on which the DMM will provide competitive quotations for the Certificates would be the fifth Exchange Business Day immediately preceding the Expiry Date.

PLACING AND SALE

General

No action has been or will be taken by the Issuer that would permit a public offering of the Certificates or possession or distribution of any offering material in relation to the Certificates in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of any Certificates, or distribution of any offering material relating to the Certificates may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws or regulations and will not impose any obligation on the Issuer. In the event that the Issuer contemplates a placing, placing fees may be payable in connection with the issue and the Issuer may at its discretion allow discounts to placees.

United Kingdom

In relation to each tranche of Certificates, the Issuer has represented, warranted and agreed that:

(a) No deposit-taking: in relation to any Certificates having a maturity of less than one year:

(i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business; and

(ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Certificates other than to persons:

(A) whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses; or

(B) who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses,

where the issue of the Certificates would otherwise constitute a contravention of section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”) by the Issuer;

(b) Financial Promotion: it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Certificates in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not or would not, if the Issuer was not an authorised person, apply to the Issuer; and

(c) General Compliance: it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Certificates in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

If the applicable Supplemental Listing Document in respect of any Certificates specifies the "Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", the Issuer has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available such Certificates to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "**retail investor**" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

(i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“**EUWA**”); or

- (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA which were relied on immediately before exit day to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or
 - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; and
- (b) the expression an "**offer**" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Certificates.

If the applicable Supplemental Listing Document in respect of any Certificates specifies the "Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", the Issuer has represented and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of Certificates which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Base Listing Document as completed by this Supplemental Listing Document to the public in the United Kingdom except that it may make an offer of such Certificates to the public in the United Kingdom:

- a) if the Supplemental Listing Document in relation to the Certificates specifies an offer of those Certificates may be made other than pursuant to Article 1(4) of the UK Prospectus Regulation in the United Kingdom (a "**Public Offer**"), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Certificates which either (i) has been approved by the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("**FCA**"), or (ii) is to be treated as if it had been approved by the FCA in accordance with the transitional provision in Regulation 74 of the Prospectus (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by final terms contemplating such Public Offer, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or final terms, as applicable, and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Public Offer;
- b) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation;
- c) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation); or
- d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within section 86 of the FSMA, provided that no such offer of Certificates to the public referred to in (a) to (c) above shall require the publication of a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of Certificates referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression "an offer of Certificates to the public" in relation to any products in the United Kingdom means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Certificates, and the expression "**UK Prospectus Regulation**" means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

United States of America

The Certificates have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act. Subject to certain exceptions, Certificates, or interests therein, may not at any time be offered, sold, resold or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person or to others for offering, sale or resale in the United States or to any such U.S. person. Offers and sales of Certificates, or interests therein, in the United States or to U.S. persons would constitute a violation of United States securities laws unless made in compliance with registration requirements of the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption therefrom. The Certificates will not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to U.S. persons. As used herein, "**United States**" means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, its possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction; and "**U.S. person**" means (i) any citizen or resident of the United States, including any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (ii) any estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States income taxation regardless of its source, (iii) "U.S. person" as such term is defined in (a) Regulation S under the Securities Act or (b) the Interpretive Guidance and Policy Statement Regarding Compliance with Certain Swap Regulations promulgated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") pursuant to the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended, or (iv) a person other than a "Non-United States Person" as defined in CFTC Rule 4.7, in each case, as such definition is amended, modified or supplemented from time to time.

Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area

If the applicable Supplemental Listing Document in respect of any Certificates specifies the "Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", the Issuer has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Certificates which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Base Listing Document as completed by this Supplemental Listing Document to any retail investor in the European Economic Area. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**");
- (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97 (as amended), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
- (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the "**Prospectus Regulation**"); and

(b) the expression an "offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Certificates.

PUBLIC OFFER SELLING RESTRICTION UNDER THE PROSPECTUS REGULATION

If the Supplemental Listing Document specifies "Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", in relation to each member state of the European

Economic Area (each, a "**Relevant State**"), the Issuer has represented, warranted and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of Certificates which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Base Listing Document as completed by this Supplemental Listing Document to the public in that Relevant State except that it may make an offer of such Certificates to the public in that Relevant State:

(a) Approved listing document: if the Supplemental Listing Document in relation to the Certificates specifies that an offer of those Certificates may be made other than pursuant to Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation in that Relevant State (a "**Non-exempt Offer**"), following the date of publication of a listing document in relation to such Certificates which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant State, provided that any such listing document has subsequently been completed by the Supplemental Listing Document contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such listing document or Supplemental Listing Document, as applicable and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;

(b) Qualified investors: at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;

(c) Fewer than 150 offered: at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the Issuer for any such offer; or

(d) Other exempt offers: at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of Certificates referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer to publish a listing document pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a listing document pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "**offer of Certificates to the public**" in relation to any Certificates in any Relevant State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Certificates, as the same may be varied in that Relevant State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Regulation in that Relevant State.

Singapore

This document has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this document and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Certificates may not be circulated or distributed, nor may Certificates be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any applicable provision of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore.

Hong Kong

No person, other than a person permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong, has issued, or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, or will issue, or have in its possession for the purposes of issue any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Certificates, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong other than with respect to Certificates which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of the Laws of Hong Kong and any rules made thereunder.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ISSUER

The information set out in Appendix II of this document relates to the risk factors relating to operating environment and strategy of the Issuer.

The information set out in Appendix III of this document relates to the recent developments in the Issuer's business.

The information set out in Appendix IV of this document is an extract of the unaudited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG and its subsidiaries for the second quarter ended 30 June 2025.

For more information on the Issuer, please see <http://www.ubs.com/>.

Queries regarding the Certificates may be directed to +852 2971 6668 or OL-HKWarrants@ubs.com.

SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL INFORMATION

The information set out herein is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the information set out on page 269 of the Base Listing Document.

1. Save as disclosed in the Base Listing Document and herein, there is no litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings relating to claims or amounts which are material in the context of the issue of the Certificates to which the Issuer is a party nor, to the best of its knowledge and belief, is there any threatened litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings relating to claims or amounts which are material in the context of the issue of the Certificates which would in either case jeopardise its ability to discharge its obligations in respect of the Certificates.
2. UBS AG, Singapore Branch at 9 Penang Road, Singapore 238459, has been authorised to accept, on behalf of the Issuer, service of process and any other notices required to be served on the Issuer. Any notices required to be served on the Issuer should be sent to UBS AG, Singapore Branch at the above address for the attention of Jeffrey Tan Teck Khim, Legal & Compliance.
3. Settlement of trades done on a normal “ready basis” on the SGX-ST generally take place on the second Business Day following the transaction. Dealing in the Certificates will take place in board lots of 100 Certificates in Singapore dollars. For further details on the transfer of Certificates and their exercise, please refer to the section headed “Summary of the Issue” above.
4. It is not the current intention of the Issuer to apply for a listing of the Certificates on any stock exchange other than the SGX-ST.
5. There has been no adverse change, material in the context of the issue of the Certificates, in the financial position of the Issuer since 30 June 2025.
6. The following contracts, relating to the issue of the Certificates, have been or will be entered into by the Issuer and may be material to the issue of the Certificates:
 - (a) the Master Instrument; and
 - (b) the Master Warrant Agent Agreement.

None of the directors of the Issuer has any direct or indirect interest in any of the above contracts.

7. The Issuer has appropriate risk management capabilities to manage the issue of the Certificates.
8. Copies of the following documents may be inspected during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted) at the office of Allen & Gledhill LLP at One Marina Boulevard #28-00, Singapore 018989, during the period of 14 days from the date of this document:

- (a) the articles of association of the Issuer;
- (b) the latest financial reports (including the notes thereto) of the Issuer;
- (c) the Base Listing Document; and
- (d) this document.

APPENDIX I

**REPRODUCTION OF THE UNAUDITED RESULTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 OF
BYD COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited take no responsibility for the contents of this announcement, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the content of this announcement.



比亞迪股份有限公司
BYD COMPANY LIMITED

(a joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

Stock Code: 01211 (HKD counter) and 81211 (RMB counter)

Website: <http://www.bydglobal.com>

2025 INTERIM RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT

The board of directors of BYD Company Limited (the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce the unaudited results of the Company and its subsidiaries for the six months period ended 30 June 2025. This announcement, containing the full text of the 2025 Interim Report of the Company, is prepared with reference to the relevant requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited in relation to preliminary announcements of interim results.

The audit committee of the Company has reviewed the unaudited results of the Company and its subsidiaries for the six months period ended 30 June 2025.

The Company's 2025 Interim Report is available for viewing on the HKExnews website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange at <https://www.hkexnews.hk> and website of the Company at <http://www.bydglobal.com>, and in the event that the shareholders of the Company want to receive the printed version, they may follow the instructions as set out in the notification letter and complete the reply form published by the Company on the aforementioned websites on 29 July 2024.

By Order of the Board
BYD Company Limited
Wang Chuan-fu
Chairman

Shenzhen, the PRC, 29 August 2025

As at the date of this announcement, the board of directors of the Company comprises Mr. Wang Chuan-fu being the executive Director, Mr. Lv Xiang-yang and Mr. Xia Zuo-quan being the non-executive Directors, and Mr. Cai Hong-ping, Mr. Zhang Min and Ms. Yu Ling being the independent non-executive Directors.



COMPANY PROFILE

公司簡介

BYD Company Limited (“BYD” or “the Company”, together with its subsidiaries, “the Group”; stock code: H shares: 01211 (HKD counter); 81211 (RMB counter); A shares: 002594) is principally engaged in automobile business which mainly includes new energy vehicles, handset components and assembly services, rechargeable batteries and photovoltaics business. Meanwhile, with its technological superiority, the Group actively develops urban rail transportation business segment.

As a pioneer and leader in the global new energy vehicle industry, relying on its strong technological accumulation in the key fields of automobile electrification and intelligence, and through continuous technological innovation, the Group has developed its long-term and sustainable core competitive advantages which solidified the leading position of the Group in the global new energy vehicle industry and accelerated the transformation and upgrade of the global automobile industry.

BYD is one of the leading rechargeable battery manufacturers in the world. As to the field of consumer batteries, the Group's li-ion batteries are widely used in various consumer electronics products and new intelligent products. As to the field of power batteries, the Group has developed “Blade Batteries”, the highly safe LFP batteries, to better meet the urgent demand of safety in the market, and to speed up the pace of LFP batteries returning to the mainstream market of power batteries, thereby boosting the steady and long-term development of the global new energy vehicle industry. As to the field of energy storage batteries, the Group focuses on applications such as power-side energy storage, power grid energy storage, industrial and commercial energy storage and household energy storage to provide cleaner and more sustainable energy storage solutions to customers.

As an important move of the Group in the field of clean energy, the photovoltaics business is devoted to changing the lifestyle of people with clean energy. With an aim to achieve the sustainable development of clean energy, it has a complete industrial chain layout covering silicon wafer, solar cells, photovoltaic modules and photovoltaic system application, etc. The Group will continue to proactively develop new technologies to promote the continuous upgrade of its products.

As a global leading provider of high-tech and innovative products, the Group engages in a wide variety of business covering diversified areas including consumer electronics and AI data centers. With its core advantages in electronic information, AI, 5G and Internet of Things, thermal management, new materials, precision molds and digital manufacturing technologies, as well as efficient and scalable manufacturing experience and a diverse product portfolio, the Group provides customers around the world with one-stop product solutions.

With its technology and cost advantages in the area of new energy, the Group has successfully developed medium-capacity “SkyRail” and low-capacity “SkyShuttle” with high efficiency and low cost in the area of urban rail transportation, which, together with new energy vehicles, achieves the three-dimensional coverage of urban public transportation, and drives the long-term and sustainable development of the Group while addressing urban traffic jam and reducing air pollution.

比亞迪股份有限公司(「比亞迪」或「本公司」，連同其附屬公司統稱「本集團」或「集團」；股份代號：H股：01211(港幣櫃檯)；81211(人民幣櫃檯)；A股：002594)主要從事以新能源汽車為主的汽車業務、手機部件及組裝業務，二次充電電池及光伏業務，同時利用自身的技術優勢積極拓展城市軌道交通業務領域。

作為全球新能源汽車行業先行者和領導者，本集團憑借在汽車電動化及智能化等關鍵領域的雄厚技術積累，通過技術的持續創新，打造出長期、可持續的核心競爭優勢，夯實了本集團於全球新能源汽車行業的領導地位，加速推動全球汽車產業轉型升級進程。

本集團為全球領先的二次充電電池製造商之一。消費類電池領域，本集團生產的鋰離子電池廣泛應用於各類消費類電子產品及新型智能產品領域。動力電池領域，本集團開發了高度安全的磷酸鐵鋰電池-「刀片電池」，更好地解決市場安全痛點，加速磷酸鐵鋰電池重回動力電池主流賽道，助力全球新能源汽車產業行穩致遠。儲能電池領域，本集團在電源側儲能、電網儲能、工商業儲能、家庭儲能等應用領域發力，為客戶提供更加清潔可持續的儲能解決方案。

光伏業務作為本集團在清潔能源領域的重要佈局之一，致力於用清潔能源改變人類生活方式，以實現能源的可持續發展為目標，擁有硅片、電池片、光伏組件、光伏系統應用等全產業鏈佈局。本集團將繼續積極佈局新技術，推動產品不斷升級。

作為全球領先的高科技創新產品提供商，本集團業務廣泛，涵蓋消費電子、AI數據中心等多元化的市場領域，依託電子信息技術、人工智能技術、5G和物聯網技術、熱管理技術、新材料技術、精密模具技術和數字化製造技術等核心優勢，以及高效規模化的生產經驗和豐富的產品組合，為全球客戶提供一站式產品解決方案。

憑藉在新能源業務領域建立的技術和成本優勢，本集團在城市軌道交通領域成功研發出高效率、低成本的中運量「雲軌」和低運量「雲巴」產品，配合新能源汽車實現對城市公共交通的立體化覆蓋，在幫助城市解決交通擁堵和空氣污染的同時，實現本集團的長遠及可持續發展。



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CORPORATE INFORMATION

公司資料

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Wang Chuan-fu

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Lv Xiang-yang

Xia Zuo-quan

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Cai Hong-ping

Zhang Min

Yu Ling

SUPERVISORS

Li Yong-zhao

Zhu Ai-yun

Wang Zhen

Huang Jiang-feng

Tang Mei

COMPANY SECRETARY

Li Qian

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Xia Zuo-quan

Cai Hong-ping

Zhang Min (Chairman)

Yu Ling

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Wang Chuan-fu

Xia Zuo-quan

Cai Hong-ping (Chairman)

Zhang Min

Yu Ling

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Wang Chuan-fu

Lv Xiang-yang

Cai Hong-ping

Zhang Min

Yu Ling (Chairman)

STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Wang Chuan-fu (Chairman)

Lv Xiang-yang

Xia Zuo-quan

Cai Hong-ping

Zhang Min

執行董事

王傳福

非執行董事

呂向陽

夏佐全

獨立非執行董事

蔡洪平

張敏

喻玲

監事

李永釗

朱愛雲

王珍

黃江鋒

唐梅

公司秘書

李黔

審核委員會

夏佐全

蔡洪平

張敏(主席)

喻玲

薪酬委員會

王傳福

夏佐全

蔡洪平(主席)

張敏

喻玲

提名委員會

王傳福

呂向陽

蔡洪平

張敏

喻玲(主席)

戰略及可持續發展委員會

王傳福(主席)

呂向陽

夏佐全

蔡洪平

張敏

CORPORATE INFORMATION

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Li Qian

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王傳福
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公司網址

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STOCK CODE

H Shares: 01211 (HKD counter); 81211 (RMB counter)
(trading on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
("Hong Kong Stock Exchange"))
A Shares: 002594 (trading on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE"))

股票代碼

H股：01211(港幣櫃檯)；81211(人民幣櫃檯)
(於香港聯合交易所有限公司
(「香港聯交所」)交易)
A股：002594(於深圳證券交易所(「深交所」)交易)

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

財務摘要

INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (THE “PERIOD”)

截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月中期業績(期內)

Revenue 營業額	23.30%	to RMB371,281 million 至人民幣371,281百萬元
Gross profit 毛利	18.24%	to RMB66,866 million 至人民幣66,866百萬元
Profit attributable to owners of the parent 母公司擁有人應佔溢利	13.79%	to RMB15,511 million 至人民幣15,511百萬元
Earnings per share 每股盈利	9.62%	to RMB1.71 至人民幣1.71元

HIGHLIGHTS

摘要

1. New energy vehicle sales hit another record high, and the Group secured the title of sales champion among Chinese auto manufacturers and brands and in the global new energy vehicle market, with brand influence expanding widely;

2. Technological depth elevated brand stature, and the multi-brand portfolio achieved exquisite refinement, seeing steadily improving brand recognition and reputation and sustained growth of high-end models;

3. The overseas market gained full momentum, achieving leapfrog growth in sales, accelerating localization efforts and becoming a new engine driving the Group's sustained, rapid and high-quality expansion;

4. The electronics division focused on the high-value-added consumer electronics segment, consolidated and augmented the leadership in the high-end market, actively capitalized on the AI development opportunities and accelerated expansion in new frontiers such as AI data centers;

5. During the Period, the industry malpractices such as “one-price policy” and “excessive marketing” intensified competition, affected the strategy of “Intelligent Driving for All”, and weighed on the short-term profitability of domestic businesses.
1. 新能源汽車銷量再創新高，蟬聯中國市場車企及品牌銷量冠軍、全球新能源汽車銷量冠軍，品牌影響力持續擴大；

2. 以技術深度鑄就品牌高度，多品牌梯度佈局更趨完善，品牌知名度與美譽度穩步提升，高端車型佔比持續增長；

3. 海外市場全面發力，銷量實現跨越式增長，本地化進程加速推進，成為集團持續高速高質增長的新引擎；

4. 電子業務聚焦消費電子高附加值產品，鞏固並擴大高端市場領先優勢，積極把握AI發展機遇，加快佈局AI數據中心等新賽道；

5. 期內汽車行業「一口價」、「過度營銷」等亂象頻發，競爭加劇，「全民智駕」戰略亦受影響，導致國內盈利能力短期承壓。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

業績概覽

 REVENUE 營業額 3,713億元^{註1}	 OVERSEAS REVENUE 境外營業額 1,354億元	 COUNTRIES COVERED BY NEW ENERGY VEHICLES IN OVERSEAS MARKETS 新能源汽車海外市場覆蓋國家 110+	 NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT COMPANY 歸母淨利潤 155.1億元
 R&D INVESTMENT 研發投入 309億元	 TOTAL DOMESTIC TAX PAID 國內納稅總額 271億元	 CASH RESERVES ^{Note 2} 現金儲備^{註2} 1,561億元	 NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES 經營現金流淨額 318億元

註1：億元=RMB1/10 billion

註2：現金儲蓄包括但不限於：貨幣資金、交易性金融資產

Note 2: Cash reserves include, but not limited to, monetary funds and financial assets held for trading

1. INDUSTRY ANALYSIS AND REVIEW

1.1 Automobiles and Batteries Business

In the first half of 2025, the complex and ever-changing international environment has posed challenges to the international economic and trade order, resulting in weakened global economic growth momentum, and increased instability and uncertainty. In the face of external pressures, the Chinese government implemented proactive macro policies, enabling the Chinese economy to withstand pressures and sustain a stable and favorable development trend. This demonstrated China's strong resilience and development potential, positioning itself as a "stabilizing force" for the global economy. According to the data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, China's GDP grew by 5.3% year-on-year in the first half of 2025, laying a solid foundation for achieving the annual growth target of around 5%. Despite the generally positive macroeconomic indicators, the economy still faced a number of risks and challenges. Structural contradictions arising from China's economic transformation had not yet been fundamentally resolved, the intrinsic drivers for consumption growth remained insufficient, and the foundation for economic operations still needed to be solidified.

1. 行業分析及回顧

1.1 汽車及電池業務

二零二五年上半年，國際環境複雜多變，國際經貿秩序面臨衝擊，全球經濟增長動能減弱，不穩定性、不確定性增加。面對外部環境的壓力，中國政府通過積極有為的宏觀政策發力，使中國經濟頂壓前行，延續了穩中有進、穩中向好的發展態勢，展現出強大韌性和發展潛力，成為推進世界經濟的「穩定源」。據國家統計局發佈的數據，二零二五年上半年國內生產總值同比增長5.3%，為完成全年增長5%左右的預期目標打下了紮實基礎。宏觀經濟指標總體向好，但經濟仍面臨不少風險挑戰，中國經濟轉型的結構性矛盾尚未根本緩解，消費增長的內生動力仍顯不足，經濟運行的基礎還需鞏固。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

In the first half of 2025, China's automobile industry continued to play a crucial role in driving and transforming China's economic growth, serving as the driver for consumption recovery and the accelerator for new quality productive forces. Since the beginning of the year, driven by steady economic recovery and sustainable growth in consumer demand, the "two new" policies (a new round of large-scale equipment renewal and consumer goods trade-ins policies) and local subsidies have continued to take effect, and coupled with the accelerated adoption of electrification and intelligent technologies, and the continuous enrichment of new product offerings from companies, the automobile market continued the overall trend of last year, achieving a double-digit growth and reaching a new high. The accelerated evolution of the domestic market landscape had intensified competition and exerted a significant impact on the industry. The overseas market embraced prosperous development, with new energy vehicle exports achieving breakthroughs in growth. According to the statistics from the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, the production and sales volume of China's automobiles in the first half of 2025 amounted to 15.621 million units and 15.653 million units, representing a year-on-year growth of 12.5% and 11.4% respectively, hitting another record high. In particular, new energy vehicles in China continued to make dazzling achievements, with production and sales volume rising sharply to 6.968 million units and 6.937 million units, representing year-on-year increases of 41.4% and 40.3%, respectively. The sales volume of new energy vehicles accounted for 44.3% of the total sales volume of new vehicles, further consolidating the development momentum of new energy vehicles in China towards large-scale expansion. According to the statistics from the China Passenger Car Association, the retail penetration rate of new energy passenger cars in China reached as high as 50.2% in the first half of 2025, and has remained above 50% for four consecutive months, marking the entry of electrification into the "mainstream stage". At the same time, China's domestic brands have capitalized on the rise of new energy vehicles. These brands have demonstrated robust growth and become leaders in the new energy vehicle market, driven by both technological innovation and intelligent applications, a more complete industrial chain, such continuously enhanced product competitiveness, and growing market recognition. According to the statistics from the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, the market share of Chinese domestic brand passenger cars reached 68.5% in the first half of 2025, representing an increase of 6.6 percentage points year-on-year. The backdrop of accelerated replacement of ICE vehicles with new energy vehicles has led to intense market game, increased price competition, and frequent occurrence of excessive marketing, which had exerted an adverse periodic impact on the development of the industry. The automobile industry is working toward the common goal of maintaining a fair competitive order and promoting the healthy development of the industry, aiming to drive China's automobile industry from the stage of scale expansion to the stage of high-quality development.

二零二五年上半年，中國汽車產業對中國經濟增長繼續扮演著重要的驅動力和轉型角色，既是消費回暖的引擎，也是新質生產力的加速器。年初開始，在穩健復甦的經濟環境和持續恢復的消費需求推動下，「兩新」政策（新一輪大規模設備更新和消費品以舊換新政策）及地方補貼持續發力，加上電動化、智能化技術加速落地，企業新品供給持續豐富，帶動汽車市場延續去年總體態勢，產銷實現兩位數增長，再上台階。國內市場格局加速演變，推升競爭烈度並對產業造成衝擊；海外市場方興未艾，新能源汽車出口實現突破性增長。根據中國汽車工業協會的數據，二零二五年上半年中國汽車產銷分別達到1,562.1萬輛和1,565.3萬輛，同比分別增長12.5%及11.4%，產銷量再創新高。其中，中國新能源汽車表現持續亮眼，產銷直線上升，分別達696.8萬輛和693.7萬輛，同比分別增長41.4%和40.3%，新能源汽車新車銷量達到汽車新車總銷量的44.3%，鞏固了中國新能源汽車規模化的勢頭。據中國汽車流通協會乘聯分會的數據顯示，二零二五年上半年中國新能源乘用車零售滲透率高達50.2%，且連續四個月突破50%，標誌著電動化進程邁入「主流階段」。同時，中國自主品牌搭乘新能源崛起的浪潮，憑藉科技創新與智能化應用雙重驅動，並依托更完整的產業鏈，不斷提升產品競爭力與市場認同度，發展強勢，領跑新能源汽車市場。根據中國汽車工業協會的數據，二零二五年上半年中國自主品牌乘用車的市場份額達到68.5%，同比增長6.6個百分點。在新老交替進程加快的大背景下，市場博弈異常激烈、價格競爭加劇、營銷過度現象頻發，產業發展面臨階段性不利影響。汽車行業正以維護公平競爭秩序、促進行業健康發展為目標共識，推動中國汽車產業從規模擴張階段邁向高質量發展階段。

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Due to the synergistic effects of technology, scale, industrialization advantages and overseas demand in China's new energy vehicle sector, more and more Chinese new energy vehicle products are expanding into global market, with growing recognition overseas. According to the statistics from the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, China's auto exports increased to 3.083 million units in the first half of 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 10.4%. Notably, exports of China's new energy vehicles continued to achieve breakthrough, reaching 1.06 million units, representing a year-on-year increase of 75.2%. The globalization initiatives of China's automakers are not merely about product exports. More importantly, these enterprises aim to build value ecosystems overseas, driving the transformation of China's automobile industry from "world's factory" to "global innovator".

The development of new energy vehicle industry has become a strategic cornerstone for China's transformation from a major automobile country to a leading automobile power. This initiative not only demonstrates China's commitment to industrial transformation and upgrade, but also contributes new momentum to global green transportation and low-carbon transformation. In the first half of 2025, amid the accelerating development of new energy vehicles nationwide, the Chinese government formulated and implemented a series of policies favorable to the industry in a timely manner to continuously facilitate the high-quality development of new energy vehicles and intelligent vehicles, and release the consumption potential of new energy vehicles in counties and townships, thereby effectively supporting vehicle sales. In January, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance issued the Notice on Strengthening and Expanding the Implementation of the Large-Scale Equipment Replacement and Consumer Goods Trade-in in 2025 (《關於2025年加力擴圍實施大規模設備更新和消費品以舊換新政策的通知》), which aims to promote high-quality economic development, optimize economic structure, and achieve green and low-carbon transformation by increasing policy support, enhancing the support of ultra-long-term special treasury bonds, intensifying equipment upgrades, expanding support for consumer goods replacement, and accelerating improvements in recycling utilization levels. In the same month, the General Office of eight ministries, including the Ministry of Commerce, jointly issued the Notice on Launching a Pilot Reform of Automobile Circulation and Consumption (《關於開展汽車流通消費改革試點工作的通知》), which proposes that a pilot reform of automobile circulation and consumption will be carried out during the period from 2025 to 2027 to stabilize and expand automobile consumption, promote efficient circulation

伴隨著中國新能源汽車的技術、規模、產業化優勢及海外需求的雙向共振，中國製造的新能源汽車產品越來越多走出國門，在海外的認可度持續提升。根據中國汽車工業協會數據，二零二五年上半年中國汽車出口量升至308.3萬輛，同比增長達10.4%。其中，中國新能源汽車出口繼續實現突破性增長，達106萬輛，同比增長75.2%。中國車企出海不僅僅是產品輸出，更重要的是要在海外構建價值生態，推動中國汽車從「世界工廠」向「全球創新者」躍遷。

發展新能源汽車已成為我國從汽車製造大國邁向汽車強國的戰略支點，不僅彰顯產業轉型升級的決心，也為全球綠色交通和低碳轉型注入新動能。二零二五年上半年，在中國新能源汽車提速發展的態勢下，中國政府適時制定並實施一系列行業利好政策，助力持續推動新能源汽車及智能汽車的高品質發展，促進新能源汽車在縣鄉區域消費潛力的釋放，並有效支撐了車市銷量。一月，發改委、財政部發佈《關於2025年加力擴圍實施大規模設備更新和消費品以舊換新政策的通知》，通過加大政策支持力度，增加超長期特別國債的支持，加力推進設備更新，擴圍支持消費品以舊換新，加快提升回收循環利用水平等，從而促進經濟高質量發展，實現經濟結構優化和綠色低碳轉型。同月，商務部等八部門辦公廳印發《關於開展汽車流通消費改革試點工作的通知》，將於二零二五年至二零二七年開展汽車流通消費改革試點工作，以穩定和擴大汽車消費、促進二手車高效流通、營造汽車文化氛圍。二月，工業和信息化部、市場監管總局發佈《關於進一步加強智能網聯汽車產品准入、召回及軟件在線升級管理的通知》，為健全完善智能網聯汽車安全管理體系，有序發展技術、

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of used vehicles, and cultivate the environment of automobile culture. In February, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the State Administration for Market Regulation issued the Circular on Further Strengthening the Admission, Recall, and Online Software Update Management for Intelligent Connected Vehicles (《關於進一步加強智能網聯汽車產品准入、召回及軟件在線升級管理的通知》), formulating regulations to improve the safety management system for intelligent connected vehicles and promote the orderly development of technological, model, and product innovation and application. In March, the General Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Special Action Plan for Boosting Consumption (《提振消費專項行動方案》), supporting local governments in further promoting consumer goods trade-ins, promoting green and intelligent upgrading of durable consumer goods such as automobiles, actively extending the automobile consumption industrial chain, and expanding the automobile aftermarket consumption. In the same month, the mandatory national standard Electric Vehicles Traction Battery Safety Requirements (《電動汽車用動力蓄電池安全要求》) (GB 38031-2025), formulated by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, was approved and published by the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Standardization Administration of China, and will take effect on 1 July 2026. This standard will help ensure the safety of consumers' lives and property, promote the application of advanced safety technologies, support high-quality industrial development, and strengthen global economic and trade cooperation. In the second quarter, the government introduced a series of measures targeting the weak market for new energy vehicle consumption. In April, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the Ministry of Transport announced the launch of the 2024-2026 County-Level Charging and Battery Swapping Facilities Enhancement Pilot Program (《2024-2026年縣域充換電設施補短板試點工作》), which includes the "100 Counties, 1,000 Stations, 10,000 Charging Piles" pilot program to strengthen the planning and construction of new energy vehicle charging and battery

模式和產品的創新與推廣應用提供了規範。三月，中共中央辦公廳、國務院辦公廳印發《提振消費專項行動方案》，支持地方加力推進消費品以舊換新，推動汽車等大宗耐用消費品綠色化、智能化升級，並積極延伸汽車消費產業鏈、拓展汽車後市場消費。同月，工業和信息化部組織制定的強制性國家標準《電動汽車用動力蓄電池安全要求》(GB 38031-2025)由國家市場監督管理總局、國家標準化管理委員會批准發佈，將於二零二六年七月一日起開始實施，該標準有利於保障消費者生命財產安全、助力先進安全技術應用、支撐產業高質量發展、加強全球範圍經貿合作。二季度，政府圍繞新能源汽車消費的薄弱市場推出系列舉措。四月，財政部、工業和信息化部、交通運輸部宣佈將開展《2024-2026年縣域充換電設施補短板試點工作》，開展「百縣千站萬樁」試點工程，

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swapping facilities in key villages and townships. In June, multiple national ministries jointly launched and executed the 2025 New Energy Vehicles to the Countryside Campaign (《2025年新能源汽車下鄉活動》). The Ministry of Commerce issued the Notice on the 2025 New Energy Vehicle Promotion Season for Thousands of Counties and Towns (《2025年千縣萬鎮新能源汽車消費季活動的通知》), selecting and promoting high-quality new energy vehicle models that meet the needs of counties and towns. This initiative integrates charging and battery swapping services and financial support services to improve the local environment for purchasing and using new energy vehicles, thereby facilitating the widespread adoption of new energy vehicles.

In terms of rechargeable batteries, in the first half of 2025, the consumer electronics industry was under pressure due to economic uncertainty and weak consumption. However, the global digital transformation, the exponential development of artificial intelligence, and China's "state subsidy" policy to stimulate the end consumer market have driven a structural recovery in product categories such as smartphones and tablets, and maintained market stability. In terms of energy storage, with further policy support from many countries around the world as well as the ongoing in-depth transformation of energy structures, renewable energy technologies continued to undergo innovation and breakthroughs, thereby driving rapid growth in energy storage demand and market expansion. As for the photovoltaic industry, global photovoltaic installation capacity maintained steady growth in the first half of 2025, with continuous expansion in the scale of the industry. Optimization of the global supply chain has led to gradually stabilizing end-product prices and improved profitability. However, the industry still faced certain competitive pressures amid periodic overcapacity.

加強重點村鎮新能源汽車充換電設施規劃建設。六月，國家多部門聯合開展的《2025年新能源汽車下鄉活動》正式實施，商務部發佈《2025年千縣萬鎮新能源汽車消費季活動的通知》，選取並推廣滿足縣鄉地區需求的優質新能源車型，協同充換電服務、金融配套服務，完善當地新能源汽車購買使用環境，助力新能源汽車落地生根。

二次充電電池方面，二零二五年上半年，受經濟不確定性及消費疲弱影響，消費電子行業面臨壓力。但受益於全球數字化轉型、人工智能爆發，以及中國「國補」政策對終端消費市場的激活，帶動手機、平板等品類結構性復甦，市場維持穩定。儲能方面，隨著全球多國進一步完善政策支持及能源結構持續深度轉型，可再生能源技術持續創新突破，儲能需求保持快速增長，市場規模持續擴大。光伏方面，二零二五年上半年全球光伏裝機量保持穩健增長，產業規模不斷提升，由於全球供應鏈優化，終端產品價格漸趨穩定，盈利能力有所改善，但在階段性供給過剩下行業仍面臨一定的競爭壓力。

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1.2 Handset Components and Assembly Business

The overall demand in the consumer electronics market was under pressure amid global economic uncertainty and weakened consumer confidence. Global smartphone shipments rose just 0.1% year-on-year to 586 million units in the first half of 2025, according to statistics of the market researcher Canalys. In the first half of 2025, China's smartphone market size increased by 0.4% year-on-year to 139 million units, yet in the second quarter, market growth rate slowed down by a 4% decline year-on-year. The integration of AI, 5G communications, Internet of Things and other emerging technologies is rapidly expanding application scenarios for next-generation smart devices, and evolving user demands are persistently propelling growth of the new intelligent product market. Serving as the pillar of digital transformation and the computational cornerstone of the intelligent era, AI data centers deliver massive computing power for large-scale AI model training and inference. Hyper-scale data center operators and cloud service providers are making unprecedented capital investments to promote next-generation AI advancement, and the explosive demands for AI infrastructure across the world are driving rapid market expansion for AI data center equipment, including AI servers, thermal management and power management systems. IDC forecasts that servers with embedded GPU will achieve 46.7% year-on-year growth in 2025, accounting for nearly 50% of the total value of global server market. MarketsandMarkets projects that the value of global AI data center market will reach US\$236.44 billion in 2025, indicating a year-on-year growth of 40.9%.

1.2 手機部件及組裝業務

受全球經濟不明朗及消費信心疲弱影響，消費電子市場整體需求承壓。根據市場研究機構Canalys的統計，二零二五年上半年，全球智能手機出貨量僅同比上升0.1%至5.86億部。中國智能手機市場在二零二五年上半年同比上漲0.4%至1.39億部，其中第二季度同比下跌4%。AI、5G通信和物聯網等新興技術的融合，迅速拓寬下一代智能產品的應用場景，不斷升級的用戶需求持續驅動新型智能產品市場發展。作為數字化轉型的核心與智能時代的算力基石，AI數據中心為大規模AI模型訓練和推理提供強大算力。超大規模數據中心和雲服務供應商正以前所未有的規模投入巨資，以支撐下一代AI發展，全球AI基礎設施的爆炸性需求帶動AI服務器、熱管理、電源管理等AI數據中心設備的市場迅速擴張。IDC預計，二零二五年具備嵌入式GPU的服務器將按年增長46.7%，將佔據接近50%的全球服務器市場總價值。MarketsandMarkets預測，二零二五年全球AI數據中心市場規模達2,364.4億美元，同比增長40.9%。

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2. BUSINESS REVIEW

BYD Company Limited (“BYD” or “the Company”, together with its subsidiaries, “the Group”) is principally engaged in the automobile business which mainly includes new energy vehicles, handset components and assembly business, rechargeable batteries and photovoltaic business. Meanwhile, with its technological superiority, the Group actively develops urban rail transportation and other business segments. In the first half of 2025, the Group recorded a revenue of approximately RMB371,281 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 23.30%, among which, the revenue from the automobiles and related products, and other products amounted to approximately RMB302,506 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 32.49%; the revenue from the handset components, assembly service and other products amounted to approximately RMB68,744 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of 5.54%. These business segments accounted for 81.48% and 18.51% of the Group's total revenue, respectively. In the first half of 2025, the Group invested approximately RMB30,880 million in R&D, representing a year-on-year increase of 53.05%, and net profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company was approximately RMB15,510 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 13.79%.

The Group steadfastly adheres to the “technology-based, innovation-oriented” development philosophy, taking it as our mission to lead independent innovation among Chinese brands. With the engineer spirit of “Dare to Think, Dare to Act, Dare to Persevere” and an ever-growing R&D team, the Group has achieved continuous innovation across multiple fields, including batteries, electronics and new energy vehicles, leading industry development in a comprehensive way. The Group has broken the long-standing monopolies of overseas brands and promoted the reshaping of the global market landscape, showcasing the new heights of the intelligent manufacturing in China. Taking innovation as its core growth driver, the Group consistently introduces a series of original and disruptive technologies and products. The Group remains committed to advancing global green and sustainable development, striving to grow by addressing social problems as it marches resolutely toward the goal of becoming a world-class brand.

2. 業務回顧

比亞迪股份有限公司(「比亞迪」或「本公司」及其附屬公司統稱「本集團」)主要經營包括以新能源汽車為主的汽車業務、手機部件及組裝業務、二次充電電池及光伏業務，並積極利用自身技術優勢拓展城市軌道交通及其他業務。二零二五年上半年，本集團實現收入約人民幣371,281百萬元，同比增長23.30%，其中汽車、汽車相關產品及其他產品業務的收入約人民幣302,506百萬元，同比增長32.49%；手機部件、組裝及其他產品業務的收入約人民幣68,744百萬元，同比降低5.54%；佔本集團總收入的比例分別為81.48%和18.51%；研發投入約人民幣30,880百萬元，同比增長53.05%；歸屬於上市公司股東的淨利潤約人民幣15,510百萬元，同比增長13.79%。

本集團堅守「技術為王、創新為本」的發展理念不動搖，以引領中國品牌自主創新為己任，憑藉「敢想、敢幹、敢堅持」的工程師精神及不斷壯大的研發團隊，成功在電池、電子及新能源汽車等多個領域持續創新，全面引領行業發展，打破海外品牌長期壟斷，更推動全球市場格局重塑，展現中國智造的嶄新高度。本集團以創新為核心驅動力，持續不斷地推出一系列具有原創性、顛覆性的技術和產品，堅定不移地推動全球綠色可持續發展，致力於在解決社會問題的過程中發展自己，向世界級品牌目標篤定前行。

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To better support business growth, deepen global layout and share operating results with shareholders and employees, thereby achieving the goal of becoming a world-class brand, in March, the Group completed an H-share accelerated bookbuild offering, raising USD5.6 billion, making it the largest accelerated bookbuild offering in the history of the global automotive industry. The transaction successfully attracted participation from top-notch long-onlys, sovereign wealth funds, and Middle East strategic investors, with orderbook multiple times covered, underscoring global investors' firm belief in the Group's growth prospects and enabling the Group to seize historic development opportunities. In April, the 2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan was considered and approved with no more than 25,000 employees involved and a total amount of subscription funds of no more than RMB4,100 million. The scheme will be unlocked in three tranches, which will further improve its long-term and effective incentive mechanism, enhance operational efficiency and drive better operating performance. In June, the 2024 Profit Distribution and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan was approved at the general meeting with distribution of a cash dividend of RMB39.74 per 10 shares (including tax) to all shareholders, issue of 8 bonus shares for every 10 shares in issue and issue of twelve (12) capitalization shares for every 10 shares in issue by way of capitalization of capital reserve. The plan was to share the development achievements of the Group with its shareholders and effectively lower the investment threshold and improve the liquidity of its shares. In addition, during the Period, the Group was included as a constituent stock of the Hang Seng TECH Index, with a weighting of 8%. This reflected the full recognition by the authoritative index compiler of the Group's technical strength and intelligent capabilities.

為更好地助力業務發展、深化全球化佈局、向股東和員工共享經營成果以實現成為世界級品牌的目標，三月，本集團完成H股閃電配售56億美元，成為全球汽車行業有史以來規模最大的閃電配售項目，成功吸引了全球眾多頂級長線、主權基金、中東戰略投資人在內的投資者參與，認購訂單多倍覆蓋，充分彰顯了全球投資人對本集團發展前景的堅定看好，也助力本集團緊抓歷史性發展機遇；四月，本集團審議通過了《2025年員工持股計劃》，涉及不超過2.5萬名員工，資金總額不超過人民幣41億元，計劃分三期解鎖，將進一步健全本集團長期、有效的激勵機制，有效提高經營效率並改善經營成果；六月，本集團於股東大會通過《2024年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案》，向全體股東每10股派發現金紅利人民幣39.74元（含稅），每10股送紅股8股，以資本公積金每10股轉增12股，與股東共享發展成果，並有效降低投資門檻，提升股票流動性。此外，本集團於期內獲納入恒生科技指數成分股，比重達8%，體現了權威指數編製機構對本集團科技實力及智能化的充分認可。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

2.1 Automobiles and Batteries Business

As a pioneer and leader in the global new energy vehicle industry, relying on its precise strategic layout, leading technical strength, forward-looking market insights and well-developed industrial system, the Group once again secured the title of sales championship among automotive enterprises and the top-selling brand in China's automotive market and the top seller in the global new energy vehicle market. During the Period, the global expansion of the Group's automobiles business achieved fruitful results with exponential growth. Breakthroughs were made in the premium brand strategy, setting new benchmarks for homegrown automakers. Continuous innovation in the mass market has further consolidated the leadership position of the Group, creating opportunities for the Chinese automobile industry to enter into new international markets. According to data from the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, in the first half of 2025, the sales volume of the Group's new energy vehicles achieved a year-on-year growth of over 33.0%, further strengthening its leading position in the new energy vehicle industry. The Group's overall market share in the automotive industry also rose by 2.2 percentage points year-on-year to 13.7%, leading new energy vehicles to become an increasingly dominant force in the mainstream automotive market. The Group also ranked second among complete vehicle exporters in the first half of the year and recorded the fastest growth rate among the top 10 complete vehicle exporters, with export volume surging by 130% year-on-year.

2.1 汽車及電池業務

本集團作為全球新能源汽車行業先行者和領導者，憑藉精準的戰略佈局、領先的技術實力、前瞻的市場洞察、完善的產業體系，蟬聯中國市場車企、品牌銷量冠軍，蟬聯全球新能源汽車市場銷量冠軍。期內，本集團汽車業務出海全面開花，實現跨越式增長；品牌高端化破局突圍，樹立自主品牌新高度；大眾市場推陳出新，市場引領者地位進一步夯實，為中國汽車產業打開了新的市場窗口和國際化機遇。根據中汽協會數據，二零二五年上半年本集團新能源汽車銷量同比增長超33.0%，新能源汽車龍頭地位穩固；汽車全市場市佔率亦同比增長2.2個百分點至13.7%，帶領新能源汽車進一步成為汽車市場主流；本集團亦位列上半年整車出口企業第二，且在前十大整車出口企業中增速最快，同比增長1.3倍。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

During the Period, competition in China's automotive industry intensified to a fever pitch, with industry malpractices such as "one-price policy" and "excessive marketing" emerging which intensified competition, severely disrupted normal business order and hindered the progress of high-quality industrial development. As a leading domestic automaker, the Group actively fulfilled its corporate social responsibility by resolutely upholding a fair and orderly market environment and safeguarding the fundamental interests of consumers. The Group remains committed to achieving long-term sustainable development centered on premiumization, intelligence and globalization through technical upgrades, efficiency improvements and economies of scale, contributing to the steady and enduring progress of the automotive industry. In addition, the Group continued to deepen the collaboration with upstream and downstream partners across the industrial chain, actively promoted the efficient collaboration of multi-sector and multi-process, and further optimized credit period and channel management, so as to proactively foster a mutually beneficial situation with suppliers, dealers and other stakeholders. The turnover days of the trade payables and bills payables of the Group were at low level in the automotive industry and further declined during the reporting period as compared to the same period in 2024. This demonstrates the Group's commitment to responsibility as an industry leader with concrete actions, and contributed to the stable and sustainable development of the industrial cluster.

Committed to independent innovation to guide the development, and promoting the transformation of core industrial technologies

In the area of electrification – In March, the Group unveiled the "Super e-Platform", the world's first mass-produced full-domain kilovolt high-voltage architecture for passenger vehicles. The platform has upgraded its 3 core electric components, featuring "flash-charging battery" with a charging rate of 10C, the world's first mass-produced 30,000-rpm electric motor and a new generation of automotive-grade silicon carbide power chips, leading the development trend of pure electric technology platforms around the world. Meanwhile, the Group has announced plans to construct megawatt-level flash-charging stations across China through both self-built projects and collaboration, completing the final piece of the megawatt charging ecosystem and addressing the pain points of pure electric vehicle energy replenishment. Powered by ultra-high voltage (1,000V) and ultra-high current (1,000A), the "flash-charging battery" achieves the world's highest mass-produced charging power of 1 megawatt (1,000 kW), a peak charging speed of "2 kilometers per second" and a charging effect of "5 minutes of charging for 400 kilometers of range." This transforms the paradigm from "waiting for the car to charge" to "the car waiting for the user", offering an unparalleled charging experience for users and ushering in a new era of "charging as fast as refueling".

期內，中國汽車行業競爭進入白熱化階段，出現「一口價」、「過度營銷」等行業亂象，競爭愈演愈烈，極大地擾亂正常的商業秩序，阻礙產業高質量發展進程。作為國內龍頭車企，本集團積極履行企業社會責任，堅決維護公平有序的市場環境，切實保障消費者的根本利益，堅持通過技術升級、效率提升及規模效應實現以高端化、智能化與全球化為核心的長期可持續發展，助力汽車行業行穩致遠。此外，本集團持續加深與產業鏈上下游的協同，積極推動多部門、多環節高效協同，進一步優化賬期管理及渠道管理，積極營造與供應商、經銷商等各方互利共贏局面。本集團應付賬款及應付票據周轉天數處於汽車行業較低水平，且本報告期與二零二四年同期相比進一步下降，以實際行動詮釋了行業領軍者的責任與擔當，促進了產業集群的穩定可持續發展。

堅持自主創新引領行業發展，推動產業核心技术變革

電動化領域—三月，本集團發佈全球首個量產的乘用車全域千伏高壓架構-「超級e平台」，核心三電全維升級，推出10C充電倍率「閃充電池」、全球首款量產3萬轉電機和全新一代車規級碳化硅功率芯片，引領全球純電技術平台的發展趨勢。同時，本集團宣佈將通過自建及合作的方式在中國各地建設兆瓦閃充站，補齊兆瓦充電生態的最後一環，解決純電動汽車補能痛點。「閃充電池」在超高電壓1,000V和超大電流1,000A的加持下，可以做到全球量產最大充電功率1兆瓦(1,000kW)，實現「1秒2公里」的峰值充電速度和「閃充5分鐘，暢行400公里」的充電效果，讓「人等車」變為「車等人」，為用戶帶來極致的充電體驗，開啟「油電同速」新時代。

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In the area of intelligence – In February, the Group rigorously implemented its “Integrated Vehicle Intelligence” strategy through establishing the “God’s Eye” technology matrix and announced the heavyweight strategy of “Intelligent Driving for All” to equip its entire vehicle lineup with advanced intelligent driving technology. With the largest vehicle cloud database in China, the world’s largest team of engineers, and the largest production base of new energy vehicles, the Group brings advanced intelligent driving to models priced below RMB100,000, accelerating the widespread application of advanced intelligent driving and making cutting-edge technology accessible to all. Moreover, owing to the rapid accumulation of data driven by economies of scale, the algorithm of the “God’s Eye” iterates faster, delivering a driving experience that improves with every mile and enhances safety with every use. By the end of May 2025, the Group has sold over 710,000 intelligent driving-equipped vehicles, generating more than 44 million kilometers of intelligent driving data daily. Embracing an open and inclusive approach, the Group is building an “intelligent vehicle +” ecosystem with partners across various industries with vehicles at the core. In March, the Group partnered with DJI to launch “LING YUAN”, an intelligent vehicle-mounted drone system, featuring one-touch automatic takeoff/landing, intelligent obstacle avoidance and precise recovery. The system is suitable for diverse scenarios such as recording, terrain exploration and emergency rescue, and drives the industrialization and large-scale development of the intelligent vehicle-mounted drone system.

Technological depth forging brand strength, contributing to the building of a world-class brand

In the field of new energy passenger vehicles, relying on the innovation and repeated iteration of core technologies and precise insights into consumer demands, the Group continued to deepen the multi-brand gradient layout consisting of “BYD”, “FANGCHENGBAO”, “Denza” and “Yangwang”, comprehensively covering markets from home to luxury, and from mass to personalized segments, better satisfying the automobile needs of users in all scenarios. In the first half of 2025, with the continuous improvement of the Group’s product matrix and further upgrades in functional configurations, all brands worked together to drive rapid growth in the sales of the Group. Furthermore, in addition to empowering core technologies, the Group also intensified brand marketing, optimized channel management and incorporated consumer feedback, striving to enhance the recognition and reputation of its brands.

智能化領域—二月，本集團切實落實「整車智能」戰略，構建起「天神之眼」技術矩陣，重磅發佈「全民智駕」戰略，旗下全系車型將搭載高階智駕技術。憑藉中國最大的車雲數據庫、全球最大的工程師團隊和全球最大規模的新能源汽車生產製造基地三大優勢，本集團將高階智駕帶入10萬級以內車型，加速高階智駕普及，讓好技術人人可享。此外，通過規模優勢驅動數據快速積累，「天神之眼」算法加速迭代，實現越開越好開，越用越安全。截至二零二五年五月底，本集團智駕車型累銷超71萬輛，每天智駕數據生成超4,400萬公里。本集團秉承開放、包容的態度，以車為核心，與不同領域的夥伴共同打造「智能車+」的生態。三月，本集團攜手大疆發佈智能車載無人機系統「靈鸞」，支持一鍵自動起降、智能避障與精確回收，適用於拍攝記錄、地形探勘、緊急救援等多元場景，推動智能車載無人機系統的產業化和規模化發展。

技術深度鑄就品牌高度，助力打造世界級品牌

新能源乘用車領域，依託於核心技術的創新與迭代以及對消費者需求的精準洞察，本集團持續深化由「比亞迪」、「方程豹」、「騰勢」及「仰望」所構建的多品牌梯度佈局，全面覆蓋家用到豪華、大眾到個性化市場，更好地滿足用戶多元、全場景用車需求。二零二五年上半年，隨著本集團產品矩陣持續完善、功能配置進一步升級，各品牌攜手並進，推動本集團銷量快速增長。此外，本集團在核心技術賦能之外，亦加大品牌營銷、優化渠道管理、吸納消費者建議，致力於提升旗下各品牌知名度、美譽度。

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“BYD” Brand:

The “Dynasty” and “Ocean” series together build the Group’s first passenger vehicle brand, the “BYD” brand. Embracing the “Loong Face Aesthetics”, the “Dynasty” series deeply integrates Chinese culture with modern aesthetics and positions itself as “mainstream, premium and neo-Chinese chic”, with new models of “Xia”, “Qin L EV”, “Han L” and “Tang L” launched successively in the Period. Featuring the “Ocean Aesthetics”, the “Ocean” series presents a perfect combination of natural inspiration with technological aesthetics and positions itself as “youthful, technologically sophisticated and personalized”, with new models of “SEALION 05 EV”, “SEALION 07 DM-i” and “Seal 06 EV” launched successively in the Period. With these two series empowered by core technologies including the “God’s Eye” and the “Super e-Platform”, the “BYD” brand matrix continues to evolve and iterate, offering more premium products for consumers to choose and facilitating faster penetration of new energy vehicles in the mainstream market.

「比亞迪」品牌：

「王朝」和「海洋」兩大系列產品共同構建了本集團首個乘用車品牌「比亞迪」品牌。「王朝」產品採用「龍顏美學」的設計語言，深度融合中國文化與現代美學，定位「主流、品質、新國潮」，期內陸續推出「夏」、「秦L EV」、「漢L」和「唐L」等全新車型。「海洋」產品採用「海洋美學」設計語言，將自然意象與科技美學深度融合，定位「年輕、科技、個性化」，同期陸續推出「海獅05EV」、「海獅07DM-i」及「海豹06EV」等全新車型。兩大系列產品依托「天神之眼」及「超級e平台」等核心技術賦能，「比亞迪」品牌矩陣持續升級迭代，不僅為消費者提供更多的優質產品選擇，更助力新能源汽車在主流大眾市場的加速滲透。



“Xia”
「夏」

“Xia”: Medium/large plug-in hybrid electric MPV 「夏」：中大型插混MPV

Officially launched in January, “Xia” is BYD’s first medium/large MPV equipped with the “DM 5.0” that comes standard with the “God’s Eye C”. Its safety standards have passed the authoritative certifications of both the latest version of C-NCAP five-star safety standards and C-IASI “G” standard. “Xia” adopts Huaxia Loong Face aesthetics and the Dynasty’s new generation of interior design, offering a spacious, versatile cabin along with a luxurious, tech-savvy smart cockpit. With a stunning sales volume of over 10,000 units in its first month on the market, “Xia” is now leading the trend among medium/large intelligent plug-in hybrid MPVs.

一月正式上市，是首款搭載「第五代DM技術」的中大型MPV，標配「天神之眼C」；在安全標準上，更是獲得新版C-NCAP五星安全、C-IASI優秀兩項權威認證；外觀上採用華夏龍顏美學和王朝新一代內飾設計語言，擁有寬奢百變大空間、豪華科技智享座艙，全面引領中大型智能插混MPV新趨勢，上市首月即熱銷過萬。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析



“Qin L EV”
「秦L EV」

“Qin L EV”: A+ class battery electric sedan

「秦L EV」: A+級純電轎車

Officially launched in March, “Qin L EV” was built entirely on the new “e-Platform 3.0 Evo”, and the entire lineup comes standard with the “God’s Eye C” and “DiLink 100” intelligent cockpit, outpacing its rivals in terms of intelligence. Its suspension comes standard with a Double-Ball-Joint MacPherson Independent Suspension in the front and a Five-Link Independent Suspension in the rear, offering excellent handling. In terms of appearance, “Qin L EV” adopts the Dynasty’s new generation of Loong Face aesthetic design concept, featuring a long front and a short rear in golden proportions, full of dynamic appeal. Its cabin is equipped with a class-exclusive integrated smart cooling and heating refrigerator, and a 2+1 screen combo, providing seamless interaction and technological charm. The wide, cloud-like seats offer comfortable resting experience over extended periods, with ventilation, heating, and seat memory functions all included. With its class-leading comprehensive strength, “Qin L EV” sold over 10,000 units in its first week on the market.

三月正式上市，基於「e平台3.0 Evo」全新打造，全系標配「天神之眼C」和「DiLink 100」智能座艙，智能化同級領先；懸架採用前雙球頭麥弗遜獨立懸架+後五連桿獨立懸架，操控優異；外觀上採用王朝全新一代Loong Face龍顏美學設計理念，長車頭、短車尾的黃金比例，極富動感；座艙配置上擁有同級唯一的一體式智能冷暖冰箱，2+1屏幕組合全局交互盡顯科技魅力，寬舒雲感座椅久坐不累，通風加熱記憶功能一應俱全。「秦L EV」憑藉同級領先的綜合實力，上市首周即銷量破萬。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析



“SEALION 05 EV”
「海獅05EV」

“SEALION 05 EV”: A-class battery electric SUV

「海獅05EV」: A級純電SUV

Officially launched in March, “SEALION 05 EV” was built on the “e-Platform 3.0 Evo” and based on the new generation of CTB safety architecture. It features three major safety sub-architectures: a main rear-drive structure, a front-positioned steering power transmission structure, and the world’s first internal-skeleton CTB safety architecture, possessing hardcore safety standards which is one generation ahead. The entire lineup comes standard with the “God’s Eye C” and “DiLink 100” intelligent cockpit, leading its class in intelligence. The suspension is equipped with a MacPherson in the front and five-link independent suspension in the rear, capable of a 4.65m turning radius which is the smallest in its class. With five prominent advantages, i.e. appearance, intelligence, safety, comfort, and driving control as well as over 100 core standard features, “SEALION 05 EV” leads the new energy SUV market, bringing its users a comprehensively-upgraded intelligent and electric travel experience, for which it was honored as the recommended model of compact new energy SUV by the China Automotive Consumer Research and Testing Center (CCRT).

三月正式上市，依託「e平台3.0 Evo」，以全新一代CTB整車安全架構為基石，具備主後驅安全動力架構、轉向前置安全傳力架構以及全球首創內骨骼式CTB安全架構三大安全子架構，擁有領先一代的硬核安全標準；全系標配「天神之眼C」和「DiLink 100」智能座艙，智能化同級領先；懸架採用前麥弗遜+後五連桿獨立懸架，可實現4.65m同級最小轉彎半徑；以顏值、智能、安全、舒適、駕控五大維度優勢及超百項核心標配引領新能源SUV市場，為用戶帶來全面躍升的智電出行新體驗，榮獲中國汽車消費者研究與評價(CCRT)緊湊型新能源SUV推薦車型。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析



“Han L” and “Tang L”
「漢L」、「唐L」

“Han L” and “Tang L”: C-class flagship sedan/SUV 「漢L」、「唐L」：C級旗艦轎車/SUV

Officially launched in April, the battery electric version of “Han L” and “Tang L” debuted with the “Super e-Platform”, with its “Megawatt Flash Charging” technology bringing electric vehicles into the 1,000V high-voltage era, achieving “Fuel-Electric Speed Parity”. The plug-in hybrid version debuted with the fifth-generation DM technology, the “DM-p King Hybrid Technology”, balancing ultra-high efficiency with powerful performance. In addition, “Han L” and “Tang L” are equipped with the “God’s Eye B”, and come standard with lidar for the whole lineup. With dual innovations in both electrification and intelligence, “Han L” and “Tang L” offer their users with remarkable functional upgrades and optimized experiences. After their launch, “Han L” and “Tang L” reported sales volumes both exceeding ten thousand units for three consecutive months. 四月正式上市，純電版本首搭「超級e平台」，其「兆瓦閃充」技術將電動車帶入千伏時代，實現「油電同速」；插混版本首搭第五代DM技術「DM-p王者混動技術」，兼顧超高效能與超強性能；此外，搭配「天神之眼B」，全系標配激光雷達，在電動化及智能化的雙重革新下為用戶帶來功能升級及體驗優化。「漢L」、「唐L」上市後連續三個月銷量雙雙破萬輛。



“SEALION 07 DM-i”
「海獅 07 DM-i」

“SEALION 07 DM-i”: B+ class plug-in hybrid SUV 「海獅 07 DM-i」：B+ 級插混SUV

Officially launched in May, “SEALION 07 DM-i” was built with the “DM 5.0”, with the entire lineup coming standard with the “God’s Eye” and “DiLink 100” smart cockpit, leading the class in electrification and intelligence. It is equipped with the “DiSus-C” intelligent damping body control system with an optional “LING YUAN” intelligent onboard drone, significantly enhancing the tech-savvy driving experience and convenience. The interior features class-leading second-row space, offering rich and thoughtful comfort configurations, aiming to create a new luxury five-seat haven. Thanks to its compelling product features, “SEALION 07 DM-i” helps the Group in securing its leading position in the family SUV market.

五月正式上市，依託「第五代DM技術」，全系標配「天神之眼」與「DiLink 100」智能座艙，電動化和智能化同級領先；搭載「雲辮-C」智能阻尼車身控制系統，並可選裝「靈鸞」智能車載無人機，提升駕乘科技感與便利性。車內擁有同級領先的二排空間，豐富貼心舒適配置，打造新奢大五座溫馨港灣，憑藉強勁的產品力，助力本集團持續引領家用SUV市場。

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“Seal 06 EV”
「海豹06EV」

“Seal 06 EV”: A+ class battery electric sedan

「海豹06EV」：A+級純電轎車

Officially launched in June, “Seal 06 EV” was built on the “e-Platform 3.0 Evo”, with the entire lineup coming standard with the “God’s Eye C” and “DiLink 100” intelligent cockpit, leading the class in intelligence. Its suspension features a double-ball-joint MacPherson suspension in the front and a five-link independent suspension in the rear, delivering inherent handling performance. It is the only model in its class equipped with the “DiSus-C” intelligent damping body control system. In terms of appearance, “Seal 06 EV” shapes a sleek and dynamic coupe silhouette with the new Ocean aesthetic design, leading its class comprehensively in appearance, driving experience, quality, and safety, making it the top choice for young family users seeking a mainstream battery electric coupe.

