

UBS Group

First quarter 2025 report



Corporate calendar UBS Group

Information about future publication dates is available at
ubs.com/global/en/investor-relations/events/calendar.html

Contacts

Switchboards

For all general inquiries
ubs.com/contact

Zurich +41-44-234-1111
London +44-207-567-8000
New York +1-212-821-3000
Hong Kong +852-2971-8888
Singapore +65-6495-8000

Investor Relations

UBS's Investor Relations team manages relationships with institutional investors, research analysts and credit rating agencies.

ubs.com/investors

Zurich +41-44-234-4100
New York +1-212-882-5734

Media Relations

UBS's Media Relations team manages relationships with global media and journalists.

ubs.com/media

Zurich +41-44-234-8500
mediarelations@ubs.com

London +44-20-7567-4714
ubs-media-relations@ubs.com

New York +1-212-882-5858
mediarelations@ubs.com

Hong Kong +852-2971-8200
sh-mediarelations-ap@ubs.com

Office of the Group Company Secretary

The Group Company Secretary handles inquiries directed to the Chairman or to other members of the Board of Directors.

UBS Group AG, Office of the Group Company Secretary
PO Box, CH-8098 Zurich, Switzerland
sh-company-secretary@ubs.com

Zurich +41-44-235-6652

Shareholder Services

UBS's Shareholder Services team, a unit of the Group Company Secretary's office, manages relationships with shareholders and the registration of UBS Group AG registered shares.

UBS Group AG, Shareholder Services
PO Box, CH-8098 Zurich, Switzerland
sh-shareholder-services@ubs.com

Zurich +41-44-235-6652

US Transfer Agent

For global registered share-related inquiries in the US.

Computershare Trust Company NA
PO Box 43006
Providence, RI, 02940-3006, USA

Shareholder online inquiries:
www.computershare.com/us/investor-inquiries

Shareholder website:
computershare.com/investor

Calls from the US
+1-866-305-9566
Calls from outside the US
+1-781-575-2623
TDD for hearing impaired
+1-800-231-5469
TDD for foreign shareholders
+1-201-680-6610

Imprint

Publisher: UBS Group AG, Zurich, Switzerland | ubs.com
Language: English

© UBS 2025. The key symbol and UBS are among the registered and unregistered trademarks of UBS. All rights reserved.

1. UBS Group

- 4 Recent developments
- 7 Group performance

2. UBS business divisions and Group Items

- 17 Global Wealth Management
- 21 Personal & Corporate Banking
- 24 Asset Management
- 26 Investment Bank
- 28 Non-core and Legacy
- 29 Group Items

3. Risk, capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet

- 31 Risk management and control
- 36 Capital management
- 46 Liquidity and funding management
- 47 Balance sheet and off-balance sheet
- 49 Share information and earnings per share

4. Consolidated financial statements

- 52 UBS Group AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

Appendix

- 83 Alternative performance measures
- 87 Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports
- 89 Information sources
- 90 Cautionary statement

Terms used in this report, unless the context requires otherwise

"UBS", "UBS Group", "UBS Group AG consolidated", "Group", "we", "us" and "our"	UBS Group AG and its consolidated subsidiaries
"UBS AG" and "UBS AG consolidated"	UBS AG and its consolidated subsidiaries
"Credit Suisse 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. We report a number of APMs in the discussion of the financial and operating performance of the Group, our business divisions and Group Items. We use APMs to provide a more complete picture of our operating performance and to reflect management's view of the fundamental drivers of our business results. A definition of each APM, the method used to calculate it and the information content are presented under "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report. Our APMs may qualify as non-GAAP measures as defined by US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations. Our underlying results are APMs and are non-GAAP financial measures.

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

Significant regulated subsidiary and sub-group information

Financial and regulatory key figures for our significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups will be published on 8 May 2025 and will be available under "Holding company and significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups" at ubs.com/investors.

Our key figures

Key figures

	As of or for the quarter ended		
USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24 ¹
Group results			
Total revenues	12,557	11,635	12,739
Credit loss expense / (release)	100	229	106
Operating expenses	10,324	10,359	10,257
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,132	1,047	2,376
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,692	770	1,755
Diluted earnings per share (USD) ²	0.51	0.23	0.52
Profitability and growth^{3,4}			
Return on equity (%)	7.9	3.6	8.2
Return on tangible equity (%)	8.5	3.9	9.0
Underlying return on tangible equity (%) ^{5,6}	10.0	6.6	9.9
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)	9.6	4.2	9.0
Underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) ^{5,6}	11.3	7.2	9.9
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%)	3.3	3.0	3.1
Cost / income ratio (%)	82.2	89.0	80.5
Underlying cost / income ratio (%) ⁵	77.4	81.9	77.2
Effective tax rate (%)	20.2	25.6	25.8
Net profit growth (%)	(3.6)	n.m.	70.6
Resources³			
Total assets	1,543,363	1,565,028	1,606,798
Equity attributable to shareholders	87,185	85,079	84,777
Common equity tier 1 capital ⁷	69,152	71,367	77,663
Risk-weighted assets ⁷	483,276	498,538	526,437
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ⁷	14.3	14.3	14.8
Going concern capital ratio (%) ⁷	18.2	17.6	17.7
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ⁷	38.7	37.2	37.4
Leverage ratio denominator ⁷	1,561,583	1,519,477	1,599,646
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ⁷	4.4	4.7	4.9
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) ⁸	181.0	188.4	220.2
Net stable funding ratio (%)	124.2	125.5	126.4
Other			
Invested assets (USD bn) ⁹	6,153	6,087	5,848
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	106,789	108,648	111,549
Market capitalization ^{2,10}	105,173	105,719	106,440
Total book value per share (USD) ²	27.35	26.80	26.44
Tangible book value per share (USD) ²	25.18	24.63	24.14
Credit-impaired lending assets as a percentage of total lending assets, gross (%) ⁴	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cost of credit risk (bps) ⁴	7	15	7

¹ Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the relevant adjustments. ² Refer to the "Share information and earnings per share" section of this report for more information. ³ Refer to the "Targets, capital guidance and ambitions" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about our performance targets. ⁴ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ⁵ Refer to the "Group performance" section of this report for more information about underlying results. ⁶ In the second quarter of 2024, comparative-period information for the first quarter of 2024 has been restated to reflect the updated underlying tax impact. ⁷ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework. Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ⁸ The disclosed ratios represent quarterly averages for the quarters presented and are calculated based on an average of 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025, 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2024 and 61 data points in the first quarter of 2024. Refer to the "Liquidity and funding management" section of this report for more information. ⁹ Consists of invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management (including invested assets from associates) and Personal & Corporate Banking. Refer to "Note 31 Invested assets and net new money" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. ¹⁰ The calculation of market capitalization reflects total shares issued multiplied by the share price at the end of the period.

UBS Group

Management report

Recent developments

Integration of Credit Suisse

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

We have commenced our Swiss business migrations and are preparing for the first main wave, which is planned for the second quarter of 2025, and we aim to complete the Swiss booking center migrations by the end of the first quarter of 2026. In the first quarter of 2025 we completed the consolidation of our branch network in Switzerland, and we have merged 95 branches with existing branches since the merger of UBS Switzerland AG and Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG in July 2024.

In the first quarter of 2025, we realized an additional USD 0.9bn in gross cost savings. Cumulative gross cost savings at the end of the first quarter of 2025 amounted to USD 8.4bn compared with the 2022 combined cost base of UBS and Credit Suisse. This represents around 65% of our ambition to deliver around USD 13bn in annualized exit rate gross cost savings by the end of 2026.

As of 31 March 2025, our Non-core and Legacy business division has delivered a 60% reduction in risk-weighted assets (RWA) since the second quarter of 2023. We now aim for Non-core and Legacy's credit and market risk RWA to be below USD 8bn by the end of 2025 and we expect its operating expenses, excluding litigation, to be around USD 1.8bn in 2025.

In March 2025, we completed the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, which was managed in Non-core and Legacy. We recognized a gain of USD 97m upon the completion of the transaction. The completion of the transaction also reduced the Group's RWA by around USD 1.3bn and the Group's leverage ratio denominator by around USD 1.7bn.