六月正式上市，基於「e平台3.0 Evo」打造，全系標配「天神之眼C」與「DiLink 100」智能座艙，智能化同級領先。懸架採用前雙球頭麥弗遜+後五連桿獨立懸架，操控性能與生俱來，更是同級唯一搭載「雲辮-C」智能阻尼車身控制系統的車型。外觀上憑藉全新海洋美學設計塑造流暢動感的轎跑身姿，以顏值、駕乘、品質、安全優勢全面領先同級，成為年輕家庭用戶主流純電轎跑最優選。

“FANGCHENGBAO” Brand:

With the “Leopard Force Aesthetics” philosophy, “FANGCHENGBAO” showcases the beauty of hardcore might, the fancy of futuristic technologies and the charm of limitless adaptability, and positions itself as a personalized new energy brand, committed to achieving “individuality and balance” through technology enabling. Leveraging the new energy technology platform and the vehicle architecture, “FANGCHENGBAO” engages users to explore unique driving experience and new lifestyles in diverse personalization scenarios. With further upgraded technologies and precise market positioning, the brand launches the new family-oriented hardcore “TAI” series and the first model “TAI 3” on the basis of success of “BAO” series, and achieved 100,000 deliveries in just 18 months, ranking among the top three startup brands boasting the fastest growth to reach the 100,000 milestone.

「方程豹」品牌：

「方程豹」採用「豹力美學」的設計語言，涵蓋硬派力量之美、未來科技之美和無限拓展之美三大設計核心，定位新能源個性化，致力於通過技術實現「個性平權」。依托專業新能源技術平台與整車架構，方程豹與用戶共同探索不同個性化場景下的獨特用車體驗及全新生活方式。憑藉持續升級的產品技術與精準的市場定位，品牌在「豹」系列熱銷基礎上，推出家用硬派全新系列－「鈦」系列及首款車型「鈦3」，僅用十八個月便達成10萬台交付，躋身交付最快破10萬台的新勢力品牌前三。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析



“TAI 3”
「鈦3」

“TAI 3”: A-class battery electric SUV

「鈦3」：A級純電SUV

Officially launched in April, as the first model in the “TAI” series, TAI 3 is positioned as a “tech-trendy SUV”, equipped with the unique “Drone + Three Compartments” (the “LING YUAN” intelligent onboard drone system, electric front compartment, ecological passenger compartment, and convenient rear compartment) configuration and the intelligent trio (“Intelligent EVO+ Platform”, “God’s Eye C”, “DiSus-C”), offering exceptional value with technology, space, and configuration all upgraded beyond its class. Its design targets young users, with multiple face and trendy modification options available, aiming to render a new vehicle form that looks like a tech fashion item. Since its launch, TAI 3 has continuously attracted widespread consumer attention, with cumulative sales exceeding 20,000 units in three months.

四月正式上市，作為「鈦」系列首款車型，定位「科技潮品SUV」，搭載獨有「1機3艙」（靈鸞智能車載無人機系統、電動前艙、生態座艙及便捷後艙）配置和智能三件套（「智能EVO+平台」、「天神之眼C」、「雲輦-C」），具有科技越級、空間越級、配置越級的超值價值；設計聚焦年輕用戶，搭配多款前臉和潮改方案選購，開創科技潮品的全新車型形態。自上市後，「鈦3」便一直贏得消費者的廣泛關注，三個月累計銷量突破2萬輛。

“Denza” Brand:

Embracing the “Aura of Elegance” as core design philosophy, Denza positions itself as new luxury benchmark of tech-infused safety. As the world’s first luxury new energy automotive brand covering MPVs, SUVs, sedans and sports cars, the “Denza” brand is steadily advancing its penetration in the high-end market while consolidating its position in the luxury new energy car market. During the Period, “Denza D9” continued to render brilliant sales results, securing the top spot in MPV market for the first half of 2025, and becoming the world’s first new energy MPV with cumulative sales exceeding 250,000 units. With the flagship luxury SUV “Denza N9” officially launched, the product matrix of the “Denza” brand was further expanded.

「騰勢」品牌：

「騰勢」採用「優雅之勢」為核心設計理念，定位科技安全新豪華。作為全球首個覆蓋MPV、SUV、轎車和跑車的新能源豪華汽車品牌，「騰勢」品牌穩步推進高端市場佈局，鞏固其新能源豪華車市場地位。期內，「騰勢D9」銷售持續亮眼，穩居二零二五年半年度MPV市場銷量榜首，成為全球首款累計銷量突破25萬輛的新能源MPV；旗艦豪華SUV「騰勢N9」正式上市，進一步拓寬「騰勢」品牌的產品矩陣。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析



“Denza N9”
「騰勢N9」

“Denza N9”: Class D plug-in hybrid SUV

「騰勢N9」：D級插混SUV

Officially launched in March, the entire series of “Denza N9” comes standard with global unique technologies including “e³ Platform”, “2.0T Super Hybrid”, “DiSus-A”, and “God’s Eye B”, redefining the value benchmark for large flagship SUVs priced at the RMB500,000 level. As a full-size SUV, “Denza N9” not only boasts powerful acceleration of 0 to 100 km/h in 3.9 seconds, but also features an ultra-small turning radius of 4.65 meters, making its handling more agile than an A0-class car. It also set a world record by passing the 180 km/h “death curve” hook test, establishing a new safety standard exclusive to new energy vehicles. In addition, “Denza N9” is equipped with signature features such as compass U-turn, e³ parking, low-adhesion road stabilization system, and intelligent crab walk, delivering an extraordinary driving and riding experience that disrupts the impression of traditional luxury SUVs, and bringing an unprecedented travel experience to mainstream families and contemporary elites.

三月正式上市，全系標配「易三方」、「2.0T超級混動」、「雲輦-A」、「天神之眼B」等全球獨創技術，重塑50萬級大型旗艦SUV價值標桿。作為一款全尺寸SUV，「騰勢N9」不僅具有3.9秒破百的澎湃動力，還擁有4.65米超小轉彎半徑，操控比A0級小車更靈活，更通過180km/h「死亡彎道」的魚鉤測試並刷新世界紀錄，建立新能源專屬安全認知。此外「騰勢N9」還具備圓規掉頭、易三方泊車、低附路面增穩系統、智能蟹行等標誌性功能，以極致的駕乘體驗顛覆傳統豪華SUV，為主流家庭和時代精英帶來前所未有的出行體驗。

“Yangwang” Brand:

“Yangwang” draws inspiration from traditional culture, integrates innovative technologies with artistic style, and positions itself as a million-level premium new energy vehicle brand. Building its high-end brand and products with cutting-edge technology and based on technologies including “e⁴ Platform”, “DiSus” and super body structure, “Yangwang” creates a range of high-end products such as “Yangwang U8”, a hardcore off-road new energy vehicle, “Yangwang U9”, a battery electric performance supercar, and “Yangwang U7”, a new energy flagship sedan. In April, the cumulative sales of the “Yangwang” brand exceeded 10,000 units, becoming the first domestically produced million-level automotive brand in China to surpass this milestone, supporting the upward breakthrough of Chinese automotive brands and demonstrating the strength and confidence of Chinese vehicles to compete in the high-end segment in the new energy era.

「仰望」品牌：

「仰望」從傳統文化中汲取設計靈感，融合創新科技與藝術格調，定位百萬級高端新能源汽車品牌。「仰望」以極致技術打造高端品牌和產品，基於「易四方」、「雲輦」和超級車身等技術，打造了新能源硬派越野「仰望U8」、純電性能超跑「仰望U9」、新能源旗艦轎車「仰望U7」等多品類高端產品。四月，「仰望」品牌累計銷量突破1萬台，成為中國首個銷量破萬的國產百萬級汽車品牌，助力中國汽車品牌向上突破，更展現了新能源時代中國汽車衝擊高端的實力與底氣。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析



“Yangwang U7”
「仰望U7」

“Yangwang U7”: D-class battery electric/plug-in hybrid electric sedan

「仰望U7」：D級純電／插混轎車

“Yangwang U7” was officially launched in March. It is equipped with the “e⁴ Platform” technology and the revolutionary “DiSus-Z” system, and positioned as a flagship new energy sedan, embodying a harmonious blend of elegance and cutting-edge technology. In terms of power, it delivers over 1,300 horsepower and accelerates from 0 to 100 km/h in 2.9 seconds, delivering instantaneous high performance. With a turning radius comparable to an A0-class compact car, its innovative capabilities such as in-situ U-turn, pivot-turn, and parallel sideways parking, combined with bi-directional 20° intelligent rear-wheel steering, make driving agile and effortless. The “God’s Eye A” intelligent driving assistance system is equipped as standard, featuring industry-leading hardware, and integrated with industry-leading algorithms, enabling easy driving and parking across the country. Its “DiSus-Z” technology features the world’s first levitated motor direct-drive system, applying electromagnetic principles previously used only in maglev trains to the automotive field for the first time. Leveraging exceptionally fast detection and execution speed with high precision, “Yangwang U7” provides an exceptionally safe and supremely smooth driving experience.

三月正式上市，搭載「易四方」和革命性技術「雲輦-Z」，定位新能源旗艦轎車，優雅與科技兼備。動力上擁有超1300匹馬力及2.9秒零百加速能力，超強性能瞬息釋放；轉彎半徑堪比A0級小車，原地掉頭、定輪旋轉、平行橫移泊車等創新能力，配合雙向20°智能後輪轉向，讓出行靈動又輕鬆；輔助駕駛標配「天神之眼A」，搭載行業領先的硬件配置，融合行業領先算法，全國都好開，處處都好停。其搭載的「雲輦-Z」全球首創懸浮電機直驅技術，更是將過去應用在磁懸浮列車上的電磁原理技術首次運用到汽車領域，憑藉極致的探測執行速度與精度水平，賦予「仰望U7」極致安全、極致平穩的駕乘體驗。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

Overseas market fully blossoming with leapfrog sales growth

In the first half of 2025, the Group's global expansion reached a new stage. Its products are now available in over 110 countries and regions across six continents. The Group has made strong inroads into multiple markets like the UK, Brazil and Singapore, becoming a leading player in the burgeoning new energy vehicle markets, with overseas sales reaching a new milestone and up 1.3 times year-on-year, which has effectively driven up penetration in new energy vehicle markets in key regions like Europe, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific. Additionally, the Group's years of accumulated leading technology and reliable products have further strengthened its brand recognition globally, allowing for premium pricing in overseas markets. The higher profitability has made overseas business a key driver for the Group's continued rapid and high-quality growth. The "Denza" brand also held a launch event at Milan Design Week in April, unveiling its flagship model the "Denza Z9GT", marking the official entry of "Denza" into Europe and further strengthening the Group's competitiveness in the global premium market.

Adhering to the principle of win-win cooperation, the Group partnered with numerous high-quality global dealers with strong influence to accelerate its overseas channel expansion and to actively promote its brands, providing local consumers with high-quality new energy vehicles and comprehensive services. Furthermore, the Group continued to strengthen brand globalisation and promotion, with its five-year strategic cooperation with the legendary Sydney Roosters team of the National Rugby League (NRL) in Australia officially commencing, continuing to convey brand value and promote the concept of electrification.

海外市場全面開花，銷量實現跨越式增長

二零二五年上半年，本集團全球化進程邁入新階段，產品已遍佈全球6大洲、110多個國家和地區，並強勢進入英國、巴西、新加坡等全球多個市場的新能源汽車熱銷前列，推動本集團海外銷量再上新台階，同比增長1.3倍，有效推動歐洲、拉美、亞太等主要區域的新能源汽車滲透率提升。此外，本集團多年沉澱的領先科技強化及成熟可靠的產品進一步加強本集團在全球市場的品牌認可度，海外定價實現高舉高打，更高的盈利能力使海外業務成為本集團持續高速高質增長的新引擎。「騰勢」品牌亦於四月在意大利米蘭設計週舉行品牌發佈會，攜同旗艦車型「騰勢Z9GT」亮相，標誌著「騰勢」正式進入歐洲，進一步強化本集團在國際高端市場的競爭力。

本集團秉持合作共贏理念，攜手眾多全球優質且極具影響力的大型經銷商，加速拓展海外渠道建設並積極開展品牌推廣，為當地消費者提供優質新能源汽車產品與全方位服務。此外，本集團持續加大品牌全球化建設與宣傳，與澳大利亞國家橄欖球聯盟(NRL)傳奇球隊Sydney Roosters的五年戰略合作正式啟航，持續傳遞品牌價值、推廣電動化理念。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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With the accelerated globalisation of its passenger vehicle business, the Group actively advanced localised R&D, manufacturing, and operational capabilities. In April, the Group's passenger vehicle factory in Sihanoukville, Cambodia, was officially groundbroken, supporting the transformation and upgrading of local new energy industry. In May, the Group established its European headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, encompassing three core functions: sales and after-sales services, vehicle certification and testing, and localised vehicle design and feature development, marking a deep integration with Hungary's automotive industry. In June, the Group entered into a cooperation agreement with the renowned European steel manufacturer voestalpine, which became one of the first supply partners for the Group's Szeged plant in Hungary, providing steel materials to the Group. The Group also actively built a fleet for going global. During the Period, the total number of Ro-Ro ships in operation has reached six, injecting fresh momentum into the Group's and China's automotive globalisation efforts. Furthermore, the Group has been proactively advancing the planning and construction of additional overseas production capacity to fully prepare for a surge in international demand.

Leveraging the strength of core components as a technological engine to keep focus on new energy related areas

In the field of new energy commercial vehicles, the Group continued to carry out in-depth market development with flexible strategies, launched quality products with leading technology to meet the needs of different markets, optimized its business models, and worked with various partners to continuously improve the quality of urban public transportation services and lead the transformation of electrification of the global public transportation. According to the statistics released by www.ChinaBus.Info, the Group continued to maintain the top of the industry in new energy bus export in the first half of the year, fully demonstrating its leading position and strong development momentum in the global green transportation sector.

隨著乘用車業務全球化加速佈局，本集團積極推進本地化研發、製造和運營進程。四月，本集團柬埔寨乘用車工廠在西哈努克奠基，助力當地新能源產業轉型升級。五月，本集團在匈牙利布達佩斯設立歐洲總部，承載銷售與售後、車輛認證及測試、車型本地化設計與功能開發三大核心職能，標誌著本集團與匈牙利本地汽車產業的深度融合。六月，本集團與歐洲知名鋼鐵製造商奧鋼聯集團(voestalpine)簽署合作協議，奧鋼聯集團成為本集團匈牙利塞格德工廠首批供應合作伙伴之一，將為本集團供應鋼材。本集團亦積極搭建出海船隊，期內，滾裝船累計投放運營數量已達六艘，為本集團及中國汽車的全球化進程注入新的動力。此外，本集團積極推進更多海外產能的佈局及建設，為海外需求的爆發做好充足準備。

以關鍵零部件為技術引擎，持續發力新能源相關領域

新能源商用車領域，本集團通過靈活戰略持續深化市場佈局，以領先技術不斷推出優質產品以滿足不同市場的需求，優化經營模式，攜手眾多合作夥伴持續提升城市公交服務質量，引領全球公交電動化改革。根據中國客車統計信息網數據，本集團新能源客車出口上半年繼續穩居行業第一，充分彰顯本集團在全球綠色交通領域的領導地位和強勁發展動能。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

In the field of rechargeable batteries, the Group continued to deepen its development, maintaining a leading position in domestic technology, with steady business growth. While meeting its own power battery demand for new energy vehicles, the Group also actively expanded external strategic customers, accelerating the adoption of new energy vehicles. In the energy storage business, the Group has been deeply engaged in international markets for many years, focusing on green energy and electrochemical energy storage technologies. It has built a product portfolio covering applications such as power source energy storage, grid energy storage, industrial and commercial energy storage, household energy storage, forklift battery and marine battery, thereby providing global customers with full-scenario, full-value-chain and full-ecosystem energy storage solutions, facilitating the new energy storage industry to achieve leapfrog development. As for the photovoltaic business, the Group continued to advance the “carbon peaking and carbon neutrality” objectives by strengthening R&D of new technologies and enhancing comprehensive competitiveness, driving high-quality development of the industry.

In the field of external cooperation, the Group actively deepened its diversified collaboration with professional partners across the globe, aiming to jointly realise the green vision and build a better future. In May, the Group announced strategic partnerships with Orange Charging (小桔充電) and Xindiantu (新電途) to jointly construct 10,000 and 5,000 MW-level flash-charging stations respectively, promoting nationwide adoption of MW-level flash-charging ecosystems, further accelerating the development of MW-level flash-charging infrastructure, and enabling users to enjoy the ultimate “charging-as-fast-as-refueling” experience more widely and conveniently.

The Group is also actively exploring the field of intelligent humanoid robots, leveraging its well-established new energy industry chain, leading technological innovation capabilities and extensive scenario application experience to position itself in the future industry. The Group also seeks to achieve resource synergy through various forms of collaboration, including equity partnerships and business ventures with leading industry players, thereby enhancing operation efficiency and quality, while speeding up fostering new business types, models and dynamics.

二次充電電池領域，本集團持續深耕，技術規模國內領先，業務穩步發展。在滿足自身新能源汽車動力電池需求的同時，本集團積極拓展外部戰略客戶，助力新能源汽車滲透率提升。在儲能業務方面，本集團多年深耕國際市場，聚焦綠色能源和電化學儲能技術，構建涵蓋電源側儲能、電網側儲能、工商業儲能、家庭儲能、叉車電池和船舶電池等應用領域，為全球客戶提供全場景、全價值、全生態的儲能解決方案，助力新型儲能產業實現跨越式發展。光伏領域方面，本集團緊跟「雙碳」目標，強化新技術研發和綜合競爭力，推動行業高質量發展。

對外合作方面，本集團積極深化與全球各領域專業夥伴的多元合作，致力共同實踐綠色願景，建立美好未來。五月，本集團宣佈分別與小桔充電及新電途合作共建10,000座及5,000座兆瓦閃充樁，在全國範圍內推進兆瓦閃充生態普及，進一步加快兆瓦閃充充電設施的建設，讓用戶能更廣泛、更便利地享受到「油電同速」的極致補能體驗。

本集團積極關注具身智能機器人領域，憑藉完善的新能源產業鏈佈局、領先的技術創新能力和豐富的場景應用經驗，積極佈局未來產業；亦通過與業內頭部企業達成股權和業務等多維度合作實現資源協同，從而賦能業務提質增效，加速培育新業態、新模式與新動能。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

2.2 Handset Components and Assembly Business

The Group is a global leading provider of high-tech and innovative products, providing customers around the world with one-stop product solutions relying on its core advantages in electronic information, AI, 5G and Internet of Things, thermal management, new materials, precision molds and digital manufacturing technologies. The Group engages in a wide variety of businesses ranging from smart phones, tablet PCs, AI data center, smart home, game hardware, unmanned aerial vehicles, 3D printers, Internet of Things, communication equipment to other diversified market areas.

In terms of consumer electronics business, the Group remained focused on the high value-added product segment, and progressively consolidated and augmented its leadership in the high-end market. It maintained the position of key supplier for multiple flagship models by its top-notch technological superiority and exceptional delivery capabilities, building a core product matrix of titanium-clad smartphones, other premium metal-body smartphones and foldable-screen smartphones. During the Period, the Group managed to maintain its leading market share in supporting customers' high-end series and further consolidated the position of strategic partner to customers' supply chain as it continuously fortified the technological barriers, therefore maintaining a stable and profitable product matrix. Notably in the business with major overseas customers, the assembly business sustained continuous improvement in market share, driving year-on-year growth in both shipments and revenue. Additionally, the Group further optimized the acquired precision components business, thus improving its operation efficiency significantly.

In terms of new intelligent product business, the Group actively seized the opportunities presented by AI development, invested decisively in new product research and development, while accelerated its strategic deployment in emerging fields such as AI data centers. During the Period, the Group's AI data center business recorded stride in growth. In particular, the substantial shipment of AI servers drove robust business growth, and liquid cooling and power supply products for data centers obtained certification from industry leaders, injecting new dynamics into the Group's business growth.

2.2 手機部件及組裝業務

本集團是全球領先的高科技創新產品提供商，依託電子信息技術、人工智能技術、5G和物聯網技術、熱管理技術、新材料技術、精密模具技術和數字化製造技術等核心優勢，為全球客戶提供一站式產品解決方案。本集團業務涵蓋智能手機、平板電腦、AI數據中心、智能家居、遊戲硬件、無人機、3D打印機、物聯網、通信設備等多元化的市場領域。

消費電子業務方面，本集團持續聚焦高附加值產品領域，積極鞏固並擴大其於高端市場的領先地位。憑藉領先的技術優勢和強大的製造能力，本集團在多個旗艦型號中保持主要供應商地位，涵蓋鈦金屬手機、其他金屬手機、折疊屏手機等核心產品線。期內，本集團持續強化技術壁壘，在客戶高端產品系列中持續保持領先的市場份額，進一步強化其於全系客戶供應鏈中的戰略地位，產品結構穩中向好。尤其是在海外大客戶業務方面，本集團的整機組裝業務份額持續提升，帶動出貨量和收入同比增長。此外，本集團持續優化收購的精密零部件業務，運營效率顯著提升。

新型智能產品業務方面，本集團積極擁抱AI發展機遇，積極投入新產品研發，加速佈局AI數據中心等新賽道。期內，本集團的AI數據中心業務實現跨越式成長。其中，AI服務器大量出貨，業務實現強勁增長，而數據中心液冷和電源產品已通過行業領軍企業認證，為本集團業務增長注入新動能。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

3. PROSPECT AND STRATEGY

Looking ahead to the second half of 2025, while the global landscape remains fraught with complex and uncertain factors, China is vigorously promoting structural adjustments and expanding domestic demand. However, China's ability to address internal and external risks and challenges is also improving, and the economic resilience is significant with solid fundamentals supporting long-term positive growth. It is expected that the government will further intensify macroeconomic policies to fully unleash the endogenous market forces, consistently injecting strong impetus and support into high-quality economic development. The auto industry remains a key driver in expanding domestic demand. Despite the fact that challenges still persist in the new energy vehicle market, new energy passenger vehicles are expected to witness continuously increasing penetration amid industry-wide technological revolution, further enhancement of product competitiveness and consumption upgrading, which will be heightened by multi-dimensional policy support. The trade-in policy and national subsidies will remain effective, with funds from central budgets to be in place respectively in July and October 2025 to support implementation in the third quarter and the fourth quarter, advancing phase-out of outdated fuel-powered vehicles and replacement of new energy vehicles, further stimulating consumption upgrading and facilitating sustained and steady growth of new energy vehicle sales. Additionally, the government clearly proposes to "vigorously develop new-generation intelligent terminals and smart manufacturing equipment, including intelligent connected new-energy vehicles" in its major tasks for 2025 contained in the 2025 work report. 2025 will mark the inaugural year of China's intelligent driving era, with smart technology as the core differentiator in the auto industry. Users are taking rapid industrialization of autonomous driving assistance systems, urban NOA (Navigate on Autopilot), AI large model and end-to-end intelligent control technology, and significantly improving penetration of intelligent cockpits and advanced driver assistance devices as key considerations. Vehicle-road-cloud integration and 5G applications are driving technological breakthroughs for intelligent connectivity, simultaneously enhancing safety and user experience, and accelerating the development toward connectivity and shared mobility, a landscape of cross-industry integration boosting multi-industry fusion. With increasing new growth engines shaped by the synergy of electrification, intelligence and connectivity, the new energy vehicle market is now at a golden era of industrial upgrading, embracing boundless opportunities ahead.

3. 前景及策略

展望二零二五年下半年，國際環境仍充滿複雜不確定因素，國內結構調整和內需增長仍在進行中，但中國應對內外部風險與挑戰的能力也在提升，經濟韌性顯著，長期向好的支撐條件依然堅實，預期國家將繼續在宏觀政策持續發力，充分釋放市場的內生動力，持續為經濟高質量發展注入強勁動力、提供有力支撐。汽車行業仍是擴大內需的關鍵發力點，儘管新能源汽車的市場環境仍具一定挑戰性，但隨著行業技術革新、產品力持續提升及消費升級，加上政策端多維發力，新能源乘用車滲透率有望持續提升。以舊換新政策和國家補貼將持續實施，將在七月及十月分別下達第三季度和第四季度中央資金，推動老舊燃油車淘汰和新能源車換購，進一步推動消費升級，助力新能源汽車銷量保持穩健增長。此外，在2025年政府工作報告中提及的2025年工作任務中，明確「大力發展智能網聯新能源汽車等新一代智能終端及智能製造裝備」。二零二五年將是中國智駕元年，智能化已成為汽車產業最重要的競爭力。自動駕駛輔助系統、城市NOA(領航輔助駕駛)、AI大模型及端到端智能控制技術快速產業化，智能座艙和高階輔助駕駛設備滲透率顯著提升，成為用戶的重要考量。車路雲協同與5G應用促進智能網聯技術突破，安全性和用戶體驗同步提升，推動汽車向網聯化、共享化方向加速發展，跨界融合帶動多產業融合。在汽車電動化、智能化及網聯化的協同效應下新的增長動力不斷催生，新能源汽車市場正處於產業升級的黃金窗口期，機遇廣闊。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

3.1 Automobiles and Batteries Business

In the second half of 2025, the Group will adhere to its development strategy, strengthen the independence and controllability of its core technologies, and continue to enhance the competitiveness of its products. Keeping pace with market trends and aligning with customer demands, the Group will further improve its multi-brand matrix, accelerate the pace of overseas expansion of its business to provide global consumers with exceptional new energy vehicle products with its comprehensive strength in new energy vehicle area, and help China's automobile industry to lead the global transformation of new energy vehicles. In July, the Group's 13 millionth new energy vehicle rolled off the production line, a landmark milestone that further reinforced its leading position in the global new energy vehicle market.

Leading the new development phase of the auto industry with technology as the foundation, intelligence and electrification as the key

The Group will maintain strong technological investments in the new energy vehicle segment and focus on further development and integration of the core technologies of electrification and intelligence, enabling the transformation of the entire industry chain and pioneering a new development paradigm. In the area of electrification, the "DM 5.0" of the Group further evolved under the empowerment of a newly developed AI engine model and a AI-enabled three-electric system, with the fuel consumption at low battery charge level of 2.6L per 100km, as certified by authoritative institutions, setting another world record for power consumption per 100km at low battery charge level. In the area of intelligence, the Group will continue to upgrade the "God's Eye", expand the coverage to three core aspects: parking, driving and safety, and introduce new features and better experience, with the commitment to fully guarantee safety and compensate for any damages under the intelligent parking scenario for all vehicles equipped with the "God's Eye" in China, ensuring safety with technological excellence, guaranteeing compensation for damages with financial strength and setting new benchmarks for intelligent living.

3.1 汽車及電池業務

二零二五年下半年，本集團將堅定發展戰略，強化核心技術的自主可控，持續提升產品競爭力；緊跟市場趨勢，堅持以消費者需求為導向，持續推進多品牌矩陣建設；加速業務出海進程，以新能源汽車領域的全面實力，為全球消費者提供卓越的新能源汽車產品，助力中國汽車產業引領全球新能源汽車變革。七月，本集團第1,300萬輛新能源汽車成功下線，這一里程碑式的成就標誌著本集團在全球新能源汽車市場的領先地位進一步強化。

技術為基，智電為鑰，引領汽車產業發展新階段

本集團將持續強化對新能源汽車領域的技術投入，聚焦電動化、智能化核心技術的深化與融合，賦能全產業鏈轉型，開創行業發展新格局。電動化領域，通過全新開發的發動機AI模型及三電系統AI模型，本集團「第五代DM技術」再進化，經相關權威機構認證，百公里虧電油耗刷新至2.6L，再創全球百公里虧電油耗新低。智能化領域，本集團將持續推進「天神之眼」升級，涵蓋泊車、行車與安全三大核心板塊，帶來多項功能新增與體驗優化，並承諾在中國市場對所有「天神之眼」車輛用戶在智能泊車場景下的安全及損失全面兜底，以技術鑄就安全，用實力為安全兜底，引領智慧生活新標桿。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

Empowering brand upgrade with technology as the core and demand as the guide

Motivated by the spirit of innovation, the Group is forging a premium brand identity based on disruptive technologies. Moving forward, the Group will adopt a market-oriented approach to further refine the product matrix and improve sales channels and marketing strategies, so as to meet customers' diversified and personalized demands for safety, intelligence, convenience, sustainability and experience, ultimately further enhancing brand value and amplifying influence in the new automotive era.

Creating a stunning ambassador for Chinese new energy vehicles on the world stage with the overall blooming of overseas operations

The Group is progressively accelerating global expansion of its automobiles segment, with overseas operations now serving as a pivotal growth engine and even a stunning ambassador for Chinese new energy vehicles on the world stage. In the second half of 2025, the Group will leverage its leading advantages of new energy technology and product competitiveness to aggressively expand product portfolio, improve overseas production capacities and sales networks, establish global supply chains and build in-house logistics systems. Furthermore, under the initiative of premium brand globalization, a key movement for the Group's global expansion strategy, brands like "Denza" and "Yangwang" have successively made their debut in several overseas markets, and will be launched in international markets with tailored plans, further extending the reach of the globalization strategy.

Facilitating global green transformation with deeper cultivation in new energy related fields

The Group will continue to provide sustainable, zero-emission and intelligent public transportation solutions to countries and regions across the world, launch high-quality, green, and environmentally friendly public transportation products and services highly recognized by the market with the support of industry leading innovative technologies, and actively engage in the rapid penetration and healthy development of a low-carbon society.

技術為內核，需求為導向，全面賦能品牌建設升級

本集團秉持創新精神，圍繞顛覆性技術打造高端品牌內核。未來，本集團將以市場需求為導向不斷完善產品矩陣並優化銷售渠道及營銷方式，滿足消費者對於安全、智能、便利、環保、消費體驗等方面的多樣化、個性化需求，從而進一步提升品牌價值，增強本集團在汽車新時代的話語權。

海外業務全面發力，打造中國新能源汽車出海的靚麗名片

本集團汽車業務出海步伐不斷加速，海外業務不僅成為新的核心增長極，更是成為中國新能源汽車走向世界的靚麗名片。二零二五年下半年，本集團將憑藉新能源技術與產品實力的領先優勢，積極擴展產品線、完善海外產能與銷售網絡、構建全球化供應鏈、搭建自有運力；此外，高端品牌出海是本集團出海戰略的重要一環，「騰勢」、「仰望」品牌陸續在多個海外市場亮相，並將逐步面向海外市場發佈上市，持續深化全球化戰略的佈局。

新能源相關領域持續深化，推動全球綠色轉型

本集團將持續為全球各國家和地區提供可持續、零排放、智能化的公共交通解決方案，依託行業領先的創新技術，推出市場高度認可的綠色環保高品質公共交通產品與服務，積極推動低碳社會的快速普及與健康發展。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

In terms of rechargeable batteries, the Group will further enhance its independent R&D and innovation capabilities, accelerate the application of new products and cutting-edge technologies, and simultaneously adopt stronger measures for expanding its customer base domestically and overseas, to enlarge market share and boost sustainable improvement in both business scale and quality. In terms of the photovoltaics business, the Group will keenly attune to the trend of green energy development and focus on technological breakthroughs and product iterations, so as to meet the diversified photovoltaic demands in both domestic and international markets and navigate industry revolution and market challenges with top-tier innovative products.

3.2 Handset Components and Assembly Business

As a global leading provider of high-tech and innovative products, the Group will continue to strengthen its capabilities in core technology R&D and high-end manufacturing innovation, further enhance vertical integration advantages, and deepen strategic cooperation with key customers to actively seize market opportunities. While our industry leadership in the consumer electronics sector is being reinforced, emerging businesses such as servers and AI data centers have been growing rapidly, which will together drive the Group's sustainable development.

In terms of the consumer electronics business, the rapid development of edge AI technologies and the innovation-driven upgrading of high-end products are injecting new dynamics into the consumer electronics sector. As the complexity of AI devices continues to increase and the foldable smartphone market keeps expanding, demand for high-strength, lightweight components and efficient cooling solutions will rise significantly, creating new value-added opportunities across the related supply chain. The Group will continue to expand its technological leadership in precision manufacturing, focusing on high-value-added premium products while actively capitalizing on market trends and new development opportunities enabled by AI. For key overseas customers, the Group will further explore their core business potential, proactively increase the market share of its products, broaden its product portfolio and steadily expand its business scale. Regarding the Android business, the Group has been deepening its strategic cooperation with customers on high-end products, closely aligning with their business development needs and making relentless efforts to support the iteration and upgrading of their products.

二次充電電池方面，本集團將不斷提升自主研發和技術創新水平，加快新產品和前沿技術的應用步伐；同時深化國內外客戶拓展，擴大市場覆蓋，推動業務規模和品質持續提升。光伏業務方面，本集團將緊抓綠色能源發展新機遇，聚焦技術突破和產品升級，滿足國內外光伏裝機需求的多樣化趨勢，以高質量的創新產品應對行業變革和市場挑戰。

3.2 手機部件及組裝業務

作為全球領先的高科技創新產品提供商，本集團將持續深耕核心技術研發及提升高端製造創新能力，進一步強化垂直整合壁壘，全方位深化大客戶戰略合作，搶佔未來市場制高點。在不斷鞏固消費電子行業領導地位的同時，服務器、AI數據中心等新興業務的加速成長，將共同推動本集團實現可持續發展。

消費電子業務方面，端側AI技術的快速發展和高端產品的創新升級，為消費電子行業注入新的動能。隨著AI終端複雜度的不斷提升及折疊屏手機市場持續壯大，將顯著拉動對高強度輕量化零部件和高效散熱器件的需求，為相關產業鏈帶來高附加值的新發展機遇。本集團將持續擴大在精密製造領域的技術領先優勢，聚焦高附加值的高端產品，積極把握市場趨勢及AI賦能所帶來的新發展機遇。海外大客戶方面，本集團將持續深挖海外大客戶的核心業務潛力，積極提升產品份額，擴充產品品類，持續擴大業務規模。安卓業務方面，本集團不斷深化與客戶在高端產品的戰略合作，緊密配合客戶的業務發展需求，全面支持客戶產品的迭代和升級。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

In terms of the new intelligent product business, the Group continues to increase its R&D investment in the area of data centres, and has established a comprehensive product portfolio of high-barrier products covering AI servers, liquid cooling systems, power management and high-speed communication solutions, creating broad growth opportunities for the Group. In the second half of 2025, the continuous growth in demand for computing power will become the main driver for the rapid growth of the Group's AI server business. At the same time, as the data centre market accelerates its pace into the liquid cooling era, market demand for liquid cooling products will increase significantly. The Group will actively promote cooperation with domestic and overseas customers, accelerate the continuous deployment of new products related to AI data centres, and foster new engines for business growth. Underpinned by world-class R&D strength, global layout and vertical integration advantages, the Group will continue to explore new categories and markets with high growth potential, ensuring the long-term sustainable development of its business.

新型智能產品業務方面，本集團在數據中心領域持續加大研發投入，已構建涵蓋AI服務器、液冷系統、電源管理和高速通訊等高壁壘產品的完整佈局，為本集團開拓了廣闊的增長空間。二零二五年下半年，算力需求的持續增長將成為本集團AI服務器業務高速發展的主要驅動力。同時，數據中心市場正加速邁入液冷時代，液冷產品的市場需求將大幅提升，本集團將積極推進與國內外客戶的合作，加速AI數據中心相關新產品的落地，培育新的業務增長引擎。依託世界一流的研發實力、全球化的佈局以及垂直整合的優勢，本集團將持續開拓具有高增長潛力的新產品類別和新市場，推動業務實現長期可持續發展。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

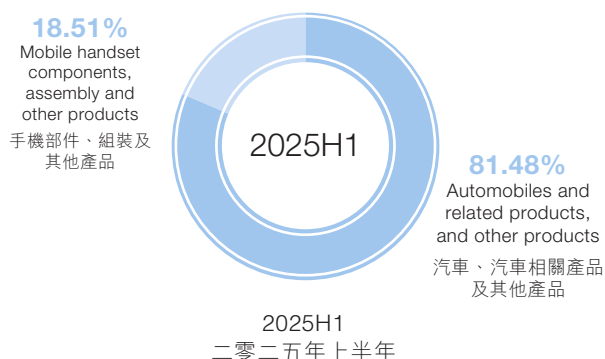
FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue and Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company

During the Period, the Group's revenue increased by 23.30% as compared to the first half of 2024, mainly attributable to the growth of new energy vehicle business. The profit attributable to equity holders of the parent company increased by 13.79% as compared to the same period of previous year, mainly attributable to the growth of the new energy vehicle business.

Segmental Information

Comparisons of the Group's revenue by product categories for the six months ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 are illustrated as follows:



Gross Profit and Margin

The Group's gross profit for the Period increased by approximately 18.24% to approximately RMB66,866 million. The gross profit margin decreased from approximately 18.78% for the first half of 2024 to approximately 18.01% for the Period. The decrease in gross profit margin was mainly due to the effect of new energy vehicle business.

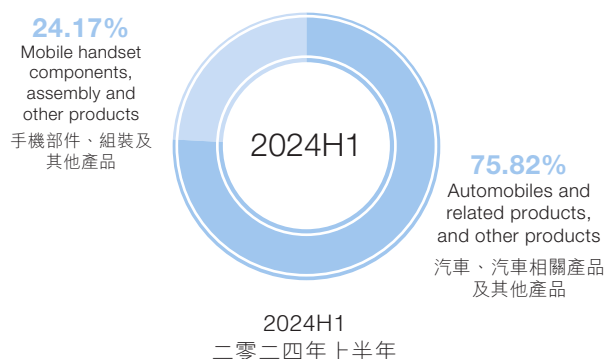
財務回顧

營業額及母公司擁有人應佔溢利

期內，營業額較二零二四年上半年上升23.30%，主要是新能源汽車業務增長所致。母公司權益持有人應佔溢利較去年同期上升13.79%，主要是新能源汽車業務增長所致。

分部資料

以下為本集團於截至二零二五年及二零二四年六月三十日止六個月按產品類別分析的營業額比較：



毛利及邊際利潤

本集團期內的毛利上升約18.24%至約人民幣66,866百萬元。毛利率由二零二四年上半年約18.78%下降至期內約18.01%。毛利率下降主要受新能源汽車業務影響。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論及分析

Liquidity and Financial Resources

During the Period, the Group recorded an operating cash inflow of approximately RMB31,833 million, as compared to an operating cash inflow of approximately RMB14,178 million in the first half of last year. The increase in cash inflow of the Group during the Period was mainly attributable to the increase in cash received from sales of goods and provision of services. Total borrowings as at 30 June 2025, including all bank loans and super short-term commercial paper, were approximately RMB39,076 million, compared with approximately RMB28,584 million of total borrowings as at 31 December 2024, including all bank loans. The maturity profile of bank loans and super short-term commercial paper spread over a period of five years, with approximately RMB33,580 million repayable within one year, approximately RMB5,496 million repayable within the second to fifth years. The Group had adequate liquidity to meet daily liquidity management and capital expenditure requirements.

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, the turnover days of receivables (including trade receivables, contract assets and financing receivables) were approximately 33 days as compared to approximately 48 days for the corresponding period in 2024, which was mainly due to the year-on-year increase in operating revenue and the year-on-year decrease in the average balance of trade receivables. The inventory turnover days were approximately 79 days for the six months ended 30 June 2025 as compared to approximately 77 days for the corresponding period in 2024, with no significant change.

Capital Structure

The Group's financial division is responsible for the Group's financial risk management which operates according to policies implemented and approved by senior management. As at 30 June 2025, borrowings were mainly settled in RMB, while its cash and cash equivalents were mainly held in RMB and USD. The Group maintained an appropriate mix of equity and debt to ensure an effective capital structure during the Period. As at 30 June 2025, all of the Group's outstanding loans were RMB loans, of which approximately 82% (31 December 2024: 70%) bore fixed interest rates and the rest bore floating interest rates.

The Group monitors its capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity. The Group's policy is to maintain the gearing ratio as low as possible. Net debt includes debt capital less monetary funds. Equity represents equity attributable to owners of the parent company. Therefore, the Group's gearing ratio as at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024 was -28% and -36%, respectively.

流動資金及財務資源

期內，本集團錄得經營現金流入約人民幣31,833百萬元，而去年上半年則錄得經營現金流入約人民幣14,178百萬元，本集團期內現金流入增加主要是銷售商品、提供勞務收到的現金增加所致。於二零二五年六月三十日的總借貸包括全部銀行貸款及超短期融資券，約為人民幣39,076百萬元，而二零二四年十二月三十一日總借貸包括全部銀行貸款，約為人民幣28,584百萬元。銀行貸款及超短期融資券的到期還款期限分佈在五年期間，分別須於一年期內償還約人民幣33,580百萬元，於第二至第五年期內償還約人民幣5,496百萬元。本集團擁有足夠的流動性以滿足日常流動資金管理及資本開支需求。

截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月，應收類款項（含應收賬款，合同資產，應收款項融資）週轉期約33日，而截至二零二四年同期則約為48日，變化的主要因為營業收入同比增長但應收賬款平均餘額同比下降所致。存貨週轉期截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月約為79日，截至二零二四年同期則約為77日，無明顯變化。

資本架構

本集團財務處的職責是負責本集團的財務風險管理工作並根據高級管理層實行批核的政策運作。於二零二五年六月三十日，借貸主要以人民幣結算，而其現金及現金等價物則主要以人民幣及美元持有。本集團於期內維持適當的股本及債務組合，以確保具備有效的資本架構。於二零二五年六月三十日，本集團尚未償還貸款均為人民幣貸款，該等尚未償還貸款中約82%（二零二四年十二月三十一日：70%）按固定利率計息，其餘則按浮動利率計息。

本集團透過使用資本負債比率（即負債淨額除以權益）監管其資本。本集團的政策為盡量維持低資本負債比率。負債淨額包括債務資本減去貨幣資金。權益為母公司擁有人應佔權益。故本集團於二零二五年六月三十日及二零二四年十二月三十一日的資本負債比率為-28%和-36%。

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As at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no assets of the Group which were pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings. As at 30 June 2025, the Group had cash and bank balances of approximately RMB313,251,000 (31 December 2024: nil) which were subject to restrictions as deposits of bank acceptance bills and cash and bank balances of approximately RMB326,392,000 (31 December 2024: RMB204,057,000) which were subject to restrictions as guarantee deposits, bid bond and others.

Exposure to Foreign Exchange Risk

Most of the Group's income and expenditure are settled in RMB and US dollars. During the Period, the Group did not experience any significant difficulties in or impacts on its operations or liquidity due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Directors believe that the Group has sufficient foreign exchange to meet its own foreign exchange requirements and will adopt practical measures to prevent exposure to exchange rate risk.

Employment, Training and Development

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had approximately 885.4 thousand employees. During the Period, total staff cost accounted for approximately 17.42% of the Group's turnover. Employees' remuneration was determined based on performance, qualifications and prevailing industry practices, with compensation policies being reviewed on a regular basis. Bonuses were also awarded to employees, based on the appraisal on their annual performance. Incentives were offered to encourage personal motivation.

BYD has established a unique talent training system, established a multi-level and comprehensive learning development organizational atmosphere, continuously improved the Company's talent competitiveness, and consolidated the thickness of talents in order to better cultivate and retain talents,

BYD has designed and established a multi-channel talent training system for employees in terms of management, technology, skills, and specialties, and has set up corresponding training projects for different groups of employees. Through case teaching, mentorship system, Tiejun training camp, combination of training and practice, etc. By leveraging the philosophy "cultivating excellence with excellence, allowing success to replicate success", we continuously improve the talent echelon's competitiveness.

In terms of employee career development, BYD aims to establish a fair and just talent development platform. Through management indicator evaluation, technical title certification and skill level certification system, we have built a multi-talent development channel of "management, technology, skills, and specialties".

於二零二五年六月三十日及二零二四年十二月三十一日，本集團均無以任何資產作為抵押取得長期借款。於二零二五年六月三十日，本集團有人民幣約313,251千元(二零二四年十二月三十一日：無)的貨幣資金作為銀行承兌匯票出票保證金而受限，另有人民幣約326,392千元(二零二四年十二月三十一日：人民幣204,057千元)作為信用保證金、投標保證金及其他受限性質而受限。

外匯風險

本集團大部分收入及開支以人民幣及美元結算。期內，本集團並無因貨幣匯率的波動而令其營運或流動資金出現任何重大困難或影響。董事相信，本集團將有充足外幣應付其外匯需要，並將採取切實有效的方法防範外匯匯兌風險。

僱用、培訓及發展

於二零二五年六月三十日，本集團僱用約88.54萬名員工。期內，員工成本總額佔本集團營業額約17.42%。本集團按僱員的表現、資歷及當時的行業慣例釐定給予僱員的報酬，而酬金政策會定期檢討。根據年度工作表現評核，僱員或會獲發花紅及獎金。發放獎勵乃作為個人推動力的鼓勵。

比亞迪建立了多層次、分類型的人才培養體系，持續提升公司人才競爭力，夯實人才厚度，以更好地培養和保留人才。

比亞迪為員工設計並建立了管理、技術、技能、專業等多通道的人才培養體系，針對不同群體的员工設置了相應的培養專項，通過案例教學、導師制、鐵軍訓練營、訓戰結合等方式，用「優秀培養優秀，讓成功複製成功」，持續提升人才梯隊的戰鬥力。

在員工職業發展方面，比亞迪的目標是建立一個公平、公正的人才發展平台。我們通過管理指標評審、技術職稱認證、技能等級認證體系，打造「管理+技術+技能+專業」的多人才發展通道。

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In addition, the Group had also adopted the 2022 Employee Share Ownership Plan (the “2022 ESOP”), the 2024 Employee Share Ownership Plan (the “2024 ESOP”), the 2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan (the “2025 ESOP”) and the Share Option Incentive Scheme of BYD Semiconductor Company Limited (比亞迪半導體股份有限公司) (the “Subsidiary Share Option Scheme”), which were approved by the shareholders of the Company at the extraordinary general meeting held on 27 May 2022, 5 November 2024, 15 April 2025 and 16 June 2021, respectively. As at 30 June 2025, the 2022 ESOP, the 2024 ESOP and the 2025 ESOP were effective employee share ownership plans of the Company.

The validity period of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme shall commence from the grant date of the share options and end on the date on which all the share options granted to the incentive participants have been exercised or cancelled, which shall not exceed 10 years. On 11 May 2024, the board and shareholders of BYD Semiconductor have resolved to cancel all share options (i.e. 22,928,295 share options) granted but have not been exercised in the second and third exercise period of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme. Pursuant to the terms of the scheme, it has ceased to be effective since the same date. As at 30 June 2025, there were no outstanding share options under the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme.

For further details of the 2022 ESOP, the 2024 ESOP, the 2025 ESOP and the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme, please refer to the sections headed “2022 Employee Share Ownership Plan”, “2024 Employee Share Ownership Plan”, “2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan” and “Subsidiary Share Option Scheme” below of this report respectively.

此外，本集團亦已採納二零二二年員工持股計劃（「二零二二年員工持股計劃」）、二零二四年員工持股計劃（「二零二四年員工持股計劃」）、二零二五年員工持股計劃（「二零二五年員工持股計劃」）及比亞迪半導體股份有限公司股權期權激勵計劃（「子公司股權期權計劃」），均已獲本公司股東分別於二零二二年五月二十七日、二零二四年十一月五日、二零二五年四月十五日及二零二一年六月十六日舉行的臨時股東大會及／或臨時股東會上批准。截至二零二五年六月三十日，二零二二年員工持股計劃、二零二四年員工持股計劃及二零二五年員工持股計劃為本公司有效員工持股計劃。

子公司股權期權計劃的有效期限自股權期權授予日起至激勵對象獲授的股權期權全部行權或註銷之日止，不應超過十年。於二零二四年五月十一日，比亞迪半導體董事會及股東決議註銷子公司股權期權計劃第二及第三個行權期已授出但未行權的所有股權期權（即22,928,295份股權期權）。根據計劃條款，該計劃已於同日起不再有效。截至二零二五年六月三十日，子公司股權期權計劃項下並無尚未行使的股權期權。

有關二零二二年員工持股計劃、二零二四年員工持股計劃、二零二五年員工持股計劃及子公司股權期權計劃的進一步詳情，請分別參閱本報告以下標題為「二零二二年員工持股計劃」、「二零二四年員工持股計劃」、「二零二五年員工持股計劃」及「子公司股權期權計劃」章節。

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2022 EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN

References are made to the announcement dated 22 April 2022 and the circular dated 5 May 2022 (the “2022 Circular”) of the Company in relation to, among others, the adoption of the Employee Share Ownership Plan (Draft). The adoption was approved by the shareholders of the Company at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 27 May 2022.

The 2022 ESOP is a discretionary employee share ownership plan of the Company and does not involve the grant of options to issue new Shares or any other new securities of the Company.

The 2022 ESOP is beneficial for the Company to establish and improve the benefit sharing mechanism, enhance the cohesion of employees and the competitiveness of the Company, realizing its long-term sustainable development. Participants include employee representative supervisors, senior management of the Company, middle level management and core backbone employees of BYD Group (other than the Directors and chief executives of the Company and their respective associates). The total number of participants of the 2022 ESOP shall not exceed 12,000, and the entitlement of each employee under the 2022 ESOP shall not exceed 1% of the Company's total share capital. The 2022 ESOP transfers the A shares of the Company repurchased through non-trading transfer and other methods permitted by laws and regulations. The transfer price is RMB0 per share, and the participants do not need to make any payments.

5,511,024 A Shares held by the designated securities repurchase account of the Company have all been granted, and the closing price of the Company's A shares was RMB323.00 per share on the trading day immediately preceding the grant date. The aforesaid number of shares transferred accounted for approximately 0.1813% of the total number of shares of the Company in issue as at 30 June 2025.

The first, second and third lock-up periods of the 2022 ESOP had expired on 15 July 2023, 15 July 2024 and 15 July 2025, respectively. 40% of the total number of shares of the Company maintained under the 2022 ESOP were vested during the third lock-up period, which correspond to 2,204,410 A Shares, representing approximately 0.0725% of the total number of shares of the Company in issue as at 30 June 2025. The closing price of the Company's A shares was RMB318.49 per share on the trading day immediately preceding the aforementioned vesting date.

二零二二年員工持股計劃

茲提述本公司日期為二零二二年四月二十二日的公告及日期為二零二二年五月五日的通函(「二零二二年通函」)，內容有關(其中包括)採納員工持股計劃(草案)。本公司股東於本公司於二零二二年五月二十七日舉行的臨時股東大會上批准採納。

二零二二年員工持股計劃為本公司的一項酌情員工持股計劃，並不涉及及授出發行新股份或本公司任何其他新證券的期權。

二零二二年員工持股計劃有利於本公司建立和完善利益共享機制，提高員工凝聚力和本公司競爭力，實現企業的長遠可持續發展。參與對象包括本公司的職工代表監事、高級管理人員以及比亞迪集團的中層管理人員、核心骨幹員工，不包括本公司董事及最高行政人員及其聯繫人，參與二零二二年員工持股計劃的總人數不超過12,000人，單個員工所持二零二二年員工持股計劃份額所對應的股票總數累計不超過公司股本總額的1%。二零二二年員工持股計劃通過非交易過戶等法律法規允許的方式受讓公司回購的公司A股股票，受讓價格為人民幣0元/股，參與對象無需出資。

公司回購專用證券賬戶所持有的5,511,024股公司A股股票已全部完成授予，緊接授予日前一交易日公司A股股票收盤價為人民幣323.00元/股。上述過戶股票數量約佔本公司於二零二五年六月三十日已發行股份總數的0.1813%。

二零二二年員工持股計劃第一個、第二個及第三個鎖定期已分別於二零二三年七月十五日、二零二四年七月十五日及二零二五年七月十五日屆滿。第三個鎖定期已解鎖比例為二零二二年員工持股計劃持有公司股票總數的40%，對應的標的股票數量為2,204,410股A股股票，約佔本公司於二零二五年六月三十日已發行股份總數的0.0725%。於解鎖日前一交易日，本公司A股股票的收盤價為人民幣318.49元/股。

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As at 18 July 2025, the A Shares held under the 2022 ESOP had all been granted, as such, the plan will be terminated. The Company will complete the liquidation of relevant assets and the distribution of proceeds in accordance with the provisions of the 2022 ESOP.

2024 EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN

Reference is made to the circular dated 18 October 2024 (the “2024 Circular”) of the Company in relation to, among others, the adoption of the 2024 Employee Share Ownership Plan (Draft) of the Company (“2024 ESOP”). The adoption was approved by the shareholders of the Company at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 5 November 2024.

The 2024 ESOP is a discretionary employee share ownership plan of the Company and does not involve the grant of options to issue new Shares or any other new securities of the Company (or any of its subsidiaries).

The 2024 ESOP is beneficial for the Company to establish and improve the benefit sharing mechanism, improve the corporate governance structure, enhance the cohesion of employees and the competitiveness of the Company, realizing its long-term sustainable development. Participants include middle management and core employees of the Group and do not include the controlling shareholder, shareholders holding more than 5% of the Shares, the actual controller, directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company. The total number of participants shall not exceed 150 persons and the final number and list of participants shall be determined based on the actual contributions made by them. No connected person of the Company may participate as a participant.

The 2024 ESOP involves A Shares purchased in secondary market (including but not limited to centralized bidding transactions, block transactions, transfer by agreement, etc.) and other methods permitted by laws and regulations (the “2024 ESOP Underlying Shares”). The 2024 ESOP Underlying Shares are divided into “units” for subscription and the subscription price for each unit is RMB1.00. The aggregate number of units of the 2024 ESOP shall not exceed 220 million, and the total amount of subscription funds involved shall not exceed RMB220 million. The sources of funds shall be the legitimate remuneration of employees, self-raised funds and other sources permitted by laws and regulations. The Company does not provide financial assistance of any form to the participants or provides guarantees for their loans, nor does it involve any arrangement from any third party providing incentives, grants, subsidies or making up the balance to employees for their participation in the 2024 ESOP.

由於截至二零二五年七月十八日，二零二二年員工持股計劃所持有的公司A股股票已全部完成授予，因此計劃將被終止，本公司將根據二零二二年員工持股計劃的規定完成相關資產的清算和收益分配等事宜。

二零二四年員工持股計劃

茲提述本公司日期為二零二四年十月十八日的通函（「二零二四年通函」），內容有關（其中包括）採納本公司二零二四年員工持股計劃（草案）（「二零二四年員工持股計劃」）。本公司股東於本公司二零二四年十一月五日舉行的臨時股東會上批准採納。

二零二四年員工持股計劃為本公司的一項酌情員工持股計劃，並不涉及授出發行新股份或本公司（或其任何附屬公司）任何其他新證券的期權。

二零二四年員工持股計劃有利於本公司建立和完善利益共享機制，完善企業管治結構，提高員工凝聚力和本公司競爭力，實現企業的長遠可持續發展。參與對象包括本集團中層管理人員及核心骨幹員工，不包括本公司控股股東、持股5%以上股東、實際控制人、董事、監事及高級管理人員。參與對象的總人數不超過150人，最終人數及名單根據員工實際繳款情況確定，不涉及公司的關連人士。

二零二四年員工持股計劃涉及通過二級市場購買（包括但不限於集中競價交易、大宗交易、協議轉讓等）等法律法規許可的方式取得並持有A股股票（「二零二四年員工持股計劃標的股票」）。二零二四年員工持股計劃標的股票以「份」作為認購單位，每份份額的認購價格為人民幣1.00元。二零二四年員工持股計劃份額合計不超過22,000萬份，涉及的資金總額不超過人民幣22,000萬元。資金來源為員工合法薪酬、自籌資金以及法律、行政法規允許的其他方式。本公司不以任何方式為二零二四年員工持股計劃的參與對象提供財務資助或為其貸款提供擔保，亦不涉及第三方為員工參加本員工持股計劃提供獎勵、資助、補貼、兜底等安排。

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A total of 664,755 A Shares had been purchased under the 2024 ESOP, representing 0.0219% of the total number of shares of the Company in issue as at 30 June 2025. The total number of Shares held by each individual employee of the Company corresponding to his/her interests in the unit of the 2024 ESOP shall not in aggregate exceed 1% of the total issued share capital of the Company. The term of the 2024 ESOP shall be 72 months from the date on which the 2024 ESOP is considered and approved at the general meeting of the Company and the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the 2024 ESOP Underlying Shares, which is 27 November 2024. If not extended, the 2024 ESOP will be terminated automatically upon the expiry of its term.

2025 EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN

Reference is made to the circular dated 21 March 2025 (the “2025 Circular”) of the Company in relation to, among others, the adoption of the 2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan (Draft) of the Company (“2025 ESOP”). The adoption was approved by the shareholders of the Company at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 15 April 2025.

The 2025 ESOP is a discretionary employee share ownership plan of the Company and does not involve the grant of options to issue new Shares or any other new securities of the Company (or any of its subsidiaries).

The 2025 ESOP is beneficial for the Company to establish and improve the benefit sharing mechanism, improve the corporate governance structure, enhance the cohesion of employees and the competitiveness of the Company, realizing its long-term sustainable development. Participants include the employee representative supervisors and senior management of the Company, and the middle management and core employees of the Group and do not include the controlling shareholder, shareholders holding more than 5% of the Shares, the actual controller, directors and chief executives and their respective associates of the Company. The total number of participants shall not exceed 25,000 persons.

二零二四年員工持股計劃已累計購買664,755股A股股票，佔於二零二五年六月三十日本公司已發行股份總數的0.0219%。單個員工所持二零二四年員工持股計劃份額對應的股票總數累計不超過公司已發行股本總額的1%。二零二四年員工持股計劃的存續期為72個月，自二零二四年員工持股計劃經本公司股東會審議通過且本公司公告最後一筆二零二四年員工持股計劃標的股票購買完成之日(二零二四年十一月二十七日)起算。倘未經延長，二零二四年員工持股計劃將在存續期屆滿後自動終止。

二零二五年員工持股計劃

茲提述本公司日期為二零二五年三月二十一日的通函(「二零二五年通函」)，內容有關(其中包括)採納本公司二零二五年員工持股計劃(草案)(「二零二五年員工持股計劃」)。本公司股東於本公司二零二五年四月十五日舉行的臨時股東會上批准採納。

二零二五年員工持股計劃為本公司的一項酌情員工持股計劃，並不涉及授出發行新股份或本公司(或其任何附屬公司)任何其他新證券的期權。

二零二五年員工持股計劃有利於本公司建立和完善利益共享機制，完善企業管治結構，提高員工凝聚力和本公司競爭力，實現企業的長遠可持續發展。參與對象包括本公司職工代表監事、高級管理人員、本集團中層管理人員及核心骨幹員工，不包括本公司控股股東、持股5%以上股東、實際控制人、董事及最高行政人員及其聯繫人。參與對象的總人數不超過25,000人。

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The 2025 ESOP involves A Shares purchased in secondary market (including but not limited to centralized bidding transactions, block transactions, etc.) and other methods permitted by laws and regulations (the “2025 ESOP Underlying Shares”). The 2025 ESOP Underlying Shares are divided into “units” for subscription and the subscription price for each unit is RMB1.00. The aggregate number of units of the 2025 ESOP shall not exceed 4,100 million, and the total amount of subscription funds involved shall not exceed RMB4,100 million. The sources of funds shall be the incentive fund withdrawn by the Group, the legitimate remuneration of employees, the self-raised funds of employees and other sources permitted by laws and regulations. The Company does not provide financial assistance of any form to the participants or provides guarantees for their loans, nor does it involve any arrangement from any third party providing incentives, grants, subsidies or making up the balance to employees for their participation in the 2025 ESOP.

A total of 10,714,990 A Shares had been purchased under the 2025 ESOP during the reporting period, representing approximately 0.3526% of the total number of shares of the Company in issue as at 30 June 2025. The total number of Shares held by each individual employee of the Company corresponding to his/her interests in the unit of the 2025 ESOP shall not in aggregate exceed 1% of the total issued share capital of the Company. The term of the 2025 ESOP shall be 48 months from the date on which the 2025 ESOP is considered and approved at the general meeting and the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the 2025 ESOP Underlying Shares. If not extended, the 2025 ESOP will be terminated automatically upon the expiry of its term.