We entered into an agreement in October 2024 to sell to American Express Swiss Holdings GmbH (American Express) its 50% interest in Swisscard AECS GmbH (Swisscard), a joint venture in Switzerland between UBS and American Express, subject to certain closing conditions. Also in October 2024, we entered into an agreement with Swisscard to transition the Credit Suisse-branded card portfolios to UBS. In January 2025, we completed the purchase of the card portfolios, with the actual client migration expected to take place over the following quarters. The two transactions are expected to result in similar profit and loss effects over the course of 2025 and, therefore, on a net basis are not expected to have a material impact for the Group. In the first quarter of 2025, we recorded an expense of USD 180m related to the acquisition of the card portfolio and a gain of USD 64m related to our investment in Swisscard, and we expect to record a gain on the completion of the sale of our interest in Swisscard later in 2025.

Regulatory and legal developments

Developments in Switzerland aimed at strengthening financial stability

Based on its report on banking stability from April 2024, the Swiss Federal Council is expected to launch a public consultation on the implementation of its proposed measures at the ordinance level and present its proposals for legislative amendments to the Swiss Parliament in June 2025. The capital treatment of foreign participations will be regulated at the legislative level, rather than at the ordinance level; therefore the respective measures will be presented to the Parliament. Certain proposals that are under consideration, in particular the capital treatment of foreign participations, if adopted, could require UBS Group AG and UBS AG to hold a significantly higher level of capital. However, the ultimate impact of the proposals on UBS cannot yet be assessed, due to the broad range of possible outcomes at the end of the regulatory process.

Mutual recognition agreement with the UK approved by the Swiss Parliament

In March 2025, the Swiss Parliament approved the Berne Financial Services Agreement (the BFSA) with the UK, which facilitates cross-border financial activities based on a new model for regulatory cooperation and outcomes-based mutual recognition of domestic rules. The BFSA is supplemented by an enhanced and closer supervisory process and additional supervisory arrangements where new market access is granted. It is expected that the UK legislation will be finalized by the end of 2025.

Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards

In Switzerland, the amendments to the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (the CAO) that incorporate the final Basel III standards into Swiss law entered into force on 1 January 2025. The adoption of the final Basel III standards led to an USD 8.6bn reduction in the UBS Group's RWA. A USD 6.5bn increase in market risk RWA resulting from the implementation of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (the FRTB) framework was more than offset by a USD 9.0bn reduction in operational risk RWA and a USD 6.1bn reduction in credit and counterparty credit risk RWA. The output floor, which is being phased in until 2028, is currently not binding for the UBS Group.

In January 2025, the UK Prudential Regulation Authority (the PRA) announced that it has postponed the implementation of the final Basel III standard by one year, to 1 January 2027, citing the need for greater clarity on US plans. The PRA left open the possibility of further postponement. The date for the full phase-in of the output floor continues to be 1 January 2030. With UBS's entities not being subject to the corresponding UK regulation, the overall impact on UBS is expected to be limited.

In the EU, the final Basel III requirements became applicable as of 1 January 2025, except for the FRTB requirements, the implementation of which has been delayed until at least 1 January 2026. In March 2025, the European Commission (the EC) launched a consultation to determine the approach for implementing the FRTB requirements, as recent international developments indicate further delays in the FRTB implementation, particularly in the US and the UK. UBS Europe SE is subject to Basel III regulations in the EU. The impact on UBS can only be determined once the EC publishes its final decision.

In the US, banking agencies, including the Federal Reserve Board, have been discussing amendments to their original proposals regarding the implementation of the final Basel III standards. The timing and the content of a re-proposal remain uncertain. UBS Americas Holding LLC is subject to the US requirements. The impact on UBS can only be determined once the US publishes its final rules.

Developments in the EU to simplify regulations regarding environmental, social and governance matters

In February 2025, the EC published proposals to simplify the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (the CSRD), the Taxonomy Regulation and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (the CSDDD), with the overarching aims of reducing the reporting and regulatory burden, in particular for small and medium-sized enterprises, and enhancing EU competitiveness. In April 2025, the European Parliament and the Council approved the proposed directive that delays certain application dates of the CSRD and the CSDDD, with that directive entering into force on 17 April 2025. The EU Member States have to transpose this directive into national law by 31 December 2025. The proposal to amend certain requirements in the CSRD and the CSDDD is expected to be adopted later in 2025. The EC also proposed changes to the reporting requirements under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation that are expected to be adopted in the second quarter of 2025. UBS entities are within the scope of the regulations. The impact of the proposals on UBS cannot yet be assessed, as they are subject to changes during the regulatory process.

US climate disclosure requirements

In March 2025, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) announced that it would end its legal defense of its 2024 climate disclosure regulation. The implementation of the regulation had previously been suspended by the SEC as a result of legal challenges. Certain US states have adopted or intend to adopt specific state-level climate risk disclosure requirements for companies operating in their respective states. UBS will monitor these developments to assess impact as rules are finalized.

Other developments

Capital returns

On 10 April 2025, the shareholders approved a dividend of USD 0.90 per share at the Annual General Meeting. The dividend was paid on 17 April 2025 to shareholders of record on 16 April 2025.

In line with our plan to repurchase USD 1bn of shares in the first half of 2025, we completed share repurchases of USD 0.5bn during the first quarter of 2025. We plan to repurchase an additional USD 0.5bn of shares in the second quarter of 2025, and USD 2bn of shares in the second half of 2025. We are maintaining our ambition for share repurchases in 2026 to exceed full-year 2022 levels of USD 5.6bn. Our share repurchases will be subject to maintaining our CET1 capital ratio target of around 14%, achieving our financial targets and the absence of material and immediate changes to the current capital regime in Switzerland.

Collaboration with 360 ONE WAM Ltd

In April 2025, we entered into a strategic collaboration with 360 ONE WAM Ltd (360 ONE), one of India's largest wealth and asset management firms. As part of the agreement, we plan to acquire warrants for a 4.95% interest in 360 ONE and will transfer our onshore wealth management business in India to 360 ONE, while 360 ONE clients booked in Singapore will be served by UBS Singapore. The closing of the transactions is subject to approvals, and the transactions are not expected to have a material impact for UBS.

Group performance

Income statement

	For the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Net interest income	1,629	1,838	1,940	(11)	(16)
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,937	3,144	4,182	25	(6)
Net fee and commission income	6,777	6,598	6,492	3	4
Other income	213	56	124	284	71
Total revenues	12,557	11,635	12,739	8	(1)
Credit loss expense / (release)	100	229	106	(56)	(6)
Personnel expenses	7,032	6,361	6,949	11	1
General and administrative expenses	2,431	3,004	2,413	(19)	1
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	861	994	895	(13)	(4)
Operating expenses	10,324	10,359	10,257	0	1
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,132	1,047	2,376	104	(10)
Tax expense / (benefit)	430	268	612	60	(30)
Net profit / (loss)	1,702	779	1,764	118	(3)
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	10	9	9	18	20
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,692	770	1,755	120	(4)
Comprehensive income					
Total comprehensive income	3,345	(1,878)	(245)		
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	26	(27)	(5)		
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	3,319	(1,851)	(240)		

Selected financial information of the business divisions and Group Items

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

USD m	For the quarter ended 31.12.24						Total
	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	
Total revenues as reported	6,121	2,245	766	2,749	(58)	(188)	11,635
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ¹	200	258		202		(4)	656
of which: loss related to an investment in an associate	(21)	(59)					(80)
Total revenues (underlying)	5,942	2,047	766	2,547	(58)	(184)	11,059
Credit loss expense / (release)	(14)	175	0	63	6	0	229
Operating expenses as reported	5,268	1,476	639	2,207	858	(88)	10,359
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects ³	460	209	96	174	317	(1)	1,255
of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions ⁵		41					41
Operating expenses (underlying)	4,808	1,226	543	2,032	541	(88)	9,062
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	867	595	128	479	(923)	(100)	1,047
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	1,147	646	224	452	(606)	(96)	1,768

USD m	For the quarter ended 31.3.24						Total
	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	
Total revenues as reported	6,143	2,423	776	2,751	1,001	(355)	12,739
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ¹	234	256		293		(4)	779
Total revenues (underlying)	5,909	2,166	776	2,458	1,001	(351)	11,960
Credit loss expense / (release)	(3)	44	0	32	36	(2)	106
Operating expenses as reported	5,044	1,404	665	2,164	1,011	(33)	10,257
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects ³	404	160	71	143	242	1	1,021
Operating expenses (underlying)	4,640	1,245	594	2,022	769	(34)	9,236
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	1,102	975	111	555	(46)	(320)	2,376
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	1,272	878	182	404	197	(315)	2,617

¹ Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ² Represents the gain related to UBS's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ³ Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. ⁴ Represents the expense related to the payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁵ Represents the termination fee paid to American Express related to the expected sale in 2025 of our 50% holding in Swisscard.