As the 2022 ESOP, the 2024 ESOP and the 2025 ESOP only involve existing Shares, no new Shares will be issued pursuant to the 2022 ESOP, the 2024 ESOP and/or the 2025 ESOP. The number of Shares that may be issued under the 2022 ESOP, the 2024 ESOP and the 2025 ESOP during the reporting period divided by weighted average number of Shares in issue for the reporting period is nil.

For details of the 2022 ESOP, the 2024 ESOP and the 2025 ESOP, please refer to the table below and note 11 to the financial statements in this report, respectively.

二零二五年員工持股計劃涉及通過二級市場購買(包括但不限於集中競價交易、大宗交易等)等法律法規許可的方式取得並持有本公司A股股票(「二零二五年員工持股計劃標的股票」)。二零二五年員工持股計劃標的股票以「份」作為認購單位，每份份額的認購價格為人民幣1.00元。二零二五年員工持股計劃份額合計不超過410,000萬份，涉及的資金總額不超過人民幣410,000萬元。資金來源為集團提取的激勵基金、員工合法薪酬、員工自籌資金以及法律、行政法規允許的其他方式。本公司不以任何方式為二零二五年員工持股計劃的參與對象提供財務資助或為其貸款提供擔保，亦不涉及第三方為員工參加本員工持股計劃提供獎勵、資助、補貼、兜底等安排。

於本報告期內，二零二五年員工持股計劃累計購買10,714,990股A股股票，約佔於二零二五年六月三十日本公司已發行股份總數的0.3526%。單個員工所持二零二五年員工持股計劃份額對應的股票總數累計不超過公司已發行股本總額的1%。二零二五年員工持股計劃的存續期為48個月，自二零二五年員工持股計劃經本公司股東會審議通過且本公司公告最後一筆二零二五年員工持股計劃標的股票購買完成之日起算。倘未經延長，二零二五年員工持股計劃將在存續期屆滿後自動終止。

由於二零二二年員工持股計劃、二零二四年員工持股計劃及二零二五年員工持股計劃僅涉及現有股份，故概不會根據二零二二年員工持股計劃、二零二四年員工持股計劃及／或二零二五年員工持股計劃發行新股份。於本報告期根據二零二二年員工持股計劃、二零二四年員工持股計劃及二零二五年員工持股計劃可能發行的股份數目除以於本報告期已發行股份的加權平均數為零。

有關二零二二年員工持股計劃、二零二四年員工持股計劃及二零二五年員工持股計劃的具體內容分別詳見下方表格以及本報告財務報表附註11。

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List out below are the details of movement of the A Shares under the 2022 ESOP, the 2024 ESOP and the 2025 ESOP during the reporting period:

下文載列於本報告期內二零二二年員工持股計劃、二零二四年員工持股計劃及二零二五年員工持股計劃項下A股股票的變動詳情：

Type of participants	參與對象類別	No. of A shares available for grant (or subscribe)/ ungranted (or unsubscribed) as at 1 January 2025 於二零二五年一月一日可供授予(或認購)/未授予(或未認購)A股股票數目	No. of unvested A shares granted (or subscribed) during the reporting period 於本報告期內授予(或認購)的未解鎖A股股票數目	No. of A shares vested during the Reporting Period 於本報告期內解鎖的A股股票數目	Closing price of A shares immediately preceding the vesting date during the reporting period (RMB) 於本報告期內緊接解鎖日期前的A股股票收盤價(人民幣元)	No. of A shares cancelled during the Reporting Period 於本報告期內註銷的A股股票數目	No. of A shares lapsed during the reporting period 於本報告期內失效的A股股票數目	No. of A shares available for grant (or subscribe)/ ungranted (or unsubscribed) as at 30 June 2025 於二零二五年六月三十日可供授予(或認購)的A股股票/未授予(或未認購)A股股票數目
2022 ESOP	二零二二年員工持股計劃							
Employee representative supervisors and senior management of the Company; middle level management and core backbone employees of BYD Group (Note 1)	公司的職工代表、監事、高級管理人員；比亞迪集團的中層管理人員、核心骨幹員工 (附註1)	0 (Note 2) (附註2)	0 (Note 2) (附註2)	0 (Note 2) (附註2)	N/A 不適用 (Note 2) (附註2)	0 (Note 3) (附註3)	0 (Note 3) (附註3)	0 (Note 2) (附註2)
2024 ESOP	二零二四年員工持股計劃							
Middle level management and core backbone employees of the Group (Note 1)	本集團的中層管理人員及核心骨幹員工 (附註1)	0 (Note 4) (附註4)	0 (Note 4) (附註4)	0 (Note 4) (附註4)	N/A 不適用 (Note 4) (附註4)	0 (Note 3) (附註3)	0 (Note 3) (附註3)	0 (Note 4) (附註4)
2025 ESOP	二零二五年員工持股計劃							
Employee representative supervisors and senior management the Company and middle level management and core backbone employees of the Group (Note 1)	本公司職工代表、監事、高級管理人員、本集團中層管理人員及核心骨幹員工 (附註1)	N/A 不適用	10,714,990 (Note 5) (附註5)	0 (Note 5) (附註5)	N/A 不適用 (Note 5) (附註5)	0 (Note 3) (附註3)	0 (Note 3) (附註3)	0 (Note 5) (附註5)

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Notes:

- (1) The participants of the 2022 ESOP, the 2024 ESOP and the 2025 ESOP do not include directors, chief executives or substantial shareholders of the Company or their respective associates; or any related entities or service providers of the Company. There were no participants who were granted awards exceeding a 1% individual limit.
- (2) All the 5,511,024 repurchased A Shares were granted on 15 July 2022. The closing price of the Company's A shares was RMB323.00 per share on the trading day immediately preceding the grant date. Pursuant to the applicable accounting policy and based on the closing price of A Share of RMB338.18 as at the date of grant, the fair value of the granted shares as at the date of the grant was RMB1,863,773,206.56. The A Shares under the 2022 ESOP will be unlocked in three tranches:
- (a) The first unlocking period shall be of 12 months commencing from the date of the last transfer of A Shares by the 2022 ESOP and the relevant announcement by the Company, with the number of shares unlocked being 30% of the total number of A Shares under the 2022 ESOP;
- (b) The second unlocking period shall be of 24 months commencing from the date of the last transfer of A Shares by the 2022 ESOP and the relevant announcement by the Company, with the number of shares unlocked being 30% of the total number of A Shares under the 2022 ESOP;
- (c) The third unlocking period shall be of 36 months commencing from the date of the last transfer of A Shares by the 2022 ESOP and the relevant announcement by the Company, with the number of shares unlocked being 40% of the total number of A Shares under the 2022 ESOP; and
- (d) The unlocking and vesting of the shares granted is subject to the fulfillment of relevant specific conditions. For the specific conditions for the unlocking and vesting of the shares granted, please refer to the 2022 Circular.

註：

- (1) 二零二二年員工持股計劃、二零二四年員工持股計劃及二零二五年員工持股計劃參與對象均不含本公司董事、最高行政人員或主要股東又或其各自的聯繫人；不含本公司關連實體參與者或服務提供者；沒有任何參與對象獲得超過1%個人限額的獎勵。
- (2) 5,511,024股回購A股股票已於二零二二年七月十五日全部授予。緊接授予日前一交易日本公司A股股票收盤價為人民幣323.00元/股。根據適用會計政策及基於授予日期的A股股票收盤價人民幣338.18元，於授予日期，授予股票的公允價值為人民幣1,863,773,206.56元。二零二二年員工持股計劃持有的本公司A股股票分三批解鎖：
- (a) 第一個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆A股股票過戶至二零二二年員工持股計劃名下之日起算滿12個月，解鎖數量為二零二二年員工持股計劃所持有A股股票總數的30%；
- (b) 第二個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆A股股票過戶至二零二二年員工持股計劃名下之日起算滿24個月，解鎖數量為二零二二年員工持股計劃所持有A股股票總數的30%；
- (c) 第三個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆A股股票過戶至二零二二年員工持股計劃名下之日起算滿36個月，解鎖數量為二零二二年員工持股計劃所持有A股股票總數的40%；及
- (d) 授予股票需滿足相關具體條件才可解鎖及歸屬。關於授予股票解鎖及歸屬的具體標準，請參閱二零二二年通函。

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(3) No A Shares were cancelled or lapsed under the 2022 ESOP, the 2024 ESOP and the 2025 ESOP during the reporting period.

(4) The purchase of the underlying shares based on employees' legitimate remuneration and self-raised funds in secondary market under the 2024 ESOP was completed on 27 November 2024, in which an aggregate of 664,755 A Shares was purchased. All underlying shares were fully subscribed on 27 November 2024. The closing price of the Company's A shares was RMB281.01 per share on the trading day immediately preceding the date of completion of full subscription. Pursuant to the applicable accounting policy and based on the closing price of A Shares of RMB281.00 per share on the subscription date, the fair value of the subscribed shares as at the date of completion of full subscription was RMB186,796,155.

The A Shares under the 2024 ESOP will be unlocked in five tranches:

- (a) The first unlocking period shall be after 12 months commencing from the date when the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the underlying shares (i.e. 27 November 2024), with the number of shares to be unlocked being 20% of the total number of underlying shares under the 2024 ESOP;
- (b) The second unlocking period shall be after 24 months commencing from the date when the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the underlying shares (i.e. 27 November 2024), with the number of shares to be unlocked being 20% of the total number of underlying shares under the 2024 ESOP;
- (c) The third unlocking period shall be after 36 months commencing from the date when the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the underlying shares (i.e. 27 November 2024), with the number of shares to be unlocked being 20% of the total number of underlying shares under the 2024 ESOP;
- (d) The fourth unlocking period shall be after 48 months commencing from the date when the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the underlying shares (i.e. 27 November 2024), with the number of shares to be unlocked being 20% of the total number of underlying shares under the 2024 ESOP;
- (e) The fifth unlocking period shall be after 60 months commencing from the date when the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the underlying shares (i.e. 27 November 2024), with the number of shares to be unlocked being 20% of the total number of underlying shares under the 2024 ESOP.

(3) 於本報告期內，二零二二年員工持股計劃、二零二四年員工持股計劃及二零二五年員工持股計劃並無任何A股股票被註銷或失效。

(4) 二零二四年員工持股計劃使用員工合法薪酬及自籌資金於二級市場購買標的股票已於二零二四年十一月二十七日完成，合計購買664,755股A股股票。所有標的股票已全部於二零二四年十一月二十七日完成認購。緊接全部完成認購日期前一交易日本公司A股股票收盤價為人民幣281.01元／股。根據適用會計政策及基於認購日期的A股股票收盤價人民幣281.00元／股，於全部完成認購日期，認購股票的公允價值為人民幣186,796,155元。

二零二四年員工持股計劃持有的A股股票分五批解鎖：

- (a) 第一個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆標的股票購買完成之日（二零二四年十一月二十七日）起算滿12個月，解鎖數量為二零二四年員工持股計劃所持有標的股票總數的20%；
- (b) 第二個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆標的股票購買完成之日（二零二四年十一月二十七日）起算滿24個月，解鎖數量為二零二四年員工持股計劃所持有標的股票總數的20%；
- (c) 第三個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆標的股票購買完成之日（二零二四年十一月二十七日）起算滿36個月，解鎖數量為二零二四年員工持股計劃所持有標的股票總數的20%；
- (d) 第四個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆標的股票購買完成之日（二零二四年十一月二十七日）起算滿48個月，解鎖數量為二零二四年員工持股計劃所持有標的股票總數的20%；
- (e) 第五個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆標的股票購買完成之日（二零二四年十一月二十七日）起算滿60個月，解鎖數量為二零二四年員工持股計劃所持有標的股票總數的20%。

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- (5) The purchase of underlying shares in secondary market under the 2025 ESOP was completed on 23 May 2025, in which an aggregate of 10,714,990 A Shares was purchased. All underlying shares were fully subscribed on 23 May 2025. The closing price of the Company's A shares was RMB398.80 per share on the trading day immediately preceding the date of completion of full subscription. Pursuant to the applicable accounting policy and based on the closing price of A Shares of RMB405.00 per share on the subscription date, the fair value of the subscribed shares as at the date of completion of full subscription was RMB4,339,570,950.

The A Shares under the 2025 ESOP will be unlocked in three tranches:

- (a) The first unlocking period shall be after 12 months commencing from the date when the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the underlying shares (i.e. 23 May 2025), with the number of shares to be unlocked being 30% of the total number of underlying shares under the 2025 ESOP;
- (b) The second unlocking period shall be after 24 months commencing from the date when the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the underlying shares (i.e. 23 May 2025), with the number of shares to be unlocked being 30% of the total number of underlying shares under the 2025 ESOP;
- (c) The third unlocking period shall be after 36 months commencing from the date when the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the underlying shares (i.e. 23 May 2025), with the number of shares to be unlocked being 40% of the total number of underlying shares under the 2025 ESOP;
- (d) The unlocking and vesting of the shares to be granted is subject to the fulfillment of relevant specific conditions. For the specific conditions for the unlocking and vesting of the shares, please refer to the 2025 Circular; and
- (e) In particular, the company performance indicator for the first unlocking of shares under the 2025 ESOP is the growth rate of operating income for the year of 2025 compared with the year of 2024 should reach at least 10%, and the individual performance indicator should reach (1) "to be improved" to be 80% unlocked, (2) "qualified" to be 100% unlocked.

- (5) 二零二五年員工持股計劃於二級市場購買標的股票已於二零二五年五月二十三日完成，合計購買10,714,990股A股股票。所有標的股票已全部於二零二五年五月二十三日完成認購。緊接全部完成認購日期前一交易日日本公司A股股票收盤價為人民幣398.80元／股。根據適用會計政策及基於認購日期的A股股票收盤價人民幣405.00元／股，於全部完成認購日期，認購股票的公允價值為人民幣4,339,570,950元。

二零二五年員工持股計劃持有的A股股票分三批解鎖：

- (a) 第一個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆標的股票購買完成之日(二零二五年五月二十三日)起算滿12個月，解鎖數量為二零二五年員工持股計劃所持有標的股票總數的30%；
- (b) 第二個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆標的股票購買完成之日(二零二五年五月二十三日)起算滿24個月，解鎖數量為二零二五年員工持股計劃所持有標的股票總數的30%；
- (c) 第三個解鎖期，自本公司公告最後一筆標的股票購買完成之日(二零二五年五月二十三日)起算滿36個月，解鎖數量為二零二五年員工持股計劃所持有標的股票總數的40%；
- (d) 授予股票需滿足相關具體條件才可解鎖及歸屬。關於授予股票解鎖及歸屬的具體標準，請參閱二零二五年通函；及
- (e) 二零二五年員工持股計劃第一個解鎖期解鎖公司層面的業績指標為以二零二四年營業收入為基數，二零二五年的營業收入增長率不低於10%。個人層面的考核指標為：(1)業績考核為待改進的，個人層面解鎖比例為80%；(2)業績考核為達標及以上的，個人層面解鎖比例為100%。

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SUBSIDIARY SHARE OPTION SCHEME

References are made to the announcement dated 11 May 2021 and the circular dated 31 May 2021 (the “2021 Circular”) of the Company in relation to, among others, the proposed adoption of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme. The adoption of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme was approved by the shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 16 June 2021. The Subsidiary Share Option Scheme does not constitute a share option scheme of a principal subsidiary under Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules.

The purpose of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme is to, among others, further establish and improve the incentive mechanism of BYD Semiconductor, retain and motivate talents, and allow all participants to focus on the long-term development of BYD Semiconductor and jointly promote its sustainable development.

There are 36 participants in the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme, including directors (excluding independent non-executive directors), senior management and key personnel (excluding supervisors) of BYD Semiconductor. The Subsidiary Share Option Scheme is tailored to be a one-off incentive arrangement for the aforesaid 36 participants only. None of the 36 incentive participants of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme is a connected person at the Company level. For details of the identity and positions of the aforesaid participants, please refer to the 2021 Circular.

The number of shares of BYD Semiconductor in respect of which the share options involved is 33,088,235 shares (representing 7.353% of the registered share capital of BYD Semiconductor as at the date of this report), and the cumulative total number of shares of BYD Semiconductor involved under the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme and all other schemes of BYD Semiconductor shall not exceed 10% of the total share capital of BYD Semiconductor in issue on 16 June 2021, which was the date of approval of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme by the extraordinary general meeting of the Company. An aggregate of 33,088,235 share options, representing all the share options which could be granted under the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme, were granted to 36 employees of BYD Semiconductor pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme at the exercise price of RMB4.54 per share.

子公司股權期權計劃

茲提述本公司日期為二零二一年五月十一日的公告及日期為二零二一年五月三十一日的通函(「二零二一年通函」)，內容有關(其中包括)建議採納子公司股權期權計劃。股東於本公司於二零二一年六月十六日舉行的臨時股東大會上批准採納子公司股權期權計劃。該子公司股權期權計劃不構成上市規則十七章下規定的主要子公司股權期權計劃。

子公司股權期權計劃旨在(其中包括)進一步建立及完善比亞迪半導體的激勵機制、挽留及激勵人才以及允許全體參與方聚焦比亞迪半導體的長期發展並共同促進其可持續發展。

子公司股權期權計劃有36名參與者，包括比亞迪半導體董事(不包括獨立非執行董事)、高級管理層及關鍵人員(不包括監事)。子公司股權期權計劃乃僅為上述36名參與者量身定制的一次性激勵安排。概無子公司股權期權計劃的36名激勵參與者乃本公司層面的關連人士。有關上述參與者的身份及職位，請參閱二零二一年通函。

涉及股權期權的比亞迪半導體股份數目為33,088,235股(於本報告日期佔比亞迪半導體註冊股本的7.353%)。子公司股權期權計劃項下涉及的比亞迪半導體累計股份總數及比亞迪半導體所有其他計劃不應超過比亞迪半導體於二零二一年六月十六日(本公司臨時股東大會批准子公司股權期權計劃之日)已發行股本總額的10%。根據子公司股權期權計劃的條款及條件按行權價格每股人民幣4.54元授予比亞迪半導體36名僱員合共33,088,235份股權期權(即子公司股權期權計劃項下可授予的所有股權期權)。

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The share options granted under the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme shall be exercised in three tranches, and the corresponding vesting periods shall be 24 months, 36 months and 48 months, respectively, from the grant date. During the term of the scheme, 314,627 share options had been lapsed and cancelled as a result of the resignation of an employee, and there were 9,826,411 share options available for exercise under the first exercise period of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme, of which 6,218,756 share options had been exercised and the remaining 3,607,655 share options had been cancelled as they were not exercised during the exercise period. The validity period of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme commenced from the grant date of the share options and ended on the date on which all the share options granted to the incentive participants have been exercised or cancelled. On 11 May 2024, the board and shareholders of BYD Semiconductor have resolved to cancel all share options (i.e. 22,928,295 share options) granted but have not been exercised in the second and third exercise period of the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme. Pursuant to the terms of the scheme, it has ceased to be effective since the same date. As at 30 June 2025, the scheme was no longer effective and there were no outstanding share options under the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme.

Save as disclosed, no share options had been exercised, lapsed or cancelled during the six months ended 30 June 2025.

For further details of the exercise period, performance appraisal objectives (as conditions of the exercise of the share options) and the Subsidiary Share Option Scheme, please refer to the 2021 Circular and note 11 to the financial statements in this report.

根據子公司股權期權計劃授予的股權期權應分三期行使，相應等待期應自授予日期起分別為24個月、36個月及48個月。於計劃有效期內，314,627份股權期權因僱員辭任而失效並註銷，子公司股權期權計劃第一個行權期的可行權股權期權為9,826,411份，其中6,218,756份股權期權獲行權，剩餘3,607,655份股權期權因逾期末行權已註銷。子公司股權期權計劃的有效期自股權期權授予日起至激勵對象獲授的股權期權全部行權或註銷之日止。於二零二四年五月十一日，比亞迪半導體董事會及股東決議註銷子公司股權期權計劃第二及第三個行權期已授出但未行權的所有股權期權(即22,928,295份股權期權)。根據計劃條款，該計劃已於同日起不再有效。截至二零二五年六月三十日，該計劃已不再有效，且子公司股權期權計劃項下並無尚未行使的股權期權。

除所披露者外，於截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月，概無股權期權獲行使、失效或註銷。

有關行使期、作為股權期權行使條件的績效考核目標及子公司股權期權計劃的進一步詳情，請參閱二零二一年通函及本報告的財務報表附註11。

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SHARE CAPITAL

As of 30 June 2025, the share capital of the Company is as follows:

		Number of shares in issue 已發行股份數目	Approximate percentage (%) 約佔百分比(%)
A Shares	A股	1,811,265,855 (Note) (附註)	59.60
H Shares	H股	1,227,800,000	40.40
Total	總數	3,039,065,855	100.00

Note:

Of which 2,204,410 A Shares were purchased A Shares which were held through the designated securities account for repurchase by way of centralized bidding transactions and transferred to the designated securities account for the 2022 ESOP by ways of non-trade transfer pursuant to the 2022 ESOP as detailed above in this interim report.

Subsequent to the reporting period, on 29 July 2025, the Company had issued an aggregate of 6,078,131,710 new Shares (comprising 3,622,531,710 new A Shares and 2,455,600,000 new H Shares) as a result of the Bonus Issue and Capitalization Issue pursuant to the 2024 Profit Distribution Plan and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan which was approved by the shareholders of the Company at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 6 June 2025. For further details, please refer to the paragraph headed "2024 Profit Distribution Plan and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan" below. The share capital of the Company as at the date of this report is as follows:

股本

於二零二五年六月三十日，本公司的股本如下：

	Number of shares in issue 已發行股份數目	Approximate percentage (%) 約佔百分比(%)
A Shares	1,811,265,855 (Note) (附註)	59.60
H Shares	1,227,800,000	40.40
Total	3,039,065,855	100.00

附註：

其中包括根據本中期報告上文所詳述二零二二年員工持股計劃，通過回購專用證券賬戶以集中競價交易的方式回購並以非交易過戶方式過戶至二零二二年員工持股計劃專用證券賬戶2,204,410股A股股份。

報告期後，於二零二五年七月二十九日，根據於二零二五年六月六日舉行的本公司股東週年大會上經本公司股東批准的二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案，本公司因紅股發行及資本化發行合計發行6,078,131,710股新股份(包括3,622,531,710股新A股及2,455,600,000股新H股)。進一步詳情，請參閱下文「二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案」一段。本公司於本報告日期的股本如下：

		Number of shares issued 已發行股份數目	Approximate percentage (%) 約佔百分比(%)
A Shares	A股	5,433,797,565	59.60
H Shares	H股	3,683,400,000	40.40
Total	總數	9,117,197,565	100.00

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SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT HELD AND MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

During the reporting period, there was no significant investment held, material acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

CAPITAL COMMITMENT

Please refer to note 13 to the financial statements for details of capital commitments. As at the date of this report, there are currently no concrete plans to acquire any material investment or capital assets other than those conducted in the Group's ordinary course of business.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Please refer to note 12 to the financial statements for details of contingent liabilities.

FUND RAISING AND USE OF PROCEEDS

During the reporting period, the Company entered into a placing agreement (the "Placing Agreement") with Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C., UBS AG Hong Kong Branch and CLSA Limited (the "Placing Agents") on 3 March 2025 ("Placing Agreement Date") in relation to the placing of 129,800,000 new H Shares (the "Placing").

The Placing Price is HK\$335.2 per Placing Share, representing: (a) a discount of approximately 11.8% to the average closing price of HK\$380.1 per H Share as quoted on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the last 10 consecutive trading days up to and including the Placing Agreement Date, being the date on which the material terms of the Placing were fixed; (b) a discount of approximately 12.3% to the average closing price of HK\$382.2 per H Share as quoted on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the last 5 consecutive trading days up to and including the Placing Agreement Date; and (c) a discount of approximately 7.8% to the closing price of HK\$363.6 per H Share as quoted on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on Placing Agreement Date. The Placing Shares represent approximately 11.82% of the number of H Shares in issue as at the Placing Agreement Date, being 1,098,000,000 H Shares, and approximately 4.46% of the number of total issued Shares as at the Placing Agreement Date. The Placing Shares represent approximately 10.57% of the number of issued H Shares and approximately 4.27% of the number of total issued Shares, in each case, as enlarged by the allotment and issue of the Placing Shares. The aggregate nominal value of the Placing Shares under the Placing is RMB129,800,000.

所持重大投資及重大收購及出售附屬公司、聯營公司及合營公司

於本報告期內，概無所持重大投資及重大收購及出售附屬公司、聯營公司及合營公司。

資本承擔

有關資本承擔業務的詳情，請參閱財務報表附註13。於本報告日期，除於本集團日常業務過程中所進行者外，本集團目前並無收購任何重大投資或資本資產的具體計劃。

或有負債

有關或有負債的詳情，請參閱財務報表附註12。

籌集資金及所得款項用途

於本報告期內，本公司與高盛(亞洲)有限責任公司、UBS AG Hong Kong Branch及中信里昂證券有限公司(「配售代理」)於二零二五年三月三日(「配售協議日期」)訂立了配售協議(「配售協議」)，有關配售129,800,000股新H股(「配售事項」)。

每股配售股份的配售價335.2港元：(a)較香港聯交所所報配售協議日期前(即配售事項的主要條款訂立日期，含該日)最後連續十個交易日之平均收市價每股H股380.1港元折讓約11.8%；(b)較香港聯交所所報配售協議日期前(含該日)最後連續五個交易日之平均收市價每股H股382.2港元折讓約12.3%；及(c)較配售協議日期於香港聯交所所報之收市價每股H股363.6港元折讓約7.8%。配售股份相當於於配售協議日期已發行1,098,000,000股H股的約11.82%，及於配售協議日期已發行股份總數的約4.46%。配售股份約佔經擴大已發行H股數目約10.57%及配售股份配發及發行後經擴大已發行股份總數的約4.27%。配售事項的配售股份總面額為人民幣129,800,000元。

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The Placing Agents placed the Placing Shares to not less than six placees who are independent professional, institutional and/or other investors. The placees and their ultimate beneficial owners are third parties independent of and not connected with the Company, connected persons of the Company and any of the Directors, supervisors, chief executives or substantial shareholder(s) of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or their respective associates. The Placing was completed on 11 March 2025. The Placing will strengthen the Company's capacity to further advance its technological capabilities and accelerate its overseas expansion. Further, the Company will be able to enrich its shareholder base by attracting a number of high calibre investors to participate in the Placing. Further details of the Placing were disclosed in the Company's announcements dated on 4 March 2025 and 11 March 2025.

The aggregate gross proceeds from the Placing are approximately HK\$43,509 million and the aggregate net proceeds (after deduction of the commissions and estimated expenses) from the Placing are approximately HK\$43,383 million (representing approximately RMB40,075 million); the net price (after deduction of the commissions and estimated expenses) raised per H Share is approximately HK\$334.2. As at 30 June 2025, the status of the use of the net proceeds are as follows:

配售代理向不少於六名承配人配售配售股份，承配人為獨立專業、機構及／或其他投資者。承配人及其最終實益擁有人為獨立於本公司、本公司之關連人士、本公司或其任何附屬公司之任何董事、監事、最高行政人員或主要股東或彼等各自之聯繫人並概無關連的第三方。配售事項已於二零二五年三月十一日完成。配售事項為本公司進一步提升技術實力、提速出海進程，亦通過吸引若干高品質機構投資者參與配售事項，進一步豐富本公司股東基礎。配售事項的進一步詳情於本公司日期為二零二五年三月四日及二零二五年三月十一日的公告中披露。

配售事項所得款項總額約為43,509百萬港元，於扣除佣金和估計費用後，配售事項所得款項淨額約為43,383百萬港元(相當於約人民幣40,075百萬元)。每股H股募集的淨價(扣除佣金及預計開支後)約為334.2港元。於二零二五年六月三十日，所有所得款項淨額的動用情況如下：

Intended and actual use of net proceeds	Approximate amount of net proceeds utilized during the reporting period (RMB million) 於本報告期內已動用所得款項概約淨額 (人民幣百萬元)	Approximate amount of unutilized net proceeds (RMB million) 未動用所得款項概約淨額 (人民幣百萬元)	Expected timeline for utilising the remaining net proceeds ^(Note) 動用餘下所得款項淨額的預期時限 ^(附註)
Investment in research and development and for general corporate purpose 研發投入及一般企業用途	13,178	—	N/A 不適用
Expansion of the overseas businesses of the Group 本集團海外業務擴展	8,928	10,769	By 31 December 2025 於二零二五年十二月三十一日前
Working capital 營運資金	7,200	—	N/A 不適用

Note: The expected timeline for utilizing the remaining net proceeds is based on the best estimation of future market conditions and the operational strategy and development of the Group. The net proceeds were used (and the remaining net proceeds are proposed to be used) according to the intentions previously disclosed by the Company.

附註： 動用餘下所得款項淨額的預期時限乃基於對未來市場狀況以及本集團的經營策略及發展的最佳估計作出。所得款項淨額(及建議動用餘下所得款項淨額)乃根據本公司先前披露的意向獲動用。

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Save as disclosed in this report, the Company did not have any other fund-raising activity during the six months ended 30 June 2025 and up to the date of this report.

2024 PROFIT DISTRIBUTION PLAN AND CAPITAL RESERVE CAPITALIZATION PLAN

Reference is made to the announcement of the Company dated 22 April 2025 in relation to the cancellation of the 2024 Profit Distribution Plan approved by the Board on 24 March 2025 (which involves the distribution of the 2024 final dividend of the Company as further detailed in the annual results announcement, the 2024 annual report of the Company and the final dividend form dated 24 March 2025) and the 2024 Profit Distribution Plan and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan which involves the distribution of the 2024 final dividend, the Bonus Issue and Capitalization Issue.

Having considered factors including the operation and financial conditions of the Company as a whole and in order to share the results of the operation and development of the Company with all Shareholders, the Board passed the "Resolution on 2024 Profit Distribution Plan and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan (《關於審議公司2024年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案的議案》)" at a Board meeting held on 22 April 2025 to recommend the adoption of the 2024 Profit Distribution Plan and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan as follows: based on the total number of issued Shares of 3,039,065,855 as at 22 April 2025, with

- (1) distribution of a cash dividend of RMB39.74 per ten (10) Shares (including tax) to all Shareholders with the total amount of cash dividends to be distributed by the Company to all Shareholders being approximately RMB12,077,248,000;
- (2) issue of Bonus Shares on the basis of eight (8) Bonus Shares for every ten (10) Shares in issue; and
- (3) issue of Shares on the basis of twelve (12) Capitalization Shares for every ten (10) Shares in issue by way of capitalization of capital reserve.

除本報告所披露者外，於截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月及截至本報告日期，本公司並無進行任何其他集資活動。

二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案

茲提述本公司日期為二零二五年四月二十二日的公告，內容有關取消董事會於二零二五年三月二十四日批准的二零二四年度利潤分配方案(涉及分派本公司二零二四年度末期股息，進一步詳情載於日期為二零二五年三月二十四日的年度業績公告、本公司二零二四年年報及末期股息表格)以及涉及分派二零二四年度末期股息、紅股發行及資本化發行的二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案。

鑒於本公司整體經營及財務狀況等因素，為與全體股東分享本公司經營發展成果，董事會於二零二五年四月二十二日舉行的董事會會議上通過《關於審議公司二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案的議案》以推薦採納二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案如下：以二零二五年四月二十二日的股份總數3,039,065,855股為基數，

- (1) 向全體股東每十(10)股股份派現金股息人民幣39.74元(含稅)；公司向全體股東分派的現金紅利總額約為人民幣12,077,248千元；
- (2) 按每持有十(10)股已發行股份獲發八(8)股紅股之基準發行紅股；及
- (3) 按每持有十(10)股已發行股份獲發十二(12)股資本化發行股份之基準以資本公積金轉增股本方式發行股份。

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The 2024 Profit Distribution Plan and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan was approved by the shareholders of the Company at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 6 June 2025. Subsequent to the reporting period, on 29 July 2025:

- (i) an aggregate of approximately RMB12,077,248,000 was distributed as 2024 final dividend;
- (ii) 2,431,252,684 new shares (comprising 1,449,012,684 Bonus A Shares and 982,240,000 Bonus H Shares) were allotted, under the Bonus Issue; and
- (iii) 3,646,879,026 new shares (comprising 2,173,519,026 Capitalization A Shares and 1,473,360,000 Capitalization H Shares) were allotted, under the Capitalization Issue.

Immediately upon completion of the Bonus Issue and Capitalization Issue, the total number of Shares in issue of the Company was increased to 9,117,197,565 Shares (comprising 5,433,797,565 A Shares and 3,683,400,000 H Shares) as a result of the increase of an aggregate of 6,078,131,710 new Shares (comprising 3,622,531,710 new A Shares and 2,455,600,000 new H Shares).

For further details of the 2024 Profit Distribution Plan and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 22 April 2025 and 6 June 2025 and the circular of the Company dated 7 May 2025.

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Save as disclosed in the section headed “2024 Profit Distribution Plan and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan” above, please refer to note 16 to the financial statements for details of events after the balance sheet date.

本公司股東於二零二五年六月六日舉行的本公司股東週年大會上批准二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案。於本報告期後，於二零二五年七月二十九日：

- (i) 合計分派約人民幣12,077,248千元作為二零二四年度末期股息；
- (ii) 根據紅股發行配發2,431,252,684股新股份（包括1,449,012,684股A股紅股及982,240,000股H股紅股）；及
- (iii) 根據資本化發行配發3,646,879,026股新股份（包括2,173,519,026股資本化發行A股及1,473,360,000股資本化發行H股）。

緊隨紅股發行及資本化發行完成後，因合共增加6,078,131,710股新股份（包括3,622,531,710股新A股及2,455,600,000股新H股），故本公司已發行股份總數增加至9,117,197,565股股份，包括5,433,797,565股A股及3,683,400,000股H股。

有關二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案的進一步詳情，請參閱本公司日期為二零二五年四月二十二日及二零二五年六月六日的公告以及本公司日期為二零二五年五月七日的通函。

資產負債表日後事項

有關資產負債表日後事項的詳情，除以上「二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案」一節的披露外，請參閱財務報表附註16。

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE (THE “CODE”)

The board of directors of the Company (the “Board”) is committed to maintaining and ensuring high standards of corporate governance practices.

The Company has put in place corporate governance practices to comply with all the provisions and most of the recommended best practices of the Code as set out in Appendix C1 of the Listing Rules, except for the deviation from the code provisions C.2.1 and C.1.5.

Code Provision C.2.1

Code provision C.2.1 stipulates that the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual.

Mr. Wang Chuan-fu is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The Board considers that this structure will not impair the balance of power and authority between the Board and the management. The Board comprises experienced and high caliber individuals and meets regularly to discuss issues affecting operations of the Group. The balance of power and authority is ensured by the operation of the Board. The Board believes that this structure is conducive to strong and consistent leadership, enabling the Group to make and implement decisions promptly and efficiently. The Board has full confidence in Mr. Wang and believes that his appointment to the posts of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer is beneficial to the business development of the Company.

Code Provision C.1.5

Code provision C.1.5 stipulates that independent non-executive directors and non-executive directors should attend general meetings. Some of the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors did not attend the extraordinary general meeting held on 15 April 2025 due to other affairs at the relevant time. All of the independent non-executive Directors and non-executive Directors attended the annual general meeting held on 6 June 2025.

企業管治

遵守企業管治守則(「守則」)

本公司董事會(「董事會」)致力維持並確保企業管治常規處於高水平。

本公司已實施企業管治常規，以遵照上市規則附錄C1所載守則的所有條文及大部分建議最佳應用守則，惟偏離守則條文第C.2.1條及C.1.5條者除外。

守則條文C.2.1

守則條文C.2.1規定主席與行政總裁的角色應有區分，並不應由一人同時兼任。

王傳福先生為本公司的主席兼行政總裁。董事會認為此架構不會影響董事會與管理層兩者之間的權利和職權的平衡。董事會由極具經驗和才幹的成員組成，並定期開會，以商討影響本集團運作的事項。透過董事會的運作，足以確保權利和職權得到平衡。董事會相信此架構有助於建立穩健而一致的領導權，使本集團能夠迅速及有效地作出及實施各項決定。董事會對王先生充滿信心，相信委任他出任主席兼行政總裁之職，會有利於本公司的業務發展。

守則條文C.1.5

守則條文第C.1.5條規定，獨立非執行董事及非執行董事應出席股東會。鑒於部分非執行董事及獨立非執行董事在相關時間因有其他公務，故並非均出席於二零二五年四月十五日舉行的臨時股東會。獨立非執行董事及非執行董事均出席於二零二五年六月六日舉行的股東週年大會。

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COMPLIANCE WITH THE MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “Model Code”) as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules as the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by the Directors. Having made specific enquiry of all Directors, each of the Directors has confirmed compliance with the required standard set out in the Model Code during the Period.

遵守上市公司董事進行證券交易的標準守則

本公司已採用上市規則附錄C3所載的上市公司董事進行證券交易的標準守則(「標準守則」)作為董事進行證券交易的操守守則。經向全體董事作出特定查詢後，各董事確認在本期間內已遵守標準守則的規定標準。

DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO RULE 13.51B(1) OF THE LISTING RULES

There is no information required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules during the reporting period.

根據上市規則第13.51B(1)條進行的披露

於本報告期內，概無資料須根據上市規則第13.51B(1)條予以披露。

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities (including the treasury shares, as applicable) during the six months ended 30 June 2025.

買賣或贖回本公司上市證券

截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無其他買賣或贖回本公司任何上市證券(包括庫存股(如適用))。

THE BOARD'S DIVERSITY POLICY

The Board has adopted the Board Diversity Policy, which sets out the approach to the diversity of Board. The Company recognises the importance of diversity to corporate governance and an effective Board. The Board Diversity Policy aims to set out the approach to achieve Board diversity, so as to ensure that the Board members possess appropriate skills, experience and diverse views necessary for the business of the Company. In determining the Board composition, the Board and Nomination Committee of the Company consider a range of diversity elements, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, skills and knowledge. All appointments of the Board will be made based on merit and objective criteria while taking into full account the interest of the Board's diversity.

董事會多元化政策

董事會已採用多元化政策，其中載有董事會多元化之方針。本公司認同董事會成員多元化對企業管治及董事會行之有效的重要性，董事會成員多元化政策旨在列載為達致董事會成員多元化而採取的方針，以確保董事會根據本公司業務所需具備適當的技能、經驗及多元化觀點。本公司董事會及提名委員會在設定董事會成員組合時，會從多方面考慮董事會成員多元化，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、專業經驗、技能及知識。董事會所有委任均以用人唯才為原則，並以客觀準則考慮人選，充分顧及董事會多元化的裨益。

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The selection of candidates will be based on a range of diversity elements and measurable objectives which will be reviewed regularly. Such measurable objectives shall include, but be not limited to, gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, skills, knowledge and/or terms of service. The final decision will be made according to the strengths of the candidate and his/her contribution that would bring to the Board. Furthermore, pursuant to code provision B.1.3 of the Code, the Board should review the implementation and effectiveness of the issuer's policy on board diversity on an annual basis. The Nomination Committee has performed the above duties in terms of selection of candidates and review of the implementation and effectiveness of the Company's diversity policy during the year. Having considered the business and development needs of the Company, the Nomination Committee considers that the current Board is sufficiently diversified in terms of its skills, experience, knowledge, length of service and independence.

It is one of the measurable objectives of the Board to include at least one female director in the Board. During the reporting period, one member of the current session of the Board was female. The Board will continue to take proactive measures to ensure the gender diversity of Board members, and will emphasise on including gender as one of the factors to be taken into consideration by the Company for achieving Board diversity.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

A meeting was convened by the Company's audit committee of the Board on 29 August 2025 to review the accounting policies and practices adopted by the Group and to discuss auditing, internal control, risk management and financial reporting matters (including reviewing the unaudited financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2025) before recommending them to the Board for approval.

甄選人選將基於一系列多元化觀點及將定期審閱的可計量目標。這些可計量目標包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化背景、教育背景、專業經驗、技能、知識及／或服務年期等。最終將按所選人選的優點及其將為董事會帶來的貢獻而作出決定。此外，根據守則第B.1.3守則條文，董事會應每年檢討發行人的董事會多元化政策的實施情況及有效性。提名委員會已履行其年內上述職責，包括甄選人選及審閱公司的董事會多元化政策的實施情況及有效性。經考慮本公司業務及發展需求，提名委員會認為現任董事會在技能、經驗、知識、服務年限及獨立性方面充分表現多樣化格局。

本公司董事會的可計量目標之一乃於董事會中包含至少一名女性董事。於本報告期內，本屆董事會其中一名董事為女性，董事會將繼續採取積極措施，確保董事會成員保持性別多元化，並著重將性別納入本公司實現董事會多元化的考量因素之一。

審核委員會

本公司董事會下的審核委員會於二零二五年八月二十九日召開會議，審閱本集團採用的會計政策及慣例，並討論核數、內部監控、風險管理及財務申報事宜(包括截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月的未經審計財務報表)，其後方向董事會建議批准有關事宜。

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The audit committee has reviewed the unaudited results of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2025.

審核委員會已審閱本集團截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月的未經審計業績。

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Board does not recommend the distribution of interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2025 (for the six months ended 30 June 2024: Nil).

中期股息

董事會不建議派付截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間的中期股息(截至二零二四年六月三十日止六個月：無)。

DIRECTORS', SUPERVISORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS

As at 30 June 2025, the interests and short positions of each of the Directors, supervisors and chief executives of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any associated corporation (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) ("SFO")) which were required to be notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests which he is taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) or were required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered into the register referred to therein, or which were required, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, to be notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (for this purpose, the relevant provisions of the SFO will be interpreted as if they applied to the supervisors) were as follows:

董事、監事及最高行政人員權益

於二零二五年六月三十日，本公司董事、監事及最高行政人員各自於本公司或任何相聯法團(定義見香港法例第571章證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第XV部)的股份、相關股份及債券中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及8分部須知會本公司及香港聯交所的權益及淡倉(包括根據證券及期貨條例有關條文持有或被視為擁有的權益)，或根據證券及期貨條例第352條須記錄於指定登記冊，或根據香港聯交所證券上市規則的上市公司董事進行證券交易的標準守則須知會本公司及香港聯交所的權益(就此目的而言，證券及期貨條例的相關條文將詮釋為適用於監事)如下：

A shares of RMB1.00 each

每股面值人民幣1.00元的A股

Name	姓名	Number of A shares A股數目	Approximate percentage of shareholding in total issued A shares ^(note) (%)	Approximate percentage of shareholding in total issued share capital ^(note) (%)
			持股量佔已發行A股總數的概約百分比 ^(附註) (%)	持股量佔已發行股本總額的概約百分比 ^(附註) (%)
Wang Chuan-fu (Director and President)	王傳福(董事兼總裁)	513,623,850 (L) (Note 1) (附註1)	28.36	16.90
Lv Xiang-yang (Director)	呂向陽(董事)	394,378,222 (L) (Note 2) (附註2)	21.77	12.98
Xia Zuo-quan (Director)	夏佐全(董事)	82,635,607 (L)	4.56	2.72
Zhu Ai-yun (Supervisor)	朱愛云(監事)	615,965 (L)	0.03	0.02

(L) – Long Position

(L) – 好倉

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Notes:

1. The 513,623,850 A shares did not include the 3,727,700 A shares held by Mr. Wang in No.1 Assets Management Plan through E Fund BYD.
2. Of the 394,378,222 A shares, 239,228,620 A shares were held by Mr. Lv in his personal capacity and 155,149,602 A shares were held by Youngy Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd. (融捷投資控股集團有限公司) ("Youngy Investment", formerly known as Guangzhou Youngy Management & Investment Group Company Limited (廣州融捷投資管理集團有限公司)). Youngy Investment was in turn held by Mr. Lv and his spouse as to 89.5% and 10.5% of equity interests, respectively. Mr. Lv was therefore deemed to be interested in the 155,149,602 A shares under the SFO.

附註：

1. 在該513,623,850股A股之中，不包含王先生通過易方達資產比亞迪增持1號資產管理計劃持有的3,727,700股A股股份。
2. 在該394,378,222股A股之中，239,228,620股A股由呂先生以個人身份持有及155,149,602股A股由融捷投資控股集團有限公司(「融捷投資」，前稱為廣州融捷投資管理集團有限公司)持有。融捷投資則由呂先生及其配偶分別持有89.5%及10.5%股權，因此根據證券及期貨條例，呂先生被視為於該155,149,602股A股中擁有權益。

H shares of RMB1.00 each

每股人民幣1.00元的H股

Name	姓名	Number of H shares H股數目	Approximate percentage of shareholding in total issued H shares (%)	Approximate percentage of shareholding in total issued share capital (%)
			持股量佔已發行 H股總數的 概約百分比(%)	持股量佔已發行 股本總額的 概約百分比(%)
Wang Chuan-fu (Director and President)	王傳福(董事兼總裁)	1,000,000 (L)	0.08	0.03
Xia Zuo-quan (Director)	夏佐全(董事)	500,000 (L)	0.04	0.02
		(Note) (附註)		

(L) – Long Position Note:

(L) – 好倉

Note:

Of the 500,000 H shares, 195,000 H shares were held by Mr. Xia as a beneficial owner and 305,000 H shares were held by Sign Investments Limited, which was wholly-owned by Mr. Xia.

附註：

於500,000股H股之中，夏先生以實益擁有人身份持有195,000股H股，而由夏先生全資擁有的Sign Investments Limited則持有305,000股H股。

Saved as disclosed above, as at 30 June 2025, none of the Directors, supervisors or chief executives of the Company had any interest or short position in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which was required to be (a) recorded in the register to be kept by the Company pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO; or (b) notified to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers.

除上述披露者外，於二零二五年六月三十日，概無本公司董事、監事或最高行政人員於本公司或其任何相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部)的股份、相關股份或債權證中擁有權益或淡倉而須(a)記錄於本公司根據證券及期貨條例第352條存置的登記冊內；或(b)根據上市公司董事進行證券交易的標準守則須知會本公司及香港聯交所。

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SHAREHOLDERS WITH NOTIFIABLE INTERESTS

As at 30 June 2025, to the knowledge of the Directors of the Company based on the disclosure of interests made by relevant persons on the HKEXnews website, the following persons (other than the Directors, supervisors and chief executives of the Company) had interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company which were required to be disclosed to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or were required to be entered in the register kept by the Company pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO:

1. A shares of RMB1.00 each

Name	名稱	Number of A shares A股數目	Approximate percentage of shareholding in total issued A shares (%)	Approximate percentage of shareholding in total issued share capital (%)
			持股量佔已發行 A股總數的 概約百分比(%)	持股量佔已發行 股本總額的 概約百分比(%)
Youngy Investment (Note)	融捷投資(附註)	155,149,602 (L)	8.57	5.11

(L) – Long Position

(L) – 好倉

Note:

附註：

Youngy Investment is owned by Mr. Lv Xiang-yang, a non-executive Director of the Company, as to 89.5%. Mr. Lv is therefore deemed to be interested in the 155,149,602 A shares held by Youngy Investment under the SFO.

融捷投資由本公司非執行董事呂向陽先生擁有89.5%權益。因此，根據證券及期貨條例，呂先生被視為於融捷投資持有的155,149,602股A股中擁有權益。

擁有須予知會權益的股東

於二零二五年六月三十日，就本公司董事所知(根據相關人士於聯交所披露易所作出的權益披露)，以下人士(不包括本公司董事、監事及最高行政人員)於本公司股份及相關股份中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及3分部須向本公司及香港聯交所披露或根據證券及期貨條例第336條載入本公司存置的登記冊的權益或淡倉：

1、每股面值人民幣1.00元的A股

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2. H shares of RMB1.00 each

2、每股面值人民幣1.00元的H股

Name	名稱	Number of H shares H股數目	Approximate percentage of shareholding in total issued H shares (%)	Approximate percentage of shareholding in total issued share capital (%)
			持股票佔已發行 H股總數的 概約百分比(%)	持股票佔已發行 股本總額的 概約百分比(%)
BlackRock, Inc. (Note)	BlackRock, Inc. (附註)	229,584,635 (L)	6.23	2.51
		1,259,505 (S)	0.03	0.01

(L) – Long Position

(L) – 好倉

(S) – Short position

(S) – 淡倉

Note:

附註：

The interests of BlackRock, Inc. were held through its various controlled corporations, and of which 1,227,500 shares (L) and 1,259,505 shares (S) were cash settled unlisted derivatives. The number of H shares presented above by BlackRock, Inc. has taken into consideration the bonus issue and capitalization issue under the 2024 Profit Distribution Plan and Capital Reserve Capitalization Plan of the Company (though such distribution had not been actually completed as at 30 June 2025).

BlackRock, Inc.的權益乃通過其各控制公司持有，其中1,227,500股好倉及1,259,505股淡倉為現金結算非上市衍生工具。BlackRock, Inc.於上述呈列H股數目已預先考慮本公司二零二四年度利潤分配及資本公積金轉增股本方案下之紅股發行及資本化發行（實際上截至二零二五年六月三十日未完成有關分派）。

The total issued share capital of the Company as at 30 June 2025 was RMB3,039,065,855, divided into 1,811,265,855 A shares of RMB1.00 each and 1,227,800,000 H shares of RMB1.00 each, all fully paid up.

於二零二五年六月三十日，本公司已發行股本總額為人民幣3,039,065,855元，分為1,811,265,855股每股面值人民幣1.00元的A股及1,227,800,000股每股面值人民幣1.00元的H股，全部為實收資本。

Consolidated Balance Sheet

合併資產負債表

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

			30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
	Note 附註			
Assets		資產		
Current assets		流動資產		
Monetary funds		貨幣資金	111,734,283	102,738,734
Financial assets held for trading		交易性金融資產	35,694,505	40,511,496
Derivative financial assets		衍生金融資產	—	35,093
Purchases of financial assets under resale agreements		買入返售金融資產	4,720	392,472
Trade receivables	7	應收賬款	43,381,542	62,298,988
Receivables financing		應收款項融資	7,810,231	10,449,966
Other receivables		其他應收款	4,620,945	3,616,030
Prepayments		預付款項	5,665,391	3,974,023
Inventories		存貨	140,839,351	116,036,237
Contract assets		合同資產	1,249,271	1,410,541
Long-term receivables due within one year		一年內到期的長期應收款	12,403,204	11,379,480
Other current assets		其他流動資產	27,232,017	17,729,184
Total current assets		流動資產合計	390,635,460	370,572,244
Non-current assets		非流動資產		
Long-term receivables		長期應收款	10,709,541	10,206,134
Long-term equity investments		長期股權投資	20,353,959	19,082,496
Other equity instrument investments		其他權益工具投資	8,369,539	8,501,093
Other non-current financial assets		其他非流動金融資產	3,051,233	2,655,245
Investment properties		投資性房地產	59,374	60,228
Fixed assets		固定資產	280,794,676	262,287,302
Construction in progress		在建工程	35,606,548	19,954,343
Right-of-use assets		使用權資產	9,665,615	10,575,072
Intangible assets		無形資產	41,062,499	38,423,925
Development expenditures		開發支出	1,792,011	508,038
Goodwill		商譽	4,427,571	4,427,571
Long-term deferred expenditures		長期待攤費用	4,536,454	5,006,717
Deferred tax assets		遞延所得稅資產	10,767,098	8,559,492
Other non-current assets		其他非流動資產	24,511,065	22,535,955
Total non-current assets		非流動資產合計	455,707,183	412,783,611
Total assets		資產總計	846,342,643	783,355,855

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

Consolidated Balance Sheet

合併資產負債表

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

			30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
	Note 附註			
Liabilities		負債		
Current liabilities		流動負債		
Short-term borrowings		短期借款	16,107,126	12,103,272
Derivative financial liabilities		衍生金融負債	129,564	1,993
Bills payables	8	應付票據	1,471,593	2,383,996
Trade payables	9	應付賬款	235,214,038	241,643,424
Contract liabilities		合同負債	48,908,232	43,729,585
Employee benefits payables		應付職工薪酬	21,087,968	21,843,196
Tax payables		應交稅費	4,935,464	10,096,912
Other payables		其他應付款	156,609,341	144,989,197
Provision		預計負債	4,194,456	3,547,165
Non-current liabilities due within one year		一年內到期的非流動負債	9,576,998	10,222,575
Other current liabilities		其他流動負債	15,121,012	5,423,861
Total current liabilities		流動負債合計	513,355,792	495,985,176
Non-current liabilities		非流動負債		
Long-term borrowings		長期借款	5,496,374	8,257,786
Lease liabilities		租賃負債	9,006,873	9,875,967
Deferred tax liabilities		遞延所得稅負債	2,321,355	2,787,484
Other non-current liabilities		其他非流動負債	71,412,057	67,761,233
Total non-current liabilities		非流動負債合計	88,236,659	88,682,470
Total liabilities		負債合計	601,592,451	584,667,646

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

Consolidated Balance Sheet

合併資產負債表

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

			30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
	Note 附註			
Shareholders' equity		股東權益		
Shareholders' equity		股東權益		
Share capital	10	股本	3,039,066	2,909,266
Other equity instrument		其他權益工具	21,713,195	14,894,442
Including: Perpetual bond		其中：永續債	21,713,195	14,894,442
Capital reserve		資本公積	100,425,189	60,679,406
Less: treasury shares		減：庫存股	4,712,239	723,968
Other comprehensive income		其他綜合收益	2,291,262	1,440,616
Special reserve		專項儲備	30,869	29,461
Surplus reserve		盈餘公積	7,374,087	7,374,087
Undistributed profit		未分配利潤	102,004,934	98,647,794
Total shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company		歸屬於母公司股東權益合計	232,166,363	185,251,104
Non-controlling interests		少數股東權益	12,583,829	13,437,105
Total shareholders' equity		股東權益合計	244,750,192	198,688,209
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		負債和股東權益總計	846,342,643	783,355,855

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

The financial statement was signed by the following persons:

財務報表由以下人士簽署：

Legal representative:

Wang Chuan-fu

法定代表人：

王傳福

Chief Financial Officer:

Zhou Ya-lin

主管會計工作負責人：

周亞琳

Head of Accounting Department:

Liu Hui

會計機構負責人：

劉惠

Consolidated Income Statement

合併利潤表

Six months ended 30 June 2025
截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間
RMB'000 人民幣千元

		Note 附註	For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計) (Restated) (經重述)
I. Operating revenue	一、營業收入	4	371,280,948	301,126,713
Less: Operating costs	減：營業成本	4	304,415,089	244,577,008
Tax and surcharge	税金及附加		5,996,077	5,294,231
Selling expenses	銷售費用		12,410,973	10,599,925
Administrative expenses	管理費用		10,386,267	7,694,969
Research and development expenses	研發費用		29,596,366	19,620,756
Finance expenses	財務費用		(3,247,033)	69,006
Including: Interest expenses	其中：利息費用		972,045	1,116,060
Interest income	利息收入		1,078,159	1,192,620
Add: Other income	加：其他收益		6,621,747	4,824,359
Investment gain	投資收益		1,375,879	1,209,337
Including: Investment gains in associates and joint ventures	其中：對聯營企業和合營企業的投資收益		654,547	913,659
Loss on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	以攤餘成本計量的金融資產終止確認損失		(47,946)	–
Gains from changes in fair value	公允價值變動收益		373,458	347,721
Impairment losses on credit	信用減值損失		(102,848)	(789,516)
Impairment losses on asset	資產減值損失		(1,254,303)	(1,531,034)
Losses from disposal of assets	資產處置損失		(17,633)	(8,409)
II. Operating profit	二、營業利潤		18,719,509	17,323,276
Add: Non-operating income	加：營業外收入		805,131	476,512
Less: Non-operating expenses	減：營業外支出		614,625	571,650
III. Total profit	三、利潤總額		18,910,015	17,228,138
Less: Income tax expenses	減：所得稅費用	5	2,871,076	3,114,922

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

Consolidated Income Statement

合併利潤表

Six months ended 30 June 2025
截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間
RMB'000 人民幣千元

			For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計) (Restated) (經重述)
	Note 附註			
IV. Net profit		四、淨利潤	16,038,939	14,113,216
V. Classified by continuity of operation		五、按經營持續性分類		
Net profit from continuing operations		持續經營淨利潤	16,038,939	14,113,216
VI. Classified by ownership		六、按所有權歸屬分類		
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company		歸屬於母公司所有者的淨利潤	15,510,533	13,631,257
Non-controlling interests		少數股東損益	528,406	481,959
VII. Earnings per share (RMB/share)		七、每股收益(元/股)		
Basic earnings per share	6	基本每股收益	1.71	1.56
Diluted earnings per share	6	稀釋每股收益	1.71	1.56

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

Consolidated Income Statement

合併利潤表

Six months ended 30 June 2025
截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間
RMB'000 人民幣千元

	Note 附註	For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計) (Restated) (經重述)
VIII. Other comprehensive income/(loss)	八、 其他綜合收益／(虧損)	856,060	(511,977)
Other comprehensive loss that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss	不能重分類進損益的其他綜合虧損		
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	其他權益工具投資公允價值變動	(142,007)	(621,795)
Income tax impact	所得稅影響	44,864	160,296
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss	將重分類進損益的 其他綜合收益／(虧損)		
Exchange difference on foreign currency translation	外幣報表折算差額	942,345	(32,475)
Changes in fair value of receivables financing	應收款項融資公允價值變動	5,444	(1,758)
Reserve for cash flow hedge	現金流量套期儲備	—	(19,707)
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax	歸屬於少數股東的其他綜合收益的 稅後淨額	5,414	3,462
IX. Total comprehensive income	九、 綜合收益總額	16,894,999	13,601,239
Among which:	其中：		
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company	歸屬於母公司股東的綜合收益總額	16,361,179	13,115,818
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	歸屬於少數股東的綜合收益總額	533,820	485,421

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity

合併股東權益變動表

Six months ended 30 June 2025
截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間
RMB'000 人民幣千元

截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間(未經審計)

For the six months ended 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)

Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company 歸屬於母公司股東權益											
	Share capital 股本	Other equity instruments 其他權益工具	Capital reserve 資本公積	Less: Treasury shares 減：庫存股	Other comprehensive income 其他綜合收益	Special reserve 專項儲備	Surplus reserve 盈餘公積	Undistributed profit 未分配利潤	Sub-total 小計	Non-controlling interests 少數股東權益	Total shareholders' equity 股東權益合計
I. Opening balance for the period	2,909,266	14,894,442	60,679,406	723,968	1,440,616	29,461	7,374,087	98,647,794	185,251,104	13,437,105	198,688,209
I. Amount of change in the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,567,329	16,417,975	533,820	16,951,795
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,510,533	16,417,975	-	16,417,975
1 Amounts incurred for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,796	-	-	-
2 Others	-	-	-	-	(56,796)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(II) Capital contribution and reduction by shareholders	129,800	-	39,944,968	-	-	-	-	-	40,074,768	112,000	40,186,768
1 Ordinary shares contributed by shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Share-based payment recognized in shareholders' equity (note 11)	-	-	392,079	-	-	-	-	-	392,079	-	392,079
3 Capital contribution by other equity/instruments holders	-	16,748,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,748,087	-	16,748,087
4 Capital reduction by other equity/instruments holders	-	(9,929,334)	(70,666)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	(10,000,000)
5 Effect of the grant and vesting of restricted shares	-	-	-	3,988,271	-	-	-	-	(3,988,271)	-	(3,988,271)
6 Others	-	-	(520,598)	-	-	-	-	-	(520,598)	(1,060,886)	(1,581,484)
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,077,248)	(12,077,248)	(438,210)	(12,515,458)
1 Distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Distribution to other equity instruments holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(132,941)	(132,941)	-	(132,941)
(IV) Special reserve Appropriation for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1,408	-	-	1,408	-	1,408
III. Closing balance for the period	3,039,066	21,713,195	100,425,189	4,712,239	2,291,262	30,869	7,374,087	102,004,934	232,166,363	12,583,829	244,750,192

後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity 合併股東權益變動表

Six months ended 30 June 2025 截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間 RMB'000 人民幣千元

For the six months ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited) 截至二零二四年六月三十日止六個月期間(未經審計)

Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company 歸屬於母公司股東權益										
	Share capital 股本	Capital reserve 資本公積	Less: Treasury shares 減：庫存股	Other comprehensive income 其他綜合收益	Special reserve 專項儲備	Surplus reserve 盈餘公積	Undistributed profit 未分配利潤	Sub-total 小計	Non-controlling interests 少數股東權益	Total shareholders' equity 股東權益合計
I. Opening balance for the period	2,911,143	62,041,774	1,266,944	603,663	22,370	7,374,087	67,123,972	138,810,065	11,652,048	150,462,113
II. Amount of change in the current period										
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(515,439)	-	-	13,631,257	13,115,818	485,421	13,601,239
(II) Capital contribution and reduction by shareholders										
1 Ordinary shares contributed by shareholders	(1,877)	(398,151)	-	-	-	-	-	(400,028)	98,000	(302,028)
2 Share-based payment recognized in shareholders' equity (note 11)	-	270,449	-	-	-	-	-	270,449	3,471	273,920
3 Others	-	(282)	-	-	-	-	-	(282)	-	(282)
(III) Profit distribution										
1 Distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,012,243)	(9,012,243)	(415,066)	(9,427,309)
(IV) Special reserve Appropriation for the period	-	-	-	-	3,425	-	-	3,425	-	3,425
III. Closing balance for the period	2,909,266	61,913,790	1,266,944	88,224	25,795	7,374,087	71,742,986	142,787,204	11,823,874	154,611,078

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

合併現金流量表

Six months ended 30 June 2025
截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間
RMB'000 人民幣千元

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
	Note 附註		
I. Cash flows from operating activities:	一、經營活動產生的現金流量：		
Cash received from sales of goods and provision of services	銷售商品、提供服務收到的現金	402,581,644	297,083,766
Tax rebates received	收到的稅費返還	8,717,878	6,797,295
Cash received from other activities relating to operations	收到其他與經營活動有關的現金	11,435,207	7,132,449
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities	經營活動現金流入小計	422,734,729	311,013,510
Cash paid for goods and services	購買商品、接受服務支付的現金	279,759,478	217,491,368
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	支付給職工以及為職工支付的現金	64,426,198	50,466,622
Cash paid for various types of taxes	支付的各項稅費	31,494,335	19,325,411
Cash paid for other activities relating to operations	支付其他與經營活動有關的現金	15,221,247	9,551,799
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities	經營活動現金流出小計	390,901,258	296,835,200
Net cash flow from operating activities	經營活動產生的現金流量淨額	31,833,471	14,178,310

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

合併現金流量表

Six months ended 30 June 2025
截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間
RMB'000 人民幣千元

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
	Note 附註		
II. Cash flows from investing activities:	二、投資活動產生的現金流量：		
Cash received from disposal of investments	收回投資收到的現金	40,997	16,500
Cash received from disposals of joint ventures or associates	處置合營或聯營公司所收到的現金	—	13,898
Cash received from gains in investment	取得投資收益收到的現金	307,446	351,307
Net cash received from disposals of subsidiaries and other operating entities	處置子公司及其他營業單位收到的現金淨額	66,961	2,497
Net cash received from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	處置固定資產、無形資產和其他長期資產收回的現金淨額	1,372,011	310,810
Cash received from other activities relating to investments	收到其他與投資活動有關的現金	17,662,221	470,000
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities	投資活動現金流入小計	19,449,636	1,165,012
Cash paid for purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	購建固定資產、無形資產和其他長期資產支付的現金	80,524,516	47,225,661
Cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries and other operating entities, net	收購子公司及其他營業單位支付的現金淨額	183,492	—
Cash paid for investments	投資支付的現金	1,331,702	1,753,172
Cash paid for other activities relating to investments	支付其他與投資活動有關的現金	11,905,673	8,060,254
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities	投資活動現金流出小計	93,945,383	57,039,087
Net cash flows used in investing activities	投資活動使用的現金流量淨額	(74,495,747)	(55,874,075)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

合併現金流量表

Six months ended 30 June 2025
截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間
RMB'000 人民幣千元

			For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
	Note 附註			
III. Cash flows from financing activities:		三、籌資活動產生的現金流量：		
Cash received from capital injection		吸收投資收到的現金	40,221,768	98,000
Including: Cash received by subsidiaries from capital contributions of minority shareholders		其中：子公司吸收少數股東投資收到的現金		
Cash received from borrowings		取得借款收到的現金	147,000	98,000
Cash received from bonds issuance		發行債券收到的現金	24,295,394	13,260,782
Cash contribution by other equity instrument holders		其他權益工具持有者投入的現金	9,999,048	—
			17,000,000	—
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities		籌資活動現金流入小計	91,516,210	13,358,782
Cash paid for repayment of debts		償還債務支付的現金	23,761,503	23,687,916
Cash payments for distribution of dividends, profits or interest expenses		分配股利、利潤或償付利息支付的現金	474,212	333,758
Including: Interests paid to other equity owners		其中：支付給其他權益所有者利息	250,417	—
Cash paid for redemption of perpetual bonds		贖回永續債支付的現金	10,000,000	—
Cash paid relating to other financing activities		支付其他與籌資活動有關的現金	7,622,756	1,695,532
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities		籌資活動現金流出小計	41,858,471	25,717,206
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		籌資活動產生/(使用)的現金流量淨額	49,657,739	(12,358,424)
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		四、匯率變動對現金及現金等價物的影響	464,775	(230,984)
V. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		五、現金及現金等價物淨增加/(減少)額	7,460,238	(54,285,173)
Add: balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		加：期初現金及現金等價物餘額	102,256,542	108,511,745
VI. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		六、期末現金及現金等價物餘額	109,716,780	54,226,572

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 後附財務報表附註為本財務報表的組成部分

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

BYD Company Limited (the “Company”) is a joint stock limited company registered in the People's Republic of China (the “PRC”). The Company's H shares have been listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited since 31 July 2002. The registered office of the Company is located at Yan An Road, Kuichong, Dapeng District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, the PRC.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises — Basic Standard” issued by the Ministry of Finance and the specific accounting standards, application guidelines, interpretations and other relevant regulations issued and revised thereafter (collectively known as the “ASBE”). In addition, relevant financial information as required under the “Compilation Rules for Information Disclosures by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 15 — General Provisions on Financial Reports” has been disclosed in the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. As at 30 June 2025, the Group had net current liabilities of RMB122,720,332,000. In view of such circumstances, the management of the Company has given consideration to the future liquidity and financial resources available to the Group, which mainly include the net cash flows generated from the Group's operating activities and sufficient financial credit facilities, in assessing whether the Group will have sufficient financial resources to continue as a going concern, and will not have any going concern issue as a result of the shortage of working capital. Therefore, the management of the Company is of the opinion that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1、公司資料

比亞迪股份有限公司(「本公司」)是在中華人民共和國(「中國」)登記的股份有限公司。本公司的H股自二零零二年七月三十一日起在香港聯合交易所有限公司上市。本公司的註冊辦事處位於中國廣東省深圳市大鵬新區葵湧鎮延安路。

2、編製基礎

本財務報表按照財政部頒佈的《企業會計準則 — 基本準則》以及其後頒佈及修訂的具體會計準則、應用指南、解釋以及其他相關規定(統稱「企業會計準則」)編製。此外，本財務報表還按照《公開發行證券的公司信息披露編報規則第15號——財務報告的一般規定》披露有關財務信息。

本財務報表以持續經營為基礎列報。截至二零二五年六月三十日，本集團淨流動負債為人民幣122,720,332千元，鑒於這種情況，本公司管理層在評估本集團是否具備足夠財務資源以持續經營時，已考慮本集團的未來流動資金狀況以及可動用的財務資源，主要包括本集團經營活動產生的現金流量淨額和擁有充足的金融信貸額度，不會因營運資金的短缺而面臨有關持續經營方面的問題，因此，本公司管理層認為以持續經營為基礎編製本財務報表是適當的。

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

3. SEGMENT REPORTING

(1) Operating segment

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services. The Group currently has two reportable segments as follows:

- a) the mobile handset components, assembly service and other products segment comprises the manufacture and sale of mobile handset components such as housings and electronic components and the provision of assembly services;
- b) the automobiles and related products and other products segment comprises the manufacture and sale of automobiles and auto-related molds and components and automobile leasing and after sales services, automobile power batteries, lithium-ion batteries, photovoltaic products and iron battery products, rail transport and its related business.

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit. The adjusted profit before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit before tax except that gains or losses arising from changes in fair value, finance costs (excluding interest expenses on lease liabilities and exchange gains or losses), non-operating income, other income, losses on disposal of assets, non-operating expenses, investment income (excluding investment income from associates and joint ventures), income from sales of properties, the corresponding costs and tax expenses, as well as administrative expenses incurred by the Company as the Group's headquarter are excluded from such measurement.

Segment assets exclude deferred tax assets, goodwill, financial assets held for trading, other equity instrument investments, other non-current financial assets, investment properties and assets occupied by the Company as the Group's headquarter as these assets are managed on a group basis.

3、分部報告

(1) 經營分部

出於管理目的，本集團根據產品和服務劃分業務單元。本集團目前有二個報告分部，分別如下：

- a) 手機部件、組裝及其他產品分部包括製造和銷售外殼等手機及電子產品部件並提供整機組裝服務；
- b) 汽車、汽車相關產品及其他產品分部包括製造和銷售汽車、汽車相關的模具及零部件、汽車租賃和汽車的售後服務、汽車動力電池、鋰離子電池、光伏產品以及鐵電池產品、軌道交通及其相關業務。

管理層出於配置資源和評價業績的決策目的，對各業務單元的經營成果分開進行管理。分部業績以報告的分部利潤為基礎進行評價。該指標系對利潤總額進行調整後的指標，除不包括公允價值變動損益、財務費用(除租賃負債利息支出和匯兌損益)、營業外收入、其他收益、資產處置損失、營業外支出、投資收益(除對聯營企業和合營企業的投資收益外)、銷售房產收入、對應的成本和稅費以及本公司作為集團總部發生的管理費用之外，該指標與本集團利潤總額是一致的。

分部資產不包括遞延所得稅資產、商譽、交易性金額資產、其他權益工具投資、其他非流動金融資產、投資性房地產和本公司作為集團總部佔用的資產，原因在於這些資產均由本集團統一管理。

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

3. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

(1) Operating segment (continued)

Segment liabilities exclude deferred income tax liabilities, tax payable, other current liabilities, other non-current liabilities, short-term borrowings, long-term borrowings, bonds payable, interest payable and dividends payable in other payables, financial liabilities held for trading and liabilities assumed by the Company as the Group's headquarter as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

Transfer pricing in operating segments is determined with reference to the agreed price among operating segments.

3、分部報告(續)

(1) 經營分部(續)

分部負債不包括遞延所得稅負債、應交稅費、其他流動負債、其他非流動負債、短期借款、長期借款、應付債券、其他應付款中的應付利息和應付股利、交易性金融負債和本公司作為集團總部而負擔的負債，原因在於這些負債均由本集團統一管理。

經營分部間的轉移定價，按照經營分部間的協議價格制定。

For the six months ended 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)	截至二零二五年六月三十日 止六個月期間(未經審計)	Mobile handset components, assembly service and other products 手機部件、 組裝及 其他產品	Automobiles and related products and other products 汽車、 汽車相關產品 及其他產品	Adjustments and eliminations 調整和抵銷	Total 合計
Revenue from external trading	對外交易收入	68,743,903	302,506,271	30,774	371,280,948
Revenue from inter-segment trading	分部間交易收入	12,691,059	2,095,846	(14,786,905)	-
Total	合計	81,434,962	304,602,117	(14,756,131)	371,280,948
Income from investment in joint ventures and associates	對合營和聯營企業的投資收益	-	654,547	-	654,547
Depreciation and amortization	折舊及攤銷	2,593,356	34,194,211	524,101	37,311,668
Total profit	利潤總額	1,334,834	12,804,937	4,770,244	18,910,015
Income tax expense	所得稅費用	169,684	2,701,392	-	2,871,076
Capital expenditure (Note)	資本性支出(註)	2,439,221	75,030,724	421,456	77,891,401
As of 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)	截至二零二五年六月三十日 (未經審計)				
Total assets	資產總額	76,005,442	721,435,763	48,901,438	846,342,643
Total liabilities	負債總額	44,852,198	507,150,656	49,589,597	601,592,451
Other disclosures	其他披露				
Long-term equity investments in joint ventures and associates	對合營和聯營企業的長期股權 投資	-	20,353,959	-	20,353,959

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

3. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

3、分部報告(續)

(1) Operating segment (continued)

(1) 經營分部(續)

		Mobile handset components, assembly service and other products 手機部件、組裝及其他產品	Automobiles and related products and other products 汽車、汽車相關產品及其他產品	Adjustments and eliminations 調整和抵銷	Total 合計
For the six months ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	截至二零二四年六月三十日止六個月期間(未經審計)				
Revenue from external trading	對外交易收入	72,778,443	228,316,903	31,367	301,126,713
Revenue from inter-segment trading	分部間交易收入	6,619,862	1,717,729	(8,337,591)	-
Total	合計	79,398,305	230,034,632	(8,306,224)	301,126,713
Income from investment in joint ventures and associates	對合營和聯營企業的投資收益	-	913,659	-	913,659
Depreciation and amortization	折舊及攤銷	3,099,702	28,584,509	-	31,684,211
Total profit	利潤總額	1,397,057	12,827,989	3,003,092	17,228,138
Income tax expense	所得稅費用	125,494	2,989,428	-	3,114,922
Capital expenditure (Note)	資本性支出(註)	2,772,134	37,198,077	-	39,970,211
As of 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	截至二零二四年六月三十日(未經審計)				
Total assets	資產總額	84,503,178	586,367,115	15,374,417	686,244,710
Total liabilities	負債總額	37,153,902	448,568,869	45,910,861	531,633,632
Other disclosures	其他披露				
Long-term equity investments in joint ventures and associates	對合營和聯營企業的長期股權投資	-	18,542,811	-	18,542,811

Note: Capital expenditure includes the acquisition of long-term assets such as fixed assets and intangible assets.

註：資本性支出包括固定資產、無形資產等長期資產的增加。

Notes to Financial Statements
財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

3. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

(2) Other information

Geographical information

Operating revenue

3、分部報告(續)

(2) 其他信息

地區信息

營業收入

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至 二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至 二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
PRC (including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan)	中國(包括港澳台地區)	235,923,281	211,180,522
Overseas	境外	135,357,667	89,946,191
Total	合計	371,280,948	301,126,713

Revenue from external transactions is attributed to the
location of customers.

對外交易收入歸屬於客戶所處區域。

Total non-current assets

非流動資產總額

		30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
PRC (including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan)	中國(包括港澳台地區)	395,007,494	363,092,866
Overseas	境外	23,374,708	15,341,210
Total	合計	418,382,202	378,434,076

Non-current assets exclude goodwill, other equity
instrument investments, other non-current financial
assets, long-term receivables and deferred income tax
assets attributed to the region where the assets are
located.

非流動資產按該資產所處區域統計，
不包括商譽、其他權益工具投資、其
他非流動金融資產、長期應收款和遞
延所得稅資產。

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

3. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

(2) Other information (continued)

Information about major customers

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, operating revenue of RMB42,142,580,000 (for the six months ended 30 June 2024: RMB41,683,152,000) was derived from sales to a single customer.

3、分部報告(續)

(2) 其他信息(續)

主要客戶信息

截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間，營業收入人民幣42,142,580千元(截至二零二四年六月三十日止六個月期間：人民幣41,683,152千元)為對某一單個客戶的收入。

4. REVENUE AND COST OF OPERATING

(1) Operating revenue and operating costs

4、營業收入及成本

(1) 營業收入和營業成本情況

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至二零二五年六月三十日 止六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)		For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至二零二四年六月三十日 止六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	
		Revenue 收入	Cost 成本	Revenue 收入	Cost 成本 (Restated) (經重述)
Revenue from principal operations	主營業務收入	362,287,018	297,763,090	294,766,371	240,023,014
Other operating revenue	其他業務收入	8,993,930	6,651,999	6,360,342	4,553,994
Total	合計	371,280,948	304,415,089	301,126,713	244,577,008

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

4. REVENUE AND COST OF OPERATING (CONTINUED)

(1) Operating revenue and operating costs (continued)

Operating revenue is as follows:

4、營業收入及成本(續)

(1) 營業收入和營業成本情況(續)

營業收入列示如下：

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至 二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至 二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
Revenue from contracts with customers	與客戶之間合同產生的收入		
Mobile handset components, assembly service and other products	手機部件、組裝及其他產品	68,720,248	72,756,817
Automobiles and related products, and other products	汽車、汽車相關產品及 其他產品	302,397,892	228,197,450
Others	其他	30,192	30,555
		371,148,332	300,984,822
Rental income	租賃收入	132,616	141,891
Total	合計	371,280,948	301,126,713

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

4. REVENUE AND COST OF OPERATING (CONTINUED)

(2) Disaggregation of revenue

4、營業收入及成本(續)

(2) 營業收入分解信息

January to June 2025 (Unaudited) Reportable segments	二零二五年一至六月(未經審計) 報告分部	Mobile handset components, assembly service and other products 手機部件、 組裝及 其他產品	Automobiles and related products, and other products 汽車、 汽車相關產品 及其他產品	Others 其他	Total 合計
Place of operation	經營地區				
PRC (including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan)	中國(包括港澳台地區)	16,489,271	219,304,004	30,192	235,823,467
Overseas	境外	52,230,977	83,093,888	—	135,324,865
Total	合計	68,720,248	302,397,892	30,192	371,148,332
Timing of goods transferred	商品轉讓的時間				
At a point in time	在某一時點轉讓	68,705,266	301,142,586	30,192	369,878,044
Over time	在某一時段內轉讓	14,982	1,255,306	—	1,270,288
Total	合計	68,720,248	302,397,892	30,192	371,148,332

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

4. REVENUE AND COST OF OPERATING (CONTINUED)

4、營業收入及成本(續)

(2) Disaggregation of revenue (continued)

(2) 營業收入分解信息(續)

January to June 2024 (Unaudited) Reportable segments	二零二四年一至六月(未經審計) 報告分部	Mobile handset components, assembly service and other products 手機部件、 組裝及 其他產品	Automobiles and related products, and other products 汽車、 汽車相關產品 及其他產品	Others 其他	Total 合計
Place of operation	經營地區				
PRC (including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan)	中國(包括港澳台地區)	19,054,624	192,009,530	30,555	211,094,709
Overseas	境外	53,702,193	36,187,920	-	89,890,113
Total	合計	72,756,817	228,197,450	30,555	300,984,822
Timing of goods transferred	商品轉讓的時間				
At a point in time	在某一點點轉讓	72,750,977	226,770,721	30,555	299,552,253
Over time	在某一段內轉讓	5,840	1,426,729	-	1,432,569
Total	合計	72,756,817	228,197,450	30,555	300,984,822

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4. REVENUE AND COST OF OPERATING (CONTINUED)

4、營業收入及成本(續)

(3) Disaggregation of cost

(3) 營業成本分解信息

January to June 2025 (Unaudited) Reportable segments	二零二五年一至六月(未經審計) 報告分部	Mobile handset components, assembly service and other products 手機部件、組裝及其他產品	Automobiles and related products, and other products 汽車、汽車相關產品及其他產品	Others 其他	Total 合計
Place of operation	經營地區				
PRC (including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan)	中國(包括港澳台地區)	15,315,528	180,491,154	25,945	195,832,627
Overseas	境外	48,109,549	60,396,660	-	108,506,209
Total	合計	63,425,077	240,887,814	25,945	304,338,836
Timing of goods transferred	商品轉讓的時間				
At a point in time	在某一時點轉讓	63,414,293	239,702,763	25,945	303,143,001
Over time	在某一時段內轉讓	10,784	1,185,051	-	1,195,835
Total	合計	63,425,077	240,887,814	25,945	304,338,836

(4) Performance obligations

(4) 履約義務

The recognised revenue is sourced from:

確認的收入來源於：

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至二零二四年六月三十日止六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
Opening carrying amount of contract liabilities – sales of goods and provision of services	合同負債年初賬面價值 – 銷售商品及提供服務	35,858,260	27,064,838

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4. REVENUE AND COST OF OPERATING (CONTINUED)

(4) Performance obligations (continued)

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

	Time of fulfilling performance obligations	Important payment terms	Nature of goods transferred	Principal or not	Committed refunds to customers 承擔的預期將退還給客戶的款項	Type of warranty and related obligations 提供的質量保證類型及相關義務
	履行履約義務的時間	重要的支付條款	承諾轉讓商品的性質	是否為主要責任人		
Sales of goods	Time of delivery and acceptance by customers	Advance/payment upon delivery	Sales of automobiles, related products, mobile handset components, assembly service and other products	Yes	Yes	Assurance-type warranty
銷售商品	交付且客戶接受時	預收/到貨收款	主要銷售汽車、汽車相關產品、手機部件、組裝及其他產品	是	有	保證類質保
Rendering of services	Term of service/time of delivery	Service progress payment/payment upon completion of services	Rendering of maintenance, transportation, platform and technological services	Yes	Nil	Nil
提供服務	服務期間/交付時	服務進度收款/服務完成收款	主要提供維修、運輸、平台服務及技術服務等	是	無	無
Construction services	Term of service	Progress payment	Construction of rail transport infrastructure	Yes	Nil	Assurance-type warranty
建造服務	服務期間	完工進度收款	軌道交通建造	是	無	保證類質保

As at 30 June 2025, the main performance obligations that have signed the contract but have not been fulfilled or not yet fulfilled are expected to be recognized as revenue within one year.

4、營業收入及成本(續)

(4) 履約義務(續)

本集團與履約義務相關的信息如下：

於二零二五年六月三十日，主要的已簽訂合同、但尚未履行或尚未履行完畢的履約義務預計於1年以內確認為收入。

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5. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

5、 所得稅費用

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至 二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至 二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
Current income tax expenses	當期所得稅費用	5,499,947	3,911,959
Deferred income tax expenses	遞延所得稅費用	(2,628,871)	(797,037)
Total	合計	2,871,076	3,114,922

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5. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

The reconciliation between income tax expenses and total profit is as follows:

5、所得稅費用(續)

所得稅費用與利潤總額的關係列示如下：

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至 二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至 二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
Total profit	利潤總額	18,910,015	17,228,138
Income tax at the statutory tax rate (Note 1)	按法定稅率計算的所得稅(註1)	4,727,504	4,307,034
Effect of different tax rates applicable to subsidiaries	子公司適用不同稅率的影響	(1,689,614)	(2,019,325)
Profit or loss attributable to joint ventures and associates	歸屬於合營企業和聯營企業的損益	(152,185)	(227,780)
Tax impact of non-deductible cost, expenses and losses	不可抵扣的成本、費用和損失的影響	194,178	184,082
Effect on deductible temporary differences or deductible losses for which deferred tax assets are not recognized for the period	本期未確認遞延所得稅資產的可抵扣暫時性差異的影響或可抵扣虧損的影響	3,171,715	3,884,561
Effect of use of deductible losses on previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	使用前期未確認遞延所得稅資產的可抵扣虧損的影響	(967,423)	(170,808)
Effect of changes in tax rate on the balance of deferred income tax at the beginning of the period	稅率變動時對期初遞延所得稅餘額的影響	241,189	—
Research and development expenses and other additional deduction as required by taxation laws	研發費用及其他稅法規定的加計扣除	(2,654,288)	(2,842,842)
Income tax expenses at the Group's effective tax rate	按本集團實際稅率計算的所得稅費用	2,871,076	3,114,922

Note 1: The Group's income tax has been provided at the statutory rate based on the estimated taxable profits arising in the PRC.

註1：本集團所得稅按在中國境內取得的估計應納稅所得額及法定稅率計提。

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6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

6、每股收益

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至 二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至 二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計) (Restated) (經重述)
Basic earnings per share	基本每股收益		
Continuing operations	持續經營	1.71	1.56
Diluted earnings per share	稀釋每股收益		
Continuing operations	持續經營	1.71	1.56

The numerator of basic earnings per share is determined based on the net profit for the Period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, less net profit attributable to the restricted shares expected to be vested in the future and distributions made to other equity instruments holders.

The denominator of basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

The numerator of diluted earnings per share is determined based on the net profit for the Period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, which means that when calculating the numerator, net profit attributable to the restricted shares expected to be vested in the future which are deducted in calculating the basic earnings per share are added back.

The denominator of diluted earnings per share is equal to the sum of: (1) the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue of the parent company in basic earnings per share; and (2) increase in the weighted average number of ordinary shares assuming conversion of dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

In calculating the weighted average number of ordinary shares increased upon conversion of dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares in issue, the dilutive potential ordinary shares issued in previous periods are assumed to be converted at the beginning of the Period; the dilutive potential ordinary shares issued in the Period are assumed to be converted on the issue date.

基本每股收益的分子以歸屬於本公司普通股股東的當期淨利潤，減去歸屬於預計未來可解鎖限制性股票的淨利潤以及對其他權益工具持有者的分配確定。

基本每股收益分母為發行在外的普通股的加權平均數。

稀釋每股收益的分子以歸屬於本公司普通股股東的當期淨利潤確定，即分子在計算的時候加回計算基本每股收益分子時已扣除的歸屬於預計未來可解鎖限制性股票的淨利潤。

稀釋每股收益的分母等於下列兩項之和：(1) 基本每股收益中母公司已發行普通股的加權平均數；及(2)假定稀釋性潛在普通股轉換為普通股而增加的普通股的加權平均數。

在計算稀釋性潛在普通股轉換為已發行普通股而增加的普通股股數的加權平均數時，以前期間發行的稀釋性潛在普通股，假設在當期期初轉換；當期發行的稀釋性潛在普通股，假設在發行日轉換。

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6. EARNINGS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share are based on:

6、每股收益(續)

基本與稀釋每股收益的具體計算如下：

		For the six months ended 30 June 2025 截至 二零二五年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 截至 二零二四年 六月三十日止 六個月期間 (Unaudited) (Restated) (經重述)
Revenue	收益		
Net profit for the Period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	歸屬於本公司普通股股東的當期淨利潤	15,510,533	13,631,257
Less: Deductible net profit attributable to restricted shares which are expected to be vested in the future	減去：應扣除歸屬於預計未來可解鎖限制性股票的淨利潤	65,937	18,075
Interests for the year distributed to other equity instruments holders	分配其他權益工具持有者的本年利息	132,941	—
Adjusted net profit for the Period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	調整後歸屬於本公司普通股股東的當期淨利潤	15,311,655	13,613,182
Shares	股份		
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares of the Company (thousands) (Note)	本公司發行在外普通股的加權平均數(千股)(註)	8,958,979	8,720,268
Diluted effect – weighted average number of ordinary shares restricted shares (thousands)	稀釋效應—普通股的加權平均數限制性股票(千股)	3,459	7,704
Adjusted weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares of the Company (thousands)	調整後本公司發行在外普通股的加權平均股數(千股)	8,962,438	8,727,972

Note: In July 2025, the Company issued 2,431,252,684 bonus shares and 3,646,879,026 shares by way of capitalization of capital reserve, upon which, the number of ordinary shares was increased to 9,117,197,565 shares. As the aforesaid change occurred during the period from the balance sheet date to the date of approval of the financial report, earnings per share for the periods presented was calculated based on the adjusted number of shares.

註：於2025年7月，本公司派發紅股2,431,252,684股，資本公積轉增股本3,646,879,026股，派發後的發行在外普通股股數為9,117,197,565股。上述變化發生於資產負債表日至財務報告批准報出日之間，因此以調整後的股數為基礎計算各列報期間的每股收益。

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6. EARNINGS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2025, the restricted shares of the Company did not have any diluted effect on earnings per share. Therefore, the diluted earnings per share are identical to the basic earnings per share.

6、每股收益(續)

二零二五年六月三十日，本公司的限制性股票對每股收益無稀釋影響，因此稀釋每股收益與基本每股收益金額相同。

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES

The aging of trade receivables is recognised based on the time of revenue recognition. The aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

7、應收賬款

應收賬款賬齡按收入確認的時間予以確認，應收賬款的賬齡分析如下：

		30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
Within 1 year	1年以內	39,827,889	53,521,437
1 to 2 years	1年至2年	2,763,299	7,054,299
2 to 3 years	2年至3年	1,308,214	1,193,105
Over 3 years	3年以上	3,682,328	4,987,183
Total	合計	47,581,730	66,756,024
Less: Provision for bad debt of trade receivables	減：應收賬款壞賬準備	4,200,188	4,457,036
Total	合計	43,381,542	62,298,988

The subsidies for new energy vehicle sales are included in the above trade receivables.

上述應收賬款含應收新能源汽車補貼款。

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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

7、應收賬款(續)

		30 June 2025 (Unaudited) 二零二五年六月三十日(未經審計)				Carrying amount 賬面價值
		Book balance 賬面餘額		Provision for bad debt 壞賬準備		
		Amount 金額	Percentage (%) 比例(%)	Amount 金額	Provision rate (%) 計提比例(%)	
Provision for bad debt based on individual assessment	單項計提壞賬準備	986,410	2.07	986,410	100.00	—
Provision for bad debt based on collective assessment by credit risk portfolio	按信用風險特徵組合計提 壞賬準備	46,595,320	97.93	3,213,778	6.90	43,381,542
Total	合計	47,581,730	100.00	4,200,188		43,381,542

		31 December 2024 (Audited) 二零二四年十二月三十一日(經審計)				Carrying amount 賬面價值
		Book balance 賬面餘額		Provision for bad debt 壞賬準備		
		Amount 金額	Percentage (%) 比例(%)	Amount 金額	Provision rate (%) 計提比例(%)	
Provision for bad debt based on individual assessment	單項計提壞賬準備	1,005,795	1.51	1,005,795	100.00	—
Provision for bad debt based on collective assessment by credit risk portfolio	按信用風險特徵組合計提 壞賬準備	65,750,229	98.49	3,451,241	5.25	62,298,988
Total	合計	66,756,024	100.00	4,457,036		62,298,988

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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

7、應收賬款(續)

Trade receivables with provision for bad debt based on individual assessment are shown as follows:

單項計提壞賬準備的應收賬款情況如下：

		30 June 2025 (Unaudited) 二零二五年六月三十日(未經審計)			
		Book balance 賬面餘額	Provision for bad debt 壞賬準備	Provision rate (%) 計提比例(%)	Reason of provision 計提理由
Customer 1	客戶一	156,202	156,202	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable 預計無法收回
Customer 2	客戶二	110,377	110,377	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable 預計無法收回
Customer 3	客戶三	84,616	84,616	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable 預計無法收回
Customer 4	客戶四	80,034	80,034	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable 預計無法收回
Customer 5	客戶五	74,601	74,601	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable 預計無法收回
Others	其他	480,580	480,580	100.00	Expected to be unrecoverable 預計無法收回
Total	合計	986,410	986,410		

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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2025, trade receivables with provision for bad debt based on collective assessment are shown as follows:

		Book balance 賬面餘額	Provision for impairment 減值準備	Provision rate (%) 計提比例(%)
Within 1 year (inclusive)	1年以內(含1年)	39,797,531	661,384	1.66
1-2 years (inclusive)	1-2年(含2年)	2,744,345	568,730	20.72
2-3 years (inclusive)	2-3年(含3年)	1,227,689	447,859	36.48
Over 3 years	3年以上	2,825,755	1,535,805	54.35
Total	合計	46,595,320	3,213,778	

As at 31 December 2024, trade receivables with provision for bad debt based on collective assessment are shown as follows:

		Book balance 賬面餘額	Provision for impairment 減值準備	Provision rate (%) 計提比例(%)
Within 1 year (inclusive)	1年以內(含1年)	53,514,942	684,342	1.28
1-2 years (inclusive)	1-2年(含2年)	6,966,459	752,057	10.80
2-3 years (inclusive)	2-3年(含3年)	1,145,020	322,356	28.15
Over 3 years	3年以上	4,123,808	1,692,486	41.04
Total	合計	65,750,229	3,451,241	

7、應收賬款(續)

於二零二五年六月三十日，組合計提壞賬準備的應收賬款情況如下：

於二零二四年十二月三十一日，組合計提壞賬準備的應收賬款情況如下：

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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The movements of provision for bad debt of trade receivables are as follows:

7、應收賬款(續)

應收賬款壞賬準備的變動如下：

		Balance at beginning of the Period/year 期/年初 餘額	Charge for the Period/year 本期/年 計提	Reversal for the Period/year 本期/年 轉回	Write-off during the Period/year 本期/年 轉銷	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations 外幣報表 折算差額	Balance at the end of the Period/year 期/年末 餘額
30 June 2025 (Unaudited)	二零二五年六月三十日 (未經審計)	4,457,036	1,090,328	(1,355,318)	(8,038)	16,180	4,200,188
31 December 2024 (Audited)	二零二四年十二月三十一日 (經審計)	3,583,617	1,871,790	(933,484)	(47,269)	(17,618)	4,457,036

For the period ended 30 June 2025, there was no recovery of provision for bad debt or reversal of significant amounts or write-off of significant trade receivables.

As at 30 June 2025, the total trade receivables and contract assets of the five greatest amounts were RMB12,422,984,000, accounting for 25.16% of the aggregate closing balance of trade receivables and contract assets. The aggregate closing balance of the provision impairment on assets for the total trade receivables and contract assets of the five greatest amounts were RMB249,057,000.

截至二零二五年六月三十日期間，無壞賬準備收回或轉回金額重要的款項，無重要的應收賬款核銷款項。

於二零二五年六月三十日，應收賬款和合同資產合計金額前五名共計人民幣12,422,984千元，佔應收賬款和合同資產期末餘額合計數的25.16%，應收賬款和合同資產合計金額前五名的資產減值準備期末餘額共計人民幣249,057千元。

8. BILLS PAYABLES

8、應付票據

		30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
Commercial acceptance bills	商業承兌匯票	845,703	1,257,930
Bank acceptance bills	銀行承兌匯票	625,890	1,126,066
Total	合計	1,471,593	2,383,996

As at 30 June 2025, the outstanding balance of bills payables due of the Group was RMB7,103,000 due to the fact that the bearer did not make collection at maturity.

於二零二五年六月三十日，由於持票人未發起到期託收，本集團尚有餘額為人民幣7,103千元的應付票據到期未付。

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二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

9. TRADE PAYABLES

9、應付賬款

		30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
Within one year	1年以內	233,687,932	240,418,157
1 to 2 years	1年至2年	917,485	667,782
2 to 3 years	2年至3年	227,064	199,805
Over 3 years	3年以上	381,557	357,680
Total	合計	235,214,038	241,643,424

Trade payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled within one year. The aging of trade payables is based on the time of recognising the purchase of materials and goods or accepting services.

應付賬款不計息，並通常在一年以內清償。應付賬款的賬齡是以購買材料、商品或接受勞務等確認的時間為基準。

As at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group had no significant trade payables that were aged over one year.

於二零二五年六月三十日及二零二四年十二月三十一日，無賬齡超過1年的重要應付賬款。

10. SHARE CAPITAL

10、股本

The registered and paid-in capital of the Company is analysed as follows:

本公司註冊及實收股本分析如下：

		30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
Registered and paid-in capital	註冊及實收股本	3,039,066	2,909,266

The Company completed the issuance of additional 129,800,000 overseas listed foreign shares with a par value of RMB1 per share in March 2025, resulting in an increase in share capital of RMB129,800,000 and an increase in share premium of RMB39,944,968,000 for the Period.

本公司於二零二五年三月完成增發境外上市外資股129,800千股，每股面值人民幣1元，導致本期股本增加人民幣129,800千元，股本溢價增加人民幣39,944,968千元。

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11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

1. Equity instruments

(1) *2022 Employee Share Ownership Plan of the Group*

On 22 April 2022, BYD Company Limited held the twenty-first meeting of the Seventh Session of the Board of Directors of BYD Company Limited (the "Company"), at which the resolution in relation to the 2022 Employee Share Ownership Plan (Draft) of BYD Company Limited and its summary was considered and approved to implement the 2022 Employee Share Ownership Plan of BYD Company Limited (the "Employee Share Ownership Plan") for the employee representative supervisors and senior management of BYD Company Limited and the mid-level management and core backbone employees of BYD Group. The Employee Share Ownership Plan was considered and approved at the 2022 First Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 27 May 2022. The Company repurchased a total of 5,511,024 A shares through the designated securities account for repurchase by way of centralised bidding transactions, accounting for approximately 0.1813% of the total share capital of the Company as at 30 June 2025. The repurchase was completed in June 2022 and the transfer registration was completed in July 2022. The subscription price of the Employee Share Ownership Plan is RMB0 per share, and no capital contribution is required to be made by the participants. The term of the Employee Share Ownership Plan shall be 48 months from the date on which the Employee Share Ownership Plan is considered and approved at the general meeting and the Company announces that the last batch of the underlying shares is transferred to the Employee Share Ownership Plan.

11. 股份支付

1. 各項權益工具

(1) 二零二二年本集團之員工持股計劃

二零二二年四月二十二日，比亞迪股份有限公司召開比亞迪股份有限公司（以下簡稱「公司」）第七屆董事會第二十一次會議，審議通過了《比亞迪股份有限公司二零二二年員工持股計劃（草案）》及其摘要的議案，對比亞迪股份有限公司職工代表監事、高級管理人員以及比亞迪集團的中層管理人員、核心骨幹員工實施《比亞迪股份有限公司二零二二年員工持股計劃》（以下簡稱「員工持股計劃」）。公司於二零二二年五月二十七日召開二零二二年第一次臨時股東大會，審議通過了員工持股計劃。公司通過回購專用證券賬戶以集中競價交易的方式累計回購A股股份的數量為5,511,024股，約佔公司截至二零二五年六月三十日總股本的0.1813%，並於二零二二年六月完成回購，二零二二年七月完成過戶登記。本員工持股計劃認購價0元／股，參與對象無需出資。本員工持股計劃的存續期為48個月，自本員工持股計劃經股東大會審議通過且公司公告最後一筆標的股票過戶至本員工持股計劃名下之日起算。

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11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Equity instruments (continued)

(2) 2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan of the Group

On 17 March 2025, the Company convened the 15th meeting of the 8th session of the Board and the 9th meeting of the 8th session of the Supervisory Committee, at which the Resolution Regarding Review of the BYD Company Limited 2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan (Draft) and its Summary and the Resolution Regarding the Review of Management Measures for BYD Company Limited 2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan were considered and approved.

For the 2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan (the "ESOP"), the participants of the ESOP include employee representative supervisors, Senior Management of the Company, and middle management and core employees of BYD Group. The total number of participants of the ESOP shall not exceed 25,000.

A total of 10,714,990 A shares of the Company have been purchased in the secondary market through centralized bidding transactions under the ESOP, representing approximately 0.3526% of the total share capital of the Company. The average transaction price was approximately RMB372.18 per share, with a total transaction amount of RMB3,987,912,042.01 (excluding transaction fees). The share purchase for the ESOP has been completed. The sources of funds for the purchase was the incentive fund withdrawn by the Group, the legitimate remuneration of employees, the self-raised funds of employees and other sources permitted by laws and regulations. The ESOP was divided into "units" for subscription and the subscription price for each unit was RMB1.00. The actual number of units subscribed was 3,988,270,580.

11. 股份支付(續)

1. 各項權益工具(續)

(2) 二零二五年本集團之員工持股計劃

本公司於二零二五年三月十七日召開了第八屆董事會第十五次會議及第八屆監事會第九次會議，審議通過了《關於審議〈比亞迪股份有限公司二零二五年員工持股計劃(草案)〉及其摘要的議案》及《關於審議〈比亞迪股份有限公司二零二五年員工持股計劃管理辦法〉的議案》等相關議案。

本公司二零二五年員工持股計劃(以下簡稱「本次員工持股計劃」)參與對象包括公司職工代表監事、高級管理人員以及比亞迪集團的中層管理人員、核心骨幹員工。參與本次員工持股計劃的總人數不超過25,000人。

本次員工持股計劃已通過二級市場以集中競價交易的方式累計買入公司A股股票10,714,990股，約佔公司總股本的0.3526%，成交均價約為人民幣372.18元/股，成交金額為人民幣3,987,912,042.01元(不含交易費用)，本員工持股計劃已完成股票的購買，購買股票的資金來源為集團提取的激勵基金、員工合法薪酬、員工自籌資金以及法律、行政法規允許的其他方式。本員工持股計劃以「份」作為認購單位，每份份額的認購價格為1.00元，實際認購份額為3,988,270,580份。

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RMB'000 人民幣千元

11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Equity instruments (continued)

- (2) *2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan of the Group (continued)*

The Underlying Shares held under this ESOP will be unlocked in three tranches. These three tranches of Underlying Shares will be unlocked after 12 months, 24 months and 36 months commencing from the date on which the Company announces the completion of purchase of the last tranche of the Underlying Shares, respectively. The Underlying Shares to be unlocked under each tranche accounts for 30%, 30% and 40% of the total Underlying Shares under the ESOP respectively, with the specific unlocking proportion and number subject to the results of company-level and individual-level performance appraisal.

- (3) *2025 Share Award Scheme of the Group's subsidiary BYD Electronic*

On 17 March 2025, the board of BYD Electronic approved the BYD Electronic (International) Company Limited 2025 Share Award Scheme (the "Share Award Scheme"). The Share Award Scheme does not constitute a scheme involving issue of new Shares within the meaning of Chapter 17 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and the adoption of which will not be subject to the approval of shareholders of BYD Electronic.

11. 股份支付(續)

1. 各項權益工具(續)

- (2) 二零二五年本集團之員工持股計劃(續)

本次員工持股計劃持有的標的股票分三期解鎖，解鎖時點分別為自公司公告最後一筆標的股票購買完成之日起滿12個月、24個月、36個月，每期解鎖的標的股票比例分別為30%、30%、40%。每期具體解鎖比例和數量根據公司業績考核及個人業績考核結果確定。

- (3) 二零二五年本集團之子公司比亞迪電子集團股份獎勵計劃

比亞迪電子董事會於二零二五年三月十七日通過比亞迪電子(國際)有限公司二零二五年股份獎勵計劃(以下簡稱：「本股份獎勵計劃」)。本股份獎勵計劃並不構成香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則第十七章所指的涉及發行新股的計劃以至本股份獎勵計劃的採納將無須比亞迪電子股東批准。

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RMB'000 人民幣千元

11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Equity instruments (continued)

(3) 2025 Share Award Scheme of the Group's subsidiary BYD Electronic (continued)

The total number of persons who participate in the Share Award Scheme is intended to be not more than 3,000, and the participants include (i) executive directors and senior management of BYD Electronic; and (ii) mid-level management and core backbone employees of BYD Electronic. The employees who meet the above criteria in the Share Award Scheme may participate on the basis of BYD Electronic's independent discretion, voluntary participation by employees and self-assumed risk, with no instances of compulsory involvement through methods such as apportionment or forced allocation for employees. BYD Electronic will narrow down the final list of participants therefrom.

The total amount involved in the Share Award Scheme shall not exceed RMB250 million. The board of BYD Electronic or its authorised person(s) may purchase the shares of BYD Electronic through the secondary market with the aforesaid funds at the prevailing market price at such time as it thinks fit in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Share Award Scheme, which will be the source of the Underlying Shares under the Share Award Scheme.

The Underlying Shares held under the Share Award Scheme will be unlocked in three phases. These three tranches of Shares will be unlocked after 12 months, 24 months and 36 months commencing from the next day upon the completion of the last purchase of the Underlying Shares, respectively. The ratio of each tranche of the Underlying Shares to be unlocked is 30%, 30% and 40%, respectively, with the specific unlocking proportion and number subject to the results of company-level and individual-level performance appraisal.

11. 股份支付(續)

1. 各項權益工具(續)

(3) 二零二五年本集團之子公司比亞迪電子集團股份獎勵計劃(續)

本股份獎勵計劃的參與人數擬不超過3,000人，本股份獎勵計劃參與對象包括(i)比亞迪電子的執行董事、管理人員；(ii)比亞迪電子集團的中層管理人員、核心骨幹員工。符合上述標準的員工參與本股份獎勵計劃遵循比亞迪電子自主決定，員工自願參與、風險自擔的原則，不存在以攤派、強制分配等方式強制員工參與的情形。比亞迪電子將從中選出最終名單。

本股份獎勵計劃所涉及的資金總額不超過人民幣25,000萬元。比亞迪電子董事會或其授權人士將可按本股份獎勵計劃的相關規定於其認為合適的時間用上述資金按當時的市價通過二級市場購買比亞迪電子股票，該股票為本股份獎勵計劃的標的股票來源。

本股份獎勵計劃的標的股票分三期解鎖，解鎖時點分別為自最後一筆標的股票購買完成之次日起滿12個月、24個月、36個月，每期解鎖的標的股票比例分別為30%、30%、40%。每期具體解鎖比例和數量根據公司業績考核及個人業績考核結果確定。

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11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

11、股份支付(續)

2. Equity-settled share-based payments

2. 以權益結算的股份支付情況

**For the
six months ended
30 June 2025
(Unaudited)**

截至二零二五年六月三十日
止六個月期間(未經審計)

The basis for determining the quantity of equity instruments available for exercise	Based on the best estimate of the management
可行權權益工具數量的確定依據	管理層的最佳估計數
The reason for the significant difference between the current year's estimate and the previous year's estimate	Nil
本年估計與上年估計有重大差異的原因	無
The cumulative amount of equity-settled share-based payments credited to in capital reserve	
以權益結算的股份支付計入資本公積的累計金額	2,446,668

3. The share-based payments incurred during the Period

3. 本期發生的股份支付費用

**Equity-settled
share-based
payments**
以權益結算的
股份支付費用

Research personnel	研發人員	174,656
Management personnel	管理人員	110,756
Sales personnel	銷售人員	37,025
Manufacturing and other personnel	製造及其他人員	69,642
Total	合計	392,079

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12. CONTINGENT EVENTS

Contingent liabilities arising from pending litigation or arbitration and its financial impact

Action against Foxconn

On 11 June 2007, a Hong Kong High Court (the “Court”) action (the “June 2007 Action”) was commenced by a subsidiary of Foxconn International Holdings Limited and a company jointly controlled by its ultimate holding company (the “Plaintiffs”) against the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Group (the “Defendants”) for using confidential information alleged to have been obtained improperly from the Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs discontinued the June 2007 Action on 5 October 2007 without any liability to the Defendants. On the same day, the Plaintiffs initiated a new set of legal proceedings in the Hong Kong High Court (the “October 2007 Action”). The Defendants named in the October 2007 Action are the same as the Defendants in the June 2007 Action, and the claims made by the Plaintiffs in the October 2007 Action are based on the same facts and grounds in the June 2007 Action. The remedies sought by the Plaintiffs in the October 2007 Action include an injunction restraining the Defendants from using the alleged confidential information, an order for the disgorgement of profit made by the Defendants through the use of the confidential information, damages based on the loss suffered by the Plaintiffs and exemplary penalties. The total damages sought by the Plaintiffs in the October 2007 Action have not been quantified. On 2 October 2009, the Defendants instituted a counter-action against Foxconn International Holdings Limited and certain of its subsidiaries for their intervention, by means of illegal measures, in the operations involving the Company and certain of its subsidiaries, collusion, written and verbal defamation, and the economic loss as a result of the said activities since 2006.

As of the date of this report, the case is still in proceedings. With the assistance of the legal adviser responsible for the case on behalf of the Company, the Board believes that the final result of the proceeding and compensation obligations (if any) cannot be estimated reliably.

12. 或有事項

未決訴訟或仲裁形成的或有負債及其財務影響

富士康訴訟案件

於二零零七年六月十一日，富士康國際控股有限公司旗下一間下屬子公司及一間與其同受最終控股公司控制的公司（「原告」）向香港高等法院（「法院」）展開訴訟（「二零零七年六月訴訟」），指控本公司及本集團若干下屬子公司（「被告」）使用指稱自原告處非法獲得的機密資料。原告已於二零零七年十月五日停止二零零七年六月訴訟，針對被告的二零零七年六月訴訟被全面撤銷，同時該訴訟未判令被告承擔任何責任。同日，原告向香港高等法院提起新一輪的法律程序（「二零零七年十月訴訟」）。二零零七年十月訴訟的被告與二零零七年六月訴訟的被告相同，且原告在二零零七年十月訴訟中提出的申索均基於二零零七年六月訴訟中的相同事實及理由。原告在二零零七年十月訴訟中提出的補救方法包括強令禁止被告使用有關機密資料、強令被告交出因使用機密資料所獲得的利潤以及賠償原告遭受的損失及支付懲罰性賠償金。原告在二零零七年十月訴訟中主張的賠償金總金額尚未確定。二零零九年十月二日，被告對富士康國際控股有限公司及其某些附屬子公司提起反訴，對該等公司自二零零六年以來利用不合法手段干涉本公司及控股子公司的經營、共謀行為、書面及口頭誹謗，導致經濟損失的行為提出訴訟請求。

截至本報告日，該案件仍在訴訟程序中。在代表本公司負責該案件的法律顧問協助下，董事會認為，該訴訟的最終結果及賠償義務（如有）不能可靠的估計。

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12. CONTINGENT EVENTS (CONTINUED)

The contingent liabilities arising from the guarantee provided by the Group and its financial impact are as follows:

12、或有事項(續)

本集團提供擔保形成的或有負債及其財務影響列示如下：

	30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
Guarantees that the Company can provide to banks for financing granted to subsidiaries	130,588,920	125,886,603
就授予子公司的融資能夠向銀行提供的擔保		

As at 30 June 2025, the actual guarantees provided by the Company for its subsidiaries were RMB35,409,098,000 (31 December 2024: RMB37,826,863,000) and there were no guarantees provided for the related parties (31 December 2024: RMB2,541,000,000).

於二零二五年六月三十日，本公司為其子公司實際提供的擔保為人民幣35,409,098千元(二零二四年十二月三十一日：人民幣37,826,863千元)，無為關聯方提供的擔保(二零二四年十二月三十一日：人民幣2,541,000千元)。

The Group entered into cooperation contracts and documents with certain customers (including end customers) and third parties or related financial institutions. According to the arrangements of the relevant cooperation contracts and documents, the Company undertakes the repurchase obligations to these financial institutions. If a customer defaults or specific conditions stipulated in the contract occur, the Company inherits all the creditor's rights and related interests, and has the right to take relief measures such as recovery and sale of new energy vehicles to repay the remaining debts owed by the customer to the financing institution, and would reserve the right to pursue recourse for the balance of the creditor's rights. Management is of the opinion that the recovered assets will be able to be realised, and the proceeds from the sales will basically cover the remaining debts due to the financing institutions. As of 30 June 2025, the Group's maximum exposure to these obligations was RMB404,782,000 (31 December 2024: RMB828,127,000), and there was no customer default or specific conditions as stipulated in the contracts which the Company was required to make any payment.

本集團與某些客戶(含終端客戶)及第三方或關聯融資機構簽訂合作合同及文件，根據相關合作合同及文件的安排，本公司向該等融資機構承擔回購義務，若客戶違約或發生合同約定的特定條件，本公司繼承全部債權以及相關權益，並有權自行採取收回並變賣新能源汽車等救濟措施，以償付客戶對融資機構的剩餘欠款，並保留任何對剩餘欠款債權餘額進行追索的權利。管理層認為，收回的資產能夠變賣，而變賣收入基本能夠支付對融資機構的剩餘欠款。截至二零二五年六月三十日，本集團對該等義務的最大敞口為人民幣404,782千元(二零二四年十二月三十一日：人民幣828,127千元)，且未發生因客戶違約或合同約定的特定條件而令本公司需予以支付任何款項的情況。

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13. COMMITMENTS

13、承諾事項

		30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
Capital commitments	資本承諾	39,053,844	35,169,398
Investment commitments	投資承諾	240,391	568,455
Total	合計	39,294,235	35,737,853

14. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

14、關聯交易

(1) Related party transactions of goods and services

(1) 關聯方商品及勞務交易

Purchase of goods and accepting service from related parties

自關聯方購買商品和接受勞務

	Details of transactions 交易內容	January-June 2025 二零二五年 一至六月 (unaudited) (未經審計)	Transaction limit approved 獲批的 交易額度	Excess of transaction limit 是否超過 交易額度	January-June 2024 二零二四年 一至六月 (unaudited) (未經審計)
Joint ventures 合營企業	Purchase of goods and accepting services 採購商品和接受勞務	233,613	1,092,132	No 否	447,991
Associates 聯營企業	Purchase of goods and accepting services 採購商品和接受勞務	5,465,115	7,022,264	No 否	4,126,713
Other related parties 其他關聯方	Purchase of goods and accepting services 採購商品和接受勞務	57,152	979,000	No 否	100,032
Total 合計		5,755,880	9,093,396		4,674,736

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RMB'000 人民幣千元

14. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

14、關聯交易(續)

(1) Related party transactions of goods and services (continued)

Sales of goods and rendering of services to related parties

(1) 關聯方商品及勞務交易(續)

向關聯方銷售商品及提供勞務

	Details of transactions 交易內容	January-June 2025 二零二五年 一至六月 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	January-June 2024 二零二四年 一至六月 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
Joint ventures 合營企業	Sales of goods and rendering of services 出售商品和提供勞務	622,465	1,155,928
Associates 聯營企業	Sales of goods and rendering of services 出售商品和提供勞務	241,166	156,101
Other related parties 其他關聯方	Sales of goods and rendering of services 出售商品和提供勞務	21,334	12,682
Total 合計		884,965	1,324,711

The prices of the above-mentioned related party transactions were determined through mutual negotiation based on market prices.

上述關聯方交易價格由雙方根據市場價格協商確定。

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14. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS
(CONTINUED)

14、關聯交易(續)

(2) Transfer of related parties assets

(2) 關聯方資產轉讓

	Details of transactions	January-June 2025 二零二五年 一至六月 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	January-June 2024 二零二四年 一至六月 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
	交易內容		
Joint ventures 合營企業	Purchase of fixed assets 購買固定資產	—	4,163
Associates 聯營企業	Purchase of fixed assets 購買固定資產	294,909	59,847
Other related parties 其他關聯方	Purchase of fixed assets 購買固定資產	46,580	16,658
Total 合計		341,489	80,668

(3) Others

(3) 其他

		January-June 2025 二零二五年 一至六月 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	January-June 2024 二零二四年 一至六月 (Unaudited) (未經審計)
Key management compensation	關鍵管理人員薪酬	60,405	55,215

The share-based payment expense recognised from January to June 2025 for the 2022 Employee Share Ownership Plan and the 2025 Employee Share Ownership Plan granted to key management personnel of the Company was RMB7,365,000 and RMB6,511,000, respectively. The above compensation does not include this amount.

本公司關鍵管理人員獲授的二零二二年員工持股計劃於二零二五年一至六月確認的股份支付費用為人民幣7,365千元，二零二五年員工持股計劃於二零二五年一至六月確認的股份支付費用為人民幣6,511千元，上述薪酬未包含該項金額。

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14. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

14、關聯交易(續)

(4) Balance of related parties receivables

(4) 關聯方應收款項餘額

		30 June 2025 二零二五年六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)		31 December 2024 二零二四年十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)	
		Book balance 賬面餘額	Provision for bad debts 壞賬準備	Book balance 賬面餘額	Provision for bad debts 壞賬準備
Joint ventures	合營企業	560,021	128,194	1,442,769	397,172
Associates	聯營企業	590,352	37,736	191,160	31,037
Other related parties	其他關聯方	53,973	29,184	49,996	29,184
Total	合計	1,204,346	195,114	1,683,925	457,393

(5) Balance of related parties payables

(5) 關聯方應付款項餘額

		30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
Joint ventures	合營企業	645,673	1,012,796
Associates	聯營企業	3,362,623	4,216,545
Other related parties	其他關聯方	150,909	179,398
Total	合計	4,159,205	5,408,739

Except for lease liabilities, the amounts due from and due to related parties are interest-free and unsecured.

除租賃負債外，應收應付關聯方款項均不計利息、無擔保。

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14. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS
(CONTINUED)

14、關聯交易(續)

(6) Monetary funds deposited with related parties

(6) 存放關聯方的貨幣資金

		30 June 2025 二零二五年 六月三十日 (Unaudited) (未經審計)	31 December 2024 二零二四年 十二月三十一日 (Audited) (經審計)
BYD Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	比亞迪汽車金融有限公司	27,024,363	22,146,767

The annual interest rate of the above deposits for the current period is no more than 3.20% above the benchmark interest rate published by the People's Bank of China for deposits of the same period plus an upward adjustment, and an interest income of RMB356,222,000 was recognised in January to June 2025 (2024: no more than 3.20%, and an interest income of RMB33,536,000 was recognised in January to June 2024).

本期上述存款年利率按照中國人民銀行公佈的同期存款基準利率加上上浮幅度不高於3.20%，二零二五年一至六月確認利息收入人民幣356,222千元(二零二四年度：不高於3.20%，二零二四年一至六月確認利息收入人民幣33,536千元)。

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15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE

(1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value
30 June 2025 (Unaudited)

15、公允價值披露

(1) 以公允價值計量的資產和負債
二零二五年六月三十日(未經審計)

		Fair value measurement using 公允價值計量使用的輸入值			
		Quoted prices in active markets 活躍市場報價 Level 1 第一層次	Significant observable inputs 重要可觀察 輸入值 Level 2 第二層次	Significant unobservable inputs 重要不可觀察 輸入值 Level 3 第三層次	Total 合計
Financial assets held for trading	交易性金融資產	-	35,694,505	-	35,694,505
Other equity instrument investments	其他權益工具投資	2,938,504	2,863,042	2,567,993	8,369,539
Other non-current financial assets	其他非流動金融資產	75,928	997,981	1,977,324	3,051,233
Receivables financing	應收款項融資	-	7,810,231	-	7,810,231
Total	合計	3,014,432	47,365,759	4,545,317	54,925,508
Derivative financial liabilities	衍生金融負債	-	129,564	-	129,564
Total	合計	-	129,564	-	129,564

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30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value
(continued)

31 December 2024 (Audited)

		Fair value measurement using 公允價值計量使用的輸入值			
		Quoted prices in active markets 活躍市場報價 Level 1 第一層次	Significant observable inputs 重要可觀察 輸入值 Level 2 第二層次	Significant unobservable inputs 重要不可觀察 輸入值 Level 3 第三層次	Total 合計
Financial assets held for trading	交易性金融資產	-	40,511,496	-	40,511,496
Derivative financial assets	衍生金融資產	-	35,093	-	35,093
Other equity instrument investments	其他權益工具投資	2,140,761	2,776,151	3,584,181	8,501,093
Other non-current financial assets	其他非流動金融資產	-	878,164	1,777,081	2,655,245
Receivables financing	應收款項融資	-	10,449,966	-	10,449,966
Total	合計	2,140,761	54,650,870	5,361,262	62,152,893
Derivative financial liabilities	衍生金融負債	-	1,993	-	1,993
Total	合計	-	1,993	-	1,993

(2) The fair value measurement in Level 1

The fair values of listed equity instrument investments are based on quoted market prices.

15、公允價值披露(續)

(1) 以公允價值計量的資產和負債(續)

二零二四年十二月三十一日(經審計)

Fair value measurement using 公允價值計量使用的輸入值			
Quoted prices in active markets 活躍市場報價 Level 1 第一層次	Significant observable inputs 重要可觀察 輸入值 Level 2 第二層次	Significant unobservable inputs 重要不可觀察 輸入值 Level 3 第三層次	Total 合計
Financial assets held for trading	交易性金融資產	-	40,511,496
Derivative financial assets	衍生金融資產	-	35,093
Other equity instrument investments	其他權益工具投資	2,140,761	2,776,151
Other non-current financial assets	其他非流動金融資產	-	878,164
Receivables financing	應收款項融資	-	10,449,966
Total	合計	2,140,761	54,650,870
Derivative financial liabilities	衍生金融負債	-	1,993
Total	合計	-	1,993

(2) 第一層次公允價值計量

上市的權益工具投資，以市場報價確定公允價值。

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15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(3) The fair value measurement in Level 2

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments contracts which are the foreign currency forward contracts with banks and adopts valuation techniques similar to forward pricing and present value methods for measurement. The model incorporates various market observable inputs including the credit quality of counterparties and foreign exchange spot and forward rates and yield curve. The carrying amounts of foreign currency forward contracts are the same as their fair values. The mark to market value of derivative financial assets is the net value after offsetting the credit valuation adjustment attributable to the default risk of derivative instrument counterparties. The change of counterparty credit risk has no significant impact on the evaluation of hedging effectiveness of designated derivatives in hedging relationship and other financial instruments measured at fair value.

For the wealth management products at fair value through profit or loss and receivables financing, the Group will estimate their fair values by using a discounted cash flow valuation model based on the market interest rates of instruments with similar terms and risks. For the equity instruments at fair value, the Group will estimate their fair values based on a combination of market data and valuation models.