Integration-related expenses, by business division and Group Items

USD m	For the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Global Wealth Management	353	458	432
Personal & Corporate Banking	166	183	140
Asset Management	73	96	71
Investment Bank	112	174	143
Non-core and Legacy	191	317	242
Group Items	(2)	6	1
Total integration-related expenses	894	1,233	1,029
of which: total revenues	(5)	6	37
of which: operating expenses	899	1,227	992
of which: personnel expenses	559	599	555
of which: general and administrative expenses	279	484	355
of which: depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	60	144	82

Underlying results

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

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

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

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Reported operating profit before tax decreased by USD 244m, or 10%, to USD 2,132m, reflecting a decrease in total revenues and higher operating expenses, partly offset by lower net credit loss expenses. Total revenues decreased by USD 182m, or 1%, to USD 12,557m, and included a decrease of USD 205m in accretion impacts resulting from PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other integration items. The decrease in total revenues was driven by USD 556m lower net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, partly offset by a USD 285m increase in net fee and commission income and USD 89m higher other income. Operating expenses increased by USD 67m, or 1%, to USD 10,324m and included a USD 93m decrease in integration-related expenses. The overall increase in operating expenses was mainly driven by an USD 83m increase in personnel expenses and USD 18m higher general and administrative expenses, partly offset by a USD 34m decrease in depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets. Net credit loss expenses were USD 100m, compared with USD 106m in the first quarter of 2024.

Underlying results 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Underlying revenues for the first quarter of 2025 excluded PPA effects and other integration items of USD 574m, a USD 14m gain related to an investment in an associate and a USD 64m gain related to the Swisscard transactions. Underlying operating expenses excluded USD 927m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects, as well as a USD 180m expense related to the Swisscard transactions.

On an underlying basis, profit before tax decreased by USD 31m to USD 2,586m, reflecting a USD 56m decrease in total revenues, partly offset by an USD 18m decrease in operating expenses and a USD 6m decrease in net credit loss expenses.

Total revenues: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

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 decreased by USD 556m to USD 5,567m and included a decrease of USD 111m in accretion impacts resulting from PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects.

Global Wealth Management revenues decreased by USD 159m to USD 2,195m, which included USD 98m lower accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding the aforementioned effects, net interest income decreased, largely driven by a decrease in loan revenues, reflecting lower margins and average volumes, while a decrease in deposit revenues from lower margins was more than offset by the impact of balance sheet optimization measures.

Personal & Corporate Banking revenues decreased by USD 276m to USD 1,428m, which included a USD 27m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding the aforementioned effects, net interest income decreased, mainly reflecting lower deposit revenues resulting from lower market interest rates and higher liquidity and funding costs, partly offset by higher loan revenues.

Investment Bank revenues increased by USD 485m to USD 2,047m, including a USD 20m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. The overall increase was mainly due to an increase in Derivatives & Solutions revenues, mostly driven by Equity Derivatives and Foreign Exchange, due to increased volatility and higher levels of client activity. In addition, there were higher revenues in Financing, mainly driven by increases in Prime Brokerage, supported by higher client balances.

Non-core and Legacy revenues decreased by USD 737m to USD 171m, mainly due to lower net gains from position exits and a decrease in net interest income from securitized products and credit products as a result of a smaller portfolio. Revenues in the first quarter of 2024 also included a net gain of USD 272m from the conclusion of agreements with Apollo relating to the former Credit Suisse securitized products group.

Revenues in Group Items were negative USD 269m, compared with negative USD 406m in the first quarter of 2024, and included lower mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, within Group Treasury. Revenues in the first quarter of 2025 were driven by mark-to-market effects on own credit and portfolio-level economic hedges, mainly due to increases in interest rates and cross-currency-basis widening.

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

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

USD m	For the quarter ended			% change from	
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	33	(55)	355		(91)
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	1,597	1,893	1,585	(16)	1
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,937	3,144	4,182	25	(6)
Total	5,567	4,982	6,123	12	(9)
Global Wealth Management	2,195	2,217	2,354	(1)	(7)
of which: net interest income	1,708	1,849	1,873	(8)	(9)
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity ¹	487	368	482	32	1
Personal & Corporate Banking	1,428	1,572	1,704	(9)	(16)
of which: net interest income	1,239	1,362	1,508	(9)	(18)
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity ¹	189	209	196	(10)	(3)
Asset Management	(5)	(5)	(1)	0	488
Investment Bank	2,047	1,555	1,562	32	31
Non-core and Legacy	171	(153)	908		(81)
Group Items	(269)	(202)	(406)	33	(34)

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 285m to USD 6,777m and included a decrease of USD 130m in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, which was reflected in other fee and commission income, predominantly in Global Banking in the Investment Bank.

Investment fund fees increased by USD 286m to USD 1,543m and fees for portfolio management and related services increased by USD 53m to USD 3,104m, mainly in Global Wealth Management, partly offset by lower revenues in Asset Management. The increase in Global Wealth Management was mainly due to positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows. The decrease in Asset Management was largely driven by margin compression, negative foreign currency effects and the impact of exits from non-strategic businesses, partly offset by positive market performance.

Net brokerage fees increased by USD 216m to USD 1,280m, due to higher levels of client activity across all regions in Global Wealth Management, and in Cash Equities in Execution Services in the Investment Bank, due to higher volumes.

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

Other income

Other income was USD 213m, compared with USD 124m in the first quarter of 2024. Revenues included a USD 97m gain in Non-core and Legacy related to the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, and a USD 64m gain in Personal & Corporate Banking related to the Swisscard transactions. In addition, there were losses of USD 36m recognized on repurchases of UBS's own debt instruments, compared with gains of USD 22m in the first quarter of 2024. The first quarter of 2025 also included USD 33m higher losses relating to insurance and similar contracts, mainly driven by a loss from an exit from longevity positions.

- › Refer to "Note 5 Other income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information
- › Refer to the "Recent developments" section and "Personal & Corporate Banking" and "Non-core and Legacy" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section of this report for more information about Select Portfolio Servicing and the Swisscard transactions

Credit loss expense / release: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Total net credit loss expenses in the first quarter of 2025 were USD 100m, reflecting net releases of USD 21m related to performing positions and net expenses of USD 121m on credit-impaired positions. Net credit loss expenses were USD 106m in the first quarter of 2024.

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

Credit loss expense / (release)				
	Performing positions	Credit-impaired positions		
USD m	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased	Total
For the quarter ended 31.3.25				
Global Wealth Management	(7)	13	(1)	6
Personal & Corporate Banking	(8)	61	0	53
Asset Management	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	(5)	40	0	35
Non-core and Legacy	0	(1)	8	7
Group Items	(1)	0	0	(1)
Total	(21)	113	8	100
For the quarter ended 31.12.24				
Global Wealth Management	(26)	12	0	(14)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(24)	199	0	175
Asset Management	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	32	31	0	63
Non-core and Legacy	(2)	5	3	6
Group Items	(1)	0	0	0
Total	(21)	247	3	229
For the quarter ended 31.3.24				
Global Wealth Management	(12)	7	2	(3)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(13)	64	(7)	44
Asset Management	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	7	26	(1)	32
Non-core and Legacy	(26)	37	25	36
Group Items	(2)	0	0	(2)
Total	(45)	133	18	106

Operating expenses: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Operating expenses

USD m	For the quarter ended			% change from	
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Personnel expenses	7,032	6,361	6,949	11	1
of which: salaries and variable compensation	5,968	5,321	5,863	12	2
of which: variable compensation – financial advisors ¹	1,409	1,400	1,267	1	11
General and administrative expenses	2,431	3,004	2,413	(19)	1
of which: net expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	114	99	(5)	15	
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	861	994	895	(13)	(4)
Total operating expenses	10,324	10,359	10,257	0	1

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 83m to USD 7,032m, mainly as a result of higher accruals for performance awards and a USD 142m increase in financial advisor compensation resulting from higher compensable revenues. This was partly offset by a decrease in salary expenses, reflecting the impact of a smaller workforce.