15、公允價值披露(續)

(3) 第二層次公允價值計量

本集團與銀行訂立了衍生金融工具合同，為外匯遠期合同，採用類似於遠期定價以及現值方法的估值技術進行計量。模型涵蓋了多個市場可觀察到的輸入值，包括交易對手的信用質量、即期和遠期匯率和利率曲線。外匯遠期合同的賬面價值與公允價值相同。衍生金融資產的盯市價值，是抵銷了歸屬於衍生工具交易對手違約風險的信用估值調整之後的淨值。交易對手信用風險的變化，對於套期關係中指定衍生工具的套期有效性的評價和其他以公允價值計量的金融工具，均無重大影響。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的理財產品、應收款項融資，本集團會利用條款及風險相類似的工具之市場利率按照貼現現金流量估值模型估算公允價值。以公允價值計量的權益工具，本集團以市場數據和估值模型相結合為基礎估算公允價值。

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15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(4) The fair value measurement in Level 3

For investments in restricted shares and unlisted equity instruments, the Group adopts the recent transaction method or applies valuation techniques to determine their fair value, while valuation techniques include market multiplier method, option pricing models, etc. The measurement of fair value uses significant unobservable parameters, including enterprise value-to-revenue ("EV/Revenue") ratio, Average EV/EBITDA ratio, Average EV/Net profit margin, liquidity discount, volatility, investment underlying net value, etc. The financial instruments measured at the fair value in Level 3 on a recurring basis was not significantly sensitive to a reasonable change in these unobservable inputs. The Group believes that the estimated fair values resulting from the valuation technique and the related changes in fair values are reasonable, and they were the most appropriate values at the balance sheet date.

15、公允價值披露(續)

(4) 第三層次公允價值計量

對於限售股票、非上市的權益工具投資，利用近期交易法或者採用估值技術來確定其公允價值，估值技術包括市場乘數法、期權定價模型等。其公允價值的計量採用了重要的不可觀察參數，比如企業價值／收入（「EV/Revenue」）比率、平均企業價值／息稅折舊前利潤比率、平均企業價值／淨利潤比率、流動性折扣、波動率、投資標的淨值等。持續第三層次公允價值計量的金融工具對這些不可觀察輸入值的合理變動無重大敏感性。本集團相信，以估值技術估計的公允價值及其變動，是合理的，並且亦是於資產負債表日最合適的價值。

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15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(4) The fair value measurement in Level 3 (continued)

Below is the summary of significant unobservable inputs for main fair value measurement in Level 3:

30 June 2025 (Unaudited)

15、公允價值披露(續)

(4) 第三層次公允價值計量(續)

如下為主要的第三層次公允價值計量的重要不可觀察輸入值概述：

二零二五年六月三十日(未經審計)

	Fair value at the end of the year 年末公允價值	Valuation technique 估值技術	Unobservable inputs 不可觀察輸入值	Range (the weighted average value) 範圍區間 (加權平均值)
Other equity instrument investments 其他權益工具投資	2,440,729	Market approach 市場法	P/E ratio 市盈率 P/S ratio 市銷率 P/B ratio 市淨率 Average EV/Revenue ratio 平均企業價值／收入比率 Average EV/ EBITDA ratio 平均企業價值／息稅折舊 前利潤比率 Average EV/ R&D expense ratio 平均企業價值／研發費用 比率	20.09-58.21 1.42-25.59 1.54 2.43-2.68 17.34-46.68 55.61
Other non-current financial assets 其他非流動金融資產	428,837	Market approach 市場法	P/E ratio 市盈率 P/S ratio 市銷率 Average EV/ R&D expense ratio 平均企業價值／研發費用 比率	29.62-47.15 9.23-17.74 41.83
Other equity instrument investments 其他權益工具投資	127,264	Option pricing model 期權定價模型	Volatility of underlying asset price 標的資產價格的波動率	18.77%-54.64%
Other non-current financial assets 其他非流動金融資產	1,548,487	Investment underlying net value method 投資標的淨值法	Net value of underlying investment 投資標的的淨值	RMB592,853,000- RMB45,834,346,000 人民幣592,853千元 人民幣45,834,346千元

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15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(4) The fair value measurement in Level 3 (continued)

31 December 2024 (Audited)

	Fair value at the end of the year	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (the weighted average value) 範圍區間 (加權平均值)
	年末公允價值	估值技術	不可觀察輸入值	
Other equity instrument investments 其他權益工具投資	2,440,471	Market approach 市場法	P/E ratio 市盈率 P/S ratio 市銷率 P/B ratio 市淨率 Average EV/Revenue ratio 平均企業價值／收入比率 Average EV/EBITDA ratio 平均企業價值／息稅折舊 前利潤比率 Average EV/R&D expense ratio 平均企業價值／研發費用 比率	20.09–58.21 1.42–25.59 1.54 2.43–2.68 17.34–46.68 55.61
Other non-current financial assets 其他非流動金融資產	428,843	Market approach 市場法	P/E ratio 市盈率 P/S ratio 市銷率 Average EV/R&D expense ratio 平均企業價值／研發費用 比率	29.62–47.15 9.23–17.74 41.83
Other equity instrument investments 其他權益工具投資	1,143,711	Option pricing model 期權定價模型	Volatility of underlying asset price 標的資產價格的波動率	5.88%–56.82%
Other non-current financial assets 其他非流動金融資產	39,612	Option pricing model 期權定價模型	Volatility of underlying asset price 標的資產價格的波動率	33.82%
Other non-current financial assets 其他非流動金融資產	1,308,625	Investment underlying net value method 投資標的淨值法	Net value of underlying investment 投資標的的淨值	RMB654,576,000– RMB41,933,687,000 人民幣654,576千元– 人民幣41,933,687千元

15、公允價值披露(續)

(4) 第三層次公允價值計量(續)

二零二四年十二月三十一日(經審計)

Notes to Financial Statements

財務報表附註

30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(5) The adjustment information of continuous fair value measurement in Level 3

Below is the adjustment information of continuous fair value measurement in Level 3:

For the six months ended 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)

15、公允價值披露(續)

(5) 持續第三層次公允價值計量的調節信息

持續的第三層次公允價值計量的調節信息如下：

截至二零二五年六月三十日止六個月期間(未經審計)

		Opening balance	Transfer to Level 3	Transfer out of level 3	Total gains or losses for the current period 當期利得或損失總額		Purchases	Disposal	Closing balance	Changes in unrealised gains or losses of assets held at the end of the period through profit or loss 期末持有的資產計入損益的當期末實現利得或損失的變動
		期初餘額	轉入第三層次	轉出第三層次	Through profit or loss 計入損益	Through other comprehensive income 計入其他綜合收益	購買	出售	期末餘額	
Other equity instrument investments	其他權益工具投資	3,584,181	-	(1,054,395)	-	38,207	-	-	2,567,993	-
Other non-current financial assets	其他非流動金融資產	1,777,081	-	(39,612)	9,149	-	230,706	-	1,977,324	9,149
Total	合計	5,361,262	-	(1,094,007)	9,149	38,207	230,706	-	4,545,317	9,149

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30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(5) The adjustment information of continuous fair value measurement in Level 3 (continued)

Below is the adjustment information of continuous fair value measurement in Level 3: (continued)

2024 (Audited)

		Opening balance	Transfer to Level 3	Transfer out of level 3	Total gains or losses for the current period Through profit or loss	Through other comprehensive income	Purchases	Disposal	Closing balance	Changes in unrealised gains or losses of assets held at the end of the year through profit or loss
		期初餘額	轉入第三層次	轉出第三層次	計入損益	計入其他綜合收益	購買	出售	期末餘額	期末持有的資產計入損益的當期末實現利得或損失的變動
Other equity instrument investments	其他權益工具投資	3,015,408	898,938	(1,409,861)	-	369,482	710,214	-	3,584,181	-
Other non-current financial assets	其他非流動金融資產	1,471,261	554,519	-	(207,660)	-	22,702	(63,741)	1,777,081	(207,660)
Total	合計	4,486,669	1,453,457	(1,409,861)	(207,660)	369,482	732,916	(63,741)	5,361,262	(207,660)

15、公允價值披露(續)

(5) 持續第三層次公允價值計量的調節信息(續)

持續的第三層次公允價值計量的調節信息如下：(續)

二零二四年(經審計)

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30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(6) Transfers among continuous fair value hierarchies

From January to June 2025, the other equity instrument investment held by the Group had quotations in an active market due to the release of lock-up period, and its fair value was transferred from Level 3 to Level 1, with a transfer amount of RMB1,054,395,000. In addition, there were no other significant transfers among fair value hierarchies of financial instruments of the Group during the period from January to June 2025.

In 2024, the other equity instrument investment held by the Group had quotations in an active market due to the release of lock-up period, and its fair value was transferred from Level 3 to Level 1, with a transfer amount of RMB1,224,836,000. Certain financial instruments held the Group were valued using Level 2 valuation techniques as there were quotations of identical or similar assets or liabilities in an inactive market due to the new financings of investees within the past year, and their fair values were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2, with a transfer amount of RMB185,025,000. Certain financial instruments of the Group were valued using Level 3 valuation techniques as there were no observable inputs available, and their fair values were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3, with a transfer amount of RMB1,453,457,000. In addition, there were no other significant transfers among fair value hierarchies of financial instruments of the Group in 2024.

15、公允價值披露(續)

(6) 持續公允價值計量的層次轉換

二零二五年一至六月，本集團持有的其他權益工具投資因限售期解除，存在活躍市場報價，其公允價值從第三層次轉入第一層次，轉移金額為人民幣1,054,395千元。除此之外，二零二五年一至六月本集團金融工具的公允價值層次之間無其他重大轉移。

二零二四年度，本集團持有的其他權益工具投資因限售期解除，存在活躍市場報價，其公允價值從第三層次轉入第一層次，轉移金額為人民幣1,224,836千元。本集團持有的部分金融工具由於被投資公司近一年內新增融資，存在非活躍市場中相同或類似資產或負債的報價，因此採用第二層次估值技術予以估值，並將其公允價值從第三層次轉入第二層次，轉移金額為人民幣185,025千元。本集團部分金融工具因無法獲取可觀察輸入值而採用第三層次估值技術予以估值，並將其公允價值從第二層次轉移到第三層次，轉移金額為人民幣1,453,457千元。除此之外，二零二四年度本集團金融工具的公允價值層次之間無其他重大轉移。

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30 June 2025
二零二五年六月三十日
RMB'000 人民幣千元

15. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

(7) The change of valuation techniques

There is no change of valuation techniques by the Group during the period from January to June 2025.

16. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On 30 July 2025, the Company successfully issued the third tranche of 2025 Sci-tech Innovation Bonds of BYD Company Limited with a bond code of 012581809. The total size of issuance amounted to RMB5,000,000,000, with a term of 183 days and an interest rate of 1.48%.

On 25 August 2025, the Company successfully issued the fourth tranche of 2025 Sci-tech Innovation Bonds of BYD Company Limited with a bond code of 102583634. The total size of issuance amounted to RMB5,000,000,000, with a term of 3 years and an interest rate of 1.82%.

17. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 29 August 2025.

15、公允價值披露(續)

(7) 估值技術變更

二零二五年一至六月，本集團未發生變更估值技術的情況。

16、資產負債表日後事項

於二零二五年七月三十日，本公司成功發行比亞迪股份有限公司二零二五年度第三期科技創新債券，債券代碼012581809，發行總人民幣5,000,000千元，期限183天，發行利率為1.48%。

於二零二五年八月二十五日，本公司成功發行比亞迪股份有限公司二零二五年度第四期科技創新債券，債券代碼102583634，發行總人民幣5,000,000千元，期限3年，發行利率為1.82%。

17、審批財務報表

董事會已於二零二五年八月二十九日審批及授權刊發財務報表。

APPENDIX II

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO

THE OPERATING ENVIRONMENT AND STRATEGY OF UBS AG

This section supersedes in its entirety Appendix 2 of the Base Listing Document.

Risks relating to UBS AG

Certain risks, including those described below, may affect the ability of UBS AG to execute its strategy or its business activities, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. It is inherently exposed to multiple risks, many of which may become apparent only with the benefit of hindsight. As a result, risks that UBS AG does not consider to be material, or of which it is not currently aware, could also adversely affect it. Within each category, the risks that UBS AG considers to be most material are presented first.

Strategy, management and operational risks

UBS's acquisition of Credit Suisse Group AG exposes the UBS AG Group to heightened litigation risk and regulatory scrutiny and entails significant additional costs, liabilities and business integration risks

UBS Group AG acquired Credit Suisse Group AG under exceptional circumstances and the continued outflows and deteriorating overall financial position of Credit Suisse, in order to avert a failure of Credit Suisse and thus damage to the Swiss financial centre and to global financial stability. The acquisition was effected through a merger of Credit Suisse Group AG with and into UBS Group AG, with UBS Group AG succeeding to all assets and all liabilities of Credit Suisse Group AG, becoming the direct or indirect shareholder of the former Credit Suisse Group AG's direct and indirect subsidiaries. Therefore, on a consolidated basis, all assets, risks and liabilities of the Credit Suisse Group became a part of UBS. This includes all ongoing and future litigation, regulatory and similar matters arising out of the business of the Credit Suisse Group, thereby materially increasing UBS's exposure to litigation and investigation risks.

The UBS AG Group has incurred and will continue to incur, substantial integration and restructuring costs as it combines the operations of UBS and Credit Suisse. In addition, the UBS AG Group may not realize all of the expected cost reductions and other benefits of the transaction. The UBS AG Group may not be able to successfully execute its strategic plans or to achieve the expected benefits of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. The success of the transaction, including anticipated benefits and cost savings, will depend, in part, on the ability to successfully complete the integration of the operations of both firms rapidly and effectively, while maintaining stability of operations and high levels of service to customers of the combined franchise.

The ability of the UBS AG Group to complete the integration of Credit Suisse will depend on a number of factors, some of which are outside of its control, including its ability to:

- combine the operations of the two firms in a manner that preserves client service, simplifies infrastructure and results in operating cost savings, including the successful transfer of clients from legacy Credit Suisse platforms to UBS platforms in Switzerland, its largest booking centre;
 - maintain deposits and client invested assets in its Global Wealth Management division and in Switzerland, and to attract additional deposits and invested assets to the combined firm;
 - achieve cost reductions at the levels and in the timeframe it plans;
 - enhance, integrate and, where necessary, remediate risk management and financial control and other systems and frameworks, including to remediate the material weakness in Credit Suisse's internal controls over financial reporting;
 - complete the simplification of the legal structure of the combined firm in an expedited manner, including obtaining regulatory approvals and licenses required to implement the changes;
 - retain staff and reverse attrition of staff in certain of Credit Suisse's business areas;
 - successfully execute the wind-down of the assets and liabilities in its Non-core and Legacy division and release capital and resources for other purposes;
 - decommission the information technology and other legacy Credit Suisse operational infrastructure to simplify its infrastructure, reduce operational complexity and lower its operating expenses; and
 - resolve outstanding litigation, regulatory and similar matters, including matters relating to Credit Suisse, on terms that are not significantly adverse to the UBS AG Group, as well as to successfully remediate outstanding regulatory and supervisory matters and meet other regulatory commitments.
-

The level of success in the absorption of Credit Suisse, in the integration of the two groups and their businesses, particularly in the area of the Swiss domestic bank, as well as the domestic and international wealth management businesses, the execution of the planned strategy regarding cost reductions and divestment of any non-core assets, and the level of resulting impairments and write-downs, may impact the operational results, share price and the credit rating of UBS entities. The combined Group will be required to devote significant management attention and resources to integrating its business practices and support functions. The diversion of management's attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with the transaction and the coordination of the two companies' operations could have an adverse effect on the business, financial results, financial condition or the share price of the combined Group following the transaction. The coordination process may also result in additional and unforeseen expenses.

Substantial changes in regulation may adversely affect the UBS AG Group's businesses and UBS AG's ability to execute its strategic plans

Since the financial crisis of 2008, the UBS AG Group has been subject to significant regulatory requirements, including recovery and resolution planning, changes in capital and prudential standards, changes in taxation regimes as a result of changes in governmental administrations, new and revised market standards and fiduciary duties, as well as new and developing environmental, social and governance ("ESG") standards and requirements. Notwithstanding attempts by regulators to align their efforts, the measures adopted or proposed for banking regulation differ significantly across the major jurisdictions, making it increasingly difficult to manage a global institution. Regulatory reviews of the events leading to the failures of US banks and the acquisition of Credit Suisse by UBS Group in 2023, as well as regulatory measures to complete the implementation of the Basel 3 standards, may increase capital, liquidity and other requirements applicable to banks, including UBS AG. Swiss regulatory changes with regard to such matters as capital and liquidity have often proceeded more quickly than those in other major jurisdictions, and Switzerland's requirements for major international banks are among the strictest of the major financial centres. Switzerland has implemented the final Basel 3 requirements effective 1 January 2025, at least a year ahead of the EU and the UK and likely several years ahead of the United States.

In June 2025, the Swiss Federal Council published for public comment proposed amendments to the Swiss Capital Adequacy Ordinance, to implement certain of the recommendations. As currently proposed, such amendments would become effective in January 2027. At the same time, the Swiss Federal Council announced that it will publish proposed amendments to law to implement other of the recommendations, and that such amendments relating to capital requirements are intended to become effective in 2028, with the remaining amendments intended to become effective in 2029. The capital measures proposed by the Swiss Federal Council, if adopted as proposed, would require significant additional capital at UBS AG. Increased capital or liquidity requirements would put UBS AG at a disadvantage when competing with peer financial institutions subject to lower capital or liquidity requirements or more lenient regulation and increase its competitive disadvantage in some areas with unregulated non-bank competitors.

The UBS AG Group's implementation of additional regulatory requirements and changes in supervisory standards, as well as its compliance with existing laws and regulations, continue to receive heightened scrutiny from supervisors. If the UBS AG Group does not meet supervisory expectations in relation to these or other matters, or if additional supervisory or regulatory issues arise, it would likely be subject to further regulatory scrutiny, as well as measures that may further constrain its strategic flexibility.

Resolvability and resolution and recovery planning: The UBS AG Group has moved significant operations into subsidiaries to improve resolvability and meet other regulatory requirements, and this has resulted in substantial implementation costs, increased its capital and funding costs and reduced operational flexibility. For example, the UBS AG Group has transferred all of its US subsidiaries under a US intermediate holding company to meet US regulatory requirements and has transferred substantially all the operations of Personal & Corporate Banking and Global Wealth Management booked in Switzerland to UBS Switzerland AG to improve resolvability.

These changes create operational, capital, liquidity, funding and tax inefficiencies. The operations of the UBS AG Group in subsidiaries are subject to local capital, liquidity, stable funding, capital planning and stress testing

requirements. These requirements have resulted in increased capital and liquidity requirements in affected subsidiaries, which limit the operational flexibility of UBS AG and negatively affect its ability to benefit from synergies between business units and to distribute earnings to the Group.

Under the Swiss too-big-to-fail (“**TBTF**”) framework, the UBS AG Group is required to put in place viable emergency plans to preserve the operation of systemically important functions in the event of a failure. Moreover, under this framework and similar regulations in the US, the UK, the EU and other jurisdictions in which it operates, UBS AG is required to prepare credible recovery and resolution plans detailing the measures that would be taken to recover in a significant adverse event or in the event of winding down the Group, UBS AG or the operations in a host country through resolution or insolvency proceedings. If a recovery or resolution plan that UBS AG produces is determined by the relevant authority to be inadequate or not credible, relevant regulation may permit the authority to place limitations on the scope or size of its business in that jurisdiction, or oblige it to hold higher amounts of capital or liquidity or to change its legal structure or business in order to remove the relevant impediments to resolution.

The authorities in Switzerland and internationally have published lessons learned from the Credit Suisse and the US regional bank failures, which are expected to result in additional requirements regarding resolution planning and early intervention tools for authorities. In connection with these reviews, FINMA has announced that it would not provide an assessment of the UBS resolution plans in 2024 as it expects to make adjustments to its resolution plan requirements based on lessons learned reviews as well as potential changes in its recovery and resolution authority under amendments that are expected to be proposed to Swiss law. UBS AG expects to make adjustments to its resolution plans to reflect additional guidance from FINMA and may be required to make further adjustment to reflect any changes to law that are enacted.

Capital and prudential standards: As an internationally active Swiss systemically relevant bank, the UBS AG Group is subject to capital and total loss-absorbing capacity (“**TLAC**”) requirements that are among the most stringent in the world. Moreover, many of its subsidiaries must comply with minimum capital, liquidity and similar requirements and, as a result, UBS Group AG and UBS AG have contributed a significant portion of their capital and provide substantial liquidity to these subsidiaries. These funds are available to meet funding and collateral needs in the relevant entities, but are generally not readily available for use by the Group as a whole.

The UBS AG Group’s risk-weighted assets (“**RWA**”) and leverage ratio denominator (“**LRD**”) are affected as Switzerland has implemented the final standards promulgated by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (“**the BCBS**”) and may be further affected as provisions of the standards are phased in. Although these final Basel 3 standards have now been implemented in Switzerland, other major banking centres have delayed implementation or have not yet enacted the final standards into regulation. Extended delay in implementation by other jurisdictions may lead to higher capital requirements for the UBS AG Group relative to peers.

In connection with the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, FINMA has permitted Credit Suisse entities to continue to apply certain prior interpretations and has provided supervisory rulings on the treatment of certain items for RWA or capital purposes. In general, these interpretations require that UBS phase out the treatment over the next several years. In addition, FINMA has agreed that the additional capital requirement applicable to Swiss systemically relevant banks, which is based on market share in Switzerland and LRD, will not increase as a result of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group before the end of 2025. The phase-out or end of these periods will likely increase the UBS AG Group’s overall capital requirements.

Increases in capital and changes in liquidity requirements may, in the aggregate require the UBS AG Group to maintain significantly higher levels of capital. Higher capital or liquidity requirements applied to UBS Group or UBS AG relative to competitors in Switzerland or abroad may affect the UBS AG Group’s ability to compete with firms subject to less stringent capital requirements and increase UBS AG Group’s costs to serve customers.

Market regulation and fiduciary standards: The UBS AG Group’s wealth and asset management businesses operate in an environment of increasing regulatory scrutiny and changing standards with respect to fiduciary and other standards of care and the focus on mitigating or eliminating conflicts of interest between a manager or advisor and the client, which require effective implementation across the global systems and processes of investment managers

and other industry participants. For example, the UBS AG Group has made material changes to its business processes, policies and the terms on which it interacts with these clients in order to comply with US Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Regulation Best Interest, which is intended to enhance and clarify the duties of brokers and investment advisers to retail customers, and the Volcker Rule, which limits its ability to engage in proprietary trading, as well as changes in European and Swiss market conduct regulation. Future changes in the regulation of the UBS AG Group’s duties to customers may require it to make further changes to its businesses, which would result in additional expense and may adversely affect its business. The UBS AG Group may also become subject to other similar regulations substantively limiting the types of activities in which it may engage or the way it conducts its operations.

In many instances, the UBS AG Group provides services on a cross-border basis, and it is therefore sensitive to barriers restricting market access for third-country firms. In particular, efforts in the EU to harmonize the regime for third-country firms to access the European market may have the effect of creating new barriers that adversely affect the UBS AG Group’s ability to conduct business in these jurisdictions from Switzerland. In addition, a number of jurisdictions are increasingly regulating cross-border activities based on determinations of equivalence of home country regulation, substituted compliance or similar principles of comity. A negative determination with respect to Swiss equivalence could limit the UBS AG Group’s access to the market in those jurisdictions and may negatively influence its ability to act as a global firm. For example, the EU declined to extend its equivalence determination for Swiss exchanges, which lapsed as of 30 June 2019.

The UBS AG Group has experienced cross-border outflows over a number of years as a result of heightened focus by fiscal authorities on cross-border investment and fiscal amnesty programs, in anticipation of the implementation in Switzerland of the global automatic exchange of tax information, and as a result of the measures the UBS AG Group has implemented in response to these changes. Further changes in local tax laws or regulations and their enforcement, additional cross-border tax information exchange regimes, national tax amnesty or enforcement programs or similar actions may affect its clients’ ability or willingness to do business with the UBS AG Group and could result in additional cross-border outflows.

The reputation of the UBS AG Group is critical to its success

The reputation of the UBS AG Group is critical to the success of its strategic plans, business and prospects. Reputational damage is difficult to reverse, and improvements tend to be slow and difficult to measure. In the past, the reputation of the UBS AG Group has been adversely affected by its losses during the 2008 financial crisis, investigations into its cross-border private banking services, criminal resolutions of London Interbank Offered Rates (LIBOR)-related and foreign exchange matters, as well as other matters. UBS AG believes that reputational damage as a result of these events was an important factor in its loss of clients and client assets across its asset-gathering businesses. The Credit Suisse Group was more recently subject to significant litigation and regulatory matters and to financial losses that adversely affected its reputation and the confidence of clients, which played a significant role in the events leading to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group in March 2023. These events, or new events that cause reputational damage, could have a material adverse effect on the UBS AG Group’s results of operation and financial condition, as well as its ability to achieve its strategic goals and financial targets.

Operational risks affect the businesses of the UBS AG Group

The businesses of the UBS AG Group depend on its ability to process a large number of transactions, many of which are complex, across multiple and diverse markets in different currencies, to comply with requirements of many different legal and regulatory regimes to which it is subject and to prevent, or promptly detect and stop, unauthorized, fictitious or fraudulent transactions. The UBS AG Group also relies on access to, and on the functioning of, systems maintained by third parties, including clearing systems, exchanges, information processors and central counterparties. Any failure of its or third-party systems could have an adverse effect on the UBS AG Group. These risks may be greater as the UBS AG Group deploys newer technologies, such as blockchain, or processes, platforms or products that rely on these technologies. UBS AG Group’s operational risk management and control systems and processes are designed to help ensure that the risks associated with its activities – including those arising from process error, failed execution, misconduct, unauthorized trading, fraud, system failures, financial crime, cyberattacks, breaches of

information security, inadequate or ineffective access controls and failure of security and physical protection – are appropriately controlled. If its internal controls fail or prove ineffective in identifying and remedying these risks, The UBS AG Group could suffer operational failures that might result in material losses. The acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group may elevate these risks, particularly during the first phases of integration, as the firms have historically operated under different procedures, IT systems, risk policies and structures of governance.

As a meaningful proportion of its staff have been and will continue working from outside the office, UBS AG Group has faced, and will continue to face, new challenges and operational risks, including maintenance of supervisory and surveillance controls, as well as increased fraud and data security risks. While the UBS AG Group has taken measures to manage these risks, these measures could prove not to be effective.

The UBS AG Group uses automation as part of its efforts to improve efficiency, reduce the risk of error and improve its client experience. The UBS AG Group intends to expand the use of robotic processing, machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) to further these goals. Use of these tools presents their own risks, including the need for effective design and testing; the quality of the data used for development and operation of machine learning and AI tools may adversely affect their functioning and result in errors and other operational risks.

Financial services firms have increasingly been subject to breaches of security and to cyber- and other forms of attack, some of which are sophisticated and targeted attacks intended to gain access to confidential information or systems, disrupt service or steal or destroy data, which may result in business disruption or the corruption or loss of data at the UBS AG Group's locations or those of third parties. Cyberattacks by hackers, terrorists, criminal organizations, nation states and extremists have also increased in frequency and sophistication. Current geopolitical tensions have also led to increased risk of cyberattack from foreign state actors. In particular, the Russia–Ukraine war and the imposition of significant sanctions on Russia by Switzerland, the US, the EU, the UK and others has resulted and may continue to result in an increase in the risk of cyberattacks. Such attacks may occur on the UBS AG Group's own systems or on the systems that are operated by external service providers, may be attempted through the introduction of ransomware, viruses or malware, phishing and other forms of social engineering, distributed denial of service attacks and other means. These attempts may occur directly or using equipment or security passwords of the UBS AG Group's employees, third-party service providers or other users. Cybersecurity risks also have increased due to the widespread use of digital technologies, cloud computing and mobile devices to conduct financial business and transactions, as well as due to generative AI, which increases the capabilities of adversaries to mount sophisticated phishing attacks, for example, through the use of deepfake technologies, and presents new challenges to the protection of the UBS AG Group's systems and networks and the confidentiality and integrity of its data. During the first quarter of 2023, a third-party vendor, ION XTP, suffered a ransomware attack, which resulted in some disruption to the UBS AG Group's exchange-traded derivatives clearing activities, although it restored its services within 36 hours, using an available alternative solution. In addition to external attacks, the UBS AG Group has experienced loss of client data from failure by employees and others to follow internal policies and procedures and from misappropriation of its data by employees and others.

The UBS AG Group may not be able to anticipate, detect or recognize threats to its systems or data and its preventative measures may not be effective to prevent an attack or a security breach. In the event of a security breach, notwithstanding its preventative measures, the UBS AG Group may not immediately detect a particular breach or attack. The acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group may elevate and intensify these risks, as would-be attackers have a larger potential target in the combined bank and differences in systems, policies, and platforms could make threat detection more difficult. In addition, the implementation of the large-scale technological change program that is necessary to integrate the combined bank's systems at pace may also result in increased risks. Once a particular attack is detected, time may be required to investigate and assess the nature and extent of the attack, and to restore and test systems and data. If a successful attack occurs at a service provider, as the UBS AG Group has recently experienced, the UBS AG Group may be dependent on the service provider's ability to detect the attack, investigate and assess the attack and successfully restore the relevant systems and data. A successful breach or circumvention of security of the UBS AG Group's or a service provider's systems or data could have significant negative consequences for the UBS AG Group, including disruption of its operations, misappropriation of confidential information concerning it or its clients, damage to its systems, financial losses for the UBS AG Group's or its clients, violations of data privacy and

similar laws, litigation exposure, and damage to its reputation. The UBS AG Group may be subject to enforcement actions as regulatory focus on cybersecurity increases and regulators have announced new rules, guidance and initiatives on ransomware and other cybersecurity-related issues.

The UBS AG Group is subject to complex and frequently changing laws and regulations governing the protection of client and personal data, such as the EU General Data Protection Regulation. Ensuring that the UBS AG Group complies with applicable laws and regulations when it collects, uses and transfers personal information requires substantial resources and may affect the ways in which the UBS AG Group conducts its business. In the event that the UBS AG Group fails to comply with applicable laws, it may be exposed to regulatory fines and penalties and other sanctions. The UBS AG Group may also incur such penalties if its vendors or other service providers or clients or counterparties fail to comply with these laws or to maintain appropriate controls over protected data. In addition, any loss or exposure of client or other data may adversely damage the UBS AG Group's reputation and adversely affect its business.

A major focus of US and other countries' governmental policies relating to financial institutions in recent years has been on fighting money laundering and terrorist financing. The UBS AG Group is required to maintain effective policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing, and to verify the identity of its clients under the laws of many of the countries in which it operates. The UBS AG Group is also subject to laws and regulations related to corrupt and illegal payments to government officials by others, such as the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the UK Bribery Act. The UBS AG Group has implemented policies, procedures and internal controls that are designed to comply with such laws and regulations. Notwithstanding this, regulators have found deficiencies in the design and operation of anti-money-laundering programs in the UBS AG Group's US operations. The UBS AG Group has undertaken a significant program to address these regulatory findings with the objective of fully meeting regulatory expectations for its programs. Failure to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering, terrorist financing or corruption, or any failure of the UBS AG Group's programs in these areas, could have serious consequences both from legal enforcement action and from damage to its reputation. Frequent changes in sanctions imposed and increasingly complex sanctions imposed on countries, entities and individuals, as exemplified by the breadth and scope of the sanctions imposed in relation to the war in Ukraine, increase the cost of the UBS AG Group monitoring and complying with sanctions requirements and increase the risk that it will not identify in a timely manner client activity that is subject to a sanction.

As a result of new and changed regulatory requirements and the changes the UBS AG Group has made in its legal structure, the volume, frequency and complexity of its regulatory and other reporting has remained elevated. Regulators have also significantly increased expectations regarding the UBS AG Group's internal reporting and data aggregation, as well as management reporting. The UBS AG Group has incurred, and continues to incur, significant costs to implement infrastructure to meet these requirements. Failure to meet external reporting requirements accurately and in a timely manner or failure to meet regulatory expectations of internal reporting, data aggregation and management reporting could result in enforcement action or other adverse consequences for the UBS AG Group.

In addition, despite the contingency plans that the UBS AG Group has in place, its ability to conduct business may be adversely affected by a disruption in the infrastructure that supports its businesses and the communities in which it operates. This may include a disruption due to natural disasters, pandemics, civil unrest, war or terrorism and involve electrical, communications, transportation or other services that the UBS AG Group uses or that are used by third parties with whom it conducts business.

The UBS AG Group depends on its risk management and control processes to avoid or limit potential losses in its businesses

Controlled risk-taking is a major part of the business of a financial services firm. Some losses from risk-taking activities are inevitable, but, to be successful over time, the UBS AG Group must balance the risks it takes against the returns generated. Therefore, it must diligently identify, assess, manage and control its risks, not only in normal market conditions but also as they might develop under more extreme, stressed conditions, when concentrations of exposures can lead to severe losses.

The UBS AG Group has not always been able to prevent serious losses arising from risk management failures and extreme or sudden market events. It recorded substantial losses on fixed-income trading positions in the 2008 financial crisis, in the unauthorized trading incident in 2011 and, more recently, positions resulting from the default of a US prime brokerage client. Credit Suisse has suffered very significant losses from the default of the US prime brokerage client and losses in supply chain finance funds managed by it, as well as other matters. As a result of these, Credit Suisse is subject to significant regulatory remediation obligations to address deficiencies in its risk management and control systems, that continue following the merger.

The UBS AG Group regularly revises and strengthens its risk management and control frameworks to seek to address identified shortcomings. Nonetheless, it could suffer further losses in the future if, for example:

- it does not fully identify the risks in its portfolio, in particular risk concentrations and correlated risks;
- its assessment of the risks identified, or its response to negative trends, proves to be untimely, inadequate, insufficient or incorrect;
- its risk models prove insufficient to predict the scale of financial risks the bank faces;
- markets move in ways that it does not expect – in terms of their speed, direction, severity or correlation – and its ability to manage risks in the resulting environment is, therefore, affected;
- third parties to whom it has credit exposure or whose securities it holds are severely affected by events and it suffers defaults and impairments beyond the level implied by its risk assessment; or
- collateral or other security provided by its counterparties and clients proves inadequate to cover their obligations at the time of default.

The UBS AG Group also holds legacy risk positions, primarily in Non-core and Legacy, that, in many cases, are illiquid and may deteriorate in value. The acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and the integration of UBS AG with Credit Suisse AG has increased, materially, the portfolio of business that is outside of the UBS AG Group's risk appetite and subject to exit that will be managed in the Non-core and Legacy segment.

The UBS AG Group also manages risk on behalf of its clients. The performance of assets it holds for its clients may be adversely affected by the same aforementioned factors. If clients suffer losses or the performance of their assets held with the UBS AG Group is not in line with relevant benchmarks against which clients assess investment performance, the UBS AG Group may suffer reduced fee income and a decline in assets under management, or withdrawal of mandates.

Investment positions, such as equity investments made as part of strategic initiatives and seed investments made at the inception of funds that the UBS AG Group manages, may also be affected by market risk factors. These investments are often not liquid and generally are intended or required to be held beyond a normal trading horizon. Deteriorations in the fair value of these positions would have a negative effect on the UBS AG Group's earnings.

The UBS AG Group may be unable to identify or capture revenue or competitive opportunities, or retain and attract qualified employees

The financial services industry is characterized by intense competition, continuous innovation, restrictive, detailed and sometimes fragmented regulation and ongoing consolidation. The UBS AG Group faces competition at the level of local markets and individual business lines and from global financial institutions that are comparable to it in their size and breadth, as well as competition from new technology-based market entrants, which may not be subject to the same level of regulation. Barriers to entry in individual markets and pricing levels are being eroded by new technology. The UBS AG Group expects these trends to continue and competition to increase. Its competitive strength and market position could be eroded if the UBS AG Group is unable to identify market trends and developments, does not respond to such trends and developments by devising and implementing adequate business strategies, does not adequately develop or update its technology, including its digital channels and tools, or is unable to attract or retain the qualified people needed.

The amount and structure of the UBS AG Group's employee compensation is affected not only by its business results but also by competitive factors and regulatory considerations.

In response to the demands of various stakeholders, including regulatory authorities and shareholders, and in order to better align the interests of its staff with other stakeholders, the UBS AG Group has increased average deferral periods for stock awards, expanded forfeiture provisions and, to a more limited extent, introduced clawback provisions for certain awards linked to business performance. UBS AG has also introduced individual caps on the proportion of fixed to variable pay for the members of the Executive Board (“**EB**”), as well as certain other employees. UBS is also required to maintain and enforce provisions requiring it to recover from EB members and certain other executives a portion of performance-based incentive compensation in the event that the UBS Group and UBS AG, or another entity with securities listed on a US national securities exchange, is required to restate its financial statements as a result of a material error.

Constraints on the amount or structure of employee compensation, higher levels of deferral, performance conditions and other circumstances triggering the forfeiture of unvested awards may adversely affect the ability of the UBS AG Group to retain and attract key employees, particularly where it competes with companies that are not subject to these constraints. The loss of key staff and the inability to attract qualified replacements could seriously compromise the ability of the UBS AG Group to execute its strategy and to successfully improve its operating and control environment, and could affect its business performance. This risk is intensified by elevated levels of attrition among Credit Suisse employees. Swiss law requires that shareholders approve the compensation of the UBS Group AG Board of Directors (“**the Group Board**”) and the UBS Group AG Group Executive Board (“**GEB**”) each year. If UBS Group AG’s shareholders fail to approve the compensation for the GEB or the Group Board, this could have an adverse effect on UBS AG’s ability to retain experienced directors and its senior management.

UBS AG’s operating results, financial condition and ability to pay its obligations in the future may be affected by funding, dividends and other distributions received directly or indirectly from its subsidiaries, which may be subject to restrictions

UBS AG’s ability to pay its obligations in the future will depend on the level of funding, dividends and other distributions, if any, received from UBS Switzerland AG and other subsidiaries. The ability of such subsidiaries to make loans or distributions, directly or indirectly, to UBS AG may be restricted as a result of several factors, including restrictions in financing agreements and the requirements of applicable law and regulatory, fiscal or other restrictions. In particular, UBS AG’s direct and indirect subsidiaries, including UBS Switzerland AG, UBS Americas Holding LLC, Credit Suisse Holdings (USA) Inc., UBS Europe SE and Credit Suisse International, are subject to laws and regulations that require the entities to maintain minimum levels of capital and liquidity, that restrict dividend payments, that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds from those subsidiaries to UBS Group AG, or that could affect their ability to repay any loans made to, or other investments in, such subsidiary by UBS AG or another member of the UBS AG Group. For example, in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, the European Central Bank ordered all banks under its supervision to cease dividend distributions, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System limited capital distributions by bank holding companies and intermediate holding companies. Restrictions and regulatory actions could impede access to funds that UBS AG may need to meet its obligations. In addition, UBS AG’s right to participate in a distribution of assets upon a subsidiary’s liquidation or reorganization is subject to all prior claims of the subsidiary’s creditors.

Furthermore, UBS AG may guarantee some of the payment obligations of certain of the Group’s subsidiaries from time to time. These guarantees may require UBS AG to provide substantial funds or assets to subsidiaries or their creditors or counterparties at a time when UBS AG is in need of liquidity to fund its own obligations.

Market, credit and macroeconomic risks

Performance in the financial services industry is affected by market conditions and the macroeconomic climate

The UBS AG Group’s businesses are materially affected by market and macroeconomic conditions. A market downturn and weak macroeconomic conditions can be precipitated by a number of factors, including geopolitical events, such as international armed conflicts, war, or acts of terrorism, the imposition of sanctions, global trade or global supply chain disruptions, including energy shortages and food insecurity, changes in monetary or fiscal policy, changes in trade policies or international trade disputes, significant inflationary or deflationary price changes,

disruptions in one or more concentrated economic sectors, natural disasters, pandemics or local and regional civil unrest. Such developments can have unpredictable and destabilizing effects.

Adverse changes in interest rates, credit spreads, securities prices, market volatility and liquidity, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and other market fluctuations, as well as changes in investor sentiment, can affect the UBS AG Group's earnings and ultimately its financial and capital positions. As financial markets are global and highly interconnected, local and regional events can have widespread effects well beyond the countries in which they occur. Any of these developments may adversely affect the UBS AG Group's business or financial results.

As a result of significant volatility in the market, the UBS AG Group's businesses may experience a decrease in client activity levels and market volumes, which would adversely affect its ability to generate transaction fees, commissions and margins, particularly in Global Wealth Management and the Investment Bank. A market downturn would likely reduce the volume and valuation of assets that the UBS AG Group manages on behalf of clients, which would reduce recurring fee income that is charged based on invested assets, primarily in Global Wealth Management and Asset Management, and performance-based fees in Asset Management. Such a downturn could also cause a decline in the value of assets that the UBS AG Group owns and accounts for as investments or trading positions. In addition, reduced market liquidity or volatility may limit trading opportunities and therefore may reduce transaction-based income and may also impede the UBS AG Group's ability to manage risks.

Health emergencies, including pandemics and measures taken by governmental authorities to manage them, may have effects such as labour market displacements, supply chain disruptions, and inflationary pressures, and adversely affect global and regional economic conditions, resulting in contraction in the global economy, substantial volatility in the financial markets, crises in markets for goods and services, disruptions in real estate markets, increased unemployment, increased credit and counterparty risk, and operational challenges, as was seen with the COVID-19 pandemic. Such economic or market disruptions, including inflationary pressures, may lead to reduced levels of client activity and demand for the UBS AG Group's products and services, increased utilization of lending commitments, significantly increased client defaults, continued and increasing credit and valuation losses in its loan portfolios, loan commitments and other assets, and impairments of other financial assets. A fall in equity markets and a consequent decline in invested assets would also reduce recurring fee income in the UBS AG Group's Global Wealth Management and Asset Management businesses, as it experienced in the second quarter of 2022. These factors and other consequences of a health emergency may negatively affect the financial condition of the UBS AG Group, including possible constraints on capital and liquidity, as well as resulting in a higher cost of capital, and possible downgrades to its credit ratings.

Geopolitical events: Terrorist activity and armed conflict in the Middle East, as well as the continuing Russia–Ukraine war, may have significant impacts on global markets, exacerbate global inflationary pressures and slow global growth. In addition, the ongoing conflicts may continue to cause significant population displacement, and lead to shortages of vital commodities, including energy shortages and food insecurity outside the areas immediately involved in armed conflict. Governmental responses to the armed conflicts, including, with respect to the Russia–Ukraine war, coordinated successive sets of sanctions on Russia and Belarus, and Russian and Belarusian entities and nationals, and the uncertainty as to whether the ongoing conflicts will widen and intensify, may continue to have significant adverse effects on the market and macroeconomic conditions, including in ways that cannot be anticipated. If individual countries impose restrictions on cross-border payments or trade, or other exchange or capital controls, or change their currency (for example, if one or more countries should leave the Eurozone, as a result of the imposition of sanctions on individuals, entities or countries, or escalation of trade restrictions and other actions between the US, or other countries, and China), the UBS AG Group could suffer adverse effects on its business, losses from enforced default by counterparties, be unable to access its own assets or be unable to effectively manage its risks.

The UBS AG Group could be materially affected if a crisis develops, regionally or globally, as a result of disruptions in markets due to macroeconomic or political developments, trade restrictions, or the failure of a major market participant. Over time, the UBS AG Group's strategic plans have become more heavily dependent on its ability to generate growth and revenue in emerging markets, including China, causing it to be more exposed to the risks associated with such markets.

Global Wealth Management derives revenues from all the principal regions but has a greater concentration in Asia than many peers and a substantial presence in the US, unlike many European peers. The Investment Bank's business is more heavily weighted to Europe and Asia than the UBS AG Group's peers, while its derivatives business is more heavily weighted to structured products for wealth management clients, in particular with European and Asian underlyings. The UBS AG Group's performance may therefore be more affected by political, economic and market developments in these regions and businesses than some other financial service providers.

The extent to which ongoing conflicts, current inflationary pressures and related adverse economic conditions affect the UBS AG Group's businesses, results of operations and financial condition, as well as its regulatory capital and liquidity ratios, will depend on future developments, including the effects of the current conditions on its clients, counterparties, employees and third-party service providers.

The UBS AG Group's credit risk exposure to clients, trading counterparties and other financial institutions would increase under adverse or other economic conditions

Credit risk is an integral part of many of the UBS AG Group's activities, including lending, underwriting and derivatives activities. Adverse economic or market conditions, or the imposition of sanctions or other restrictions on clients, counterparties or financial institutions, may lead to impairments and defaults on these credit exposures. Losses may be exacerbated by declines in the value of collateral securing loans and other exposures. In the UBS AG Group's prime brokerage, securities finance and Lombard lending businesses, it extends substantial amounts of credit against securities collateral the value or liquidity of which may decline rapidly. Market closures and the imposition of exchange controls, sanctions or other measures may limit the ability of the UBS AG Group to settle existing transactions or to realize on collateral, which may result in unexpected increases in exposures. The UBS AG Group's Swiss mortgage and corporate lending portfolios, which have increased substantially as a result of the Credit Suisse acquisition, are a large part of its overall lending. The UBS AG Group is therefore exposed to the risk of adverse economic developments in Switzerland, including property valuations in the housing market, the strength of the Swiss franc and its effect on Swiss exports, a return to negative interest rates applied by the Swiss National Bank, economic conditions within the Eurozone or the EU, and the evolution of agreements between Switzerland and the EU or European Economic Area, which represent Switzerland's largest export market. The UBS AG Group has exposures related to real estate in various countries, including a substantial Swiss mortgage portfolio. Although the UBS AG Group believes this portfolio is prudently managed, it could nevertheless be exposed to losses if a substantial deterioration in the Swiss real estate market were to occur.

As the UBS AG Group experienced in 2020, under the IFRS 9 expected credit loss ("ECL") regime, credit loss expenses may increase rapidly at the onset of an economic downturn as a result of higher levels of credit impairments (stage 3), as well as higher ECL from stages 1 and 2. Substantial increases in ECL could exceed expected loss for regulatory capital purposes and adversely affect the UBS AG Group's common equity tier 1 ("CET1") capital and regulatory capital ratios.

Interest rate trends and changes could negatively affect the UBS AG Group's financial results

The UBS AG Group's businesses are sensitive to changes in interest rate trends. A prolonged period of low or negative interest rates, particularly in Switzerland and the Eurozone, adversely affected the net interest income generated by UBS's Personal & Corporate Banking and Global Wealth Management businesses prior to 2022. Actions that the UBS AG Group took to mitigate adverse effects on income, such as the introduction of selective deposit fees or minimum lending rates, contributed to outflows of customer deposits (a key source of funding for the UBS AG Group), net new money outflows and a declining market share in its Swiss lending business.

During 2022, interest rates increased sharply in the US and most other markets, including a shift from negative to positive central bank policy rates in the Eurozone and Switzerland, as central banks responded to higher inflation. Higher interest rates generally benefit the UBS AG Group's net interest income. However, as returns on alternatives to deposits increase with rising interest rates, such as returns on money market funds, the UBS AG Group experienced outflows from customer deposits and shifts of deposits from lower-interest account types to accounts bearing higher interest rates, such as savings and certificates of deposit, starting with effects in the US, where rates had rapidly

increased. In addition, higher-for-longer interest rates, such as those experienced in 2023, have led to similar shifts in euro and Swiss franc deposits. Sustained higher interest rates also may adversely affect the UBS AG Group's credit counterparties. Customer deposit outflows could require the UBS AG Group to obtain alternative funding, which would likely be more costly than customer deposits.

Currency fluctuation may have an adverse effect on the UBS AG Group's profits, balance sheet and regulatory capital

The UBS AG Group is subject to currency fluctuation risks as a substantial portion of its assets and liabilities are denominated in currencies other than the UBS AG Group's presentation currency, the US dollar. In order to hedge its CET1 capital ratio, the UBS AG Group's CET1 capital must have foreign currency exposure, which leads to currency sensitivity. As a consequence, it is not possible to simultaneously fully hedge both CET1 capital and the CET1 capital ratio. Accordingly, changes in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect the UBS AG Group's profits, balance sheet, and capital, leverage and liquidity coverage ratios.

Regulatory and legal risks

Material legal and regulatory risks arise in the conduct of the UBS AG Group's business

As a global financial services firm operating in more than 50 countries, the UBS AG Group is subject to many different legal, tax and regulatory regimes, including extensive regulatory oversight, and are exposed to significant liability risk. The UBS AG Group is subject to a large number of claims, disputes, legal proceedings and government investigations, and it expects that its ongoing business activities will continue to give rise to such matters in the future. In addition, UBS AG inherited claims against Credit Suisse entities as part of the acquisition, including matters that may be material to the operating results of the combined group. The extent of its financial exposure to these and other matters is material and could substantially exceed the level of provisions that the UBS AG Group has established. the UBS AG Group is not able to predict the financial and non-financial consequences these matters may have when resolved.

The UBS AG Group may be subject to adverse preliminary determinations or court decisions that may negatively affect public perception and its reputation, result in prudential actions from regulators, and cause it to record additional provisions for such matters even when it believes it has substantial defences and expects to ultimately achieve a more favourable outcome. This risk is illustrated by the award of aggregate penalties and damages of EUR 4.5 billion against UBS by the court of first instance in France. This award was reduced to an aggregate of EUR 1.8 billion against by the Court of Appeal, and, in a further appeal, the French Supreme Court referred the case back to the Paris Court of Appeal to reconsider the amount after a new trial.

Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. Among other things, a guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime (including as a result of termination of the Deferred Prosecution Agreement Credit Suisse entered into with the US Department of Justice in 2021 to resolve its Mozambique matter) could have material consequences for UBS AG.

Resolution of regulatory proceedings has required the UBS AG Group to obtain waivers of regulatory disqualifications to maintain certain operations, may entitle regulatory authorities to limit, suspend or terminate licenses and regulatory authorizations, and may permit financial market utilities to limit, suspend or terminate the UBS AG Group's participation in them. The UBS AG Group and Credit Suisse have each required waivers or exemptions in order to continue to act as investment manager to pension plans and registered investment companies in the US, among other things; failure to obtain such waivers, or any limitation, suspension or termination of licenses, authorizations or participations arising from a disqualifying event, could have material adverse consequences for the UBS AG Group.

The UBS AG Group's settlements with governmental authorities in connection with foreign exchange, LIBOR and other benchmark interest rates starkly illustrate the significantly increased level of financial and reputational risk now associated with regulatory matters in major jurisdictions. In connection with investigations related to LIBOR and other benchmark rates, and to foreign exchange and precious metals, very large fines and disgorgement amounts were

assessed against the UBS AG Group, and it was required to enter guilty pleas despite its full cooperation with the authorities in the investigations and despite its receipt of conditional leniency or conditional immunity from anti-trust authorities in a number of jurisdictions, including the US and Switzerland.

For a number of years, the UBS AG Group has been, and it continues to be, subject to a very high level of regulatory scrutiny and to certain regulatory measures that constrain its strategic flexibility. The UBS AG Group believes it has remediated the deficiencies that led to significant losses in the past and made substantial changes in its controls and conduct risk frameworks to address the issues highlighted by past regulatory resolutions. The UBS AG Group has also undertaken extensive efforts to implement new regulatory requirements and meet heightened supervisory expectations. Prior to its acquisition by UBS, Credit Suisse was also subject to a high level of regulatory scrutiny and had significant regulatory and other remediation programs to address identified issues, including as a result of the Archegos, Mozambique, supply chain finance and cross-border tax matters. As part of the integration of Credit Suisse, UBS AG is addressing these matters and will likely remain under additional regulatory scrutiny until the integration is substantially completed.

The UBS AG Group continues to be in active dialogue with regulators concerning the actions it is taking to improve its operational risk management, risk control, anti-money-laundering, data management and other frameworks, and otherwise seeks to meet supervisory expectations, but there can be no assurance that its efforts will have the desired effects. As a result of this history, UBS AG's level of risk with respect to regulatory enforcement may be greater than that of some of its peers.

If UBS AG experiences financial difficulties, FINMA has the power to open restructuring or liquidation proceedings or impose protective measures in relation to UBS AG or UBS Switzerland AG, and such proceedings or measures may have a material adverse effect on UBS AG's creditors

Under the Swiss Banking Act, FINMA is able to exercise broad statutory powers with respect to Swiss banks and Swiss parent companies of financial groups, such as UBS Group AG, UBS AG and UBS Switzerland AG, if there is justified concern that an entity is over-indebted, has serious liquidity problems or, after the expiration of any relevant deadline, no longer fulfils capital adequacy requirements. Such powers include ordering protective measures, instituting restructuring proceedings (and exercising any Swiss resolution powers in connection therewith), and instituting liquidation proceedings, all of which may have a material adverse effect on shareholders and creditors or may prevent UBS AG or UBS Switzerland AG from paying dividends or making payments on debt obligations.

The UBS AG Group would have limited ability to challenge any such protective measures, and creditors and shareholders would also have limited ability under Swiss law or in Swiss courts to reject them, seek their suspension, or challenge their imposition, including measures that require or result in the deferment of payments.

If restructuring proceedings are opened with respect to UBS AG or UBS Switzerland AG the resolution powers that FINMA may exercise include the power to: (i) transfer all or some of the assets, debt and other liabilities, and contracts of the entity subject to proceedings to another entity; (ii) stay for a maximum of two business days (a) the termination of, or the exercise of rights to terminate, netting rights, (b) rights to enforce or dispose of certain types of collateral or (c) rights to transfer claims, liabilities or certain collateral, under contracts to which the entity subject to proceedings is a party; and (iii) partially or fully write down the equity capital and regulatory capital instruments and, if such regulatory capital is fully written down, write down or convert into equity the other debt instruments of the entity subject to proceedings. Creditors would have no right to reject, or to seek the suspension of, any restructuring plan pursuant to which such resolution powers are exercised. They would have only limited rights to challenge any decision to exercise resolution powers or to have that decision reviewed by a judicial or administrative process or otherwise.

Upon full or partial write-down of the equity and regulatory capital instruments of the entity subject to restructuring proceedings, the relevant shareholders and creditors would receive no payment in respect of debt that is written down, the write-down would be permanent, and the investors would likely not, at such time or at any time thereafter, receive any shares or other participation rights, or be entitled to any write-up or any other compensation in the event of a potential subsequent recovery of the debtor. If FINMA orders the conversion of debt of the entity subject to

restructuring proceedings into equity, the securities received by the investors may be worth significantly less than the original debt and may have a significantly different risk profile. In addition, creditors receiving equity would be effectively subordinated to all creditors of the restructured entity in the event of a subsequent winding up, liquidation or dissolution of the restructured entity, which would increase the risk that investors would lose all or some of their investment.

FINMA has significant discretion in the exercise of its powers in connection with restructuring proceedings. Furthermore, certain categories of debt obligations, such as certain types of deposits, are subject to preferential treatment. As a result, holders of obligations of an entity subject to a Swiss restructuring proceeding may have their obligations written down or converted into equity even though obligations ranking on par with such obligations are not written down or converted.

Developments in sustainability, climate, environmental and social standards and regulations may affect the UBS AG Group's business and impact its ability to fully realize its goals

The UBS AG Group is subject to separate, and sometimes conflicting, ESG regulations and regulator expectations in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. For example, in certain jurisdictions, the UBS AG Group is required to set diversity targets or other ESG-related goals that are considered illegal or contrary to regulatory expectations in other jurisdictions. In addition, with respect to decarbonization mandates, there is substantial uncertainty as to the scope of actions that may be required of the UBS AG Group, governments and others to achieve the goals the UBS AG Group has set, and many of its goals and objectives are only achievable with a combination of government and private action. National and international standards and expectations, industry and scientific practices, regulatory taxonomies, and disclosure obligations addressing these matters are relatively immature and are rapidly evolving. In addition, there are significant limitations in the data available to measure the UBS AG Group's climate and other goals. Although the UBS AG Group has defined and disclosed its goals based on the standards existing at the time of disclosure, there can be no assurance (i) that the various ESG regulatory and disclosure regimes under which it operates will not come into further conflict with one another, (ii) that the current standards will not be interpreted differently than the UBS AG Group's understanding or change in a manner that substantially increases the cost or effort for it to achieve such goals or (iii) that additional data or methods, whether voluntary or required by regulation, may substantially change the UBS AG Group's calculation of its goals and ambitions. It is possible that such goals may prove to be considerably more difficult or even impossible to achieve. The evolving standards may also require the UBS AG Group to substantially change the stated goals and ambitions. If the UBS AG Group is not able to achieve the goals it has set, or can only do so at significant expense to its business, it may fail to meet regulatory expectations, incur damage to its reputation or be exposed to an increased risk of litigation or other adverse action.

While ESG regulatory regimes and international standards are being developed, including to require consideration of ESG risks in investment decisions, some jurisdictions, notably in the US, have developed rules restricting the consideration of ESG factors in investment and business decisions. Under these anti-ESG rules, companies that are perceived as boycotting or discriminating against certain industries may be restricted from doing business with certain governmental entities. The UBS AG Group's businesses may be adversely affected if it is considered as discriminating against companies based on ESG considerations, or if further anti-ESG rules are developed or broadened.

Material weaknesses of Credit Suisse controls over financial reporting

In March 2023, prior to the acquisition by UBS Group AG, the Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse AG disclosed that their management had identified material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting as a result of which, the Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse AG had concluded that, as of 31 December 2022, their internal controls over financial reporting were not effective, and for the same reasons, reached the same conclusion regarding 31 December 2021. A material weakness is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal controls over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a registrant's financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weaknesses result in a risk that a material error may not be detected by internal controls that could result in a material misstatement to the company's reported financial results. Following the acquisition and merger of Credit Suisse Group AG into UBS Group AG in June 2023,

Credit Suisse AG concluded that as of 31 December 2023 its internal control over financial reporting continued to be ineffective. For the year ended 31 December 2023, UBS concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective.

In June 2024 Credit Suisse AG and UBS AG merged with UBS AG as the surviving entity. Although Credit Suisse AG is no longer a separate legal entity, numerous of its booking, accounting and risk management systems remain in use for activities that have not yet been exited or migrated to UBS AG's systems.

The material weaknesses that were identified by Credit Suisse related to the failure to design and maintain an effective risk assessment process to identify and analyse the risk of material misstatements in its financial statements and the failure to design and maintain effective monitoring activities relating to (i) providing sufficient management oversight over the internal control evaluation process to support Credit Suisse internal control objectives; (ii) involving appropriate and sufficient management resources to support the risk assessment and monitoring objectives; and (iii) assessing and communicating the severity of deficiencies in a timely manner to those parties responsible for taking corrective action. These material weaknesses contributed to an additional material weakness, as the Credit Suisse Group management did not design and maintain effective controls over the classification and presentation of the consolidated statement of cash flows under US GAAP.

Since the Credit Suisse acquisition, UBS has executed a remediation program to address the identified material weaknesses and has implemented additional controls and procedures. As of 31 December 2024, management has assessed that the changes to internal controls made to address the material weakness relating to the classification and presentation of the consolidated statement of cash flows as well as assessment and communication of the severity of deficiencies are designed and operating effectively.

The remaining material weakness relates to the risk assessment of internal controls. UBS has implemented an enhanced severity assessment framework and additional management oversight of severity assessments and have integrated the Credit Suisse control frameworks into the UBS's internal control framework and risk assessment and evaluation processes in 2024. In addition, UBS has reviewed the processes, systems and internal control processes in connection with the integration of the financial accounting and controls environment of Credit Suisse into UBS AG, and implementation of updated or additional processes and controls to reflect the increase in complexity of the accounting and financial control environment following the acquisition.

Management has assessed that the risk assessment process was designed effectively. However, in light of the increased complexity of the internal accounting and control environment, the remaining migration efforts still underway and the limited time to demonstrate operating effectiveness and sustainability of the post-merger integrated control environment, management has concluded that additional evidence of effective operation of the remediated controls is required to conclude that the risk assessment processes is operating effectively on a sustainable basis. In light of the above, management has concluded that there is a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting at 31 December 2024 and, as a result, that UBS AG's disclosure controls and procedures were also not effective as of that date.