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

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by USD 18m to USD 2,431m, mainly due to a USD 180m expense related to the Swisscard transactions in Personal & Corporate Banking, as well as USD 119m higher in expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters. These increases were mainly offset by a decrease of USD 97m in consulting fees, primarily driven by a reduction in integration-related expenses. In addition, there were decreases of USD 50m in real estate and logistics costs, USD 45m in outsourcing costs, and USD 31m in market data services.

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

Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets

Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets decreased by USD 34m to USD 861m, mainly due to a USD 58m decrease associated with real estate leases, driven by lower integration-related expenses as a result of higher levels of accelerated depreciation in the first quarter of 2024. This decrease was partly offset by USD 35m higher amortization of internally generated capitalized software, as a result of a higher cost base of software assets.

Tax: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

The Group had a net income tax expense of USD 430m in the first quarter of 2025, representing an effective tax rate of 20.2%, compared with USD 612m in the first quarter of 2024 and an effective tax rate of 25.8%.

The current tax expense was USD 460m, which includes USD 329m that primarily related to the taxable profits of UBS Switzerland AG and other entities and USD 131m that related to US corporate alternative minimum tax, with an equivalent net deferred tax benefit for deferred tax assets (DTAs) recognized in respect of tax credits carried forward.

There was a net deferred tax benefit of USD 30m. This reflects the aforementioned deferred tax benefit of USD 131m and a benefit of USD 39m in respect of the tax deduction for deferred compensation awards. These benefits were partly offset by a net deferred tax expense of USD 140m that mainly related to the amortization of DTAs previously recognized in relation to tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences.

We expect that the effective tax rate for the UBS Group for the remaining nine months of 2025 will be materially less than the structural rate of 23% due to projected tax planning benefits.

Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders

In the first quarter of 2025, total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders was USD 3,319m, reflecting a net profit of USD 1,692m and other comprehensive income (OCI), net of tax, of USD 1,628m.

Foreign currency translation OCI was USD 768m, mainly resulting from the US dollar weakening against the Swiss franc and the euro.

OCI related to cash flow hedges was USD 545m, 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 USD 279m, primarily due to a widening of our own credit spreads.

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

Sensitivity to interest rate movements

As of 31 March 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 1.5bn in the first year after such a shift. Of this increase, approximately USD 0.9bn, 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 0.4bn. Of this increase, approximately USD 1.0bn would result from changes in the Swiss franc interest rate, driven by both contractual and assumed flooring benefits under negative interest rates. US dollar and euro interest rate changes would lead to an offsetting decrease of USD 0.4bn and USD 0.1bn, respectively.

These estimates do not represent net interest income forecasts, as they are based on a hypothetical scenario of an immediate change in interest rates, equal across all currencies and relative to implied forward rates as of 31 March 2025 applied to our banking book. These estimates further assume no change to balance sheet size and product mix, stable foreign exchange rates, and no specific management action.

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

Key figures and personnel

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

Cost / income ratio: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

The cost / income ratio was 82.2%, compared with 80.5%, as a result of lower total revenues and higher operating expenses. On an underlying basis the cost / income ratio was 77.4%, compared with 77.2%, reflecting lower total revenues, partly offset by lower operating expenses.

Personnel: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

The number of internal and external personnel employed was approximately 126,077 (workforce count) as of 31 March 2025, a net decrease of 2,906 compared with 31 December 2024. The number of internal personnel employed as of 31 March 2025 was 106,789 (full-time equivalents), a net decrease of 1,859 compared with 31 December 2024. The number of external staff was approximately 19,287 (workforce count) as of 31 March 2025, a net decrease of approximately 1,048 compared with 31 December 2024.

Equity, CET1 capital and returns

USD m, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24 ¹
Net profit			
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,692	770	1,755
Equity			
Equity attributable to shareholders	87,185	85,079	84,777
less: goodwill and intangible assets	6,909	6,887	7,384
Tangible equity attributable to shareholders	80,276	78,192	77,393
less: other CET1 adjustments	11,123	6,825	(270)
CET1 capital	69,152	71,367	77,663
Returns			
Return on equity (%)	7.9	3.6	8.2
Return on tangible equity (%)	8.5	3.9	9.0
Underlying return on tangible equity (%) ²	10.0	6.6	9.9
Return on CET1 capital (%)	9.6	4.2	9.0
Underlying return on CET1 capital (%) ²	11.3	7.2	9.9

¹ Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the relevant adjustments. ² In the second quarter of 2024, comparative-period information for the first quarter of 2024 has been restated to reflect the updated underlying tax impact.

Common equity tier 1 capital: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

During the first quarter of 2025, our common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital decreased by USD 2.2bn to USD 69.2bn, mainly as operating profit before tax of USD 2.1bn and foreign currency translation gains of USD 0.8bn were more than offset by a net share repurchase effect of USD 3.0bn, dividend accruals of USD 0.8bn, current tax expenses of USD 0.5bn, and a negative effect from compensation- and own-share-related capital components of USD 0.5bn. The net share repurchase effect of USD 3.0bn reflects actual share repurchases of USD 0.5bn made under our 2024 share repurchase program in the first quarter of 2025 and a USD 2.5bn capital reserve for expected future share repurchases.

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

The annualized return on CET1 capital was 9.6%, compared with 9.0%. On an underlying basis the return on CET1 capital was 11.3%, compared with 9.9%. These increases were driven by a decrease in average CET1 capital, partly offset by a decrease in net profit attributable to shareholders.

Risk-weighted assets: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

During the first quarter of 2025, RWA decreased by USD 15.3bn to USD 483.3bn, driven by an USD 11.4bn decrease resulting from asset size and other movements, an USD 8.6bn reduction as a result of the implementation of the final Basel III standards, and a USD 1.1bn reduction resulting from model updates and other methodology changes. These decreases were partly offset by a USD 5.9bn increase in currency effects.

Common equity tier 1 capital ratio: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Our CET1 capital ratio was broadly unchanged at 14.3%, reflecting a USD 2.2bn decrease in CET1 capital offset by a USD 15.3bn decrease in RWA.

Leverage ratio denominator: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

The leverage ratio denominator (the LRD) increased by USD 42.1bn to USD 1,561.6bn, driven by an increase of USD 28.8bn as a result of the implementation of the final Basel III standards and currency effects of USD 26.5bn, partly offset by asset size and other movements of USD 13.2bn.

Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Our CET1 leverage ratio decreased to 4.4% from 4.7%, reflecting a USD 2.2bn decrease in CET1 capital and a USD 42.1bn increase in the LRD.

Outlook

Rapid and significant changes to trade tariffs, heightened risk of escalation and significantly increased macroeconomic uncertainty led to major market volatility in the first weeks of April. We actively engaged with institutional and private clients, helping them navigate the uncertain environment with advice on how to protect their assets and by facilitating their trading activity across asset classes.

With a wide range of possible outcomes, the economic path forward is particularly unpredictable. The prospect of higher tariffs on global trade presents a material risk to global growth and inflation, clouding the interest rate outlook. Markets are likely to remain sensitive to new developments, both positive and negative, which are likely to lead to further spikes in volatility. Prolonged uncertainty would affect sentiment and cause businesses and investors to delay important decisions on strategy, capital allocation and investments.

In the second quarter we expect net interest income (NII) in Global Wealth Management to decline sequentially by a low-single-digit percentage, and we see a similar decline in Personal & Corporate Banking's NII in Swiss francs. In US dollar terms, Personal & Corporate Banking's NII is expected to increase sequentially by a mid-single-digit percentage, based on current foreign exchange rates. Continued market uncertainty could affect the timing of execution of our Global Banking pipeline. As a consequence of tax planning measures related to the integration, we expect our effective tax rate in the second quarter to be around zero. Pull-to-par revenues¹ are expected to reach USD 0.6bn, partially mitigating the expected USD 1.1bn in integration-related expenses.

Despite this uncertain environment we are confident in our ability to deliver on our financial targets, leveraging the power of our diversified business model. We remain focused on serving our clients, executing on integration and acting as an engine of economic growth in the communities we serve.

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

UBS 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.

Global Wealth Management

Global Wealth Management

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Net interest income	1,708	1,849	1,873	(8)	(9)
Recurring net fee income ¹	3,279	3,262	3,024	1	8
Transaction-based income ¹	1,427	1,041	1,212	37	18
Other income	8	(32)	33		(77)
Total revenues	6,422	6,121	6,143	5	5
Credit loss expense / (release)	6	(14)	(3)		
Operating expenses	5,057	5,268	5,044	(4)	0
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,359	867	1,102	57	23

Underlying results

Total revenues as reported	6,422	6,121	6,143	5	5
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ²	165	200	234	(17)	(29)
of which: PPA effects recognized in net interest income	159	192	257	(17)	(38)
of which: PPA effects and other integration items recognized in transaction-based income	6	8	(24)	(21)	
of which: gain / (loss) related to an investment in an associate	4	(21)			
Total revenues (underlying)¹	6,253	5,942	5,909	5	6
Credit loss expense / (release)	6	(14)	(3)		
Operating expenses as reported	5,057	5,268	5,044	(4)	0
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects ^{1,3}	355	460	404	(23)	(12)
Operating expenses (underlying)¹	4,702	4,808	4,640	(2)	1
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	14	100	12	(86)	22
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	1,359	867	1,102	57	23
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)¹	1,545	1,147	1,272	35	21

Performance measures and other information

Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	23.4	209.8	(9.1)		
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	78.8	86.1	82.1		
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ²	33.6	33.6	33.1	0	2
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,4}	16.2	10.3	13.3		
Financial advisor compensation ⁵	1,409	1,400	1,267	1	11
Net new fee-generating assets (USD bn) ¹	27.2	13.3	17.6		
Fee-generating assets (USD bn) ¹	1,847	1,816	1,731	2	7
Net new assets (USD bn) ¹	31.5	17.7	27.4		
Net new assets growth rate (%) ¹	3.0	1.7	2.8		
Invested assets (USD bn) ¹	4,218	4,182	4,023	1	5
Net new loans (USD bn) ¹	2.2	(0.8)	(6.6)		
Loans, gross (USD bn) ⁶	300.1	300.5	306.3	0	(2)
Net new deposits (USD bn) ¹	(9.3)	2.7	8.0		
Customer deposits (USD bn) ⁶	464.4	470.1	482.4	(1)	(4)
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{1,7}	0.4	0.4	0.3		
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	9,693	9,803	10,338	(1)	(6)

Underlying performance measures

Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	21.5	84.0	5.0		
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	75.2	80.9	78.5		
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,4}	18.4	13.6	15.4		

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ³ Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. ⁴ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. ⁵ Relates to licensed professionals with the ability to provide investment advice to clients in the Americas. Consists of cash compensation, determined using a formulaic approach based on production, and deferred awards. Also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements. Recruitment loans to financial advisors were USD 2,738m as of 31 March 2025. ⁶ Loans and Customer deposits in this table include customer brokerage receivables and payables, respectively, which are presented in separate reporting lines on the balance sheet. ⁷ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures. Excludes loans to financial advisors.

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 257m, or 23%, to USD 1,359m, mainly due to higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses. Underlying profit before tax was USD 1,545m, an increase of 21%, after excluding from operating expenses USD 355m of integration-related expenses and purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and also excluding from total revenues USD 165m of PPA effects and other integration items and a USD 4m gain related to an investment in an associate.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 279m, or 5%, to USD 6,422m, largely driven by higher recurring net fee income and transaction-based income, partly offset by lower net interest income, and included a USD 69m decrease in PPA effects and other integration items. Excluding USD 165m of PPA effects and other integration items and a USD 4m gain related to an investment in an associate, underlying total revenues were USD 6,253m, an increase of 6%.

Net interest income decreased by USD 165m, or 9%, to USD 1,708m, and included a USD 98m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. The remaining variance was largely driven by lower loan revenues, reflecting lower margins and average volumes, while lower deposit revenues from lower margins were more than offset by the impact of balance sheet optimization measures. The decrease also included a change to our segmentation approach that was implemented in February 2025 and led to a shift of some affluent clients to Personal & Corporate Banking. Excluding PPA effects of USD 159m, underlying net interest income was USD 1,549m, a decrease of 4%.

Recurring net fee income increased by USD 255m, or 8%, to USD 3,279m, mainly driven by positive market performance and net new fee-generating asset inflows.

Transaction-based income increased by USD 215m, or 18%, to USD 1,427m, mainly driven by higher levels of client activity across all regions. Excluding PPA effects of USD 6m, underlying transaction-based income was USD 1,421m, an increase of 15%.

Other income decreased by USD 25m to USD 8m and included a gain of USD 4m related to an investment in an associate. Excluding the aforementioned gain, underlying other income was USD 4m, a decrease of 88%.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were USD 6m, compared with net credit loss releases of USD 3m in the first quarter of 2024.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 13m to USD 5,057m, mainly driven by an increase in financial advisor compensation as a result of higher compensable revenues, almost entirely offset by lower technology expenses, risk management costs and real estate costs, and included a USD 49m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding USD 355m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects, underlying operating expenses were USD 4,702m, an increase of 1%.

Invested assets: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Invested assets increased by USD 36bn to USD 4,218bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects of USD 36.1bn and net new asset inflows of USD 31.5bn, partly offset by negative market performance of USD 24.6bn.

Loans: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Loans were broadly stable at USD 300.1bn, as positive foreign currency effects and positive net new loans of USD 2.2bn were more than offset by the effect from the aforementioned shift of some affluent clients to Personal & Corporate Banking.

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

Customer deposits: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Customer deposits decreased by USD 5.7bn to USD 464.4bn, mainly driven by net new deposit outflows of USD 9.3bn, partly offset by positive foreign currency effects.

Regional breakdown of performance measures

	As of or for the quarter ended 31.3.25					Global Wealth Management
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	Americas ¹	Asia Pacific	EMEA	Switzerland	Divisional items ²	
Net interest income	513	311	372	345	167	1,708
Recurring net fee income ³	2,022	276	535	432	14	3,279
Transaction-based income ³	460	455	272	255	(15)	1,427
Other income	8	(7)	(2)	(1)	9	8
Total revenues	3,003	1,034	1,177	1,031	177	6,422
Credit loss expense / (release)	16	3	0	(14)	0	6
Operating expenses	2,630	604	824	641	359	5,057
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	357	428	354	403	(183)	1,359
<i>of which: PPA effects, integration-related items and other items⁴</i>					(186)	(186)
Cost / income ratio (%) ³	87.6	58.4	70.0	62.2		78.8
Net new fee-generating assets (USD bn) ³	10.2	4.4	8.7	4.1	(0.1)	27.2
Fee-generating assets (USD bn) ³	1,058	178	382	228	1	1,847
Net new assets (USD bn) ³	20.2	7.5	1.4	3.6	(1.1)	31.5
Net new assets growth rate (%) ³	3.8	4.5	0.8	1.9		3.0
Invested assets (USD bn) ³	2,082	689	670	773	4	4,218
Net new loans (USD bn) ³	0.9	1.3	0.3	(0.2)	0.0	2.2
Loans, gross (USD bn)	98.7 ⁵	43.4	60.0	97.0	1.0	300.1
Net new deposits (USD bn) ³	(2.7)	(7.0)	(1.6)	1.9	0.1	(9.3)
Customer deposits (USD bn)	113.6 ⁵	119.2	111.8	117.5	2.3	464.4
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	5,884	922	1,530	1,277	81	9,693

	As of or for the quarter ended 31.3.24					Global Wealth Management
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	Americas ¹	Asia Pacific	EMEA	Switzerland	Divisional items ²	
Net interest income	488	325	421	391	248	1,873
Recurring net fee income ³	1,827	252	513	419	14	3,024
Transaction-based income ³	397	356	265	225	(31)	1,212
Other income	15	15	(1)	(2)	6	33
Total revenues	2,727	948	1,198	1,033	236	6,143
Credit loss expense / (release)	8	(3)	(5)	(2)	0	(3)
Operating expenses	2,467	636	872	659	411	5,044
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	252	315	331	377	(174)	1,102
<i>of which: PPA effects, integration-related items and other items⁴</i>					(170)	(170)
Cost / income ratio (%) ³	90.5	67.1	72.8	63.7		82.1
Net new fee-generating assets (USD bn) ³	12.9	2.3	2.0	0.5	(0.1)	17.6
Fee-generating assets (USD bn) ³	990	155	371	213	1	1,731
Net new assets (USD bn) ³	13.7	6.4	(0.2)	7.7	(0.2)	27.4
Net new assets growth rate (%) ³	2.9	3.9	(0.1)	4.2		2.8
Invested assets (USD bn) ³	1,979	641	662	736	5	4,023
Net new loans (USD bn) ³	(1.8)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(6.6)
Loans, gross (USD bn)	95.7 ⁵	43.5	59.1	107.2	0.8	306.3
Net new deposits (USD bn) ³	(1.4)	3.0	2.5	4.0	(0.1)	8.0
Customer deposits (USD bn)	109.1 ⁵	128.3	119.7	122.9	2.5	482.4
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	6,079	1,064	1,704	1,402	89	10,338