The UBS AG Group's financial results may be negatively affected by changes to assumptions and valuations, as well as changes to accounting standards

UBS AG prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The application of these accounting standards requires the use of judgment based on estimates and assumptions that may involve significant uncertainty at the time they are made. This is the case, for example, with respect to the measurement of fair value of financial instruments, the recognition of deferred tax assets (DTAs), the assessment of the impairment of goodwill, expected credit losses and estimation of provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters. Such judgments, including the underlying estimates and assumptions, which encompass historical experience, expectations of the future and other factors, are regularly evaluated to determine their continuing relevance based on current conditions. Using different assumptions could cause the reported results to differ. Changes in assumptions, or failure to make the changes necessary to reflect evolving market conditions, may have a significant effect on the financial statements in the periods when changes occur. Estimates of provisions may be subject to a

wide range of potential outcomes and significant uncertainty. For example, the broad range of potential outcomes in the UBS AG Group's legal proceedings in France and in a number of Credit Suisse's legal proceedings increase the uncertainty associated with assessing the appropriate provision. If the estimates and assumptions in future periods deviate from the current outlook, the UBS AG Group's financial results may also be negatively affected.

Changes to IFRS Accounting Standards or interpretations thereof may cause future reported results and financial positions to differ from current expectations, or historical results to differ from those previously reported due to the adoption of accounting standards on a retrospective basis. Such changes may also affect the UBS AG Group's regulatory capital and ratios. For example, the introduction of the ECL regime under IFRS 9 in 2018 fundamentally changed how credit risk arising from loans, loan commitments, guarantees and certain revocable facilities is accounted for. Under the ECL regime, credit loss expenses may increase rapidly at the onset of an economic downturn as a result of higher levels of credit impairments (stage 3), as well as higher ECL from stages 1 and 2, only gradually diminishing once the economic outlook improves. As was observed in 2020, this effect may be more pronounced in a deteriorating economic environment. Substantial increases in ECL could exceed expected loss for regulatory capital purposes and adversely affect the UBS AG Group's CET1 capital and regulatory capital ratios.

The UBS AG Group may be unable to maintain its capital strength

Capital strength enables the UBS AG Group to grow its businesses and absorb increases in regulatory and capital requirements. The ability of the UBS AG Group to maintain its capital ratios is subject to numerous risks, including the financial results of its businesses, the effect of changes to capital standards, methodologies and interpretations that may adversely affect the calculation of its capital ratios, the imposition of risk add-ons or capital buffers, and the application of additional capital, liquidity and similar requirements to subsidiaries. The UBS AG Group's capital and leverage ratios are driven primarily by RWA, LRD and eligible capital, all of which may fluctuate based on a number of factors, some of which are outside of UBS AG's control. The results of the UBS AG Group's businesses may be adversely affected by events arising from other risk factors described herein. In some cases, such as litigation and regulatory risk and operational risk events, losses may be sudden and large.

The UBS AG Group's eligible capital may be reduced by losses recognized within net profit or other comprehensive income. Eligible capital may also be reduced for other reasons, including acquisitions that change the level of goodwill, changes in temporary differences related to DTAs included in capital, adverse currency movements affecting the value of equity, prudential adjustments that may be required due to the valuation uncertainty associated with certain types of positions, changes in regulatory interpretations on the inclusion or exclusion of items contributing to the equity of UBS AG's shareholders in regulatory capital, and changes in the value of certain pension fund assets and liabilities or in the interest rate and other assumptions used to calculate the changes in UBS AG's net defined benefit obligation recognized in other comprehensive income.

RWA are driven by the UBS AG Group's business activities, by changes in the risk profile of its exposures, by changes in its foreign currency exposures and foreign exchange rates, and by regulation. For instance, substantial market volatility, a widening of credit spreads, adverse currency movements, increased counterparty risk, deterioration in the economic environment or increased operational risk could result in an increase in RWA. Changes in the calculation of RWA, the imposition of additional supplemental RWA charges or multipliers applied to certain exposures and other methodology changes, as well as the finalization of the Basel III framework and Fundamental Review of the Trading Book promulgated by the BCBS, which are expected to affect the UBS AG Group's RWA.

The leverage ratio is a balance sheet-driven measure and therefore limits balance sheet-intensive activities, such as lending, more than activities that are less balance sheet intensive, and it may constrain the UBS AG Group's business even if UBS AG satisfies other risk-based capital requirements. Its LRD is driven by, among other things, the level of client activity, including deposits and loans, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, other market factors and changes in required liquidity. Many of these factors are wholly or partly outside of UBS's control.

The effect of taxes on the financial results of the UBS AG Group is significantly influenced by tax law changes and reassessments of its deferred tax assets and, also, operating losses of certain entities with no associated tax benefit

The UBS AG Group's effective tax rate is highly sensitive to its performance, its expectation of future profitability and any potential increases or decreases in statutory tax rates, such as any potential increase or decrease in the US federal corporate tax rate. Furthermore, based on prior years' tax losses and deductible temporary differences, the UBS AG Group has recognized DTAs reflecting the probable recoverable level based on future taxable profit as informed by its business plans. If UBS AG Group's performance is expected to produce diminished taxable profit in future years, particularly in the US, it may be required to write down all or a portion of the currently recognized DTAs through the income statement in excess of anticipated amortization. This would have the effect of increasing the effective tax rate in the year in which any write-downs are taken. Conversely, if the UBS AG Group expects the performance of entities in which it has unrecognized tax losses to improve, particularly in the US or the UK, it could potentially recognize additional DTAs. The effect of doing so would be to reduce the effective tax rate in years in which additional DTAs are recognized and to increase the effective tax rate in future years. UBS AG's effective tax rate is also sensitive to any future reductions in statutory tax rates, particularly in the US, which would cause the expected future tax benefit from items such as tax loss carry-forwards in the affected locations to diminish in value. This, in turn, would cause a write-down of the associated DTAs. Conversely, an increase in US corporate tax rates would result in an increase in the Group's DTAs.

The UBS AG Group generally revalues its DTAs in the fourth quarter of the financial year based on a reassessment of future profitability taking into account its updated business plans. It considers the performance of its businesses and the accuracy of historical forecasts, tax rates and other factors in evaluating the recoverability of its DTAs, including the remaining tax loss carry-forward period and its assessment of expected future taxable profits over the life of DTAs. Estimating future profitability is inherently subjective and is particularly sensitive to future economic, market and other conditions, which are difficult to predict.

The UBS AG Group's results in past years have demonstrated that changes in the recognition of DTAs can have a very significant effect on its reported results. Any future change in the manner in which UBS AG remeasures DTAs could affect UBS AG's effective tax rate, particularly in the year in which the change is made.

The UBS AG Group's full-year effective tax rate would be impacted if aggregate tax expenses in respect of profits from branches and subsidiaries without loss coverage differ from what is expected or if certain branches and subsidiaries incur operating losses that the UBS AG Group cannot benefit from through the income statement. In particular, operating losses at entities or branches that cannot offset for tax purposes taxable profits in other Group entities, and which do not result in additional DTA recognition, would increase its effective tax rate. In addition, tax laws or the tax authorities in countries where the UBS AG Group has undertaken legal structure changes may cause entities to be subject to taxation as permanent establishments or may prevent the transfer of tax losses incurred in one legal entity to newly organized or reorganized subsidiaries or affiliates, or may impose limitations on the utilization of tax losses that relate to businesses formerly conducted by the transferor. Were this to occur in situations where there were also limited planning opportunities to utilize the tax losses in the originating entity, the DTAs associated with such tax losses may be required to be written down through the income statement.

Changes in tax law may materially affect the UBS AG Group's effective tax rate and, in some cases, may substantially affect the profitability of certain activities. In addition, statutory and regulatory changes, as well as changes to the way in which courts and tax authorities interpret tax laws, including assertions that the UBS AG Group is required to pay taxes in a jurisdiction as a result of activities connected to that jurisdiction constituting a permanent establishment or similar theory, and changes in its assessment of uncertain tax positions, could cause the amount of taxes the UBS AG Group ultimately pays to materially differ from the amount accrued.

The UBS AG Group may incur material future tax liabilities in connection with the combination with Credit Suisse

In the past, the Credit Suisse Group has recorded significant impairments of the tax value of its participations in

subsidiaries below their tax acquisition costs. Following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and the subsequent combination of Credit Suisse AG with UBS AG, tax acquisition costs of certain participations held by Credit Suisse Group AG and its subsidiaries have been transferred to the UBS AG Group. The UBS Group AG and its subsidiaries may become subject to additional Swiss tax on future reversals of such impairments for Swiss tax purposes. Reversals of prior impairments may occur to the extent that the net asset value of the previously impaired subsidiary increases, e.g., as a result of an increase in retained earnings. Although it is difficult to quantify this additional future tax exposure, as various potential mitigants (e.g., transfers of assets and liabilities, business activities, subsidiary investments, as well as other restructuring measures within the combined Group in the course of the integration) exist, it may be material.

Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity and funding management are critical to UBS AG's ongoing performance

The viability of the UBS AG Group's business depends on the availability of funding sources, and its success depends on its ability to obtain funding at times, in amounts, for tenors and at rates that enable it to efficiently support its asset base in all market conditions. The UBS AG Group's funding sources have generally been stable, but could change in the future because of, among other things, general market disruptions or widening credit spreads, which could also influence the cost of funding. A substantial part of the UBS AG Group's liquidity and funding requirements are met using short-term unsecured funding sources, including retail and wholesale deposits and the regular issuance of money market securities. A change in the availability of short-term funding could occur quickly.

The addition of loss-absorbing debt as a component of capital requirements, the regulatory requirements to maintain minimum TLAC and other regulatory requirements at UBS's holding company and at certain of its subsidiaries, in particular UBS AG, as well as the power of resolution authorities to bail in TLAC instruments and other debt obligations, and uncertainty as to how such powers will be exercised, caused and may still cause a further increase in UBS's cost of funding, and could potentially increase the total amount of funding required, in the absence of other changes in its business.

Reductions in UBS AG's credit ratings may adversely affect the market value of the securities and other obligations and increase its funding costs, in particular with regard to funding from wholesale unsecured sources, and could affect the availability of certain kinds of funding. In addition, as experienced in connection with the Moody's Investors Service Ltd. downgrade of UBS AG's long-term debt rating in June 2012, rating downgrades can require UBS AG to post additional collateral or make additional cash payments under trading agreements. UBS AG's credit ratings, together with its capital strength and reputation, also contribute to maintaining client and counterparty confidence, and it is possible that rating changes could influence the performance of some of UBS AG's businesses. The acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group has elevated these risks and may cause these risks to intensify. Upon the close of the acquisition in June 2023, Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited downgraded the Long-Term Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) of UBS AG to "A+" from "AA-". Fitch Ratings Ltd. also upgraded Credit Suisse AG's Long-Term IDR to "A+" from "BBB+".

The requirement to maintain a liquidity coverage ratio of high-quality liquid assets to estimated stressed short-term net cash outflows, and other similar liquidity and funding requirements, oblige the UBS AG Group to maintain high levels of overall liquidity, limit its ability to optimize interest income and expense, make certain lines of business less attractive and reduce its overall ability to generate profits. The liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio requirements are intended to ensure that the UBS AG Group is not overly reliant on short-term funding and that it has sufficient long-term funding for illiquid assets. The relevant calculations make assumptions about the relative likelihood and amount of outflows of funding and available sources of additional funding in market-wide and firm-specific stress situations. In an actual stress situation, however, the UBS AG Group's funding outflows could exceed the assumed amounts. Further, UBS AG is subject to increased liquidity requirements related TBTF measures under the direction of FINMA, which became effective on 1 January 2024.

APPENDIX III

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ISSUER'S BUSINESS

This section supersedes in its entirety the section in the Base Listing Document entitled "Information Relating to UBS AG".

1. Overview

UBS AG ("**Issuer**") with its subsidiaries (together, "**UBS AG consolidated**", or "**UBS AG Group**"; and UBS Group AG (which is the holding company of the Issuer) and its subsidiaries (including the Issuer and its subsidiaries) is referred to herein as "**UBS**", the "**UBS Group**" or the "**Group**") is a regulated bank in Switzerland providing a full range of financial services activities in Switzerland and abroad. The UBS AG Group operates through five business divisions: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank and Non-core and Legacy. Group functions are support and control functions that provide services to the UBS AG Group.

On 30 June 2025, the UBS AG consolidated CET1 capital ratio was 14.0%, the CET1 leverage ratio was 4.2%, and the total loss-absorbing capacity ratio was 36.5%.¹ On the same date, invested assets stood at USD 6,618 billion and equity attributable to UBS AG shareholders was USD 94,278 million. As of 30 June 2025, UBS AG Group employed 62,958 people.²

The rating agencies S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited ("**S&P**"), Moody's Investors Service Ltd. ("**Moody's**"), and Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited ("**Fitch**") have published solicited credit ratings reflecting their assessment of the creditworthiness of UBS AG, i.e. its ability to fulfil in a timely manner payment obligations, such as principal or interest payments on long-term loans, also known as debt servicing. The ratings from Fitch and S&P may be attributed a plus or minus sign, and those from Moody's a number. These supplementary attributes indicate the relative position within the respective rating class. UBS AG has a long-term counterparty credit rating of A+ from S&P, long-term senior debt rating of Aa2 from Moody's, and long-term issuer default rating of A+ from Fitch.

An explanation of the significance of ratings may be obtained from the rating agencies. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on such material and information, and such of their own investigations, studies and assumptions, as they deem appropriate. The ratings of UBS AG should be evaluated independently from similar ratings of other entities, and from the rating, if any, of its securities. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities issued or guaranteed by the rated entity and may be subject to review, revision, suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Moody's is established in the UK and registered under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA (the "**UK CRA Regulation**") and currently appears on the list of credit rating agencies registered or certified with the Financial Conduct Authority published on its website www.fca.org.uk/firms/credit-rating-agencies. Ratings given by Moody's are endorsed by Moody's Deutschland GmbH, which is established in the EEA and registered under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009, as amended (the "**EU CRA Regulation**") and currently appears on the list of credit ratings agencies published by ESMA on its website www.esma.europa.eu in accordance with the EU CRA Regulation. S&P and Fitch are established in the European Union and registered under the EU CRA Regulation and currently appear on the list of credit ratings agencies published by ESMA on its website in accordance with the EU CRA Regulation. Ratings given by S&P and Fitch are endorsed by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings UK Limited and Fitch Ratings Ltd, respectively, which are established in the UK and registered under

¹ All figures based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework. Refer to the "Capital management" section of the Annual Report 2024 and the Second Quarter 2025 Report for more information.

² Full-time equivalents.

the UK CRA Regulation and currently appear on the list of credit rating agencies registered or certified with the FCA published on its website.

No profit forecasts or estimates are included in this document.

No recent events particular to the Issuer have occurred which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of the Issuer's solvency.

2. Information about the Issuer

2.1 Corporate Information

The legal and commercial name of the Issuer is UBS AG.

The Issuer was incorporated under the name SBC AG on 28 February 1978 for an unlimited duration and entered in the Commercial Register of Canton Basel-City on that day. The Issuer in its present form was created on 29 June 1998 by the merger of Union Bank of Switzerland (founded 1862) and Swiss Bank Corporation (founded 1872). UBS AG is entered in the Commercial Registers of Canton Zurich and Canton Basel-City. The registration number is CHE-101.329.561. On 31 May 2024, Credit Suisse AG merged with and into UBS AG.

UBS AG is incorporated and domiciled in Switzerland and operates under the Swiss Code of Obligations as an Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation limited by shares. UBS AG's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code is BFM8T61CT2L1QCEMIK50.

According to article 2 of the articles of association of UBS AG dated as of 23 April 2024 ("**Articles of Association**"), the purpose of UBS AG is the operation of a bank. Its scope of operations extends to all types of banking, financial, advisory, trading and service activities in Switzerland and abroad. UBS AG may establish branches and representative offices as well as banks, finance companies and other enterprises of any kind in Switzerland and abroad, hold equity interests in these companies, and conduct their management. UBS AG is authorized to acquire, mortgage and sell real estate and building rights in Switzerland and abroad. UBS AG may borrow and invest money on the capital markets. UBS AG is part of the group of companies controlled by the group parent company UBS Group AG. It may promote the interests of the group parent company or other group companies. It may provide loans, guarantees and other kinds of financing and security for group companies.

The addresses and telephone numbers of UBS AG's two registered offices and principal places of business are: Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland, telephone +41 44 234 1111; and Aeschenvorstadt 1, 4051 Basel, Switzerland, telephone +41 61 288 2020.

2.2 UBS's borrowing and funding structure and financing of UBS's activities

For information on UBS's expected financing of its business activities, please refer to "*Liquidity and funding management*" in the "*Risk, Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet*" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 published on 17 March 2025 (the "**Annual Report**").

3. Business Overview

3.1 Organisational Structure of the Issuer

UBS AG is a Swiss bank and the parent company of the UBS AG Group. It is 100% owned by UBS Group AG, which is the holding company of the UBS Group. UBS AG operates as a group with five business divisions, and in addition, UBS AG has Group functions as support and control functions that provide services to UBS.

In 2014, UBS began adapting its legal entity structure in response to too-big-to-fail requirements and other regulatory initiatives. First, UBS Group AG was established as the ultimate parent holding

company for the Group. In 2015, UBS AG transferred its personal & corporate banking and Swiss-booked wealth management businesses to the newly established UBS Switzerland AG, a banking subsidiary of UBS AG in Switzerland. That same year, UBS Business Solutions AG, a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS Group AG, was established and acts as the Group service company. In 2016, UBS Americas Holding LLC became the intermediate holding company for UBS's US subsidiaries and UBS's wealth management subsidiaries across Europe were merged into UBS Europe SE, UBS's German-headquartered European subsidiary. In 2019, UBS Limited, UBS's UK headquartered subsidiary, was merged into UBS Europe SE.

On 12 June 2023, Credit Suisse Group AG merged with and into UBS Group AG (*Absorptionsfusion*), with UBS Group AG becoming the holding company of Credit Suisse AG. UBS merged UBS AG with Credit Suisse AG on 31 May 2024, transitioned to a single US intermediate holding company on 7 June 2024, and merged UBS Switzerland AG with Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG on 1 July 2024.

UBS AG is the parent company of, and conducts a significant portion of its operations through, its subsidiaries. UBS AG has contributed a significant portion of its capital and provides substantial liquidity to subsidiaries. In addition, UBS Business Solutions AG provides substantial services to group companies including UBS AG and its subsidiaries. To this extent, UBS AG is dependent on certain of the entities of the UBS AG Group and of the UBS Group.

UBS AG's interests in subsidiaries and other entities as of 31 December 2024, including interests in significant subsidiaries, are discussed in "Note 28 Interests in subsidiaries and other entities" to UBS AG's consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report 2024. As a result of the merger of UBS AG with Credit Suisse AG on 31 May 2024, the subsidiaries of Credit Suisse AG have become subsidiaries of UBS AG.

3.2 Principal activities

UBS AG businesses are organised globally into five business divisions: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank, and Non-core and Legacy. All five business divisions are supported by Group functions and qualify as reportable segments for the purpose of segment reporting. Each of the business divisions and Group functions are described below. A description of their businesses, organisational structures, products and services and targeted markets can be found under "*Our businesses*" in the "*Our business model and environment*" section of the Annual Report 2024 and "*Our businesses*" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section of the Second Quarter 2025 Report.

- *Global Wealth Management* provides financial services, advice and solutions to private wealth clients. Its offering ranges from investment management to estate planning and corporate finance advice, in addition to specific wealth management and banking products and services.
- *Personal & Corporate Banking* serves its private, corporate, and institutional clients' needs, from banking to retirement, financing, investments and strategic transactions, in Switzerland, through its branch network and digital channels.
- *Asset Management* is a global, large-scale and diversified asset manager. It offers investment capabilities and styles across all major traditional and alternative asset classes, as well as advisory support to institutions, wholesale intermediaries and wealth management clients.
- *The Investment Bank* provides a range of services to institutional, corporate and wealth management clients globally, to help them raise capital, grow their businesses, invest and manage risks. Its offering includes research, advisory services, facilitating clients raising debt and equity from the public and private markets and capital markets, cash and derivatives trading across equities and fixed income, and financing.

- *Non-core and Legacy* includes positions and businesses not aligned with UBS's long-term strategy and risk appetite. It consists of selected assets and liabilities from the Credit Suisse business divisions, as well as residual assets and liabilities from UBS's former Non-core and Legacy Portfolio that preceded the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and smaller amounts of assets and liabilities of UBS's business divisions that have been assessed as not strategic in light of that acquisition.
- *Group functions are support and control functions that provide services to the Group. Virtually all costs incurred by the Group functions are allocated to the business divisions, leaving a residual amount that UBS refers to as Group Items in its segment reporting. Group functions* includes the following major areas: Group Services (which consists of the Group Operations and Technology Office, Group Compliance, Regulatory & Governance, Group Finance, Group Risk Control, Group Human Resources and Corporate Services, Communications & Branding, Group Legal, the Group Integration Office, Group Sustainability and Impact, and the Chief Strategy Office) and Group Treasury.

3.3 Competition

The financial services industry is characterised by intense competition, continuous innovation, restrictive, detailed, and sometimes fragmented regulation and ongoing consolidation. UBS AG faces competition at the level of local markets and individual business lines, and from global financial institutions that are comparable to UBS AG in their size and breadth, as well as competition from new technology-based market entrants, which may not be subject to the same level of regulation. Barriers to entry in individual markets and pricing levels are being eroded by new technology. UBS expects these trends to continue and competition to increase.

Any statements regarding the competitive position of UBS AG, UBS AG Group or the Group contained in this document are made on the basis of the opinion of UBS AG or the Group.

3.4 Recent Developments

3.4.1 UBS AG consolidated key figures

UBS AG derived the selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 from the Annual Report 2024. The selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the six months ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 was derived from the Second Quarter 2025 Report.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Information for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 which is indicated as being unaudited in the table below was included in the Annual Report 2024 but has not been audited on the basis that the respective disclosures are not required under IFRS Accounting Standards, and therefore are not part of the audited financial statements. Prospective investors should read the whole of this document, the Annual Report 2024 and the Second Quarter 2025 Report and should not rely solely on the summarized information set out below.

	As of or for the six months ended		As of or for the year ended	
<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	30.6.24	31.12.24	31.12.23
	<i>unaudited</i>		<i>audited, except where indicated</i>	
Results¹				

Income Statement

Total revenues	23,798	19,008	42,323	33,675
<i>of which: Net interest income</i>	2,912	1,528	4,678	4,566
<i>of which: Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss</i>	7,298	6,216	12,959	9,934
<i>of which: Net fee and commission income</i>	13,156	10,750	23,438	18,610
<i>of which: Other income</i>	432	515	1,248	566
Credit loss expense / (release)	275	136	544	143
Operating expenses	21,322	17,689	39,346	29,011
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,201	1,183	2,433	4,521
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	2,220	742	1,481	3,290

Balance sheet

Total assets	1,671,814		1,568,060	1,156,016
<i>of which: Loans and advances to customers</i>	653,195		587,347	405,633
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	1,125,466		1,054,796	762,840
<i>of which: customer deposits</i>	804,705		749,476	555,673
<i>of which: debt issued measured at amortized cost</i>	107,505		101,104	69,784
<i>of which: subordinated debt</i>	673		689	3,008
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	437,984		401,555	328,401
<i>of which: debt issued designated at fair value</i>	108,252		102,567	86,341
Total liabilities	1,576,960		1,473,394	1,100,448
Total equity	94,854		94,666	55,569
<i>of which: Equity attributable to shareholders</i>	94,278		94,003	55,234

Profitability and growth

Return on equity (%) ²	4.7	2.3	1.9*	6.0*
Return on tangible equity (%) ³	5.0	2.5	2.0*	6.7*
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) ⁴	6.2	2.8	2.2*	7.6*
Revenues over leverage ratio denominator, gross (%) ⁵	3.0	3.2	3.0*	3.2*
Cost / income ratio (%) ⁶	89.6	93.1	93.0*	86.2*
Net profit growth (%) ⁷	199.2	(65.1)	(55.0)*	(53.6)*

Resources

Common equity tier 1 capital ⁸	69,829	83,001	73,792	44,130
Risk-weighted assets ⁸	498,327	509,953	495,110*	333,979*
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ⁸	14.0	16.3	14.9*	13.2*
Going concern capital ratio (%) ⁸	17.8	19.2	18.1*	17.0*
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ⁸	36.5	38.6	36.7*	33.3*
Leverage ratio denominator ⁸	1,660,097	1,564,001	1,523,277*	1,104,408*
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ⁸	4.2	5.3	4.8*	4.0*
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) ⁹	179.4	194.1	186.1*	189.7*
Net stable funding ratio (%)	120.9	127.7	124.1*	119.6*

Other

Invested assets (USD billion) ¹⁰	6,618	5,871	6,087	4,505
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	62,958	70,750	68,982*	47,590*

* unaudited

¹ Profit and loss information and other flow-based information for the six-month period ending 30 June 2025 is based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG. Profit and loss information and other flow-based information for the six-month period ending 30 June 2024 includes only one month of post-merger UBS AG data. Profit and loss and other flow-based information for the year ended 31 December 2024 includes seven months of consolidated data following the merger (June to December 2024) and five months of pre-merger UBS AG data only (January to May 2024). Comparative information for the year ended 31 December 2023 includes pre-merger UBS AG data only. Balance sheet information as at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024 includes post-merger consolidated information. Balance sheet information as at 31 December 2023 reflects pre-merger UBS AG information only.

² Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders. This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to equity.

³ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity.

⁴ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital. This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital.

⁵ Calculated as total revenues (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average leverage ratio denominator. This measure provides information about the revenues of the business in relation to the leverage ratio denominator.

⁶ Calculated as operating expenses divided by total revenues. This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with total revenues.

⁷ Calculated as the change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period. This measure provides information about profit growth since the comparison period.

⁸ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework.

⁹ The disclosed ratios represent quarterly averages for the quarters presented and are calculated based on an average of 61 data points in the second quarter of 2025, 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025, 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2024 and 63 data points in the fourth quarter of 2023.

¹⁰ Consists of invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management (including invested assets from associates) and Personal & Corporate Banking. Calculated as the sum of managed fund assets, managed institutional assets, discretionary and advisory wealth management portfolios, fiduciary deposits, time deposits, savings accounts, and wealth management securities or brokerage accounts. This measure provides information about the volume of client assets managed by or deposited with UBS for investment purposes.

3.4.2 Regulatory, legal and other developments

Refer to “Recent Developments” in the First Quarter 2025 Report and the Second Quarter 2025 Report, as well as to “Our environment” and “Regulatory and legal developments” in the Annual Report 2024, for information on key regulatory, legal and other developments.

3.5 Trend Information

For information on trends, refer to “Recent Developments” and to ‘Outlook’ in the Second Quarter 2025 Report, as well as to “Our environment”, and “Top and emerging risks” in the “Risk management and control” section and to “Regulatory and legal developments” of the Annual Report 2024. In addition, please refer to the section “Risk factors” in the Annual Report 2024 for more information.

4. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of the Issuer

UBS AG complies with all relevant Swiss legal and regulatory corporate governance requirements. As a non-US company with debt securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), UBS AG

also complies with the relevant NYSE corporate governance standards applicable to foreign private issuers.

UBS AG operates under a strict dual board structure, as mandated by Swiss banking law. The Board of Directors of UBS AG (“**BoD**”) exercises ultimate supervision over management, whereas the Executive Board of UBS AG (“**EB**”), headed by the President of the Executive Board (“**President of the EB**”), has executive management responsibility for UBS AG and its business. The functions of Chairman of the BoD and President of the EB are assigned to two different people, leading to a separation of power. This structure establishes checks and balances and preserves the institutional independence of the BoD from the executive management of UBS AG Group, for which responsibility is delegated to the EB under the leadership of the President of the EB. No member of one board may simultaneously be a member of the other.

Supervision and control of the EB remain with the BoD. The authorities and responsibilities of the two bodies are governed by the Articles of Association and the Organization Regulations of UBS AG.

4.1 Board of Directors

The BoD consists of between 5 and 12 members. All the members of the BoD are elected individually by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (“**AGM**”) for a term of office of one year, which expires after the completion of the next AGM. Shareholders also elect the Chairman upon proposal of the BoD.

The BoD meets as often as business requires, and at least six times a year.

4.1.1 Members of the Board of Directors

The current members of the BoD are listed below.

Member	Title	Term of office	Current principal activities outside UBS AG
Colm Kelleher	Chairman	2026	Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of Directors of the Bretton Woods Committee; member of the Board of the Swiss Finance Council; member of the Board of the International Monetary Conference; member of the Board of the Bank Policy Institute; member of the Board of Americans for Oxford; Visiting Professor of Banking and Finance, Loughborough Business School; member of the European Financial Services Round Table; member of the European Banking Group; member of the International Advisory Council of the China Securities Regulatory Commission; member of the Chief Executive's Advisory Council (Hong Kong).
Lukas Gähwiler	Vice Chairman	2026	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Pilatus Aircraft Ltd; member of the Board of Directors of Ringier AG; member of the Board and Board Committee of economiesuisse; Chairman of the Employers Association of Banks in Switzerland; member of the Board of Directors of the Swiss Employers Association; member of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors Committee of the Swiss Bankers Association; member of the Board of the Swiss Finance Council; member of the Board of Trustees of Avenir Suisse.
Jeremy Anderson	Member	2026	Senior Independent Director of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of Prudential plc (Chair of the Risk Committee); Chairman of Lamb's Passage Holding Ltd; member of the Board of Directors of Credit Suisse International; Trustee of the UK's Productivity Leadership Group.

William C. Dudley	Member	2026	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the Advisory Board of Suade Labs; Senior Advisor to the Griswold Center for Economic Policy Studies at Princeton University; member of the Group of Thirty; member of the Council on Foreign Relations; Chairman of the Bretton Woods Committee Board of Directors; member of the Board of the Council for Economic Education.
Patrick Firmenich	Member	2026	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; Vice Chairman of the Board of dsm-firmenich (Chair of the Governance and Nomination Committee); member of the Board of Directors of INSEAD and La Fondation Mondiale INSEAD; member of the Advisory Council of the Swiss Board Institute.
Fred Hu	Member	2026	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; founder, Chairman and CEO of Primavera Capital Group; Non-Executive Chairman of the Board of Yum China Holdings (Chair of the Nomination and Governance Committee); member of the Board of Chubb Limited; Chairman of Primavera Capital Ltd; Trustee of the China Medical Board; Co-Chairman of the Nature Conservancy Asia Pacific Council; member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study.
Mark Hughes	Member	2026	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; Chair of the Board of Directors of the Global Risk Institute; Senior Advisor to McKinsey & Company.
Renata Jungo Brüngger	Member	2026	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the Supervisory Board of Daimler Truck Holding AG; member of the Supervisory Board of Daimler Truck AG; member of the Supervisory Board of Munich Re (Chair of Remuneration Committee); member of the Board of Trustees of Internationale Bachakademie Stuttgart; member of the Board of Trustees of Gesellschaft der Freunde von Bayreuth e. V. (Friends of Bayreuth).
Gail Kelly	Member	2026	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of Singtel Communications (Chairperson of the Executive Resource and Compensation Committee); member of the Group of Thirty; member of the Board of Directors of the Bretton Woods Committee; member of the Board of Directors of the Australia Philanthropic Services; member of the Australian American Leadership Dialogue Advisory Board; Senior advisor to McKinsey & Company.
Julie G. Richardson	Member	2026	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of BXP; member of the Board of Datadog (Chair of the Audit Committee); member of the Board of Fivetran; member of the Board of Coalition, Inc.
Lila Tretikov	Member	2026	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of Volvo Car Corporation; member of the Board of Xylem Inc.; member of the Board of Zendesk Inc.; member of the Advisory Board of Affinidi; member of the Board of Backflip; member of the Advisory Board of Capgemini SE.
Jeanette Wong	Member	2026	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of Prudential plc; member of the Board of Singapore Airlines Limited; member of the Board of GIC Pte Ltd; member of the Board of PSA International; member of the Board of Pavilion Capital Holdings Pte Ltd; Chairman of the CareShield Life Council; member of the Securities Industry Council; member of the Board of Trustees of the National University of Singapore.

4.2 Executive Board (“EB”)

Under the leadership of the President of the EB, the EB has executive management responsibility for UBS AG and its business. All EB members (with the exception of the President of the EB) are proposed by the President of the EB. The appointments are made by the BoD.

4.2.1 Members of the Executive Board

The current members of the EB are listed below.

Member and business address	Function	Current principal activities outside UBS AG
Sergio P. Ermotti UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	President of the Executive Board	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Executive Officer of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of Ermenegildo Zegna N.V. (Lead Non-Executive Director); member of the Board of Società Editrice del Corriere del Ticino SA; member of the Board of Innosuisse – Swiss Innovation Agency; member of Institut International D’Etudes Bancaires; member of the WEF International Business Council and Governor of the Financial Services / Banking Community; member of the MAS International Advisory Panel; member of the Board of the Institute of International Finance; member of the Board of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce.
George Athanasopoulos UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Co-President Investment Bank	Member of the Group Executive Board and Co-President Investment Bank of UBS Group AG.
Michelle Bereaux UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Integration Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Integration Officer of UBS Group AG.
Mike Dargan UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Chief Operations and Technology Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Operations and Technology Officer of UBS Group AG; President of the Executive Board and board member of UBS Business Solutions AG; ; member of the Board of UBS Optimus Foundation; member of the Advisory Board of SCION Association.
Aleksandar Ivanovic UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	President Asset Management	Member of the Group Executive Board and President Asset Management of UBS Group AG; Chairman of UBS Asset Management AG; Chairman of UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG; member of the Board of UBS Optimus Foundation.
Robert Karofsky UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	President UBS Americas and Co-President Global Wealth Management	Member of the Group Executive Board Co-President Global Wealth Management of UBS Group AG; President UBS Americas of UBS Group AG; member of the board of UBS Americas Holding LLC; member of the Board of UBS Optimus Foundation US.

Iqbal Khan UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Co-President Global Wealth Management and President UBS Asia Pacific	Member of the Group Executive Board and Co-President Global Wealth Management of UBS Group AG; President UBS Asia Pacific of UBS Group AG; chair of UBS Optimus Foundation APAC Strategic Forum.
Barbara Levi UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	General Counsel	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group General Counsel of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of Directors of the European General Counsel Association; member of the Legal Committee of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce.
Beatriz Martin Jimenez UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Head Non-Core and Legacy and President UBS Europe, Middle East and Africa	Member of the Group Executive Board, Head Non-Core and Legacy and President UBS Europe, Middle East and Africa of UBS Group AG; member of the Supervisory Board of UBS Europe SE; member of the Board of Directors of Credit Suisse International; Chair of the Board of UBS Optimus Foundation UK.
Markus Ronner UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Chief Compliance and Governance Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Compliance and Governance Officer of UBS Group AG.
Stefan Seiler UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Head Human Resources & Corporate Services	Member of the Group Executive Board and Head Group Human Resources & Corporate Services of UBS Group AG;; member of the Board of UBS Optimus Foundation; member of the Foundation Board of the Pension Fund of UBS; member of the Foundation Council of the UBS Center for Economics in Society, University of Zurich; chairman of the Foundation Board of the Swiss Finance Institute; member of the IMD Foundation Board; Adjunct Professor for Leadership and Strategic Human Resource Management, Nanyang Technological University (NTU) Singapore.
Todd Tuckner UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Chief Financial Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Financial Officer of UBS Group AG.
Marco Valla UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Co-President Investment Bank	Member of the Group Executive Board and Co-President Investment Bank of UBS Group AG; member of the Board of Directors of Good Shepherd Services; member of the Board of the Mount Sinai Department of Urology.
Damian Vogel UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Chief Risk Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Chief Risk Officer for UBS Group AG; member of the Board of UBS Switzerland AG; member of the Foundation Board of the International Financial Risk Institute (IFRI).

4.3 Potential Conflicts of Interest

Members of the BoD and the EB may act as directors or executive officers of other companies (for current principal positions outside UBS AG, if any, of BoD and EB members, please see sections 4.1.1 and 4.2.1 above, respectively) and may have economic or other private interests that differ from those of UBS AG. Conflicts of interest may potentially arise from these positions or interests. For example, it cannot be excluded that a member of the BoD or EB has or will have a function within a company, the shares of which are or will be traded by UBS AG or which has or will have a business relationship with UBS AG. UBS AG is confident that its internal corporate governance practices and its compliance with relevant legal and regulatory provisions reasonably ensure that any conflicts of interest of the type described above are appropriately managed, including through disclosure when appropriate.

Other than as indicated above, UBS is not aware of potential conflicts of interests between any duties to the Issuer of the members of the BoD and the EB and their private interests or other duties.

5. Auditors

Based on article 31 of the Articles of Association, UBS AG shareholders elect the auditors for a term of office of one year. At the AGMs on 23 April 2024 and 8 April 2025, Ernst & Young Ltd., Aeschengraben 27, 4051 Basel, Switzerland ("**Ernst & Young**") was elected as auditor for the consolidated and standalone financial statements of UBS AG for a one-year term.

Ernst & Young is a member of EXPERTsuisse, the Swiss Expert Association for Audit, Tax and Fiduciary. Ernst & Young is also registered with the Swiss Federal Audit Oversight Authority, which is responsible for the licensing and supervision of audit firms and individuals that provide audit services in Switzerland.

6. Major Shareholders of the Issuer

UBS Group AG owns 100% of the outstanding shares of UBS AG. UBS AG is a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS Group AG. While UBS has no specific corporate measures intended to prevent abuse of control to the detriment of minority shareholders, UBS has adopted a comprehensive and integrated governance framework which takes into account the specific requirements of each relevant jurisdiction. This governance framework includes separate articles of association and organizational regulations for UBS Group AG and UBS AG. In addition, as UBS AG is regulated as a bank in Switzerland, it is subject to capital regulation and close supervisory oversight. This includes the general requirement under Swiss law that contracts of UBS AG with affiliates are subject to an arm's length principle of negotiation.

7. Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses

7.1 Historical Annual Financial Information

Detailed information about UBS AG consolidated and UBS AG assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses for financial years 2024 and 2023 is available in the section "*Consolidated financial statements*" of the Annual Report 2024 and in UBS AG's standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (the "**Standalone Financial Statements 2024**"). The consolidated and standalone financial accounts are closed on 31 December of each year.

The annual financial reports form an essential part of UBS AG's reporting. They include the audited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG, prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The annual reports also include discussions and analysis of the consolidated financial and business results of UBS, its

business divisions and Group Items. In addition, UBS AG prepares and publishes standalone financial statements in accordance with Swiss GAAP, as well as certain additional disclosures required under US Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

7.2 Auditing of Historical Annual Financial Information

The consolidated financial statements and the standalone financial statements of UBS AG for the financial years 2024 and 2023 were audited by Ernst & Young. The reports of the auditors on the consolidated financial statements can be found on pages 137 and following of the Annual Report 2024. The reports of the auditors on the standalone financial statements of UBS AG can be found on pages 1-7 (inclusive) of the Standalone Financial Statements 2024.

There are no qualifications in the auditors' reports on the consolidated financial statements of UBS AG and the standalone financial statements of UBS AG for the years ended on 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024.

7.3 Interim Financial Information

Reference is also made to (i) the First Quarter 2025 Report, which contains information on the financial condition and results of operations, including the interim financial statements of UBS AG (consolidated) as of and for the quarter ended 31 March 2025; and (ii) the Second Quarter 2025 Report, which contains information on the financial condition and results of operations, including the interim financial statements of UBS AG (consolidated) as of and for the period ended 30 June 2025. The interim consolidated financial statements of UBS AG are not audited.

7.4 Litigation, Regulatory and Similar Matters

UBS operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. As a result, UBS is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory and criminal investigations. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome and the timing of resolution are often difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. The uncertainties inherent in all such matters affect the amount and timing of any potential outflows for both matters with respect to which provisions have been established and other contingent liabilities. Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. A guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime could have material consequences for UBS. Resolution of regulatory proceedings may require UBS to obtain waivers of regulatory disqualifications to maintain certain operations, may entitle regulatory authorities to limit, suspend or terminate licenses and regulatory authorisations and may permit financial market utilities to limit, suspend or terminate UBS's participation in such utilities. Failure to obtain such waivers, or any limitation, suspension or termination of licenses, authorisations or participations, could have material consequences for UBS.

Specific litigation, regulatory and other matters, including all such matters that management considers to be material and others that management believes to be of significance due to potential financial, reputational and other effects, are described in "*Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities*" to the consolidated financial statements of UBS AG in the Second Quarter 2025 Report. The amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information is provided where available and appropriate in order to assist users in considering the magnitude of potential exposures.

7.5 Material Contracts

Except as otherwise disclosed in this document (including the documents incorporated herein by reference), no material contracts have been entered into outside of the ordinary course of UBS AG's or UBS AG Group's business which could result in any member of the UBS AG Group being under an

obligation or entitlement that is material to UBS AG's ability to meet its obligations to the investors in relation to the issued securities.

7.6 Significant Changes in the Financial Position and Performance; Material Adverse Change in Prospects

Except as otherwise indicated in this document (including the documents incorporated herein by reference), no material changes have occurred in UBS AG's assets and liabilities, financial position or profits and losses since 30 June 2025.

8. Share Capital

As reflected in the Articles of Association most recently registered with the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich and the Commercial Register of Basel-City, UBS AG has (i) fully paid and issued share capital of USD 385,840,846.60, divided into 3,858,408,466 registered shares with a par value of USD 0.10 each (article 4); (ii) conditional capital (*bedingtes Kapital*) in the amount of USD 38,000,000, for the issuance of up to 380,000,000 registered shares with a par value of USD 0.10 each that can be issued upon the voluntary or mandatory exercise of conversion rights and/or warrants (article 4a); and (iii) conversion capital (*Wandlungskapital*) in the amount of USD 70,000,000 for the issuance of a maximum of 700,000,000 registered shares with a par value of USD 0.10 each, through the mandatory conversion of claims arising upon the occurrence of one or more trigger events under financial market instruments with contingent conversion features (article 4b).

9. Documents Available

The most recent Articles of Association of UBS AG are available on UBS's Corporate Governance website, at <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/our-firm/governance/ubs-ag/articles-of-association.html>. Save as otherwise indicated herein, information on or accessible through the Group's corporate website, www.ubs.com, does not form part of and is not incorporated into this document.

APPENDIX IV

**EXTRACT OF
THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
UBS AG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

UBS AG

Second quarter 2025 report



Corporate calendar UBS AG

Information about future publication dates is generally available at
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Terms used in this report, unless the context requires otherwise

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

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

Alternative performance measures

An alternative performance measure (an APM) is a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable recognized accounting standards or in other applicable regulations. A number of APMs are reported in UBS's external reports (annual, quarterly and other reports). APMs are used to provide a more complete picture of operating performance and to reflect management's view of the fundamental drivers of the business results. A definition of each APM, the method used to calculate it and the information content are presented under "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report. These APMs may qualify as non-GAAP measures as defined by US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations.

Comparability

Comparative information in this report is presented as follows.

Profit and loss information and other flow-based information for the second quarter of 2025, the first quarter of 2025 and the fourth quarter of 2024 is based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG. Profit and loss information and other flow-based information for the second quarter of 2024 and the six-month period ending 30 June 2024 includes only one month of post-merger UBS AG data.

Balance sheet information as at 30 June 2025, 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 includes post-merger consolidated information.

Comparison between UBS AG consolidated and UBS Group AG consolidated

This report should be read in conjunction with the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report that was published on 30 July 2025 and is available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors. A comparison of selected financial and capital information of UBS AG consolidated and of UBS Group AG consolidated is provided after the Notes to the UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements.

Key figures

UBS AG consolidated key figures

UBS AG consolidated key figures

<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	As of or for the quarter ended				As of or year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results						
Total revenues	11,635	12,163	11,317	9,900	23,798	19,008
Credit loss expense / (release)	152	124	241	84	275	136
Operating expenses	10,621	10,701	11,017	10,012	21,322	17,689
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	862	1,339	59	(196)	2,201	1,183
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,192	1,028	(257)	(264)	2,220	742
Profitability and growth¹						
Return on equity (%)	5.0	4.3	(1.1)	(1.4)	4.7	2.3
Return on tangible equity (%)	5.4	4.6	(1.2)	(1.6)	5.0	2.5
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)	6.8	5.7	(1.3)	(1.7)	6.2	2.8
Revenues over leverage ratio denominator, gross (%)	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2
Cost / income ratio (%)	91.3	88.0	97.3	101.1	89.6	93.1
Net profit growth (%)	n.m.	2.2	n.m.	n.m.	199.2	(65.1)
Resources						
Total assets	1,671,814	1,547,489	1,568,060	1,564,664	1,671,814	1,564,664
Equity attributable to shareholders	94,278	96,553	94,003	93,392	94,278	93,392
Common equity tier 1 capital ²	69,829	70,756	73,792	83,001	69,829	83,001
Risk-weighted assets ²	498,327	481,539	495,110	509,953	498,327	509,953
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ²	14.0	14.7	14.9	16.3	14.0	16.3
Going concern capital ratio (%) ²	17.8	18.5	18.1	19.2	17.8	19.2
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ²	36.5	38.0	36.7	38.6	36.5	38.6
Leverage ratio denominator ²	1,660,097	1,565,845	1,523,277	1,564,001	1,660,097	1,564,001
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ²	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.3	4.2	5.3
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) ³	179.4	180.3	186.1	194.1	179.4	194.1
Net stable funding ratio (%)	120.9	122.8	124.1	127.7	120.9	127.7
Other						
Invested assets (USD bn) ^{1,4}	6,618	6,153	6,087	5,871	6,618	5,871
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	62,958	67,373	68,982	70,750	62,958	70,750

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the relevant definition(s) and calculation method(s). ² Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework. Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ³ The disclosed ratios represent quarterly averages for the quarters presented and are calculated based on an average of 61 data points in the second quarter of 2025, 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025, 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2024 and 61 data points in the second quarter of 2024, of which 40 data points were before the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG (i.e. from 2 April 2024 until 30 May 2024), and 21 data points were after the merger (i.e. from 31 May 2024 until 30 June 2024). Refer to the "Liquidity and funding management" section of the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. ⁴ Consists of invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management (including invested assets from associates) and Personal & Corporate Banking. Refer to "Note 31 Invested assets and net new money" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information.

Recent developments

Management report

Integration of Credit Suisse

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

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

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

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

Regulatory and legal developments

Developments in Switzerland aimed at strengthening financial stability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recent developments related to EU sustainability reporting

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

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

Other developments

Resolution of legacy Credit Suisse cross-border matter

On 5 May 2025, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into an agreement with the US Department of Justice (the DOJ) to settle a long-running tax-related investigation into Credit Suisse's implementation of its 2014 plea agreement, relating to its legacy cross-border business with US taxpayers booked in Switzerland, which began before UBS acquired the Credit Suisse Group. Credit Suisse Services AG pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to aid and assist in the preparation of false income tax returns. Credit Suisse Services AG also contemporaneously entered into a non-prosecution agreement regarding US taxpayers booked in the legacy Credit Suisse Singapore booking center. In the second quarter of 2025, we paid USD 511m with respect to the aforementioned resolutions and we recorded in our Non-core and Legacy division a USD 41m net increase in provisions, which included a provision for the estimated costs of UBS's ongoing obligations with the DOJ in respect of legacy Credit Suisse accounts.

› Refer to "Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information

Sale of O'Connor business

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

Ownership increase in UBS Securities China

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

UBS AG performance, business divisions and Group Items

Management report

Our businesses

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

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

This discussion and analysis of the results of the business divisions and Group Items compares the results for the second quarter of 2025 and the six-month period ending 30 June 2025, which are both based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG, with the results for the second quarter of 2024 and the six-month period ending 30 June 2024, which both only included one month of post-merger UBS AG consolidated results. This is a material driver in many of the increases across both revenues and operating expenses.

UBS AG consolidated performance

Income statement

USD m	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Net interest income	1,584	1,328	722	19	119	2,912	1,528
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,374	3,924	3,271	(14)	3	7,298	6,216
Net fee and commission income	6,526	6,630	5,601	(2)	17	13,156	10,750
Other income	150	281	306	(47)	(51)	432	515
Total revenues	11,635	12,163	9,900	(4)	18	23,798	19,008
Credit loss expense / (release)	152	124	84	23	80	275	136
Personnel expenses	5,649	5,910	4,797	(4)	18	11,559	8,958
General and administrative expenses	4,228	4,077	4,584	4	(8)	8,305	7,570
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	744	714	631	4	18	1,458	1,162
Operating expenses	10,621	10,701	10,012	(1)	6	21,322	17,689
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	862	1,339	(196)	(36)		2,201	1,183
Tax expense / (benefit)	(336)	303	28			(32)	393
Net profit / (loss)	1,198	1,035	(224)	16		2,233	790
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	6	7	40	(21)	(85)	13	48
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,192	1,028	(264)	16		2,220	742

Comprehensive income

Total comprehensive income	4,231	2,657	271	59		6,889	101
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	18	22	20	(18)	(9)	41	17
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	4,213	2,635	251	60		6,848	85

Integration-related expenses, by business division and Group Items

USD m	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Global Wealth Management	381	355	378	736	606
Personal & Corporate Banking	213	166	113	379	197
Asset Management	63	73	69	136	104
Investment Bank	124	116	161	240	276
Non-core and Legacy	251	191	187	442	248
Group Items	6	(2)	9	5	10
Total integration-related expenses	1,038	900	916	1,938	1,440
of which: total revenues	7	(3)	10	4	10
of which: operating expenses	1,031	903	906	1,934	1,429
of which: personnel expenses	407	386	331	793	449
of which: general and administrative expenses	538	460	488	998	832
of which: depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	87	57	87	144	148

2Q25 compared with 2Q24

The legal merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG on 31 May 2024 has had a significant impact on the results from June 2024 onward. This discussion and analysis of results compares the second quarter of 2025, which covers three full months of post-merger results, with the second quarter of 2024, which included only one month of post-merger results. This is a material driver in many of the increases across both revenues and operating expenses.

- › Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Operating profit before tax was USD 862m, compared with an operating loss before tax of USD 196m in the second quarter of 2024, reflecting higher total revenues, partly offset by increases in operating expenses and net credit loss expenses. Total revenues increased by USD 1,735m, or 18%, to USD 11,635m, which included an increase from foreign currency effects. The increase in total revenues was largely due to increases of USD 965m in combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and USD 925m in net fee and commission income, partly offset by USD 156m lower other income. Operating expenses increased by USD 609m, or 6%, to USD 10,621m, and included an increase from foreign currency effects. The overall increase was largely due to increases of USD 852m in personnel expenses and USD 113m in depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets, partly offset by a decrease of USD 356m in general and administrative expenses. Net credit loss expenses were USD 152m, compared with USD 84m in the second quarter of 2024.

Integration-related expenses in general and administrative expenses primarily included shared services costs charged from other companies in the UBS Group reporting scope, consulting fees and outsourcing costs. Integration-related personnel expenses were mainly due to salaries and variable compensation related to the integration of Credit Suisse. In addition, there was accelerated depreciation of properties and leasehold improvements in depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets.

Total revenues: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

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

Total combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by USD 965m to USD 4,958m, mainly driven by increases in Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking and the Investment Bank.

Global Wealth Management revenues increased by USD 402m to USD 2,042m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income for the full quarter. The remaining variance was mainly due to an increase in net interest income, largely driven by positive foreign currency effects and deposit inflows into higher-margin products, and an increase in trading revenues, reflecting higher levels of client activity.

Personal & Corporate Banking revenues increased by USD 334m to USD 1,357m, predominantly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income for the full quarter, as well as positive foreign currency effects.

Investment Bank revenues increased by USD 379m to USD 1,886m, mainly due to higher Derivatives & Solutions revenues, mostly driven by Foreign Exchange, Equity Derivatives and Rates, due to elevated volatility and higher levels of client activity. In addition, there were higher revenues in Financing, with increases in all products, led by Prime Brokerage, supported by higher client balances. These increases were partly offset by lower revenues in Global Banking, largely driven by a contraction in Leveraged Capital Markets revenues.

Non-core and Legacy revenues were negative USD 150m compared with positive USD 121m in the second quarter of 2024. Revenues included lower net gains from position exits and lower net interest income from securitized products and credit products, as well as due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full quarter.

Revenues in Group Items were negative USD 176m compared with negative USD 288m in the second quarter of 2024. The change in revenues was mainly driven by mark-to-market gains from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, compared with losses in the second quarter of 2024. Revenues in the second quarter of 2025 included offsetting impacts on portfolio-level economic hedges and mark-to-market effects on own credit.

- › Refer to the relevant business division commentary in this section for more information about business-division specific revenues
- › Refer to “Note 4 Net interest income” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information about net interest income

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

USD m	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	89	(266)	(188)			(177)	(1)
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	1,495	1,594	910	(6)	64	3,089	1,528
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,374	3,924	3,271	(14)	3	7,298	6,216
Total	4,958	5,252	3,993	(6)	24	10,210	7,744
Global Wealth Management	2,042	2,074	1,640	(2)	24	4,116	3,198
of which: net interest income	1,587	1,589	1,317	0	20	3,176	2,521
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity ¹	455	485	323	(6)	41	940	677
Personal & Corporate Banking	1,357	1,247	1,023	9	33	2,604	1,927
of which: net interest income	1,142	1,059	863	8	32	2,201	1,634
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity ¹	215	188	161	14	34	403	293
Asset Management	0	(5)	(11)	(99)	(100)	(5)	(23)
Investment Bank	1,886	2,056	1,507	(8)	25	3,942	3,064
Non-core and Legacy	(150)	117	121			(33)	139
Group Items	(176)	(237)	(288)	(26)	(39)	(413)	(563)

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

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income increased by USD 925m to USD 6,526m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full quarter.

The consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full quarter was the main factor driving a USD 485m increase in fees from portfolio management, to USD 3,163m, and a USD 242m increase in investment fund fees, to USD 1,600m, predominantly in Global Wealth Management and Asset Management, respectively. The increase in Global Wealth Management was also due to positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows.

Net brokerage fees increased by USD 187m to USD 1,189m, mainly due to higher levels of client activity in Global Wealth Management, and in Cash Equities in Execution Services in the Investment Bank, due to higher volumes.

› Refer to "Note 5 Net fee and commission income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information

Other income

Other income was USD 150m and included the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG income for the full quarter, compared with USD 306m in the second quarter of 2024. The decrease was largely due to lower costs charged to shared services subsidiaries of UBS Group AG. In addition, losses of USD 35m from disposals of properties held for sale were incurred, predominantly in Group Items. The second quarter of 2025 also included a USD 31m loss relating to an investment in an associate.

› Refer to "Note 6 Other income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information

Credit loss expense / release: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Total net credit loss expenses in the second quarter of 2025 were USD 152m, reflecting net expenses of USD 38m related to performing positions and net expenses of USD 114m on credit-impaired positions. Net credit loss expenses were USD 84m in the second quarter of 2024.

› Refer to "Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information

Credit loss expense / (release)

USD m	Performing positions	Credit-impaired positions	
	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	Total
For the quarter ended 30.6.25			
Global Wealth Management	(3)	1	(2)
Personal & Corporate Banking	22	92	114
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	19	22	41
Non-core and Legacy	0	(1)	(1)
Group Items	0	0	0
Total	38	114	152
For the quarter ended 31.3.25			
Global Wealth Management	(7)	15	8
Personal & Corporate Banking	(8)	66	58
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	(5)	54	49
Non-core and Legacy	0	10	10
Group Items	(1)	0	(1)
Total	(21)	145	124
For the quarter ended 30.6.24			
Global Wealth Management	(14)	12	(2)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(15)	125	110
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	1	(2)	(1)
Non-core and Legacy	(1)	(22)	(23)
Group Items	0	0	0
Total	(29)	113	84

Operating expenses: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Operating expenses

USD m	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Personnel expenses	5,649	5,910	4,797	(4)	18	11,559	8,958
of which: salaries and variable compensation	4,882	5,129	4,205	(5)	16	10,011	7,826
of which: variable compensation – financial advisors ¹	1,335	1,409	1,291	(5)	3	2,744	2,558
General and administrative expenses	4,228	4,077	4,584	4	(8)	8,305	7,570
of which: net expenses / (releases) for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	163	196	1,161	(17)	(86)	359	1,169
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	744	714	631	4	18	1,458	1,162
Total operating expenses	10,621	10,701	10,012	(1)	6	21,322	17,689

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

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses increased by USD 852m to USD 5,649m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses for the full quarter, reflecting both the combined workforce resulting from the merger and higher accruals for performance awards, and also driven by a USD 44m increase in financial advisor compensation resulting from higher compensable revenues.

- › Refer to “Note 7 Personnel expenses” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by USD 356m to USD 4,228m and included the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses for the full quarter. The overall decrease was largely attributable to a USD 998m reduction in costs for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, mainly due to recognition of costs in the second quarter of 2024 when UBS agreed to fund an offer by the Credit Suisse supply chain finance funds to redeem all of the outstanding units of the respective funds. This was partly offset by an increase of USD 441m in shared services costs for Technology, Finance and Risk charged by shared services subsidiaries of UBS Group AG. General and administrative expenses also included increases of USD 45m in real estate and logistics costs, USD 43m in consulting, legal and audit fees, and USD 38m in technology costs.

- › Refer to “Note 8 General and administrative expenses” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information
- › Refer to “Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information about litigation, regulatory and similar matters
- › Refer to the “Regulatory and legal developments” and “Risk factors” sections of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about litigation, regulatory and similar matters on a UBS AG consolidated basis

Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets

Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets increased by USD 113m to USD 744m and included the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses for the full quarter. The overall increase was largely attributable to a USD 73m increase of amortization of internally generated capitalized software as a result of a higher cost base of software assets, as well as higher depreciation attributable to right-of-use assets associated with real estate leases.

Tax: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

UBS AG had a net income tax benefit of USD 336m in the second quarter of 2025, representing a negative effective tax rate of 39.0%, compared with a tax expense of USD 28m in the second quarter of 2024.

This reflected a net deferred tax benefit of USD 664m, which included a USD 663m benefit related to integration-related tax planning, primarily driven by the recognition of deferred tax assets (DTAs) in respect of tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences resulting from the final consolidation of legal entities in the United States and a USD 52m benefit due to an increase in DTA recognition within UBS AG's US branch. These benefits were partly offset by a net deferred tax expense of USD 51m that primarily related to the amortization of DTAs previously recognized in relation to tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences.

The current tax expense was USD 328m, which primarily related to the taxable profits of UBS Switzerland AG and other entities.

Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders

In the second quarter of 2025, total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders was USD 4,213m, reflecting a net profit of USD 1,192m and other comprehensive income (OCI), net of tax, of USD 3,021m.

Foreign currency translation OCI was USD 2,610m, mainly resulting from the US dollar weakening against the Swiss franc and the euro.

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

OCI related to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value was negative USD 138m, primarily due to a tightening of our own credit spreads.

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

Sensitivity to interest rate movements

As of 30 June 2025, it is estimated that a parallel shift in yield curves by +100 basis points could lead to a combined increase in annual net interest income from our banking book of approximately USD 1.4bn in the first year after such a shift. Of this increase, approximately USD 0.7bn, USD 0.4bn and USD 0.1bn would result from changes in Swiss franc, US dollar and euro interest rates, respectively.

A parallel shift in yield curves by –100 basis points could lead to a combined increase in annual net interest income of approximately USD 0.8bn. Of this increase, approximately USD 1.5bn would result from changes in the Swiss franc interest rate, driven by both contractual and assumed flooring benefits under negative interest rates. US dollar and euro interest rate changes would lead to an offsetting decrease of USD 0.5bn and USD 0.1bn, respectively.

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

› Refer to the “Risk management and control” section of the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report, available under “Quarterly reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for information about interest rate risk in the banking book

Key figures and personnel

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

Cost / income ratio: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

The cost / income ratio was 91.3%, compared with 101.1%, mainly reflecting an increase in total revenues, partly offset by an increase in operating expenses.

Personnel: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

The number of internal personnel employed as of 30 June 2025 was 62,958 (full-time equivalents), a net decrease of 4,415 compared with 31 March 2025.

Equity, CET1 capital and returns

USD m, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Net profit					
Net profit attributable to shareholders	1,192	1,028	(264)	2,220	742
Equity					
Equity attributable to shareholders	94,278	96,553	93,392	94,278	93,392
less: goodwill and intangible assets	6,753	6,691	7,023	6,753	7,023
Tangible equity attributable to shareholders	87,524	89,862	86,369	87,524	86,369
less: other CET1 adjustments	17,695	19,106	3,368	17,695	3,368
CET1 capital	69,829	70,756	83,001	69,829	83,001
Returns					
Return on equity (%)	5.0	4.3	(1.4)	4.7	2.3
Return on tangible equity (%)	5.4	4.6	(1.6)	5.0	2.5
Return on CET1 capital (%)	6.8	5.7	(1.7)	6.2	2.8

Common equity tier 1 capital: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

During the second quarter of 2025, common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital decreased by USD 0.9bn to USD 69.8bn, mainly as operating profit before tax of USD 0.9bn and foreign currency translation gains of USD 2.5bn were more than offset by dividend accruals of USD 3.5bn and current tax expenses of USD 0.3bn.