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

Regional comments 1Q25 vs 1Q24, except where indicated

Americas

Profit before tax increased by USD 105m to USD 357m. Total revenues increased by USD 276m, or 10%, to USD 3,003m, mainly driven by increases of USD 195m in recurring net fee income and USD 63m in transaction-based income. Operating expenses increased by USD 163m, or 7%, to USD 2,630m. The cost / income ratio decreased to 87.6% from 90.5%. Loans increased by 1% compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, to USD 98.7bn, mainly driven by positive net new loans of USD 0.9bn. Customer deposits decreased by 2% compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, to USD 113.6bn, mainly driven by net new deposit outflows of USD 2.7bn. Net new asset inflows were USD 20.2bn.

Asia Pacific

Profit before tax increased by USD 113m to USD 428m. Total revenues increased by USD 86m, or 9%, to USD 1,034m, mainly driven by increases of USD 99m in transaction-based income and USD 24m in recurring net fee income, offset by a decrease of USD 14m in net interest income. Operating expenses decreased by USD 32m, or 5%, to USD 604m. The cost / income ratio decreased to 58.4% from 67.1%. Loans increased by 4% compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, to USD 43.4bn, mainly driven by positive net new loans of USD 1.3bn. Customer deposits decreased by 5% compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, to USD 119.2bn, mainly driven by net new deposit outflows of USD 7.0bn. Net new asset inflows were USD 7.5bn.

EMEA

Profit before tax increased by USD 23m to USD 354m. Total revenues decreased by USD 21m, or 2%, to USD 1,177m, mainly driven by a decrease of USD 49m in net interest income, partly offset by increases of USD 22m in recurring net fee income and USD 7m in transaction-based income. Operating expenses decreased by USD 48m, or 6%, to USD 824m. The cost / income ratio decreased to 70.0% from 72.8%. Loans increased by 4% compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, to USD 60.0bn, mainly driven by positive net new loans of USD 0.3bn and positive foreign currency effects. Customer deposits increased by 1% compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, to USD 111.8bn, mainly driven by positive foreign currency effects, partly offset by net new deposit outflows of USD 1.6bn. Net new asset inflows were USD 1.4bn.

Switzerland

Profit before tax increased by USD 26m to USD 403m. Total revenues decreased by USD 2m to USD 1,031m, mostly driven by a decrease of USD 46m in net interest income, partly offset by increases of USD 30m in transaction-based income and USD 13m in recurring net fee income. Operating expenses decreased by USD 18m, or 3%, to USD 641m. The cost / income ratio decreased to 62.2% from 63.7%. Loans decreased by 6% compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, to USD 97.0bn, mainly reflecting the effect from the aforementioned shift of some affluent clients to Personal & Corporate Banking. Customer deposits increased by 2% compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, to USD 117.5bn, mainly driven by net new deposit inflows of USD 1.9bn and positive foreign currency effects. Net new asset inflows were USD 3.6bn.

Divisional items

Operating loss before tax was USD 183m, mainly including USD 355m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects, partly offset by the aforementioned USD 165m related to PPA effects and other integration items, and a gain of USD 4m related to an investment in an associate.

Personal & Corporate Banking

Personal & Corporate Banking – in Swiss francs

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
CHF m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Net interest income	1,114	1,204	1,332	(7)	(16)
Recurring net fee income ¹	357	357	348	0	3
Transaction-based income ¹	452	471	449	(4)	1
Other income	66	(49)	11		486
Total revenues	1,989	1,983	2,139	0	(7)
Credit loss expense / (release)	48	155	39	(69)	22
Operating expenses	1,396	1,305	1,241	7	12
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	545	524	859	4	(37)
Underlying results					
Total revenues as reported	1,989	1,983	2,139	0	(7)
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ²	216	227	226	(5)	(5)
of which: PPA effects recognized in net interest income	192	209	212	(8)	(10)
of which: PPA effects and other integration items recognized in transaction-based income	25	18	14	36	75
of which: gain / (loss) related to an investment in an associate	9	(54)			
of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions ³	58				
Total revenues (underlying)¹	1,705	1,810	1,913	(6)	(11)
Credit loss expense / (release)	48	155	39	(69)	22
Operating expenses as reported	1,396	1,305	1,241	7	12
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects ^{1,4}	172	185	141	(7)	22
of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions ^{5,6}	164	37		341	
Operating expenses (underlying)¹	1,060	1,083	1,100	(2)	(4)
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	0	0	0		
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	545	524	859	4	(37)
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)¹	597	572	774	4	(23)
Performance measures and other information					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	(36.5)	(2.4)	55.7		
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	70.2	65.8	58.0		
Average attributed equity (CHF bn) ⁷	18.2	18.6	19.1	(3)	(5)
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,7}	12.0	11.2	18.0		
Net interest margin (bps) ¹	181	198	211		
Loans, gross (CHF bn)	248.9	242.3	252.9	3	(2)
Customer deposits (CHF bn)	251.2	254.1	255.9	(1)	(2)
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{1,8}	1.3	1.3	1.2		
Underlying performance measures					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	(22.9)	(18.2)	40.3		
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	62.2	59.8	57.5		
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,7}	13.2	12.3	16.2		

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ³ Represents the gain related to UBS's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁴ Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. ⁵ For the first quarter of 2025 this represents the expense related to the payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁶ For the fourth quarter of 2024 this represents the termination fee paid to American Express related to the expected sale in 2025 of our 50% holding in Swisscard. ⁷ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. ⁸ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Profit before tax decreased by CHF 314m, or 37%, to CHF 545m, mainly reflecting higher operating expenses and lower total revenues. Underlying profit before tax was CHF 597m, a decrease of 23%, mainly driven by lower net interest income, resulting from lower market interest rates. This underlying profit excludes from total revenues CHF 216m of purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and other integration items, a gain of CHF 58m related to the Swisscard transactions, and a gain of CHF 9m related to an investment in an associate; it also excludes from operating expenses CHF 172m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects and a CHF 164m expense related to the Swisscard transactions.

Total revenues

Total revenues decreased by CHF 150m, or 7%, to CHF 1,989m, mainly due to lower net interest income, partly offset by higher other income, and included a CHF 10m decrease in PPA effects and other integration items. Total revenues in the first quarter of 2025 also included a gain of CHF 58m related to the Swisscard transactions and a gain of CHF 9m related to an investment in an associate. Excluding CHF 216m of PPA effects and other integration items and the aforementioned gains, underlying total revenues were CHF 1,705m, a decrease of 11%.

Net interest income decreased by CHF 218m, or 16%, to CHF 1,114m, mainly due to lower deposit revenues, resulting from lower market interest rates, and higher liquidity and funding costs, partly offset by higher loan revenues, including the effect from a shift of some affluent clients from Global Wealth Management. Net interest income also included a CHF 20m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding PPA effects of CHF 192m, underlying net interest income was CHF 923m, a decrease of 18%.

Recurring net fee income increased by CHF 9m, or 3%, to CHF 357m, largely due to higher investment product levels, mainly reflecting net new inflows and positive market performance, partly offset by the effect from a reclassification of recurring net fee income to transaction-based income as a result of aligning Credit Suisse presentation to that of UBS in the second half of 2024.

Transaction-based income was broadly stable at CHF 452m, as lower corporate client revenues were offset by the positive impact from the aforementioned reclassification, and included an CHF 11m increase in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding CHF 25m of PPA effects and other integration items, underlying transaction-based income was CHF 427m, a decrease of 2%.

Other income increased by CHF 55m to CHF 66m, mainly reflecting a gain of CHF 58m related to the Swisscard transactions and a gain of CHF 9m related to an investment in an associate. Excluding these gains, underlying other income was negative CHF 2m.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were CHF 48m and mainly reflected net expenses on credit-impaired positions, primarily in the legacy Credit Suisse corporate loan book. Net credit loss expenses in the prior-year quarter were CHF 39m.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by CHF 155m, or 12%, to CHF 1,396m, largely due to a CHF 164m expense related to the Swisscard transactions, and included a CHF 30m increase in integration-related expenses. Excluding CHF 172m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects and the aforementioned expense of CHF 164m, underlying operating expenses were CHF 1,060m, a decrease of 4%, mainly driven by lower personnel expenses, including lower variable compensation.

Personal & Corporate Banking – in US dollars

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Net interest income	1,239	1,362	1,508	(9)	(18)
Recurring net fee income ¹	397	404	394	(2)	1
Transaction-based income ¹	502	532	508	(6)	(1)
Other income	72	(53)	13		470
Total revenues	2,211	2,245	2,423	(2)	(9)
Credit loss expense / (release)	53	175	44	(69)	22
Operating expenses	1,551	1,476	1,404	5	10
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	607	595	975	2	(38)
Underlying results					
Total revenues as reported	2,211	2,245	2,423	(2)	(9)
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ²	241	258	256	(7)	(6)
of which: PPA effects recognized in net interest income	213	237	240	(10)	(11)
of which: PPA effects and other integration items recognized in transaction-based income	27	20	16	35	70
of which: gain / (loss) related to an investment in an associate	11	(59)			
of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions ³	64				
Total revenues (underlying)¹	1,895	2,047	2,166	(7)	(13)
Credit loss expense / (release)	53	175	44	(69)	22
Operating expenses as reported	1,551	1,476	1,404	5	10
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects ^{1,4}	192	209	160	(8)	20
of which: items related to the Swisscard transactions ^{5,6}	180	41		340	
Operating expenses (underlying)¹	1,179	1,226	1,245	(4)	(5)
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	0	0	0		
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	607	595	975	2	(38)
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)¹	663	646	878	3	(25)
Performance measures and other information					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	(37.8)	(1.0)	63.1		
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	70.1	65.7	58.0		
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ⁷	20.1	21.3	21.9	(6)	(8)
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,7}	12.1	11.2	17.8		
Net interest margin (bps) ¹	181	196	208		
Loans, gross (USD bn)	281.4	266.9	280.3	5	0
Customer deposits (USD bn)	284.0	279.9	283.6	1	0
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{1,8}	1.3	1.3	1.2		
Underlying performance measures					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ¹	(24.5)	(19.2)	46.9		
Cost / income ratio (%) ¹	62.2	59.9	57.5		
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{1,7}	13.2	12.1	16.0		

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. ³ Represents the gain related to UBS's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁴ Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. ⁵ For the first quarter of 2025 this represents the expense related to the payment to Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. ⁶ For the fourth quarter of 2024 this represents the termination fee paid to American Express related to the expected sale in 2025 of our 50% holding in Swisscard. ⁷ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. ⁸ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Asset Management

Asset Management

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
<i>USD m, except where indicated</i>	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Net management fees ¹	713	709	745	1	(4)
Performance fees	30	44	30	(32)	0
Net gain from disposals	(2)	13			
Total revenues	741	766	776	(3)	(4)
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	0	0		
Operating expenses	606	639	665	(5)	(9)
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	135	128	111	6	22

Underlying results					
Total revenues as reported	741	766	776	(3)	(4)
Total revenues (underlying) ²	741	766	776	(3)	(4)
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	0	0		
Operating expenses as reported	606	639	665	(5)	(9)
<i>of which: integration-related expenses²</i>	73	96	71	(24)	2
Operating expenses (underlying)²	533	543	594	(2)	(10)
<i>of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters</i>	0	1	0		
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	135	128	111	6	22
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)²	208	224	182	(7)	15

Performance measures and other information					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ²	22.3	5.2	16.6		
Cost / income ratio (%) ²	81.7	83.3	85.8		
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ³	2.7	2.8	2.6	(4)	3
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{2,3}	19.8	18.0	16.7		
Gross margin on invested assets (bps) ²	17	17	19		

Underlying performance measures					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ²	14.5	20.3	91.5		
Cost / income ratio (%) ²	71.9	70.8	76.6		
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{2,3}	30.5	31.5	27.5		

Information by business line / asset class

Net new money (USD bn)²					
Equities	(1.4)	30.5	3.3		
Fixed Income	9.8	4.1	13.8		
<i>of which: money market</i>	5.2	4.3	10.4		
Multi-asset & Solutions	0.9	(0.5)	1.7		
Hedge Fund Businesses	0.6	(2.8)	(0.2)		
Real Estate & Private Markets	0.1	(0.9)	0.3		
Total net new money excluding associates	10.1	30.4	18.9		
<i>of which: net new money excluding money market</i>	4.8	26.2	8.6		
Associates ⁴	(3.2)	3.0	2.1		
Total net new money	6.8	33.4	21.0		

Invested assets (USD bn)²					
Equities	753	755	683	0	10
Fixed Income	479	464	450	3	6
<i>of which: money market</i>	164	157	145	4	13
Multi-asset & Solutions	275	268	278	2	(1)
Hedge Fund Businesses	60	58	58	3	3
Real Estate & Private Markets	147	143	148	3	0
Total invested assets excluding associates	1,715	1,689	1,617	2	6
<i>of which: passive strategies</i>	823	807	750	2	10
Associates ⁴	81	84	74	(3)	10
Total invested assets	1,796	1,773	1,691	1	6

Asset Management (continued)

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Information by region					
Invested assets (USD bn)²					
Americas	447	443	424	1	5
Asia Pacific ³	222	224	214	(1)	3
EMEA (excluding Switzerland)	440	435	374	1	18
Switzerland	688	670	679	3	1
Total invested assets	1,796	1,773	1,691	1	6
Information by channel					
Invested assets (USD bn)²					
Third-party institutional	1,027	1,008	960	2	7
Third-party wholesale	163	169	176	(4)	(7)
UBS's wealth management businesses	525	512	482	2	9
Associates ⁴	81	84	74	(3)	10
Total invested assets	1,796	1,773	1,691	1	6

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

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 24m, or 22%, to USD 135m, mainly due to lower operating expenses, partly offset by lower total revenues. Underlying profit before tax was USD 208m, an increase of 15%, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 73m.

Total revenues

Total revenues decreased by USD 35m, or 4%, to USD 741m, primarily reflecting a decrease in net management fees.

Net management fees decreased by USD 32m, or 4%, to USD 713m, largely driven by margin compression, negative foreign currency effects and the impact of exits from non-strategic businesses, partly offset by positive market performance.

Performance fees were stable at USD 30m, as increases in Fixed Income were offset by decreases in the Hedge Fund and Real Estate Businesses.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses decreased by USD 59m, or 9%, to USD 606m, reflecting decreases across non-personnel and personnel expenses, and included a USD 2m increase in integration-related expenses. Excluding integration-related expenses of USD 73m, underlying operating expenses were USD 533m, a decrease of 10%, mainly due to decreases in personnel, consulting and legal expenses and the release of a provision for fund-administration-related expenses, as well as decreases across a number of other expense lines.

Invested assets: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

Invested assets increased by USD 23bn to USD 1,796bn, reflecting positive foreign currency effects of USD 33bn and positive net new money of USD 7bn, partly offset by negative market performance of USD 14bn. Excluding money market flows and associates, net new money was USD 5bn.