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

The annualized return on CET1 capital was 6.8%, compared with negative 1.7%, driven by net profit attributable to shareholders compared with a net loss attributable to shareholders in the second quarter of 2024, as well as a decrease in average CET1 capital.

Risk-weighted assets: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

During the second quarter of 2025, RWA increased by USD 16.8bn to USD 498.3bn, driven by an USD 18.7bn increase in currency effects, partly offset by a USD 1.5bn decrease resulting from asset size and other movements and a USD 0.3bn decrease resulting from model updates and methodology changes.

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

The CET1 capital ratio decreased to 14.0% from 14.7%, reflecting the aforementioned increase in RWA and the aforementioned decrease in CET1 capital.

Leverage ratio denominator: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

During the second quarter of 2025, the leverage ratio denominator (the LRD) increased by USD 94.3bn to USD 1,660.1bn, mainly driven by currency effects of USD 88.4bn and asset size and other movements of USD 5.8bn.

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

The CET1 leverage ratio decreased to 4.2% from 4.5%, reflecting the aforementioned increase in the LRD and the aforementioned decrease in CET1 capital.

Results 6M25 vs 6M24

Operating profit before tax increased by USD 1,018m, or 86%, to USD 2,201m, reflecting a USD 4,790m increase in total revenues, which was partly offset by a USD 3,633m increase in operating expenses. Net credit loss expenses were USD 275m compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 136m in the first six months of 2024.

Total combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by USD 2,466m to USD 10,210m. Revenues in Global Wealth Management increased by USD 918m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full period, positive foreign currency effects, deposit inflows into higher-margin products, as well as the impact of higher levels of client activity. Personal & Corporate Banking increased by USD 677m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income for the full period. The Investment Bank increased by USD 878m, mainly due to an increase in Derivatives & Solutions revenues that resulted from elevated volatility and higher levels of client activity. In addition, there were higher revenues in Financing, led by Prime Brokerage, supported by higher client balances. These increases were partly offset by lower revenues in Global Banking, which mainly resulted from lower volumes in Leveraged Capital Markets. Non-core and Legacy revenues were negative USD 33m compared with positive USD 139m in the first six months of 2024, largely due to lower net gains from position exits and net interest income from securitized products and credit products, partly offset by the effect from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full period. Group Items revenues were negative USD 413m, compared with negative USD 563m in the first six months of 2024, mainly due to lower mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness. The losses in the first half of 2025 were driven by mark-to-market effects on own credit and portfolio-level economic hedges within Group Treasury.

Net fee and commission income increased by USD 2,406m to USD 13,156m. The consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full period led to increases of USD 1,131m in portfolio management and related service fees and USD 584m in investment fund fees, predominantly in Global Wealth Management and Asset Management, respectively. The increase in Global Wealth Management was also due to positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows. Net brokerage fees increased by USD 511m, mainly reflecting higher levels of client activity in Global Wealth Management and in Execution Services in the Investment Bank, due to higher volumes.

Other income was USD 432m, compared with USD 515m in the first six months of 2024, and included the consolidation of Credit Suisse income for the full period. The overall change was mainly due to lower costs charged to shared services subsidiaries of UBS Group AG. The share of net profits of associates and joint ventures was USD 118m higher, mainly reflecting a USD 64m gain related to the Swisscard transactions, partly offset by a USD 16m net loss relating to an investment in an associate.

Personnel expenses increased by USD 2,601m to USD 11,559m and included the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses for the full period, reflecting both the combined workforce resulting from the merger and higher accruals for performance awards, and also driven by a USD 186m increase in financial advisor compensation as a result of higher compensable revenues.

General and administrative expenses increased by USD 735m to USD 8,305m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses for the full period. The overall increase was largely attributable to a USD 739m increase in shared services costs charged by shared services subsidiaries of the UBS Group. General and administrative expenses also included a USD 180m expense related to the Swisscard transactions in Personal & Corporate Banking and increases of USD 130m in technology costs, USD 119m in real estate and logistics costs, and USD 99m in consulting, legal and audit fees. These increases were partly offset by USD 810m lower expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, mainly due to the costs recognized in the first six months of 2024 when UBS agreed to fund an offer by the Credit Suisse supply chain finance funds to redeem all of the outstanding units in the respective funds.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets increased by USD 296m to USD 1,458m and included the impact from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses for the full period. The overall increase included a USD 217m increase of amortization of internally generated capitalized software mainly as a result of the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses and a higher cost base of software assets, as well as higher depreciation attributable to right-of-use assets associated with real estate leases.

Outlook

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

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

We also expect trading and transactional activity to reflect more normalized seasonal patterns and activity levels compared with the same quarter a year ago, particularly in Global Wealth Management's transaction-based revenues and the Investment Bank's Global Markets performance.

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

Global Wealth Management

Global Wealth Management

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Net interest income	1,587	1,589	1,317	0	20	3,176	2,521
Recurring net fee income ¹	3,352	3,274	2,893	2	16	6,626	5,586
Transaction-based income ¹	1,225	1,423	960	(14)	28	2,648	1,945
Other income	7	6	22	19	(67)	14	58
Total revenues	6,171	6,293	5,192	(2)	19	12,463	10,110
Credit loss expense / (release)	(2)	8	(2)		24	6	7
Operating expenses	5,121	5,069	4,473	1	14	10,190	8,448
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,052	1,216	720	(13)	46	2,268	1,655

Performance measures and other information

Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	46.0	30.1	(34.3)			37.0	(27.8)
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	83.0	80.6	86.2			81.8	83.6
Financial advisor compensation ²	1,334	1,409	1,291	(5)	3	2,743	2,558
Invested assets (USD bn) ¹	4,512	4,218	4,038	7	12	4,512	4,038
Loans, gross (USD bn) ³	319.9	301.7	307.4	6	4	319.9	307.4
Customer deposits (USD bn) ³	489.0	464.8	477.0	5	3	489.0	477.0
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{1,4}	0.5	0.4	0.4			0.5	0.4
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	9,565	9,693	10,068	(1)	(5)	9,565	10,068

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Relates to licensed professionals with the ability to provide investment advice to clients in the Americas. Consists of cash compensation, determined using a formulaic approach based on production, and deferred awards. Also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements. Recruitment loans to financial advisors were USD 1,579m as of 30 June 2025. ³ Loans and Customer deposits in this table include customer brokerage receivables and payables, respectively, which are presented in separate reporting lines on the balance sheet. ⁴ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures. Excludes loans to financial advisors.

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 332m, or 46%, to USD 1,052m, mainly driven by the positive impact from the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG, and higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 979m, or 19%, to USD 6,171m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full quarter. The remaining increase largely reflected increases in recurring net fee income and transaction-based income.

Net interest income increased by USD 270m, or 20%, to USD 1,587m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income for the full quarter, with the remaining variance largely driven by positive foreign currency effects and deposit inflows into higher-margin products.

Recurring net fee income increased by USD 459m, or 16%, to USD 3,352m, mainly driven by positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows, as well as the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG recurring net fee income for the full quarter.

Transaction-based income increased by USD 265m, or 28%, to USD 1,225m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG transaction-based income for the full quarter and higher levels of client activity across all regions.

Other income decreased by USD 15m to USD 7m and included a loss of USD 8m related to an investment in an associate.

Credit loss expense / release

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

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 648m, or 14%, to USD 5,121m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG operating expenses for the full quarter, unfavorable foreign currency effects and an increase in financial advisor compensation as a result of higher compensable revenues.

Invested assets: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Invested assets increased by USD 294bn, or 7%, to USD 4,512bn, mainly driven by positive market performance of USD 178bn, positive foreign currency effects of USD 97bn and net new asset inflows.

Loans: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Loans increased by USD 18.2bn to USD 319.9bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects and positive net new loans.

› Refer to the “Risk management and control” section of the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report, available under “Quarterly reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information

Customer deposits: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Customer deposits increased by USD 24.2bn to USD 489.0bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects and net new deposit inflows.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Profit before tax increased by USD 613m, or 37%, to USD 2,268m, mainly driven by the positive impact from the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG, and higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Total revenues increased by USD 2,353m, or 23%, to USD 12,463m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full period. The remaining increase largely reflected increases in recurring net fee income and transaction-based income.

Net interest income increased by USD 655m, or 26%, to USD 3,176m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income for the full period, with the remaining variance largely driven by positive foreign currency effects and deposit inflows into higher-margin products.

Recurring net fee income increased by USD 1,040m, or 19%, to USD 6,626m, mainly driven by positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows, as well as the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG recurring net fee income for the full period.

Transaction-based income increased by USD 703m, or 36%, to USD 2,648m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG transaction-based income for the full period and higher levels of client activity across all regions.

Other income decreased by USD 44m to USD 14m, mostly due to lower shared services costs charged to other subsidiaries of UBS Group AG, mainly related to secondments and included a net loss of USD 5m related to an investment in an associate.

Net credit loss expenses were USD 6m, compared with net expenses of USD 7m in the first half of 2024.

Operating expenses increased by USD 1,742m, or 21%, to USD 10,190m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG operating expenses for the full period, unfavorable foreign currency effects and an increase in financial advisor compensation as a result of higher compensable revenues.

Personal & Corporate Banking

Personal & Corporate Banking – in Swiss francs

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF m, except where indicated	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Net interest income	929	953	781	(3)	19	1,882	1,463
Recurring net fee income ¹	313	329	271	(5)	15	642	493
Transaction-based income ¹	484	454	353	7	37	938	653
Other income	(28)	68	11			40	25
Total revenues	1,698	1,804	1,417	(6)	20	3,502	2,634
Credit loss expense / (release)	91	52	98	76	(7)	143	108
Operating expenses	1,224	1,373	905	(11)	35	2,597	1,620
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	383	378	413	1	(7)	761	906
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	(7.4)	(23.2)	(32.9)			(16.0)	(22.3)
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	72.1	76.1	63.9			74.2	61.5
Net interest margin (bps) ¹	148	153	156			150	168
Loans, gross (CHF bn)	251.5	251.8	253.2	0	(1)	251.5	253.2
Customer deposits (CHF bn)	250.5	252.2	256.4	(1)	(2)	250.5	256.4
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{1,2}	1.3	1.5	1.3			1.3	1.3

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Profit before tax decreased by CHF 30m, or 7%, to CHF 383m, as higher total revenues and lower net credit loss expenses were more than offset by higher operating expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by CHF 281m, or 20%, to CHF 1,698m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full quarter.

Net interest income increased by CHF 148m to CHF 929m, largely reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income for the full quarter.

Recurring net fee income increased by CHF 42m to CHF 313m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG recurring net fee income for the full quarter.

Transaction-based income increased by CHF 131m to CHF 484m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG transaction-based income for the full quarter.

Other income was negative CHF 28m, compared with CHF 11m, and included a loss of CHF 18m related to an investment in an associate.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were CHF 91m and included the effect from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG, as well as net credit loss expenses on credit-impaired positions. Net credit loss expenses in the second quarter of 2024 were CHF 98m.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by CHF 319m, or 35%, to CHF 1,224m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG operating expenses for the full quarter, and included higher integration-related expenses.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Profit before tax decreased by CHF 145m, or 16%, to CHF 761m, as higher total revenues were more than offset by higher operating expenses and net credit loss expenses.

Total revenues increased by CHF 868m, or 33%, to CHF 3,502m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full period.

Net interest income increased by CHF 419m to CHF 1,882m, largely reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net interest income for the full period.

Recurring net fee income increased by CHF 149m to CHF 642m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG recurring net fee income for the full period, as well as an increase in revenues due to higher investment product levels, mostly reflecting net new inflows and positive market performance.

Transaction-based income increased by CHF 285m to CHF 938m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG transaction-based income for the full period.

Other income was CHF 40m, compared with CHF 25m, and included a gain of CHF 58m related to the Swisscard transactions and a net loss of CHF 8m related to an investment in an associate.

Net credit loss expenses were CHF 143m, mainly reflecting the effect from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG, primarily due to net credit loss expenses on credit-impaired positions in the legacy Credit Suisse corporate loan book. Net credit loss expenses in the first half of 2024 were CHF 108m.

Operating expenses increased by CHF 977m, or 60%, to CHF 2,597m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG operating expenses for the full period, and included both a CHF 164m expense related to the Swisscard transactions and higher integration-related expenses.

Personal & Corporate Banking – in US dollars

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Net interest income	1,142	1,059	863	8	32	2,201	1,634
Recurring net fee income ¹	385	365	300	5	29	751	550
Transaction-based income ¹	594	505	389	18	53	1,099	729
Other income	(35)	75	12			40	28
Total revenues	2,086	2,005	1,564	4	33	4,091	2,942
Credit loss expense / (release)	114	58	110	96	4	172	120
Operating expenses	1,504	1,526	999	(1)	51	3,030	1,808
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	469	421	455	11	3	890	1,014
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	3.0	(24.7)	(33.5)			(12.2)	(20.9)
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	72.1	76.1	63.9			74.1	61.5
Net interest margin (bps) ¹	152	153	155			152	167
Loans, gross (USD bn)	316.9	284.7	281.8	11	12	316.9	281.8
Customer deposits (USD bn)	315.5	285.1	285.3	11	11	315.5	285.3
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{1,2}	1.3	1.5	1.3			1.3	1.3

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Asset Management

Asset Management

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Net management fees ¹	733	713	582	3	26	1,445	1,069
Performance fees	39	30	23	28	67	69	45
Net gain from disposals		(2)	28			(2)	28
Total revenues	771	741	634	4	22	1,512	1,143
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	0	0			0	0
Operating expenses	622	603	513	3	21	1,225	972
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	149	137	121	8	23	286	172
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ²	22.8	173.2	35.0			66.9	(7.0)
Cost / income ratio (%) ²	80.7	81.4	80.8			81.0	85.0
Gross margin on invested assets (bps) ²	16	17	17			17	17

Information by business line / asset class

Invested assets (USD bn)²							
Equities	846	753	691	12	22	846	691
Fixed Income	497	479	448	4	11	497	448
of which: money market	169	164	146	3	16	169	146
Multi-asset & Solutions	304	275	277	11	10	304	277
Hedge Fund Businesses	62	60	59	3	6	62	59
Real Estate & Private Markets	159	147	147	8	8	159	147
Total invested assets excluding associates	1,868	1,715	1,622	9	15	1,868	1,622
of which: passive strategies	930	823	756	13	23	930	756
Associates ³	84	81	77	4	10	84	77
Total invested assets	1,952	1,796	1,699	9	15	1,952	1,699

Information by region

Invested assets (USD bn)²							
Americas	465	447	426	4	9	465	426
Asia Pacific ⁴	236	222	213	6	11	236	213
EMEA (excluding Switzerland)	487	440	378	11	29	487	378
Switzerland	765	688	682	11	12	765	682
Total invested assets	1,952	1,796	1,699	9	15	1,952	1,699

Information by channel

Invested assets (USD bn)²							
Third-party institutional	1,129	1,027	957	10	18	1,129	957
Third-party wholesale	179	163	181	10	(1)	179	181
UBS's wealth management businesses	559	525	484	7	16	559	484
Associates ³	84	81	77	4	10	84	77
Total invested assets	1,952	1,796	1,699	9	15	1,952	1,699

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

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 28m, or 23%, to USD 149m, mainly reflecting the impact from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG for the full quarter.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 137m, or 22%, to USD 771m, primarily reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full quarter, partly offset by the second quarter of 2024 including USD 28m of net gains from disposals.

Net management fees increased by USD 151m, or 26%, to USD 733m, largely reflecting the impact from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net management fees for the full quarter.

Performance fees increased by USD 16m, or 67%, to USD 39m, mainly due to an increase in Hedge Fund Businesses.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 109m, or 21%, to USD 622m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG operating expenses for the full quarter, partly offset by lower non-personnel and personnel costs.

Invested assets: 2Q25 vs 1Q25

Invested assets increased by USD 156bn, or 9%, to USD 1,952bn, reflecting positive foreign currency effects of USD 96bn and positive market performance of USD 62bn, partly offset by negative net new money of USD 2bn.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Profit before tax increased by USD 114m, or 67%, to USD 286m, mainly reflecting the impact from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG for the full period.

Total revenues increased by USD 369m, or 32%, to USD 1,512m, primarily reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full period, partly offset by the first half of 2024 including USD 28m of net gains from disposals.

Net management fees increased by USD 376m, or 35%, to USD 1,445m, largely reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG net management fees for the full period.

Performance fees increased by USD 24m, or 51%, to USD 69m, mainly due to an increase in Hedge Fund Businesses and the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG performance fees for the full period.

Operating expenses increased by USD 253m, or 26%, to USD 1,225m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG operating expenses for the full period, partly offset by lower non-personnel and personnel costs.

Investment Bank

Investment Bank								
	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date		
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24	
Results								
Advisory	192	221	226	(13)	(15)	414	391	
Capital Markets	335	349	399	(4)	(16)	684	748	
Global Banking	527	570	625	(8)	(16)	1,097	1,139	
Execution Services	501	517	405	(3)	24	1,017	802	
Derivatives & Solutions	1,119	1,301	880	(14)	27	2,420	1,813	
Financing	670	665	526	1	27	1,334	1,069	
Global Markets	2,289	2,482	1,811	(8)	26	4,771	3,684	
of which: Equities	1,623	1,815	1,337	(11)	21	3,438	2,697	
of which: Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit	666	667	474	0	41	1,333	988	
Total revenues	2,816	3,052	2,436	(8)	16	5,869	4,824	
Credit loss expense / (release)	41	49	(1)	(15)		90	31	
Operating expenses	2,385	2,455	2,200	(3)	8	4,840	4,284	
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	390	548	237	(29)	65	938	509	
Performance measures and other information								
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	64.7	101.3	67.2			84.3	(16.9)	
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	84.7	80.4	90.3			82.5	88.8	

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method.

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 153m, or 65%, to USD 390m, mainly due to higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 380m, or 16%, to USD 2,816m, due to higher revenues in Global Markets, partly offset by lower revenues in Global Banking.

Global Banking

Global Banking revenues decreased by USD 98m, or 16%, to USD 527m, reflecting lower Capital Markets and Advisory revenues.

Advisory revenues decreased by USD 34m, or 15%, to USD 192m, mainly due to lower private-fund activity levels and a decrease in merger and acquisition transaction revenues.

Capital Markets revenues decreased by USD 64m, or 16%, to USD 335m, largely driven by lower Leveraged Capital Markets revenues as sponsor activity sharply reduced and due to markdowns on positions.

Global Markets

Global Markets revenues increased by USD 478m, or 26%, to USD 2,289m, driven by higher Derivatives & Solutions, Financing and Execution Services revenues.

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

Derivatives & Solutions revenues increased by USD 239m, or 27%, to USD 1,119m, with higher Foreign Exchange, Equity Derivatives and Rates revenues, mainly due to elevated volatility and higher levels of client activity.

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

Equities

Global Markets Equities revenues increased by USD 286m, or 21%, to USD 1,623m, mainly driven by higher revenues in Cash Equities, Prime Brokerage and Equity Derivatives.

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit

Global Markets Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit revenues increased by USD 192m, or 41%, to USD 666m, mainly driven by increases in Foreign Exchange revenues.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were USD 41m, compared with net credit loss releases of USD 1m in the second quarter of 2024.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 185m, or 8%, to USD 2,385m, mainly driven by higher personnel expenses and unfavorable foreign currency effects.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Profit before tax increased by USD 429m, or 84%, to USD 938m, mainly due to higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Total revenues increased by USD 1,045m, or 22%, to USD 5,869m, due to higher revenues in Global Markets, partly offset by lower revenues in Global Banking.

Global Banking revenues decreased by USD 42m, or 4%, to USD 1,097m, reflecting lower Capital Markets revenues, partly offset by higher Advisory revenues.

Advisory revenues increased by USD 23m, or 6%, to USD 414m, mostly due to higher merger and acquisition transaction revenues, partly offset by lower private-fund activity levels.

Capital Markets revenues decreased by USD 64m, or 9%, to USD 684m, largely driven by lower Leveraged Capital Markets revenues as sponsor activity sharply reduced and due to markdowns on positions.

Global Markets revenues increased by USD 1,087m, or 30%, to USD 4,771m, driven by higher Derivatives & Solutions, Financing and Execution Services revenues.

Execution Services revenues increased by USD 215m, or 27%, to USD 1,017m, mainly driven by higher Cash Equities revenues across all regions, on higher volumes.

Derivatives & Solutions revenues increased by USD 607m, or 33%, to USD 2,420m, with higher revenues in Equity Derivatives and Foreign Exchange, mainly due to elevated volatility and higher levels of client activity.

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

Equities

Global Markets Equities revenues increased by USD 741m, or 27%, to USD 3,438m, mainly driven by higher revenues in Equity Derivatives, Cash Equities and Prime Brokerage.

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit

Global Markets Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit revenues increased by USD 345m, or 35%, to USD 1,333m, mainly driven by increases in Foreign Exchange revenues.

Net credit loss expenses were USD 90m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 31m in the first half of 2024.

Operating expenses increased by USD 556m, or 13%, to USD 4,840m, mainly due to higher personnel expenses.

Non-core and Legacy

Non-core and Legacy

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Total revenues	(140)	119	165			(21)	186
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	10	(23)		(97)	9	(23)
Operating expenses	740	748	1,552	(1)	(52)	1,488	1,691
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(880)	(639)	(1,365)	38	(36)	(1,519)	(1,483)

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Loss before tax was USD 880m, compared with a loss before tax of USD 1,365m.

Total revenues

Total revenues were negative USD 140m, compared with total revenues of USD 165m, mainly reflecting lower net gains from position exits and lower net interest income from securitized products and credit products, as well as due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full quarter.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss releases were USD 1m, compared with net credit loss releases of USD 23m.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses decreased by USD 812m, or 52%, to USD 740m, mainly due to the second quarter of 2024 including litigation expenses of USD 1,118m, largely reflecting UBS agreeing in that quarter to fund an offer by the Credit Suisse supply chain finance funds (the SCFFs) to redeem all the outstanding units of the respective funds. This reduction was partly offset by higher operating expenses resulting from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses for the full quarter in 2025. In addition, operating expenses in the second quarter of 2025 included USD 139m related to provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Loss before tax was USD 1,519m, compared with a loss before tax of USD 1,483m.

Total revenues were negative USD 21m, compared with total revenues of USD 186m, mainly reflecting lower net gains from position exits and net interest income from securitized products and credit products, partly offset by the effect from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG revenues for the full period. Total revenues in the first half of 2025 included a loss of USD 11m from the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse.

Net credit loss expenses were USD 9m, compared with net credit loss releases of USD 23m.

Operating expenses decreased by USD 203m, or 12%, to USD 1,488m, mainly due to the first half of 2024 including litigation expenses of USD 1,118m, largely reflecting UBS agreeing in the second quarter of 2024 to fund an offer by the SCFFs to redeem all the outstanding units of the respective funds. This reduction was partly offset by higher operating expenses resulting from the consolidation of Credit Suisse AG expenses for the full period in 2025. In addition, operating expenses in the first half of 2025 included USD 230m related to provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters.

Group Items

Group Items

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	1Q25	2Q24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Results							
Total revenues	(70)	(46)	(90)	50	(23)	(116)	(196)
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	(1)	0			(1)	1
Operating expenses	249	299	275	(17)	(9)	548	487
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(318)	(344)	(365)	(8)	(13)	(663)	(684)

Results: 2Q25 vs 2Q24

Loss before tax was USD 318m, mainly reflecting operating expenses and deferred tax asset (DTA) funding costs. The USD 47m, or 13%, decrease in loss before tax between quarters was largely due to mark-to-market gains from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, compared with mark-to-market losses in the second quarter of 2024. The gains in the second quarter of 2025 included offsetting impacts on portfolio-level economic hedges and mark-to-market effects on own credit. The second quarter of 2025 also included losses from disposals of properties held for sale.

Results: 6M25 vs 6M24

Loss before tax was USD 663m, mainly reflecting operating expenses, DTA funding costs and mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness. The USD 21m, or 3%, decrease in loss before tax between periods was largely due to lower mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness. The losses in the first half of 2025 were driven by mark-to-market effects on own credit and portfolio-level economic hedges. In addition, the first half of 2025 included an increase in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, higher shared services costs charged by other subsidiaries of UBS Group AG, and losses from disposals of properties held for sale.

Risk and capital management

Management report

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Risk management and control

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

UBS AG consolidated risk profile

The risk profile of UBS AG consolidated does not differ materially from that of UBS Group AG consolidated and the risk information provided in the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report is equally applicable to UBS AG consolidated.

The credit risk profile of UBS AG consolidated as of 30 June 2025 differed from that of UBS Group AG consolidated in relation to total banking products exposure, mainly reflecting purchase price allocation effects booked at the Group level relating to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, as well as receivables of UBS AG and UBS Switzerland AG from UBS Group AG and UBS Business Solutions AG, reflecting consolidation scope differences.

The total banking products exposure of UBS AG consolidated as of 30 June 2025 was USD 1,111.9bn, i.e. USD 7.7bn, or 0.7%, higher than the exposure of UBS Group AG consolidated. As of 31 March 2025, the total banking products exposure of UBS AG consolidated was USD 1,046.3bn, i.e. USD 9.7bn, or 0.9%, higher than the exposure of UBS Group AG consolidated.

- › Refer to the “Risk management and control” section of the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report, available under “Quarterly reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information
- › Refer to the “Comparison between UBS AG consolidated and UBS Group AG consolidated” section of this report for more information about selected financial and capital information of UBS AG consolidated and UBS Group AG consolidated

Capital management

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

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

UBS AG contributes a significant portion of capital to, and provides substantial liquidity to, its subsidiaries. Many of these subsidiaries are subject to local regulations requiring compliance with minimum capital, liquidity and similar requirements.

- › Refer to the UBS Group and significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups 30 June 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 28 August 2025 under “Pillar 3 disclosures” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about additional regulatory disclosures for UBS Group AG on a consolidated basis, as well as the significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups of UBS Group AG

Swiss SRB going and gone concern requirements and information

As of 30.6.25	RWA		LRD	
USD m, except where indicated	in %		in %	
Required going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	14.98 ¹	74,648	5.01 ¹	83,198
Common equity tier 1 capital	10.63 ²	52,954	3.51 ³	58,296
of which: minimum capital	4.50	22,425	1.50	24,901
of which: buffer capital	5.50	27,408	2.00	33,202
of which: countercyclical buffer	0.46	2,308		
Maximum additional tier 1 capital	4.35 ²	21,695	1.50	24,901
of which: additional tier 1 capital	3.50	17,441	1.50	24,901
of which: additional tier 1 buffer capital	0.80	3,987		
Eligible going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	17.76	88,485	5.33	88,485
Common equity tier 1 capital	14.01	69,829	4.21	69,829
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	3.74	18,656	1.12	18,656
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	3.74	18,656	1.12	18,656
Required gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ^{4,5,6}	10.73	53,446	3.75	62,254
of which: base requirement including add-ons for market share and LRD	10.73 ⁷	53,446	3.75 ⁷	62,254
Eligible gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	18.76	93,502	5.63	93,502
Total tier 2 capital	0.04	196	0.01	196
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital	0.04	196	0.01	196
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt	18.72	93,306	5.62	93,306
Total loss-absorbing capacity				
Required total loss-absorbing capacity	25.70	128,094	8.76	145,452
Eligible total loss-absorbing capacity	36.52	181,987	10.96	181,987
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator				
Risk-weighted assets		498,327		
Leverage ratio denominator				1,660,097

¹ Includes applicable add-ons of 1.66% for risk-weighted assets (RWA) and 0.51% for leverage ratio denominator (LRD), of which 4 basis points for RWA and 1 basis points for LRD reflect a Pillar 2 capital add-on of USD 193m related to the supply chain finance funds matter at Credit Suisse. An additional 18 basis points for RWA reflect a Pillar 2 capital add-on for the residual exposure (after collateral mitigation) to hedge funds, private equity and family offices, effective 1 January 2025. ² Includes the Pillar 2 add-on for the residual exposure (after collateral mitigation) to hedge funds, private equity and family offices of 0.12% for CET1 capital and 0.05% for AT1 capital, effective 1 January 2025. For AT1 capital, under Pillar 1 requirements, a maximum of 4.3% of AT1 capital can be used to meet going concern requirements; 4.35% includes the aforementioned Pillar 2 capital add-on. ³ Our CET1 leverage ratio requirement of 3.51% consists of a 1.5% base requirement, a 1.5% base buffer capital requirement, a 0.25% LRD add-on requirement, a 0.25% market share add-on requirement based on our Swiss credit business and a 0.01% Pillar 2 capital add-on related to the supply chain finance funds matter at Credit Suisse. ⁴ A maximum of 25% of the gone concern requirements can be met with instruments that have a remaining maturity of between one and two years. Once at least 75% of the minimum gone concern requirement has been met with instruments that have a remaining maturity of greater than two years, all instruments that have a remaining maturity of between one and two years remain eligible to be included in the total gone concern capital. ⁵ From 1 January 2023, the resolvability discount on the gone concern capital requirements for systemically important banks (SIBs) has been replaced with reduced base gone concern capital requirements equivalent to 75% of the total going concern requirements (excluding countercyclical buffer requirements and the Pillar 2 add-ons). ⁶ As of July 2024, FINMA has the authority to impose a surcharge of up to 25% of the total going concern capital requirements (excluding countercyclical buffer requirements and the Pillar 2 add-ons) should obstacles to an SIB's resolvability be identified in future resolvability assessments. ⁷ Includes applicable add-ons of 1.08% for RWA and 0.38% for LRD.

UBS AG, on a consolidated basis, is subject to the going and gone concern requirements of the Swiss CAO, which include additional requirements applicable to Swiss SRBs. The table above provides the risk-weighted asset (RWA)- and leverage ratio denominator (LRD)-based requirements and information as of 30 June 2025.

UBS AG and UBS Switzerland AG are subject to going and gone concern requirements on a standalone basis.

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

On a standalone basis as of 30 June 2025, UBS AG's fully applied common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio was 13.2%. Additional capital information for UBS AG standalone will be published with our 30 June 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 28 August 2025 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at ubs.com/investors.

Total loss-absorbing capacity

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

Swiss SRB going and gone concern information

<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Eligible going concern capital			
Total going concern capital	88,485	89,081	89,623
Total tier 1 capital	88,485	89,081	89,623
Common equity tier 1 capital	69,829	70,756	73,792
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	18,656	18,325	15,830
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	18,656	18,325	14,585
of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital			1,245
Eligible gone concern capital			
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	93,502	93,705	92,177
Total tier 2 capital	196	205	207
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital	196	205	207
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt	93,306	93,499	91,970
Total loss-absorbing capacity			
Total loss-absorbing capacity	181,987	182,786	181,800
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator			
Risk-weighted assets	498,327	481,539	495,110
Leverage ratio denominator	1,660,097	1,565,845	1,523,277
Capital and loss-absorbing capacity ratios (%)			
Going concern capital ratio	17.8	18.5	18.1
of which: common equity tier 1 capital ratio	14.0	14.7	14.9
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio	18.8	19.5	18.6
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio	36.5	38.0	36.7
Leverage ratios (%)			
Going concern leverage ratio	5.3	5.7	5.9
of which: common equity tier 1 leverage ratio	4.2	4.5	4.8
Gone concern leverage ratio	5.6	6.0	6.1
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio	11.0	11.7	11.9

UBS AG vs UBS Group AG consolidated loss-absorbing capacity and leverage information

Swiss SRB going and gone concern information (UBS AG vs UBS Group AG consolidated)

As of 30.6.25

<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	UBS AG (consolidated)	UBS Group AG (consolidated)	Difference
Eligible going concern capital			
Total going concern capital	88,485	91,721	(3,236)
Total tier 1 capital	88,485	91,721	(3,236)
Common equity tier 1 capital	69,829	72,709	(2,880)
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	18,656	19,012	(356)
<i>of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital</i>	<i>18,656</i>	<i>19,012</i>	<i>(356)</i>
Eligible gone concern capital			
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	93,502	99,450	(5,948)
Total tier 2 capital	196	196	0
<i>of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>0</i>
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	93,306	99,254	(5,948)
Total loss-absorbing capacity			
Total loss-absorbing capacity	181,987	191,171	(9,184)
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator			
Risk-weighted assets	498,327	504,500	(6,172)
Leverage ratio denominator	1,660,097	1,658,089	2,008
Capital and loss-absorbing capacity ratios (%)			
Going concern capital ratio	17.8	18.2	(0.4)
<i>of which: common equity tier 1 capital ratio</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>(0.4)</i>
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio	18.8	19.7	(0.9)
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio	36.5	37.9	(1.4)
Leverage ratios (%)			
Going concern leverage ratio	5.3	5.5	(0.2)
<i>of which: common equity tier 1 leverage ratio</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>(0.2)</i>
Gone concern leverage ratio	5.6	6.0	(0.4)
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio	11.0	11.5	(0.6)

Reconciliation of equity under IFRS Accounting Standards to Swiss SRB common equity tier 1 capital (UBS AG vs UBS Group AG consolidated)

As of 30.6.25

USD m	UBS AG (consolidated)	UBS Group AG (consolidated)	Difference
Total equity under IFRS Accounting Standards	94,854	89,699	5,155
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(576)	(422)	(154)
Defined benefit plans, net of tax	(1,042)	(1,054)	12
Deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carry-forwards	(2,527)	(2,527)	0
Deferred tax assets for unused tax credits	(871)	(871)	
Deferred tax assets on temporary differences, excess over threshold	(547)	(1,070)	523
Goodwill, net of tax	(6,284)	(5,779)	(505)
Intangible assets, net of tax	(107)	(742)	635
Compensation-related components (not recognized in net profit)		(2,752)	2,752
Expected losses on advanced internal ratings-based portfolio less provisions	(594)	(592)	(2)
Unrealized (gains) / losses from cash flow hedges, net of tax	1,527	1,527	
Own credit related to (gains) / losses on financial liabilities measured at fair value that existed at the balance sheet date, net of tax	1,094	1,036	59
Own credit related to (gains) / losses on derivative financial instruments that existed at the balance sheet date	(79)	(79)	0
Prudential valuation adjustments	(176)	(176)	
Accruals for dividends to shareholders for 2024	(6,500) ¹		(6,500)
Capital reserve for expected future share repurchases		(2,006)	2,006
Other ²	(8,343)	(1,483)	(6,860)
Total common equity tier 1 capital	69,829	72,709	(2,880)

¹ Reflects the appropriation of USD 6,500m to a special dividend reserve approved at the 2025 Annual General Meeting in April 2025. The decision on the special dividend payment is intended to be made at an Extraordinary General Meeting in the second half of 2025, considering the proposed requirements from Switzerland's review of its capital regime. ² Includes dividend accruals for the current year and other items.

The going concern capital of UBS AG consolidated was USD 3.2bn lower than the going concern capital of UBS Group AG consolidated as of 30 June 2025, reflecting lower CET1 capital of USD 2.9bn and lower going concern loss-absorbing additional tier 1 (AT1) capital of USD 0.4bn.

The aforementioned difference in CET1 capital was primarily due to a USD 12.9bn difference in dividend accruals between UBS AG and UBS Group AG, largely offset by UBS Group AG consolidated equity being USD 5.2bn lower, compensation-related regulatory capital accruals at the UBS Group AG level of USD 2.8bn, a capital reserve for expected future share repurchases of USD 2.0bn and a USD 0.5bn effect from eligible deferred tax assets on temporary differences.

The going concern loss-absorbing AT1 capital of UBS AG consolidated was USD 0.4bn lower than that of UBS Group AG consolidated as of 30 June 2025, mainly reflecting deferred contingent capital plan awards granted at the Group level to eligible employees for the 2020 to 2024 performance years.

Differences in capital between UBS AG consolidated and UBS Group AG consolidated related to employee compensation plans will reverse to the extent underlying services are performed by employees of, and are consequently charged to, UBS AG and its subsidiaries. Such reversal generally occurs over the service period of the employee compensation plan.

The RWA of UBS AG consolidated were USD 6.2bn lower than the RWA of UBS Group AG consolidated, mainly reflecting non-counterparty-related-assets held outside the UBS AG consolidation scope, partly offset by intercompany credit risk exposures in UBS AG toward Group entities outside of the UBS AG consolidation scope.

The LRD of UBS AG consolidated was USD 2.0bn higher than the LRD of UBS Group AG consolidated, mainly reflecting purchase price allocation (PPA) adjustments that apply at the Group level but not at the UBS AG level, as well as intercompany exposures in UBS AG toward Group entities, partly offset by fixed assets held outside of the UBS AG consolidation scope.

The LRD for UBS AG consolidated exceeds that of UBS Group AG consolidated, and UBS AG's RWA is lower than that of UBS Group AG consolidated. This divergence stems mainly from certain PPA adjustments that apply at the Group level but not at the UBS AG level and are subject to low risk weights.

- › Refer to the "Capital management" section of the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for information about the developments of loss-absorbing capacity, RWA and LRD for UBS Group AG consolidated

Consolidated financial statements

Unaudited

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UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

Income statement

<i>USD m</i>	Note	For the quarter ended	31.3.25	30.6.24	Year-to-date	30.6.25	30.6.24
Interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	4	6,895	6,643	6,892	13,538	13,132	
Interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	4	(6,805)	(6,909)	(7,080)	(13,715)	(13,132)	
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	4	1,495	1,594	910	3,089	1,528	
Net interest income	4	1,584	1,328	722	2,912	1,528	
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		3,374	3,924	3,271	7,298	6,216	
Fee and commission income	5	7,179	7,280	6,190	14,459	11,797	
Fee and commission expense	5	(653)	(650)	(589)	(1,303)	(1,047)	
Net fee and commission income	5	6,526	6,630	5,601	13,156	10,750	
Other income	6	150	281	306	432	515	
Total revenues		11,635	12,163	9,900	23,798	19,008	
Credit loss expense / (release)	9	152	124	84	275	136	
Personnel expenses	7	5,649	5,910	4,797	11,559	8,958	
General and administrative expenses	8	4,228	4,077	4,584	8,305	7,570	
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets		744	714	631	1,458	1,162	
Operating expenses		10,621	10,701	10,012	21,322	17,689	
Operating profit / (loss) before tax		862	1,339	(196)	2,201	1,183	
Tax expense / (benefit)		(336)	303	28	(32)	393	
Net profit / (loss)		1,198	1,035	(224)	2,233	790	
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		6	7	40	13	48	
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders		1,192	1,028	(264)	2,220	742	

Statement of comprehensive income

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders					
Net profit / (loss)	1,192	1,028	(264)	2,220	742
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement					
Foreign currency translation					
Foreign currency translation movements related to net assets of foreign operations, before tax	4,433	1,307	(109)	5,740	(1,673)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges, before tax	(1,819)	(511)	78	(2,330)	886
Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations reclassified to the income statement	(1)	0	2	(1)	2
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges reclassified to the income statement	0	0	0	0	1
Income tax relating to foreign currency translations, including the effect of net investment hedges	(3)	(2)	2	(5)	14
Subtotal foreign currency translation, net of tax	2,610	794	(27)	3,404	(771)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Net unrealized gains / (losses), before tax	(4)	(3)	0	(7)	(1)
Net realized (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	0	0	0	0	0
Income tax relating to net unrealized gains / (losses)	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	(4)	(3)	0	(7)	(1)
Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk					
Effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, before tax	398	349	(335)	746	(1,411)
Net (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	296	322	626	617	1,119
Income tax relating to cash flow hedges	(131)	(125)	2	(256)	119
Subtotal cash flow hedges, net of tax	562	545	294	1,107	(173)
Cost of hedging					
Cost of hedging, before tax	7	20	(20)	27	(26)
Income tax relating to cost of hedging	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal cost of hedging, net of tax	7	20	(20)	27	(26)
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	3,175	1,356	247	4,531	(972)
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement					
Defined benefit plans					
Gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans, before tax	(7)	18	42	11	77
Income tax relating to defined benefit plans	(9)	0	0	(9)	(8)
Subtotal defined benefit plans, net of tax	(16)	19	41	3	69
Own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value					
Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax	(140)	233	228	94	247
Income tax relating to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value	2	(1)	(2)	1	(2)
Subtotal own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, net of tax	(138)	233	226	95	245
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	(154)	251	267	97	314
Total other comprehensive income	3,021	1,607	514	4,628	(657)
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	4,213	2,635	251	6,848	85
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests					
Net profit / (loss)	6	7	40	13	48
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	13	15	(20)	28	(31)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	18	22	20	41	17
Total comprehensive income					
Net profit / (loss)	1,198	1,035	(224)	2,233	790
Other comprehensive income	3,034	1,622	494	4,656	(689)
of which: other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement	3,175	1,356	247	4,531	(972)
of which: other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement	(142)	266	247	125	283
Total comprehensive income	4,231	2,657	271	6,889	101

Balance sheet

USD m	Note	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Assets				
Cash and balances at central banks		236,193	231,370	223,329
Amounts due from banks		20,688	20,285	18,111
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		110,161	101,784	118,302
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	11	45,478	38,994	43,959
Loans and advances to customers	9	653,195	603,233	587,347
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	12	72,546	66,864	59,279
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost		1,138,262	1,062,530	1,050,326
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	10	169,487	165,437	159,223
<i>of which: assets pledged as collateral that may be sold or repledged by counterparties</i>		<i>46,336</i>	<i>48,262</i>	<i>38,532</i>
Derivative financial instruments	10, 11	170,622	138,620	186,435
Brokerage receivables	10	29,068	28,747	25,858
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	10	107,503	102,075	95,203
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		476,680	434,879	466,719
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	6,872	3,216	2,195
Investments in associates		2,628	2,495	2,306
Property, equipment and software		12,425	12,024	12,091
Goodwill and intangible assets		6,753	6,691	6,661
Deferred tax assets		11,112	10,519	10,481
Other non-financial assets	12	17,082	15,134	17,282
Total assets		1,671,814	1,547,489	1,568,060
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks		31,928	27,794	23,347
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		16,308	14,992	14,824
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	11	33,492	32,037	36,366
Customer deposits		804,705	747,452	749,476
Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost	13	113,000	111,457	107,918
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	15	107,505	98,259	101,104
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	12	18,528	19,421	21,762
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		1,125,466	1,051,412	1,054,796
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	10	52,346	43,099	35,247
Derivative financial instruments	10, 11	183,905	142,230	180,678
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	10	57,951	59,921	49,023
Debt issued designated at fair value	10, 14	108,252	107,393	102,567
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	10, 12	35,529	32,792	34,041
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		437,984	385,436	401,555
Provisions	16	5,082	5,495	5,131
Other non-financial liabilities	12	8,429	8,024	11,911
Total liabilities		1,576,960	1,450,367	1,473,394
Equity				
Share capital		386	386	386
Share premium		84,705	84,693	84,777
Retained earnings		3,703	9,128	7,838
Other comprehensive income recognized directly in equity, net of tax		5,483	2,346	1,002
Equity attributable to shareholders		94,278	96,553	94,003
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		576	569	662
Total equity		94,854	97,123	94,666
Total liabilities and equity		1,671,814	1,547,489	1,568,060

Statement of changes in equity

<i>USD m</i>	Share capital and share premium	Retained earnings	OCI recognized directly in equity, net of tax ¹	<i>of which: foreign currency translation</i>	<i>of which: cash flow hedges</i>	Total equity attributable to shareholders
Balance as of 1 January 2025²	85,163	7,838	1,002	3,686	(2,585)	94,003
Premium on shares issued and warrants exercised	0					0
Tax (expense) / benefit	17					17
Dividends		(6,500)				(6,500)
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings		50	(50)		(50)	0
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures		(2)				(2)
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	(89)	0				(89)
Total comprehensive income for the period		2,317	4,531	3,404	1,107	6,848
<i>of which: net profit / (loss)</i>		2,220				2,220
<i>of which: OCI, net of tax</i>		97	4,531	3,404	1,107	4,628
Balance as of 30 June 2025²	85,091	3,703	5,483	7,090	(1,527)	94,278
Non-controlling interests as of 30 June 2025						576
Total equity as of 30 June 2025						94,854

Balance as of 1 January 2024²	25,024	28,235	1,974	4,947	(2,961)	55,234
Equity recognized due to the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG ³	60,571	(18,848)	(291)		(291)	41,432
Premium on shares issued and warrants exercised	0					0
Tax (expense) / benefit	9					9
Dividends		(3,000)				(3,000)
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings		(52)	52		52	0
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures		(1)				(1)
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	(393) ⁴	26				(367)
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,056	(972)	(771)	(173)	85
<i>of which: net profit / (loss)</i>		742				742
<i>of which: OCI, net of tax</i>		314	(972)	(771)	(173)	(657)
Balance as of 30 June 2024²	85,211	7,417	764	4,177	(3,373)	93,392
Non-controlling interests as of 30 June 2024						855 ⁵
Total equity as of 30 June 2024						94,247

¹ Excludes other comprehensive income related to defined benefit plans and own credit that is recorded directly in Retained earnings. ² Excludes non-controlling interests. ³ Refer to Note 2 for more information. ⁴ Mainly reflecting effects from transactions between Credit Suisse AG and its subsidiaries and UBS AG and its subsidiaries prior to the merger in May 2024. ⁵ Includes an increase of USD 490m in the second quarter of 2024 due to the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG.

Statement of cash flows

	Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	30.6.24
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Net profit / (loss)	2,233	790
Non-cash items included in net profit and other adjustments		
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	1,458	1,162
Credit loss expense / (release)	275	136
Share of net (profit) / loss of associates and joint ventures and impairment related to associates	(157)	(40)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	(792)	(355)
Net loss / (gain) from investing activities	(14)	162
Net loss / (gain) from financing activities	13,074	(2,890)
Other net adjustments ¹	(30,564)	10,730
Net change in operating assets and liabilities¹		
Amounts due from banks and amounts due to banks	6,990	2,209
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	14,926	17,828
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	1,514	959
Cash collateral on derivative instruments	(3,954)	(8,503)
Loans and advances to customers	(6,143)	5,136
Customer deposits	(1,575)	(7,586)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments	33,802	(18,195)
Brokerage receivables and payables	5,294	(438)
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading and other financial assets and liabilities	(12,224)	(17,902)
Provisions and other non-financial assets and liabilities	(2,880)	385
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	(1,237)	(868)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities²	20,027	(17,282)
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		
Cash and cash equivalents obtained due to the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG		121,258
Purchase of subsidiaries, business, associates and intangible assets	(17)	0
Disposal of subsidiaries, business, associates and intangible assets ³	482 ⁴	33
Purchase of property, equipment and software	(885)	(691)
Disposal of property, equipment and software	62	3
Purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,175)	(2,132)
Disposal and redemption of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,772	2,501
Purchase of debt securities measured at amortized cost	(14,792)	(1,850)
Disposal and redemption of debt securities measured at amortized cost	5,625	4,848
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	(13,927)	123,971
Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		
Repayment of Swiss National Bank funding		(10,304) ⁵
Net issuance (repayment) of short-term debt measured at amortized cost	3,009	(2,140)
Distributions paid on UBS AG shares	(6,500)	(3,000)
Issuance of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost ⁶	62,315	60,796
Repayment of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost ⁶	(69,435)	(59,139)
Inflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ⁷	565	2,863
Outflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ⁷	(1,561)	
Net cash flows from other financing activities	(505)	(246)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	(12,112)	(11,170)
Total cash flow		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	243,360	190,469
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating, investing and financing activities	(6,012)	95,520
Effects of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents ¹	20,976	(8,472)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period⁸	258,323	277,517
<i>of which: cash and balances at central banks⁸</i>	<i>236,193</i>	<i>248,335</i>
<i>of which: amounts due from banks⁸</i>	<i>19,094</i>	<i>18,365</i>
<i>of which: money market paper^{8,9}</i>	<i>3,036</i>	<i>10,816</i>
Additional information		
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities includes:		
Interest received in cash	21,790	20,832
Interest paid in cash	19,593	18,345
Dividends on equity investments, investment funds and associates received in cash ³	1,803	1,505

¹ Foreign currency translation and foreign exchange effects on operating assets and liabilities and on cash and cash equivalents are presented within the Other net adjustments line, with the exception of foreign currency hedge effects related to foreign exchange swaps, which are presented on the line Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments. ² Includes cash receipts from the sale of loans and loan commitments of USD 581m and USD 436m within Non-core and Legacy for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, respectively. ³ Includes dividends received from associates. ⁴ Includes cash proceeds net of cash and cash equivalents disposed from the sale of the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, Select Portfolio Servicing, which was managed in Non-core and Legacy. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information. ⁵ Reflects the repayment of the Emergency Liquidity Assistance facility to the Swiss National Bank, which was recognized in the balance sheet line Amounts due to banks. ⁶ Includes funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost (recognized on the balance sheet in Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost) and measured at fair value (recognized on the balance sheet in Other financial liabilities designated at fair value). ⁷ Reflects cash flows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost that use UBS AG debt instruments as the underlying. ⁸ Includes only balances with an original maturity of three months or less. ⁹ Money market paper is included in the balance sheet under Financial assets at fair value not held for trading (30 June 2025: USD 2,431m; 30 June 2024: USD 9,479m), Other financial assets measured at amortized cost (30 June 2025: USD 338m; 30 June 2024: USD 564m), Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (30 June 2025: USD 140m; 30 June 2024: USD 344m) and Financial assets at fair value held for trading (30 June 2025: USD 127m; 30 June 2024: USD 430m).

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

Note 1 Basis of accounting

Basis of preparation

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

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

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

Currency translation rates

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

Currency translation rates

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

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

Note 2 Accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG

Merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG

The merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG effected on 31 May 2024 with no consideration payable by UBS AG constituted a business combination under common control. For details of the accounting for the merger, including accounting policies applicable to business combinations under common control, refer to "Note 1a Material accounting policies" and "Note 2 Accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024.

Comparability

The income statement and the statement of comprehensive income for the first and second quarters of 2025 are based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG. The income statement and the statement of comprehensive income for the second quarter of 2024 include one month of consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG (June 2024) and two months of pre-merger UBS AG data only (April and May 2024). The year-to-date information for 2025 in the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows is based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG. The year-to-date information for 2024 in the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows includes one month of consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG (June 2024) and five months of pre-merger UBS AG data only (January through May 2024). The balance sheet information as of 30 June 2025, 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 includes post-merger consolidated information.

Note 3 Segment reporting

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

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

Segment reporting

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS AG
For the six months ended 30 June 2025							
Net interest income	3,176	2,201	(35)	(1,559)	(134)	(737)	2,912
Non-interest income	9,287	1,890	1,547	7,428	113	621	20,886
Total revenues	12,463	4,091	1,512	5,869	(21)	(116)	23,798
Credit loss expense / (release)	6	172	0	90	9	(1)	275
Operating expenses	10,190	3,030	1,225	4,840	1,488	548	21,322
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,268	890	286	938	(1,519)	(663)	2,201
Tax expense / (benefit)							(32)
Net profit / (loss)							2,233
As of 30 June 2025							
Total assets	584,075	483,669	25,446	519,800	38,337	20,487	1,671,814
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS AG
For the six months ended 30 June 2024							
Net interest income	2,521	1,634	(26)	(1,714)	(33)	(856)	1,528
Non-interest income	7,589	1,307	1,169	6,538	218	660	17,481
Total revenues	10,110	2,942	1,143	4,824	186	(196)	19,008
Credit loss expense / (release)	7	120	0	31	(23)	1	136
Operating expenses	8,448	1,808	972	4,284	1,691	487	17,689
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,655	1,014	172	509	(1,483)	(684)	1,183
Tax expense / (benefit)							393
Net profit / (loss)							790
As of 31 December 2024							
Total assets	560,194	449,224	22,291	453,078	67,696	15,577	1,568,060

Note 4 Net interest income

Net interest income

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Interest income from loans and deposits ¹	5,852	5,767	6,070	11,620	11,508
Interest income from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ²	915	839	1,008	1,754	1,996
Interest income from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost	406	360	320	766	643
Interest income from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	44	27	26	71	54
Interest income from derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(322)	(351)	(532)	(672)	(1,069)
Total interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	6,895	6,643	6,892	13,538	13,132
Interest expense on loans and deposits ³	3,612	3,713	4,028	7,325	7,584
Interest expense on securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ⁴	554	418	499	972	906
Interest expense on debt issued and funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost ⁵	2,603	2,744	2,525	5,346	4,591
Interest expense on lease liabilities	37	35	29	72	51
Total interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	6,805	6,909	7,080	13,715	13,132
Total net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	89	(266)	(188)	(177)	(1)
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	1,495	1,594	910	3,089	1,528
Total net interest income	1,584	1,328	722	2,912	1,528

¹ Consists of interest income from cash and balances at central banks, amounts due from banks, and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments, as well as negative interest on amounts due to banks, customer deposits, and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments. ² Includes interest income on receivables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on payables from securities financing transactions. ³ Consists of interest expense on amounts due to banks, cash collateral payables on derivative instruments, and customer deposits, as well as negative interest on cash and balances at central banks, amounts due from banks, and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments. ⁴ Includes interest expense on payables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on receivables from securities financing transactions. ⁵ Includes interest expense on funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost, previously presented in Interest expense on loans and deposits. Comparative period information has been revised, which resulted in a USD 1.8bn reclassification from Interest expense on loans and deposits to Interest expense on debt issued and funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost for the first quarter of 2025, USD 1.4bn for the second quarter of 2024 and USD 2.7bn for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

Note 5 Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Underwriting fees	252	219	235	471	458
M&A and corporate finance fees	225	244	262	470	496
Brokerage fees	1,261	1,376	1,095	2,637	2,115
Investment fund fees	1,600	1,543	1,358	3,143	2,559
Portfolio management and related services	3,163	3,102	2,678	6,265	5,134
Other	677	796	562	1,474	1,034
Total fee and commission income¹	7,179	7,280	6,190	14,459	11,797
of which: recurring	4,760	4,607	4,076	9,368	7,744
of which: transaction-based	2,380	2,639	2,089	5,019	4,004
of which: performance-based	39	33	25	73	49
Fee and commission expense	653	650	589	1,303	1,047
Net fee and commission income	6,526	6,630	5,601	13,156	10,750

¹ Reflects third-party fee and commission income for the second quarter of 2025 of USD 4,323m for Global Wealth Management (first quarter of 2025: USD 4,429m; second quarter of 2024: USD 3,697m), USD 768m for Personal & Corporate Banking (first quarter of 2025: USD 735m; second quarter of 2024: USD 589m), USD 984m for Asset Management (first quarter of 2025: USD 939m; second quarter of 2024: USD 774m), USD 1,100m for the Investment Bank (first quarter of 2025: USD 1,134m; second quarter of 2024: USD 1,110m), USD 1m for Non-core and Legacy (first quarter of 2025: USD 29m; second quarter of 2024: USD 42m) and USD 3m for Group Items (first quarter of 2025: USD 15m; second quarter of 2024: negative USD 22m).

Note 6 Other income

Other income

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries					
Net gains / (losses) from acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries ¹	4	(13) ²	(2)	(9) ²	(2)
Net gains / (losses) from disposals of investments in associates and joint ventures	0	3	0	3	0
Share of net profit / (loss) of associates and joint ventures	21	136 ³	24	157 ³	39
Total	25	126	22	150	37
Income from properties ⁴	8	3	7	10	11
Net gains / (losses) from properties held for sale	(35)	8	0	(28)	0
Income from shared services provided to UBS Group AG or its subsidiaries	154	167	215	322	384
Other	(1)	(22)	63	(23)	83
Total other income	150	281	306	432	515

¹ Includes foreign exchange gains / (losses) reclassified from other comprehensive income related to the disposal or closure of foreign operations. ² Includes a loss of USD 11m recognized upon completion of the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, which was managed in Non-core and Legacy. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information. ³ Includes a gain of USD 64m related to UBS AG's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS AG. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information. ⁴ Includes rent received from third parties.

Note 7 Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses		For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m		30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Salaries and variable compensation ¹		4,882	5,129	4,205	10,011	7,826
<i>of which: variable compensation – financial advisors²</i>		1,335	1,409	1,291	2,744	2,558
Contractors		41	37	24	77	45
Social security		300	310	251	610	459
Post-employment benefit plans		220	257	159	477	346
Other personnel expenses		207	176	158	383	283
Total personnel expenses		5,649	5,910	4,797	11,559	8,958

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

Note 8 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses		For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m		30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Outsourcing costs		187	197	191	384	312
Technology costs		244	255	206	499	369
Consulting, legal and audit fees		283	257	240	540	441
Real estate and logistics costs		235	203	190	439	320
Market data services		150	152	126	302	232
Marketing and communication		88	76	70	164	136
Travel and entertainment		78	66	72	145	126
Litigation, regulatory and similar matters ¹		163	196	1,161	359	1,169
Other		2,799	2,676 ²	2,329	5,474 ²	4,466
<i>of which: shared services costs charged by UBS Group AG or its subsidiaries</i>		2,538	2,231	2,097	4,769	4,030
Total general and administrative expenses		4,228	4,077	4,584	8,305	7,570

¹ Reflects the net increase / (decrease) in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters recognized in the income statement. Refer to Note 16b for more information. ² Includes a USD 180m expense related to the payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS AG. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024 for more information.

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement

a) Credit loss expense / release

Total net credit loss expenses in the second quarter of 2025 were USD 152m, reflecting USD 38m net expenses related to performing positions and USD 114m net expenses on credit-impaired positions.

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

Credit loss expenses of USD 114m for credit-impaired positions primarily related to Personal & Corporate Banking and Investment Bank exposures related to a small number of corporate counterparties.

Credit loss expense / (release)

	Performing positions	Credit-impaired positions	
USD m	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	Total
For the quarter ended 30.6.25			
Global Wealth Management	(3)	1	(2)
Personal & Corporate Banking	22	92	114
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	19	22	41
Non-core and Legacy	0	(1)	(1)
Group Items	0	0	0
Total	38	114	152
For the quarter ended 31.3.25			
Global Wealth Management	(7)	15	8
Personal & Corporate Banking	(8)	66	58
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	(5)	54	49
Non-core and Legacy	0	10	10
Group Items	(1)	0	(1)
Total	(21)	145	124
For the quarter ended 30.6.24			
Global Wealth Management	(14)	12	(2)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(15)	125	110
Asset Management	0	0	0
Investment Bank	1	(2)	(1)
Non-core and Legacy	(1)	(22)	(23)
Group Items	0	0	0
Total	(29)	113	84

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

b) Changes to ECL models, scenarios and scenario weights

Scenarios and scenario weights

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

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

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

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

Comparison of shock factors

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

Economic scenarios and weights applied

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

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

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

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

No purchased credit-impaired financial assets were recognized in the second quarter of 2025. Originated credit-impaired financial assets were not material and are not presented in the table below.

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

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

USD m	30.6.25							
	Carrying amount ¹				ECL allowances			
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Cash and balances at central banks	236,193	236,007	186	0	(263)	0	(263)	0
Amounts due from banks	20,688	20,587	102	0	(12)	(5)	(5)	(2)
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	110,161	110,161	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	45,478	45,478	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	653,195	623,137	25,571	4,486	(3,187)	(343)	(311)	(2,533)
of which: Private clients with mortgages	286,744	273,655	11,641	1,448	(147)	(43)	(49)	(55)
of which: Real estate financing	94,056	88,123	5,611	322	(117)	(25)	(36)	(56)
of which: Large corporate clients	26,866	23,058	3,118	690	(866)	(116)	(97)	(653)
of which: SME clients	25,000	21,161	2,498	1,341	(1,225)	(74)	(85)	(1,065)
of which: Lombard	161,199	160,942	147	110	(141)	(11)	0	(130)
of which: Credit cards	2,315	1,791	479	45	(48)	(7)	(12)	(29)
of which: Commodity trade finance	4,263	4,236	25	1	(134)	(8)	0	(126)
of which: Ship / aircraft financing	8,859	8,054	727	78	(20)	(15)	(5)	0
of which: Consumer financing	2,894	2,707	131	55	(149)	(19)	(23)	(108)
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	72,546	71,751	620	176	(129)	(25)	(11)	(93)
of which: Loans to financial advisors	2,682	2,495	97	90	(39)	(3)	(1)	(35)
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,138,262	1,107,120	26,479	4,662	(3,595)	(378)	(590)	(2,627)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,872	6,872	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	1,145,133	1,113,992	26,479	4,662	(3,595)	(378)	(590)	(2,627)

	Total exposure				ECL provisions			
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Guarantees	44,446	43,444	819	184	(93)	(14)	(21)	(58)
of which: Large corporate clients	7,728	7,154	480	93	(54)	(6)	(5)	(42)
of which: SME clients	3,280	3,007	219	55	(31)	(5)	(15)	(11)
of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	26,604	26,516	87	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
of which: Lombard	3,958	3,933	1	24	(3)	0	0	(2)
of which: Commodity trade finance	1,874	1,873	1	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Irrevocable loan commitments	82,046	77,132	4,688	226	(259)	(139)	(83)	(37)
of which: Large corporate clients	49,093	44,806	4,094	193	(195)	(101)	(74)	(20)
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	20,143	20,143	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	153,998	151,188	2,582	227	(62)	(47)	(15)	0
of which: Real estate financing	8,237	7,929	309	0	(3)	(4)	1	0
of which: Large corporate clients	14,601	13,752	817	32	(15)	(8)	(5)	(2)
of which: SME clients	12,030	11,420	454	156	(26)	(20)	(6)	0
of which: Lombard	75,099	75,013	74	12	0	0	0	0
of which: Credit cards	11,566	11,045	518	3	(9)	(7)	(2)	0
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	5,201	5,182	19	0	(2)	(2)	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	305,834	297,089	8,108	637	(415)	(202)	(118)	(95)
Total allowances and provisions					(4,010)	(580)	(708)	(2,722)

¹ The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances.

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

USD m	31.3.25							
	Carrying amount ¹				ECL allowances			
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost								
Cash and balances at central banks	231,370	231,207	163	0	(240)	0	(240)	0
Amounts due from banks	20,285	20,248	37	0	(11)	(5)	(4)	(1)
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	101,784	101,784	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	38,994	38,994	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	603,233	576,017	22,744	4,471	(2,955)	(289)	(300)	(2,366)
<i>of which: Private clients with mortgages</i>	<i>258,849</i>	<i>246,480</i>	<i>10,943</i>	<i>1,426</i>	<i>(143)</i>	<i>(39)</i>	<i>(50)</i>	<i>(53)</i>
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	<i>84,915</i>	<i>79,744</i>	<i>4,923</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>(105)</i>	<i>(26)</i>	<i>(32)</i>	<i>(48)</i>
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>25,200</i>	<i>22,015</i>	<i>2,120</i>	<i>1,065</i>	<i>(915)</i>	<i>(82)</i>	<i>(111)</i>	<i>(722)</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>22,033</i>	<i>18,578</i>	<i>2,318</i>	<i>1,137</i>	<i>(1,030)</i>	<i>(65)</i>	<i>(67)</i>	<i>(897)</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>153,007</i>	<i>152,909</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>(113)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(105)</i>
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	<i>2,025</i>	<i>1,564</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>(44)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(26)</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>4,331</i>	<i>4,311</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>(123)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(115)</i>
<i>of which: Ship / aircraft financing</i>	<i>8,221</i>	<i>7,905</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Consumer financing</i>	<i>2,617</i>	<i>2,403</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>(125)</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(90)</i>
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	66,864	66,110	560	194	(127)	(24)	(8)	(96)
<i>of which: Loans to financial advisors</i>	<i>2,738</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>(40)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(36)</i>
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,062,530	1,034,361	23,505	4,665	(3,336)	(321)	(553)	(2,463)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,216	3,216	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	1,065,747	1,037,577	23,505	4,665	(3,336)	(321)	(553)	(2,463)
	Total exposure				ECL provisions			
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)								
Guarantees	42,588	40,620	1,800	168	(57)	(13)	(20)	(24)
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>7,103</i>	<i>6,487</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>(14)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>2,885</i>	<i>2,529</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
<i>of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds</i>	<i>25,139</i>	<i>24,249</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>3,591</i>	<i>3,561</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(2)</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>2,160</i>	<i>2,158</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Irrevocable loan commitments	79,463	75,299	3,906	257	(233)	(116)	(81)	(36)
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>48,349</i>	<i>45,150</i>	<i>3,033</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>(161)</i>	<i>(84)</i>	<i>(59)</i>	<i>(18)</i>
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	18,178	18,178	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	144,907	141,263	3,442	202	(55)	(41)	(14)	0
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	<i>7,384</i>	<i>7,030</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>13,497</i>	<i>12,751</i>	<i>722</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(2)</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>10,902</i>	<i>9,952</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>(23)</i>	<i>(18)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>72,767</i>	<i>72,757</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	<i>10,285</i>	<i>9,815</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>0</i>
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	4,165	4,162	2	2	(3)	(3)	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	289,302	279,523	9,150	629	(348)	(172)	(115)	(61)
Total allowances and provisions					(3,685)	(493)	(668)	(2,524)

¹ The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances.

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

USD m	31.12.24							
	Carrying amount ¹				ECL allowances			
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost								
Cash and balances at central banks	223,329	223,201	128	0	(186)	0	(186)	0
Amounts due from banks	18,111	17,912	198	0	(42)	(1)	(5)	(36)
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	118,302	118,302	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	43,959	43,959	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	587,347	560,531	22,309	4,506	(2,830)	(276)	(323)	(2,230)
<i>of which: Private clients with mortgages</i>	<i>251,955</i>	<i>241,690</i>	<i>9,009</i>	<i>1,256</i>	<i>(166)</i>	<i>(46)</i>	<i>(70)</i>	<i>(50)</i>
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	<i>83,780</i>	<i>79,480</i>	<i>4,071</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>(100)</i>	<i>(24)</i>	<i>(27)</i>	<i>(49)</i>
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>25,599</i>	<i>21,073</i>	<i>3,493</i>	<i>1,033</i>	<i>(828)</i>	<i>(72)</i>	<i>(123)</i>	<i>(632)</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>21,002</i>	<i>17,576</i>	<i>2,293</i>	<i>1,133</i>	<i>(963)</i>	<i>(55)</i>	<i>(47)</i>	<i>(860)</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>147,714</i>	<i>147,326</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>(107)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(101)</i>
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	<i>1,978</i>	<i>1,533</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>(41)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(25)</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>4,204</i>	<i>4,089</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>(122)</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(113)</i>
<i>of which: Ship / aircraft financing</i>	<i>8,058</i>	<i>7,136</i>	<i>922</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(31)</i>	<i>(14)</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Consumer financing</i>	<i>2,814</i>	<i>2,468</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>(137)</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(102)</i>
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	59,279	58,645	439	194	(135)	(25)	(7)	(103)
<i>of which: Loans to financial advisors</i>	<i>2,723</i>	<i>2,568</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>(41)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(37)</i>
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,050,326	1,022,550	23,074	4,701	(3,195)	(304)	(521)	(2,369)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,195	2,195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	1,052,521	1,024,746	23,074	4,701	(3,195)	(304)	(521)	(2,369)
	Total exposure				ECL provisions			
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)								
Guarantees	40,280	38,860	1,242	178	(61)	(16)	(24)	(22)
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>7,818</i>	<i>7,098</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>(18)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>(2)</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>2,524</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>(27)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>(7)</i>
<i>of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds</i>	<i>21,590</i>	<i>21,449</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>3,709</i>	<i>3,652</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(3)</i>
<i>of which: Commodity trade finance</i>	<i>2,678</i>	<i>2,676</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Irrevocable loan commitments	79,579	75,158	4,178	243	(192)	(105)	(61)	(26)
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>47,381</i>	<i>43,820</i>	<i>3,393</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>(155)</i>	<i>(91)</i>	<i>(54)</i>	<i>(10)</i>
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	24,896	24,896	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines	148,900	146,496	2,149	255	(75)	(59)	(17)	0
<i>of which: Real estate financing</i>	<i>7,674</i>	<i>7,329</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Large corporate clients</i>	<i>14,692</i>	<i>14,091</i>	<i>584</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(14)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(2)</i>
<i>of which: SME clients</i>	<i>9,812</i>	<i>9,289</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>(34)</i>	<i>(28)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Lombard</i>	<i>73,267</i>	<i>73,181</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: Credit cards</i>	<i>10,074</i>	<i>9,604</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>0</i>
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	4,608	4,602	4	2	(3)	(3)	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	298,263	290,012	7,572	678	(332)	(183)	(102)	(48)
Total allowances and provisions					(3,527)	(487)	(623)	(2,417)

¹ The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances.

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

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

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

The overall coverage ratio for performing positions was unchanged at 10 basis points as of 30 June 2025. Compared with 31 March 2025, coverage ratios for performing positions related to real estate lending (on-balance sheet) were unchanged at 4 basis points, and coverage ratios for performing positions related to corporate lending (on-balance sheet) increased by 2 basis points to 74 basis points.

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

	Gross carrying amount (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
On-balance sheet									
Private clients with mortgages	286,891	273,698	11,691	1,503	5	2	42	3	365
Real estate financing	94,173	88,149	5,647	378	12	3	63	7	1,475
Total real estate lending	381,064	361,847	17,337	1,880	7	2	49	4	588
Large corporate clients	27,732	23,174	3,215	1,343	312	50	300	81	4,863
SME clients	26,225	21,234	2,584	2,407	467	35	331	67	4,427
Total corporate lending	53,957	44,409	5,799	3,750	388	43	314	74	4,584
Lombard	161,340	160,953	147	240	9	1	0	1	5,407
Credit cards	2,363	1,798	491	74	201	36	250	82	3,898
Commodity trade finance	4,394	4,244	25	124	305	19	0	19	0
Ship / aircraft financing	8,879	8,068	732	78	22	18	70	22	0
Consumer financing	3,043	2,727	154	163	490	70	1,466	145	6,610
Other loans and advances to customers	41,342	39,434	1,197	711	82	6	32	7	4,395
Loans to financial advisors	2,721	2,498	99	125	145	13	140	18	2,777
Total other lending	224,082	219,723	2,845	1,514	39	4	159	6	4,878
Total¹	659,104	625,978	25,981	7,144	49	6	120	10	3,594
	Gross exposure (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Off-balance sheet									
Private clients with mortgages	11,178	10,950	222	6	4	3	25	4	0
Real estate financing	9,734	9,401	333	0	8	9	0	8	0
Total real estate lending	20,912	20,351	555	6	6	6	0	6	0
Large corporate clients	71,511	65,801	5,392	318	37	17	156	28	2,012
SME clients	17,371	16,346	780	244	49	22	358	37	915
Total corporate lending	88,882	82,148	6,172	562	39	18	182	30	1,536
Lombard	82,536	82,424	75	36	2	1	0	1	2,337
Credit cards	11,566	11,045	518	3	8	6	36	8	0
Commodity trade finance	2,230	2,223	6	1	3	3	46	3	0
Ship / aircraft financing	2,430	2,390	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer financing	327	327	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	31,513	30,974	539	0	2	1	7	2	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	45,295	45,064	203	29	6	5	207	6	199
Total other lending	175,897	174,448	1,381	68	3	2	47	3	1,312
Total²	285,692	276,947	8,108	637	15	7	146	11	1,497
Total on- and off-balance sheet³	944,795	902,925	34,089	7,781	39	6	126	10	3,423

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

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

31.3.25

On-balance sheet	Gross carrying amount (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	258,992	246,519	10,993	1,480	6	2	45	3	361
Real estate financing	85,020	79,771	4,955	295	12	3	64	7	1,613
Total real estate lending	344,012	326,290	15,948	1,774	7	2	51	4	569
Large corporate clients	26,115	22,097	2,231	1,788	350	37	496	79	4,040
SME clients	23,062	18,643	2,385	2,034	446	35	283	63	4,409
Total corporate lending	49,177	40,739	4,616	3,822	395	36	386	72	4,236
Lombard	153,120	152,917	1	203	7	1	31	1	5,198
Credit cards	2,069	1,572	431	66	214	49	255	94	3,847
Commodity trade finance	4,454	4,319	12	123	276	18	10	18	9,376
Ship / aircraft financing	8,240	7,921	319	0	23	20	117	23	0
Consumer financing	2,743	2,418	128	196	457	65	1,500	137	4,598
Other loans and advances to customers	42,373	40,130	1,590	653	80	5	44	7	4,742
Loans to financial advisors	2,778	2,603	49	125	144	13	174	16	2,870
Total other lending	215,777	211,880	2,530	1,367	37	4	165	6	4,991
Total¹	608,966	578,909	23,094	6,963	49	5	130	10	3,450
Off-balance sheet	Gross exposure (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	9,352	9,083	264	6	4	3	33	4	453
Real estate financing	8,225	7,851	374	0	8	10	0	8	0
Total real estate lending	17,578	16,934	638	6	6	6	0	6	448
Large corporate clients	69,056	64,495	4,286	275	27	15	160	24	874
SME clients	15,801	14,290	1,268	243	52	19	293	41	759
Total corporate lending	84,857	78,785	5,554	518	32	16	190	27	820
Lombard	79,638	79,597	8	33	2	1	14	1	2,461
Credit cards	10,285	9,815	467	3	8	6	37	8	0
Commodity trade finance	3,019	3,001	17	0	2	2	14	2	0
Ship / aircraft financing	2,520	2,486	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer financing	377	377	0	0	3	3	0	3	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	30,668	29,151	1,517	0	1	1	3	1	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	42,182	41,199	914	69	10	5	86	7	1,434
Total other lending	168,689	165,626	2,958	105	4	2	34	3	1,707
Total²	271,124	261,345	9,150	629	13	7	126	11	964
Total on- and off-balance sheet³	880,089	840,254	32,244	7,592	38	6	129	10	3,244

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

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

31.12.24

On-balance sheet	Gross carrying amount (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	252,121	241,736	9,079	1,306	7	2	77	5	386
Real estate financing	83,880	79,504	4,098	278	12	3	66	6	1,768
Total real estate lending	336,001	321,240	13,177	1,584	8	2	73	5	628
Large corporate clients	26,427	21,145	3,617	1,665	313	34	341	79	3,795
SME clients	21,966	17,631	2,341	1,993	439	31	203	52	4,316
Total corporate lending	48,393	38,776	5,958	3,659	370	33	287	67	4,079
Lombard	147,821	147,332	267	222	7	0	8	0	4,531
Credit cards	2,019	1,539	416	64	205	39	256	85	3,857
Commodity trade finance	4,327	4,098	106	122	283	22	40	23	9,258
Ship / aircraft financing	8,089	7,150	938	0	38	20	175	38	0
Consumer financing	2,951	2,484	134	334	464	62	1,447	133	3,057
Other loans and advances to customers	40,576	38,188	1,636	752	83	7	56	9	3,965
Loans to financial advisors	2,764	2,571	60	132	149	14	159	17	2,785
Total other lending	208,547	203,363	3,558	1,627	39	4	161	7	4,152
Total¹	592,941	563,379	22,693	6,869	48	5	143	10	3,301
Off-balance sheet	Gross exposure (USD m)				ECL coverage (bps)				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3
Private clients with mortgages	8,473	8,271	176	26	4	4	22	4	81
Real estate financing	8,694	8,300	394	0	7	6	33	7	0
Total real estate lending	17,167	16,571	570	26	6	5	30	6	81
Large corporate clients	69,896	65,013	4,612	271	28	17	151	26	528
SME clients	13,944	12,788	842	315	59	30	324	48	532
Total corporate lending	83,840	77,800	5,454	586	33	19	177	30	530
Lombard	80,390	80,235	120	35	1	0	1	0	2,330
Credit cards	10,074	9,604	467	3	8	6	36	8	0
Commodity trade finance	3,487	3,464	23	0	3	3	51	3	0
Ship / aircraft financing	2,669	2,663	6	0	13	13	49	13	0
Consumer financing	134	134	0	0	6	6	0	6	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	22,842	22,378	464	0	1	1	8	1	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	52,765	52,268	468	29	4	2	28	2	2,945
Total other lending	172,360	170,745	1,549	67	3	1	23	2	2,470
Total²	273,367	265,117	7,572	678	12	7	135	10	704
Total on- and off-balance sheet³	866,308	828,495	30,265	7,547	37	6	141	10	3,067

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

Note 10 Fair value measurement

a) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

Determination of fair values from quoted market prices or valuation techniques¹

USD m	30.6.25				31.3.25				31.12.24			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis												
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	134,759	31,274	3,454	169,487	133,803	27,969	3,665	165,437	128,428	27,687	3,108	159,223
of which: Equity instruments	117,036	370	155	117,562	117,487	320	138	117,945	116,536	430	91	117,056
of which: Government bills / bonds	8,997	3,715	139	12,851	8,304	3,468	46	11,817	4,443	3,261	41	7,746
of which: Investment fund units	7,554	874	96	8,525	7,180	949	149	8,279	6,537	987	151	7,675
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	1,167	22,996	757	24,920	828	20,777	876	22,480	911	17,585	838	19,334
of which: Loans	0	3,145	2,172	5,317	0	2,254	2,292	4,545	0	5,200	1,799	6,998
of which: Asset-backed securities	4	168	134	306	4	197	162	363	1	219	153	373
Derivative financial instruments	1,315	166,156	3,151	170,622	1,372	134,789	2,459	138,620	795	182,849	2,792	186,435
of which: Foreign exchange	815	77,661	81	78,558	570	48,911	71	49,551	472	100,572	66	101,111
of which: Interest rate	0	37,667	884	38,550	0	38,135	898	39,033	0	41,193	878	42,071
of which: Equity / index	0	44,112	1,255	45,367	0	39,940	937	40,877	0	35,747	1,129	36,876
of which: Credit	0	2,310	928	3,238	0	2,668	517	3,185	0	2,555	581	3,136
of which: Commodities	2	4,267	2	4,272	2	4,989	35	5,026	1	2,599	17	2,617
Brokerage receivables	0	29,068	0	29,068	0	28,747	0	28,747	0	25,858	0	25,858
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	44,849	53,393	9,261	107,503	40,762	52,129	9,185	102,075	35,910	50,545	8,747	95,203
of which: Financial assets for unit-linked investment contracts	19,424	112	1	19,537	17,398	4	0	17,403	17,101	6	0	17,106
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	31	19,182	91	19,303	30	14,844	145	15,020	31	14,695	133	14,859
of which: Government bills / bonds	24,842	6,093	0	30,935	22,856	6,062	0	28,919	18,264	6,204	0	24,469
of which: Loans	0	5,626	3,734	9,360	0	4,972	3,589	8,561	0	4,427	3,192	7,619
of which: Securities financing transactions	0	21,208	703	21,911	0	24,995	731	25,726	0	24,026	611	24,638
of which: Asset-backed securities	0	864	534	1,399	0	1,041	540	1,581	0	972	597	1,569
of which: Auction rate securities	0	0	191	191	0	0	191	191	0	0	191	191
of which: Investment fund units	433	137	626	1,196	387	123	640	1,150	423	133	681	1,237
of which: Equity instruments	119	0	3,064	3,183	90	0	2,930	3,020	91	0	2,916	3,008
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on a recurring basis												
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,716	2,156	0	6,872	1,130	2,087	0	3,216	59	2,137	0	2,195
of which: Government bills / bonds	4,644	0	0	4,644	1,064	0	0	1,064	0	0	0	0
of which: Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	0	1,926	0	1,926	0	1,916	0	1,916	0	1,959	0	1,959
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	71	231	0	302	66	171	0	236	59	178	0	237
Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis												
Precious metals and other physical commodities	9,465	0	0	9,465	7,623	0	0	7,623	7,341	0	0	7,341
Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis												
Other non-financial assets ²	0	0	76	76	0	0	89	89	0	0	84	84
Total assets measured at fair value	195,104	282,047	15,942	493,093	184,689	245,720	15,398	445,808	172,532	289,076	14,731	476,340

Note 10 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

USD m	30.6.25				31.3.25				31.12.24			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis												
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	38,240	14,057	50	52,346	30,503	12,565	31	43,099	24,577	10,429	240	35,247
of which: Equity instruments	30,081	215	26	30,322	22,597	390	21	23,008	18,528	257	29	18,814
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	0	11,953	21	11,974	2	10,768	5	10,775	5	8,771	206	8,982
of which: Government bills / bonds	5,614	1,629	0	7,243	6,490	1,210	0	7,699	4,336	1,174	0	5,510
of which: Investment fund units	2,545	169	1	2,715	1,414	96	3	1,512	1,708	162	3	1,873
Derivative financial instruments	1,294	178,463	4,148	183,905	1,407	136,694	4,130	142,230	829	175,788	4,060	180,678
of which: Foreign exchange	736	88,058	56	88,850	553	50,624	44	51,220	506	94,077	46	94,628
of which: Interest rate	0	33,261	307	33,568	0	33,911	337	34,248	0	36,313	324	36,636
of which: Equity / index	0	50,340	3,469	53,810	0	44,707	3,293	48,000	0	39,597	3,142	42,739
of which: Credit	0	3,192	241	3,433	0	3,182	374	3,556	0	3,280	414	3,694
of which: Commodities	1	3,498	11	3,510	2	4,128	25	4,155	1	2,200	15	2,216
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	0	12	30	42	0	45	29	74	0	75	62	137
Financial liabilities designated at fair value on a recurring basis												
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	0	57,951	0	57,951	0	59,921	0	59,921	0	49,023	0	49,023
Debt issued designated at fair value	0	96,878	11,374	108,252	0	96,189	11,204	107,393	0	90,725	11,842	102,567
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	31,749	3,780	35,529	0	28,525	4,267	32,792	0	29,779	4,262	34,041
of which: Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	0	19,669	0	19,669	0	17,528	0	17,528	0	17,203	0	17,203
of which: Securities financing transactions	0	4,580	118	4,699	0	3,985	108	4,094	0	5,798	0	5,798
of which: Funding from UBS Group AG	0	4,639	1,480	6,119	0	4,042	1,515	5,557	0	3,848	1,494	5,342
of which: Over-the-counter debt instruments and others	0	2,861	2,182	5,043	0	2,969	2,644	5,613	0	2,930	2,768	5,698
Total liabilities measured at fair value	39,535	379,098	19,352	437,984	31,909	333,894	19,633	385,436	25,406	355,744	20,405	401,555

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

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

b) Valuation adjustments

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

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

Deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves

USD m	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.25	31.3.25	30.6.24	30.6.25	30.6.24
Reserve balance at the beginning of the period	391	421	379	421	397
Effect from merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG ¹			1		1
Profit / (loss) deferred on new transactions	68	65	59	133	101
(Profit) / loss recognized in the income statement	(41)	(95)	(50)	(135)	(110)
Foreign currency translation	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Reserve balance at the end of the period	417	391	388	417	388

¹ Refer to Note 2 for more information about the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG.

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

Other valuation adjustment reserves on the balance sheet

USD m	As of		
	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Own credit adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value¹	(1,100)	(942)	(1,165)
of which: debt issued designated at fair value	(774)	(680)	(780)
of which: other financial liabilities designated at fair value	(325)	(262)	(385)
Credit valuation adjustments²	(40)	(128)	(125)
Funding and debit valuation adjustments	(87)	(69)	(96)
Other valuation adjustments	(966)	(971)	(1,206)
of which: liquidity	(586)	(570)	(746)
of which: model uncertainty	(380)	(401)	(460)

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

Note 10 Fair value measurement (continued)

c) Level 3 instruments: valuation techniques and inputs

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

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

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

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

USD bn	Fair value				Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) ¹	Range of inputs						unit ¹
	Assets		Liabilities				30.6.25			31.12.24			
	30.6.25	31.12.24	30.6.25	31.12.24			low	high	weighted average ²	low	high	weighted average ²	
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and Financial assets at fair value not held for trading													
Corporate and municipal bonds	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	Relative value to market comparable	Bond price equivalent	12	104	77	23	114	98	points
Loans at fair value (held for trading and not held for trading) and guarantees ³	6.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	3	101	93	1	173	84	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spread	17	294	94	16	545	195	basis points
					Market comparable and securitization model	Credit spread	98	1,958	225	75	1,899	208	basis points
Asset-backed securities	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Bond price equivalent	5	105	80	0	112	79	points
Investment fund units ⁴	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Net asset value							
Equity instruments ⁴	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Price							
Debt issued designated at fair value ³			11.4	11.8									
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value ³			3.8	4.3	Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	95	224		95	201		basis points
Derivative financial instruments													
Interest rate	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	Option model	Volatility of interest rates	53	119		50	156		basis points
						IR-to-IR correlation	68	99		60	99		%
					Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	5	20		5	20		basis points
Credit	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spreads	3	1,760		2	1,789		basis points
						Credit correlation	50	58		50	66		%
						Recovery rates	0	100		0	100		%
					Option model	Credit volatility	60	143		59	127		%
						Recovery rates	0	40					%
Equity / index	1.3	1.1	3.5	3.1	Option model	Equity dividend yields	0	10		0	16		%
						Volatility of equity stocks, equity and other indices	3	99		4	126		%
						Equity-to-FX correlation	(65)	74		(65)	80		%
						Equity-to-equity correlation	(10)	100		0	100		%
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL			0.0	0.1	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	80	100		60	101		points

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

Note 10 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

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

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

Sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in unobservable input assumptions¹

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

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

e) Level 3 instruments: movements during the period

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

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

Note 10 Fair value measurement (continued)

Movements of Level 3 instruments

	Balance at the beginning of the period	Effect from merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG	Net gains / losses included in comprehensive income ¹	of which: related to instruments held at the end of the period	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Foreign currency translation	Balance at the end of the period
<i>USD bn</i>												
For the six months ended 30 June 2025²												
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	3.1		(0.0)	(0.1)	0.4	(1.1)	1.1	(0.4)	0.4	(0.1)	0.1	3.5
of which: Equity instruments	0.1		(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	0.8		(0.0)	(0.0)	0.3	(0.4)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.8
of which: Loans	1.8		0.1	(0.0)	0.0	(0.5)	1.1	(0.3)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	2.2
Derivative financial instruments – assets	2.8		(0.0)	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	(0.9)	0.3	(0.3)	0.0	3.2
of which: Interest rate	0.9		0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.2)	0.1	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.9
of which: Equity / index	1.1		(0.2)	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.3)	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	1.3
of which: Credit	0.6		0.1	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	(0.3)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.9
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	8.7		0.7	0.6	0.1	(0.3)	0.7	(0.8)	0.1	(0.1)	0.2	9.3
of which: Loans	3.2		0.7	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	(0.7)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	3.7
of which: Auction rate securities	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
of which: Equity instruments	2.9		0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	3.1
of which: Investment fund units	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
of which: Asset-backed securities	0.6		(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.5
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	4.1		0.2	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	(1.0)	0.1	(0.6)	0.1	4.1
of which: Interest rate	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
of which: Equity / index	3.1		0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	(0.6)	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	3.5
of which: Credit	0.4		(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	0.1		0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Debt issued designated at fair value	11.8		0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	(1.7)	0.8	(2.9)	0.5	11.4
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	4.3		(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	(0.8)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	3.8
For the six months ended 30 June 2024												
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	1.8	7.8	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	(1.0)	0.7	(1.4)	0.1	(0.3)	(0.0)	8.0
of which: Equity instruments	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	0.6	0.4	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.2	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.9
of which: Loans	0.9	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.7)	0.7	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	6.4
Derivative financial instruments – assets	1.3	0.7	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	(0.4)	0.4	(0.2)	(0.0)	2.3
of which: Interest rate	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
of which: Equity / index	0.7	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.5	(0.2)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)	1.2
of which: Credit	0.3	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	4.1	4.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.3	0.0	1.1	(1.4)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)	8.0
of which: Loans	1.3	0.8	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1	0.0	0.7	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	2.6
of which: Auction rate securities	1.2	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
of which: Equity instruments	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	2.9
of which: Investment fund units	0.2	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7
of which: Asset-backed securities	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	3.2	0.9	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	1.7	(1.4)	0.4	(0.3)	(0.0)	4.4
of which: Interest rate	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
of which: Equity / index	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	1.5	(1.2)	0.3	(0.2)	(0.0)	3.4
of which: Credit	0.3	0.2	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.4
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	0.0	0.4	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3
Debt issued designated at fair value	7.8	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	2.9	(2.5)	0.6	(1.9)	(0.1)	11.5
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	2.3	1.9	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	1.1	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	4.9

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

Note 10 Fair value measurement (continued)

f) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

	30.6.25		31.3.25		31.12.24	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
<i>USD bn</i>						
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	236.2	236.2	231.4	231.4	223.3	223.3
Amounts due from banks	20.7	20.7	20.3	20.3	18.1	18.1
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	110.2	110.2	101.8	101.8	118.3	118.3
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	45.5	45.5	39.0	39.0	44.0	44.0
Loans and advances to customers	653.2	649.3	603.2	597.1	587.3	582.4
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	72.5	71.3	66.9	65.4	59.3	57.5
Liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	31.9	31.9	27.8	27.8	23.3	23.4
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	16.3	16.3	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.8
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	33.5	33.5	32.0	32.0	36.4	36.4
Customer deposits	804.7	805.5	747.5	748.2	749.5	750.0
Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost	113.0	117.2	111.5	115.3	107.9	112.5
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	107.5	107.9	98.3	98.7	101.1	102.7
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost ¹	14.9	14.9	15.6	15.6	17.9	17.9

¹ Excludes lease liabilities.

Note 11 Derivative instruments

a) Derivative instruments

	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Notional values related to derivative financial assets and liabilities ¹	Other notional values ²
<i>As of 30.6.25, USD bn</i>				
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	38.6	33.6	3,687	18,031
Credit derivatives	3.2	3.4	132	
Foreign exchange	78.6	88.9	8,221	372
Equity / index	45.4	53.8	1,579	98
Commodities	4.3	3.5	174	19
Other ³	0.6	0.7	168	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards⁴	170.6	183.9	13,961	18,519
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ⁵	(153.5)	(162.0)		
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(130.5)</i>	<i>(130.5)</i>		
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(23.0)</i>	<i>(31.5)</i>		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	17.1	21.9		

As of 31.3.25, USD bn

Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	39.0	34.2	3,722	18,048
Credit derivatives	3.2	3.6	173	
Foreign exchange	49.6	51.2	7,255	294
Equity / index	40.9	48.0	1,419	104
Commodities	5.0	4.2	180	19
Other ³	0.9	1.1	178	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards⁴	138.6	142.2	12,927	18,465
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ⁵	(123.2)	(127.9)		
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(100.9)</i>	<i>(100.9)</i>		
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(22.3)</i>	<i>(27.0)</i>		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	15.4	14.4		

As of 31.12.24, USD bn

Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	42.1	36.6	3,650	16,844
Credit derivatives	3.1	3.7	144	
Foreign exchange	101.1	94.6	7,216	269
Equity / index	36.9	42.7	1,365	93
Commodities	2.6	2.2	155	17
Other ³	0.6	0.8	87	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards⁴	186.4	180.7	12,617	17,223
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ⁵	(162.6)	(166.4)		
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(135.6)</i>	<i>(135.6)</i>		
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(27.1)</i>	<i>(30.8)</i>		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	23.8	14.3		

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

b) Cash collateral on derivative instruments

	Receivables 30.6.25	Payables 30.6.25	Receivables 31.3.25	Payables 31.3.25	Receivables 31.12.24	Payables 31.12.24
<i>USD bn</i>						
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards ¹	45.5	33.5	39.0	32.0	44.0	36.4
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ²	(29.2)	(17.5)	(24.3)	(17.1)	(28.3)	(22.6)
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(27.3)</i>	<i>(15.5)</i>	<i>(22.2)</i>	<i>(15.0)</i>	<i>(25.9)</i>	<i>(20.2)</i>
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	<i>(2.1)</i>	<i>(2.1)</i>	<i>(2.4)</i>	<i>(2.4)</i>
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	16.2	16.0	14.7	14.9	15.7	13.8

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

Note 12 Other assets and liabilities

a) Other financial assets measured at amortized cost

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Debt securities	52,642	48,095	41,583
Loans to financial advisors	2,682	2,738	2,723
Fee- and commission-related receivables	2,716	2,493	2,231
Finance lease receivables	6,811	6,104	5,934
Settlement and clearing accounts	457	444	430
Accrued interest income	2,195	2,127	2,196
Other ¹	5,043	4,864	4,182
Total other financial assets measured at amortized cost	72,546	66,864	59,279

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

b) Other non-financial assets

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Precious metals and other physical commodities	9,465	7,623	7,341
Deposits and collateral provided in connection with litigation, regulatory and similar matters ¹	2,132	2,012	1,946
Prepaid expenses	1,271	1,285	1,194
Current tax assets	1,347	1,410	1,504
VAT, withholding tax and other tax receivables	974	816	1,129
Properties and other non-current assets held for sale	186	189	195
Assets of disposal groups held for sale ²			1,823
Other	1,708	1,799	2,149
Total other non-financial assets	17,082	15,134	17,282

¹ Refer to Note 16 for more information. ² Refer to Note 6 for more information about the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing.

c) Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Other accrued expenses	2,607	2,646	2,732
Accrued interest expenses	5,317	4,910	5,862
Settlement and clearing accounts	1,892	2,193	1,925
Lease liabilities	3,631	3,824	3,871
Other	5,081	5,849	7,372
Total other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	18,528	19,421	21,762

d) Other financial liabilities designated at fair value

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	19,669	17,528	17,203
Securities financing transactions	4,699	4,093	5,798
Over-the-counter debt instruments and other	5,043	5,613	5,698
Funding from UBS Group AG ¹	6,119	5,557	5,342
Total other financial liabilities designated at fair value	35,529	32,792	34,041

¹ Funding from UBS Group AG consists of subordinated debt of UBS AG and its subsidiaries toward UBS Group AG. Subordinated debt consists of unsecured debt obligations that are contractually subordinated in right of payment to all other present and future non-subordinated obligations of the respective issuing entity.

e) Other non-financial liabilities

USD m	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Compensation-related liabilities	5,501	4,460	6,897
of which: net defined benefit liability	739	704	691
Current tax liabilities	934	1,697	1,536
Deferred tax liabilities	322	303	283
VAT, withholding tax and other tax payables	914	888	1,067
Deferred income	639	596	614
Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale ¹			1,212
Other	119	80	304
Total other non-financial liabilities	8,429	8,024	11,911

¹ Refer to Note 6 for more information about the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing.

Note 13 Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost

Funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost

<i>USD m</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Debt contributing to total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC)	87,555	88,236	87,036
Debt eligible as high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments ¹	18,656	18,325	14,585
Debt eligible as low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments			1,245
Other ²	6,789	4,895	5,051
Total funding from UBS Group AG measured at amortized cost^{3,4}	113,000	111,457	107,918

¹ For 30 June 2025, includes USD 10.2bn (31 March 2025: USD 10.1bn; 31 December 2024: USD 6.9bn) that is, upon the occurrence of a trigger event or a viability event, subject to conversion into ordinary UBS shares. ² Includes debt no longer eligible as TLAC having a residual maturity of less than one year and high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments that ceased to be eligible when UBS Group AG issued notice of redemption. ³ Consists of subordinated debt of UBS AG and its subsidiaries toward UBS Group AG. Subordinated debt consists of unsecured debt obligations that are contractually subordinated in right of payment to all other present and future non-subordinated obligations of the respective issuing entity. ⁴ UBS AG has also recognized funding from UBS Group AG that is designated at fair value. Refer to Note 12d for more information.

Note 14 Debt issued designated at fair value

Debt issued designated at fair value

<i>USD m</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Equity-linked ¹	59,645	57,151	54,069
Rates-linked	23,607	23,778	23,641
Credit-linked	4,197	5,354	5,225
Fixed-rate	15,027	15,178	14,250
Commodity-linked	3,140	3,462	3,592
Other	2,636	2,470	1,789
Total debt issued designated at fair value²	108,252	107,393	102,567
<i>of which: issued by UBS AG standalone with original maturity greater than one year³</i>	<i>89,883</i>	<i>85,588</i>	<i>82,491</i>
<i>of which: issued by Credit Suisse International standalone with original maturity greater than one year³</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>96</i>

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

Note 15 Debt issued measured at amortized cost

Debt issued measured at amortized cost

<i>USD m</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Short-term debt¹	35,306	30,582	30,509
Senior unsecured debt	29,414	30,106	33,416
<i>of which: issued by UBS AG standalone with original maturity greater than one year</i>	<i>29,370</i>	<i>30,071</i>	<i>32,621</i>
Covered bonds	11,479	9,089	8,814
Subordinated debt	673	676	689
<i>of which: eligible as non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital instruments</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>207</i>
Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions	30,158	27,378	27,251
Other long-term debt	476	429	424
Long-term debt²	72,199	67,677	70,595
Total debt issued measured at amortized cost^{3,4}	107,505	98,259	101,104

¹ Debt with an original contractual maturity of less than one year, includes mainly certificates of deposit and commercial paper. ² Debt with an original contractual maturity greater than or equal to one year. The classification of debt issued into short-term and long-term does not consider any early redemption features. ³ Net of bifurcated embedded derivatives, the fair value of which was not material for the periods presented. ⁴ Except for Covered bonds (100% secured), Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions (100% secured) and Other long-term debt (93% secured), 100% of the balance was unsecured as of 30 June 2025.

Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions

The table below presents an overview of total provisions.

Overview of total provisions

<i>USD m</i>	30.6.25	31.3.25	31.12.24
Provisions other than provisions for expected credit losses	4,666	5,146	4,799
Provisions for expected credit losses ¹	415	348	332
Total provisions	5,082	5,495	5,131

¹ Refer to Note 9c for more information about ECL provisions recognized for off-balance sheet financial instruments and credit lines.

The table below presents additional information for provisions other than provisions for expected credit losses.

Additional information for provisions other than provisions for expected credit losses

<i>USD m</i>	Litigation, regulatory and similar matters ¹	Restructuring ²	Real estate ³	Other ⁴	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2024	3,598	699	224	278	4,799
Balance as of 31 March 2025	3,848	781	223	294	5,146
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	299 ⁵	284	0	30	613
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(137)	(169)	(2)	(21)	(330)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(703) ⁶	(258)	(5)	(30)	(996)
Foreign currency translation and other movements	139	45	24	24	232
Balance as of 30 June 2025	3,446	684	240	296	4,666

¹ Consists of provisions for losses resulting from legal, liability and compliance risks. ² Includes USD 265m of provisions for onerous contracts related to real estate as of 30 June 2025 (31 March 2025: USD 374m; 31 December 2024: USD 383m); USD 363m of personnel-related restructuring provisions as of 30 June 2025 (31 March 2025: USD 342m; 31 December 2024: USD 262m) and USD 55m of provisions for onerous contracts related to technology as of 30 June 2025 (31 March 2025: USD 66m; 31 December 2024: USD 54m). ³ Mainly includes provisions for reinstatement costs with respect to leased properties. ⁴ Mainly includes provisions related to employee benefits, VAT and operational risks. ⁵ Includes a new provision for the estimated costs associated with UBS AG's ongoing obligations as described in item 1 of section b) of this Note. ⁶ Mainly includes provisions used for the resolution reached with the US Department of Justice in the second quarter of 2025 as described in item 1 of section b) of this Note.

Information about provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as a class, is included in Note 16b. There are no material contingent liabilities associated with the other classes of provisions.

b) Litigation, regulatory and similar matters

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

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

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

Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

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

The aggregate amount provisioned for litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class is disclosed in the "Provisions" table in Note 16a above. UBS provides below an estimate of the aggregate liability for its litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class of contingent liabilities. Estimates of contingent liabilities are inherently imprecise and uncertain as these estimates require UBS to make speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings that involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, that have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. Taking into account these uncertainties and the other factors described herein, UBS estimates the future losses that could arise from litigation, regulatory and similar matters disclosed below for which an estimate is possible, that are not covered by existing provisions are in the range of USD 0bn to USD 3.1bn.

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

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

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS AG
Balance as of 31 December 2024	1,271	147	1	266	1,779	135	3,598
Balance as of 31 March 2025	1,318	153	0	293	1,878	205	3,848
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	16	0	0	12	270 ²	2	299
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(2)	0	0	(3)	(132)	0	(137)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(15)	0	0	(11)	(673) ³	(4)	(703)
Foreign currency translation and other movements	98	14	0	17	10	0	139
Balance as of 30 June 2025	1,415	167	0	308	1,353	202	3,446

¹ Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 2 and 9 of this Note are recorded in Global Wealth Management. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this Note are recorded in Non-core and Legacy. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 1 of this Note are allocated between Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking and Non-core and Legacy. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 3 of this Note are allocated between the Investment Bank, Non-core and Legacy and Group Items. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 10 of this Note are allocated between the Investment Bank and Non-core and Legacy. ² Includes a new provision for the estimated costs of UBS AG's ongoing obligations with the US Department of Justice as described in item 1 of this Note.

³ Mainly includes provisions used for the resolution reached with the US Department of Justice in the second quarter of 2025 as described in item 1 of this Note.

Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

1. Inquiries regarding cross-border wealth management businesses

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

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

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

In May 2014, Credit Suisse AG entered into settlement agreements with the SEC, the Federal Reserve, and the New York Department of Financial Services and agreed with the US Department of Justice (the DOJ) to plead guilty to conspiring to aid and assist US taxpayers in filing false tax returns (the 2014 Plea Agreement). Credit Suisse continued to report to and cooperate with US authorities in accordance with its obligations under the 2014 Plea Agreement, including by conducting a review of cross-border services provided by Credit Suisse. In this connection, Credit Suisse provided information to US authorities regarding potentially undeclared US assets held by clients at Credit Suisse since the 2014 Plea Agreement. In May 2025, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into a plea agreement (the 2025 Plea Agreement) with the DOJ under which it agreed to plead guilty to one count of conspiracy to aid and assist in the preparation of false income tax returns relating to legacy Credit Suisse accounts booked in Credit Suisse's Swiss booking center, thereby settling the investigation into Credit Suisse's implementation of the 2014 Plea Agreement. In addition, Credit Suisse Services AG entered into a non-prosecution agreement with the DOJ (the 2025 NPA) relating to legacy Credit Suisse accounts booked in Credit Suisse's Singapore booking center. The 2025 Plea Agreement and the 2025 NPA provide for penalties, restitution and forfeiture of USD 511m in the aggregate. The 2025 Plea Agreement and the 2025 NPA include ongoing obligations of UBS to furnish information and cooperate with DOJ's investigations of legacy Credit Suisse accounts held by US persons in its Switzerland and Singapore booking centers and related accounts in other booking centers. In the second quarter of 2025, we recorded in our Non-core and Legacy division a USD 41m net increase in provisions, which included a new provision for the estimated costs of UBS's ongoing obligations with the DOJ.

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

Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

2. Madoff

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

4. Mortgage-related matters

Government and regulatory related matters: DOJ RMBS settlement – In January 2017, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (CSS LLC) and its current and former US subsidiaries and US affiliates reached a settlement with the DOJ related to its legacy Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) business, a business conducted through 2007. The settlement resolved potential civil claims by the DOJ related to certain of those Credit Suisse entities' packaging, marketing, structuring, arrangement, underwriting, issuance and sale of RMBS. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement a civil monetary penalty was paid to the DOJ in January 2017. The settlement also required the Credit Suisse entities to provide certain levels of consumer relief measures, including affordable housing payments and loan forgiveness, and the DOJ and Credit Suisse agreed to the appointment of an independent monitor to oversee the completion of the consumer relief requirements of the settlement. In August 2025, CSS LLC entered into an agreement with the DOJ to resolve all of Credit Suisse's outstanding Consumer Relief Obligations under the 2017 settlement by paying USD 300m. UBS AG is fully provisioned for this settlement, which will not have a material effect on its financial statements for the third quarter of 2025.

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

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

5. ATA litigation

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

Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

6. Customer account matters

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

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

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

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

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

7. Mozambique matter

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

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

Note 16 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

8. ETN-related litigation

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

9. Bulgarian former clients matter

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

10. Archegos

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

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

Note 17 Supplemental guarantor information

In 2015, the Personal & Corporate Banking and Wealth Management businesses booked in Switzerland were transferred from UBS AG to UBS Switzerland AG through an asset transfer in accordance with the Swiss Merger Act. Under the terms of the asset transfer agreement, UBS Switzerland AG assumed joint liability for contractual obligations of UBS AG existing on the asset transfer date, including the full and unconditional guarantee of certain SEC-registered debt securities issued by UBS AG. The joint liability of UBS Switzerland AG for contractual obligations of UBS AG increased in the first half of 2025 by USD 0.1bn to USD 2.7bn as of 30 June 2025. The increase reflected foreign currency effects, partly offset by contractual maturities and fair value movements.

UBS AG, together with UBS Group AG, has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the outstanding SEC-registered debt securities of Credit Suisse (USA), LLC, which as of 30 June 2025 consisted of a single outstanding issuance with a balance of USD 742m maturing in July 2032. Credit Suisse (USA), LLC is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of UBS AG. UBS AG assumed Credit Suisse AG's obligations under the guarantee as of 31 May 2024 (i.e. the date of the merger). In accordance with the guarantee, if Credit Suisse (USA), LLC fails to make a timely payment under the agreements governing such debt securities, the holders of the debt securities may demand payment from either UBS Group AG or UBS AG, without first proceeding against Credit Suisse (USA), LLC.

Comparison between UBS AG consolidated and UBS Group AG consolidated

The table below provides a comparison of selected financial and capital information of UBS AG consolidated and of UBS Group AG consolidated.

UBS AG and UBS Group AG both prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. UBS Group AG has applied acquisition accounting as defined by IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group in 2023. The merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG on 31 May 2024 has been accounted for as a business combination under common control, as defined in IFRS 3, using the historic carrying values of the assets and liabilities of Credit Suisse AG as at the date of the transaction (31 May 2024), determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, differences exist between the accounting treatments applied at the UBS Group AG and UBS AG consolidated levels. There are also certain scope and presentation differences, as noted below.

- › Refer to “Note 2 Accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of the UBS AG Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG

Assets, liabilities, revenues, operating expenses and tax expenses / (benefits) relating to UBS Group AG and its directly held subsidiaries, including UBS Business Solutions AG, are reflected in the consolidated financial statements of UBS Group AG but not in those of UBS AG. UBS AG’s assets, liabilities, revenues and operating expenses related to transactions with UBS Group AG and its directly held subsidiaries, including UBS Business Solutions AG and other shared services subsidiaries, are not subject to elimination in the UBS AG consolidated financial statements, but are eliminated in the UBS Group AG consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2025, UBS AG consolidated recognized a net profit of USD 1,198m, while UBS Group AG consolidated recognized a net profit of USD 2,402m. The USD 1,205m difference was mainly due to certain purchase price allocation (PPA) effects recognized at the UBS Group AG level upon the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. These resulted in net accretion income at the UBS Group AG level, net of tax effects, whereas UBS AG has not applied acquisition accounting and does not have the PPA effects or the corresponding net income. The PPA effects also resulted in net releases for litigation, regulatory and similar matters for UBS Group AG (while UBS AG incurred net expenses). Other differences in net profit mainly arise as UBS Business Solutions AG and other shared services subsidiaries of UBS Group AG charge other legal entities within the UBS AG consolidation scope a markup on costs incurred for services provided.

As of 30 June 2025, the total assets of UBS AG consolidated were USD 1.8bn higher than the total assets of UBS Group AG consolidated. The difference mainly reflected PPA effects recognized at the UBS Group AG level upon the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, partly offset by consolidation scope differences. The total liabilities of UBS AG consolidated were USD 3.3bn lower than the total liabilities of UBS Group AG, mainly due to consolidation scope differences and PPA effects.

The equity of UBS AG consolidated was USD 5.2bn higher than the equity of UBS Group AG consolidated as of 30 June 2025. This difference was mainly due to PPA effects of USD 3.6bn recognized at the UBS Group AG level upon the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group that did not impact UBS AG consolidated, primarily related to loans and loan commitments measured at amortized cost and contingent liabilities recognized under IFRS 3 for litigation, as well as consolidation scope differences of USD 1.4bn. The difference in the equity between the two scopes decreased by USD 4.4bn in the second quarter of 2025, mainly driven by the higher dividend paid by UBS AG to UBS Group AG compared with the dividend distribution of UBS Group AG.

The going concern capital of UBS AG consolidated was USD 3.2bn lower than the going concern capital of UBS Group AG consolidated as of 30 June 2025, reflecting the common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital of UBS AG being lower by USD 2.9bn and going concern loss-absorbing additional tier 1 (AT1) capital being USD 0.4bn lower.

The USD 2.9bn lower CET1 capital of UBS AG consolidated was primarily due to a USD 12.9bn difference in dividend accruals between UBS AG and UBS Group AG, largely offset by UBS Group AG consolidated equity being USD 5.2bn lower, compensation-related regulatory capital accruals at the UBS Group AG level of USD 2.8bn, a capital reserve for expected future share repurchases of USD 2.0bn and a USD 0.5bn effect from eligible deferred tax assets on temporary differences.

The quarterly average liquidity coverage ratio (the LCR) of UBS AG consolidated was 2.9 percentage points lower than the quarterly average LCR of UBS Group AG consolidated. The difference mainly reflected the higher net cash outflows of UBS AG consolidated from intercompany deposits and loans that are not within the Group consolidation scope but are within the UBS AG consolidation scope.

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) of UBS AG consolidated was 1.5 percentage points lower than the NSFR of UBS Group AG consolidated. The difference primarily reflected lower UBS AG consolidated eligible regulatory capital as compared to UBS Group AG consolidated.

Comparison between UBS AG consolidated and UBS Group AG consolidated

	As of or for the quarter ended 30.6.25			As of or for the quarter ended 31.3.25			As of or for the quarter ended 31.12.24		
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	UBS AG consolidated	UBS Group AG consolidated	Difference (absolute)	UBS AG consolidated	UBS Group AG consolidated	Difference (absolute)	UBS AG consolidated	UBS Group AG consolidated	Difference (absolute)
Income statement									
Total revenues	11,635	12,112	(477)	12,163	12,557	(393)	11,317	11,635	(318)
Credit loss expense / (release)	152	163	(11)	124	100	24	241	229	12
Operating expenses	10,621	9,756	865	10,701	10,324	377	11,017	10,359	658
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	862	2,193	(1,331)	1,339	2,132	(793)	59	1,047	(989)
Net profit / (loss)	1,198	2,402	(1,205)	1,035	1,702	(667)	(254)	779	(1,034)
Balance sheet									
Total assets	1,671,814	1,669,991	1,823	1,547,489	1,543,363	4,126	1,568,060	1,565,028	3,033
Total liabilities	1,576,960	1,580,292	(3,332)	1,450,367	1,455,773	(5,406)	1,473,394	1,479,454	(6,060)
Total equity	94,854	89,699	5,155	97,123	87,590	9,532	94,666	85,574	9,092
Capital, liquidity and funding information									
Common equity tier 1 capital	69,829	72,709	(2,880)	70,756	69,152	1,604	73,792	71,367	2,425
Going concern capital	88,485	91,721	(3,236)	89,081	87,837	1,244	89,623	87,739	1,884
Risk-weighted assets	498,327	504,500	(6,172)	481,539	483,276	(1,737)	495,110	498,538	(3,429)
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	14.0	14.4	(0.4)	14.7	14.3	0.4	14.9	14.3	0.6
Going concern capital ratio (%)	17.8	18.2	(0.4)	18.5	18.2	0.3	18.1	17.6	0.5
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%)	36.5	37.9	(1.4)	38.0	38.7	(0.8)	36.7	37.2	(0.5)
Leverage ratio denominator	1,660,097	1,658,089	2,008	1,565,845	1,561,583	4,261	1,523,277	1,519,477	3,799
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%)	4.2	4.4	(0.2)	4.5	4.4	0.1	4.8	4.7	0.1
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) ¹	179.4	182.3	(2.9)	180.3	181.0	(0.7)	186.1	188.4	(2.3)
Net stable funding ratio (%)	120.9	122.4	(1.5)	122.8	124.2	(1.4)	124.1	125.5	(1.4)

¹ The disclosed ratios represent quarterly averages for the quarters presented and are calculated based on an average of 61 data points in the second quarter of 2025, 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025 and 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2024. Refer to the "Liquidity and funding management" section of the UBS Group second quarter 2025 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information.

Appendix

Alternative performance measures

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

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Cost / income ratio (%)	Calculated as operating expenses divided by total revenues.	This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with total revenues.
Cost of credit risk¹ (bps)	Calculated as total credit loss expense / (release) (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by the average balance of lending assets for the reporting period, expressed in basis points. Lending assets include the gross amounts of Amounts due from banks and Loans and advances to customers.	This measure provides information about the total credit loss expense / (release) incurred in relation to the average balance of gross lending assets for the period.
Credit-impaired lending assets as a percentage of total lending assets, gross (%)	Calculated as credit-impaired lending assets divided by total lending assets. Lending assets includes the gross amounts of Amounts due from banks and Loans and advances to customers. Credit-impaired lending assets refers to the sum of stage 3 and purchased credit-impaired positions.	This measure provides information about the proportion of credit-impaired lending assets in the overall portfolio of gross lending assets.
Fee-generating assets (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the sum of discretionary and nondiscretionary wealth management portfolios (mandate volume) and assets where generated revenues are predominantly of a recurring nature, i.e. mainly investment, mutual, hedge and private-market funds where we have a distribution agreement, including client commitments into closed-ended private-market funds from the date that recurring fees are charged. Assets related to our Global Financial Intermediaries business are excluded, as are assets of sanctioned clients.	This measure provides information about the volume of invested assets that create a revenue stream, whether as a result of the nature of the contractual relationship with clients or through the fee structure of the asset. An increase in the level of fee-generating assets results in an increase in the associated revenue stream. Assets of sanctioned clients are excluded from fee-generating assets.
Gross margin on invested assets¹ (bps) – Asset Management	Calculated as total revenues (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average invested assets.	This measure provides information about the total revenues of the business in relation to invested assets.
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as impaired loan portfolio divided by total gross loan portfolio.	This measure provides information about the proportion of impaired loan portfolio in the total gross loan portfolio.
Integration-related expenses (USD)	Generally include costs of internal staff and contractors substantially dedicated to integration activities, retention awards, redundancy costs, incremental expenses from the shortening of useful lives of property, equipment and software, and impairment charges relating to these assets. Classification as integration-related expenses does not affect the timing of recognition and measurement of those expenses or the presentation thereof in the income statement. Integration-related expenses incurred by Credit Suisse also included expenses associated with restructuring programs that existed prior to the acquisition.	This measure provides information about expenses that are temporary, incremental and directly related to the integration of Credit Suisse into UBS.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Invested assets (USD and CHF) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management	Calculated as the sum of managed fund assets, managed institutional assets, discretionary and advisory wealth management portfolios, fiduciary deposits, time deposits, savings accounts, and wealth management securities or brokerage accounts.	This measure provides information about the volume of client assets managed by or deposited with UBS for investment purposes.
Net interest margin¹ (bps) – Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as net interest income (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average loans.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business by calculating the difference between the price charged for lending and the cost of funding, relative to loan value.
Net new assets (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of invested assets (as defined in UBS policy) recorded during a specific period, plus interest and dividends. Excluded from the calculation are movements due to market performance, foreign exchange translation, fees, and the effects on invested assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of invested assets during a specific period as a result of net new asset flows, plus the effect of interest and dividends.
Net new assets growth rate (%) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of invested assets (as defined in UBS policy) recorded during a specific period (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months), plus interest and dividends, divided by total invested assets at the beginning of the period.	This measure provides information about the growth of invested assets during a specific period as a result of net new asset flows.
Net new deposits (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of deposits recorded during a specific period. Deposits include customer deposits and customer brokerage payables. Excluded from the calculation are movements due to fair value measurement, foreign exchange translation, accrued interest and fees, as well as the effects on customer deposits of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of deposits during a specific period as a result of net new deposit flows.
Net new fee-generating assets (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of fee-generating asset inflows and outflows, including dividend and interest inflows into mandates and outflows from mandate fees paid by clients during a specific period. Excluded from the calculation are the effects on fee-generating assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of fee-generating assets during a specific period as a result of net flows, excluding movements due to market performance and foreign exchange translation, as well as the effects on fee-generating assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.
Net new loans (USD) – Global Wealth Management	Calculated as the net amount of originations, drawdowns and repayments of loans recorded during a specific period. Loans include loans and advances to customers and customer brokerage receivables. Excluded from the calculation are allowances, movements due to fair value measurement and foreign exchange translation, as well as the effects on loans and advances to customers of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services.	This measure provides information about the development of loans during a specific period as a result of net new loan flows.
Net new money (USD) – Global Wealth Management, Asset Management	Calculated as the net amount of inflows and outflows of invested assets (as defined in UBS policy) recorded during a specific period. Excluded from the calculation are movements due to market performance, foreign exchange translation, dividends, interest and fees, as well as the effects on invested assets of strategic decisions by UBS to exit markets or services. Net new money is not measured for Personal & Corporate Banking.	This measure provides information about the development of invested assets during a specific period as a result of net new money flows.
Net profit growth (%)	Calculated as the change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period.	This measure provides information about profit growth since the comparison period.
Operating expenses (underlying) (USD)	Calculated by adjusting operating expenses as reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.	This measure provides information about the amount of operating expenses, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying) (USD)	Calculated by adjusting operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.	This measure provides information about the amount of operating profit / (loss) before tax, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Pre-tax profit growth (%) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank	Calculated as the change in net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period.	This measure provides information about pre-tax profit growth since the comparison period.
Pre-tax profit growth (underlying) (%) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank	Calculated as the change in net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period. Net profit before tax attributable to shareholders from continuing operations excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about pre-tax profit growth since the comparison period, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Recurring net fee income (USD and CHF) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as the total of fees for services provided on an ongoing basis, such as portfolio management fees, asset-based investment fund fees and custody fees, which are generated on client assets, and administrative fees for accounts.	This measure provides information about the amount of recurring net fee income.
Return on attributed equity¹ (%)	Calculated as business division operating profit before tax (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average attributed equity.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business divisions in relation to attributed equity.
Return on common equity tier 1 capital¹ (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital.
Return on equity¹ (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to equity.
Return on tangible equity¹ (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity.
Revenues over leverage ratio denominator, gross¹ (%)	Calculated as total revenues (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by the average leverage ratio denominator.	This measure provides information about the revenues of the business in relation to the leverage ratio denominator.
Tangible book value per share (USD)	Calculated as equity attributable to shareholders less goodwill and intangible assets divided by the number of shares outstanding.	This measure provides information about tangible net assets on a per-share basis.
Total book value per share (USD)	Calculated as equity attributable to shareholders divided by the number of shares outstanding.	This measure provides information about net assets on a per-share basis.
Total revenues (underlying) (USD)	Calculated by adjusting total revenues as reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.	This measure provides information about the amount of total revenues, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Transaction-based income (USD and CHF) – Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as the total of the non-recurring portion of net fee and commission income, mainly composed of brokerage and transaction-based investment fund fees, and credit card fees, as well as fees for payment and foreign-exchange transactions, together with other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.	This measure provides information about the amount of the non-recurring portion of net fee and commission income, together with other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.
Underlying cost / income ratio (%)	Calculated as underlying operating expenses (as defined above) divided by underlying total revenues (as defined above).	This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with total revenues, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Underlying net profit growth (%)	Calculated as the change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of the comparison period. Net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about profit growth since the comparison period, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Underlying return on attributed equity¹ (%)	Calculated as underlying business division operating profit before tax (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) (as defined above) divided by average attributed equity.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business divisions in relation to attributed equity, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital¹ (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital. Net profit attributable to shareholders excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Underlying return on tangible equity¹ (%)	Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. Net profit attributable to shareholders excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

¹ Profit or loss information for each of the second quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2025 is based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized by multiplying such by four. Profit or loss information for the second quarter of 2024 is presented on a consolidated basis, including Credit Suisse AG data for one month (June 2024), and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized multiplying such by four. Profit or loss information for the first six months of 2025 is based entirely on consolidated data following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized by multiplying such by two. Profit or loss information for the first six months of 2024 is presented on a consolidated basis, including Credit Suisse AG data for one month (June 2024), and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized by multiplying such by two.

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

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports

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

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports (continued)

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

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

Information sources

Reporting publications

Annual publications

UBS AG Annual Report: Published in English, this report provides descriptions of: the performance of UBS AG (consolidated); the strategy and performance of the business divisions and Group functions; risk, treasury and capital management; corporate governance; and financial information, including the financial statements.

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

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

Quarterly publications

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

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

Other information

Website

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

Results presentations

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

Messaging service

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

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

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

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

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