Investment Bank

Investment Bank

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Advisory	221	260	189	(15)	17
Capital Markets	489	612	683	(20)	(28)
Global Banking	710	872	872	(19)	(19)
Execution Services ¹	517	471	402	10	28
Derivatives & Solutions ¹	1,291	683	934	89	38
Financing	665	723	542	(8)	23
Global Markets	2,473	1,877	1,878	32	32
of which: Equities	1,806	1,448	1,353	25	33
of which: Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit	667	429	525	55	27
Total revenues	3,183	2,749	2,751	16	16
Credit loss expense / (release)	35	63	32	(45)	10
Operating expenses	2,427	2,207	2,164	10	12
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	722	479	555	51	30
Underlying results					
Total revenues as reported	3,183	2,749	2,751	16	16
of which: PPA effects ²	138	202	293	(32)	(53)
of which: PPA effects recognized in Global Banking revenue line	147	197	288	(26)	(49)
Total revenues (underlying)³	3,045	2,547	2,458	20	24
Credit loss expense / (release)	35	63	32	(45)	10
Operating expenses as reported	2,427	2,207	2,164	10	12
of which: integration-related expenses ³	112	174	143	(36)	(21)
Operating expenses (underlying)³	2,314	2,032	2,022	14	14
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	20	12	(1)	74	
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	722	479	555	51	30
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)³	696	452	404	54	72
Performance measures and other information					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ³	30.1	n.m.	12.7		
Cost / income ratio (%) ³	76.2	80.3	78.7		
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ⁴	17.7	17.3	17.0	2	4
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{3,4}	16.3	11.1	13.1		
Underlying performance measures					
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %) ³	72.2	n.m.	(17.8)		
Cost / income ratio (%) ³	76.0	79.8	82.3		
Return on attributed equity (%) ^{3,4}	15.8	10.5	9.5		

¹ Comparative figures for the quarter ended 31 March 2024 have been restated as a result of the shift of the foreign exchange products that are traded over electronic platforms from Execution Services to Derivatives & Solutions. The restatement had no effect on total Global Markets revenues. ² Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. ³ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ⁴ Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework.

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Profit before tax increased by USD 167m, or 30%, to USD 722m, mainly due to higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses. Underlying profit before tax was USD 696m, an increase of 72%, after excluding USD 138m of purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and USD 112m of integration-related expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 432m, or 16%, to USD 3,183m, due to higher revenues in Global Markets, partly offset by lower revenues in Global Banking, and included an overall USD 155m decrease in PPA effects. Excluding these effects, underlying total revenues were USD 3,045m, an increase of 24%.

Global Banking

Global Banking revenues decreased by USD 162m, or 19%, to USD 710m, and included a USD 141m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding such accretion and other effects, underlying Global Banking revenues were USD 564m, a decrease of 4%.

Advisory revenues increased by USD 32m, or 17%, to USD 221m, mainly due to higher merger and acquisition transaction revenues.

Capital Markets revenues decreased by USD 194m, or 28%, to USD 489m, and included a USD 141m decrease in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding such accretion and other effects, underlying Capital Markets revenues decreased by USD 52m, or 13%, largely driven by lower Leveraged Capital Markets revenues.

Global Markets

Global Markets revenues increased by USD 595m, or 32%, to USD 2,473m, driven by higher Derivatives & Solutions, Financing and Execution Services revenues.

Execution Services revenues increased by USD 115m, or 28%, to USD 517m, mainly driven by increases in Cash Equities across all regions, due to higher volumes.

Derivatives & Solutions revenues increased by USD 357m, or 38%, to USD 1,291m, with increases largely in Equity Derivatives and Foreign Exchange, due to increased volatility and higher levels of client activity.

Financing revenues increased by USD 123m, or 23%, to USD 665m, mainly driven by increases in Prime Brokerage, supported by higher client balances.

Equities

Global Markets Equities revenues increased by USD 453m, or 33%, to USD 1,806m, mainly driven by increases in Equity Derivatives, Cash Equities and Prime Brokerage.

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit

Global Markets Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit revenues increased by USD 142m, or 27%, to USD 667m, mainly driven by increases in Foreign Exchange.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were USD 35m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 32m in the first quarter of 2024.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 263m, or 12%, to USD 2,427m, mainly due to higher personnel expenses, and included a USD 31m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding integration-related expenses of USD 112m, underlying operating expenses were USD 2,314m, an increase of 14%.

Non-core and Legacy

Non-core and Legacy

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Total revenues	284	(58)	1,001		(72)
Credit loss expense / (release)	7	6	36	13	(80)
Operating expenses	669	858	1,011	(22)	(34)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(391)	(923)	(46)	(58)	759
Underlying results					
Total revenues as reported	284	(58)	1,001		(72)
Total revenues (underlying) ¹	284	(58)	1,001		(72)
Credit loss expense / (release)	7	6	36	13	(80)
Operating expenses as reported	669	858	1,011	(22)	(34)
of which: integration-related expenses ¹	191	317	242	(40)	(21)
Operating expenses (underlying) ¹	477	541	769	(12)	(38)
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	7	(20)	(16)		
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	(391)	(923)	(46)	(58)	759
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying) ¹	(200)	(606)	197	(67)	
Performance measures and other information					
Average attributed equity (USD bn) ²	7.5	8.7	10.6	(14)	(30)
Risk-weighted assets (USD bn)	34.2	41.4	57.9	(18)	(41)
Leverage ratio denominator (USD bn)	34.9	53.5	119.9	(35)	(71)

¹ Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. ² Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework.

Composition of Non-core and Legacy

	Total assets		RWA		LRD	
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24
Exposure category						
Equities	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.0
Macro	16.9	26.3	3.6	4.4	4.1	10.2
Loans	1.8	3.2	1.8	2.8	1.8	4.0
Securitized products	3.5	7.4	2.9	5.2	3.8	8.8
Credit	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
High-quality liquid assets	22.9	27.2			22.9	27.2
Operational risk			24.0	27.1		
Other	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1
Total	47.9	68.3	34.2	41.4	34.9	53.5

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Loss before tax was USD 391m, compared with a loss of USD 46m. Underlying loss before tax was USD 200m, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 191m, compared with underlying profit before tax of USD 197m.

Total revenues

Total revenues were USD 284m, a decrease of USD 717m, mainly reflecting lower net gains from position exits, including a USD 45m loss from an exit from longevity positions, and lower net interest income from securitized products and credit products as a result of a smaller portfolio. Total revenues in the first quarter of 2025 included a gain of USD 97m from the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse. Total revenues in the first quarter of 2024 included a net gain of USD 272m, after accounting for the purchase price allocation adjustments recorded at the closing of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, from the sale of assets from the former Credit Suisse securitized products group to Apollo Management Holdings and certain other entities (collectively Apollo).

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were USD 7m, almost entirely reflecting credit-impaired positions with a small number of corporate counterparties. These compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 36m in the first quarter of 2024.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses were USD 669m, a decrease of USD 342m, mainly due to lower personnel expenses, technology expenses, real estate costs and risk management costs, and included a USD 51m decrease in integration-related expenses. Excluding integration-related expenses of USD 191m, underlying operating expenses were USD 477m, a decrease of 38%.

Risk-weighted assets and leverage ratio denominator: 1Q25 vs 4Q24

The active unwinding of Non-core and Legacy assets resulted in a decrease in risk-weighted assets (RWA) and the leverage ratio denominator (the LRD). RWA decreased by USD 7.2bn to USD 34.2bn, mostly due to decreases in the securitized product, loan and macro portfolios, which included an increase in RWA related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards. In addition, operational risk RWA decreased by USD 3bn resulting from such implementation. The LRD decreased by USD 18.6bn to USD 34.9bn, mainly driven by reductions in the macro, securitized product, high-quality liquid asset and loan portfolios.

Group Items

Group Items

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from	
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	4Q24	1Q24
Results					
Total revenues	(284)	(188)	(355)	51	(20)
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	0	(2)		
Operating expenses	15	(88)	(33)		
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(299)	(100)	(320)	200	(7)
Underlying results					
Total revenues as reported	(284)	(188)	(355)	51	(20)
of which: PPA effects and other integration items ¹	30	(4)	(4)		
Total revenues (underlying) ²	(314)	(184)	(351)	71	(10)
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	0	(2)		
Operating expenses as reported	15	(88)	(33)		
of which: integration-related expenses ²	3	(1)	1		
Operating expenses (underlying) ²	12	(88)	(34)		
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	72	6	0		
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	(299)	(100)	(320)	200	(7)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying) ²	(326)	(96)	(315)	240	3

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

Results: 1Q25 vs 1Q24

Loss before tax decreased by USD 21m, or 7%, to USD 299m, mainly driven by lower mark-to-market losses from Group hedging and own debt, partly offset by an increase in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters. In addition, the first quarter of 2024 included a USD 25m donation expense. Underlying loss before tax was USD 326m, after excluding from total revenues USD 30m of purchase price allocation effects and other integration items and also excluding from operating expenses USD 3m of integration-related expenses. This compared with an underlying loss before tax of USD 315m in the first quarter of 2024.

Income from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, was net negative USD 118m, compared with net negative income of USD 191m. The losses in the first quarter of 2025 were driven by mark-to-market effects on own credit and portfolio-level economic hedges, mainly due to increases in interest rates and cross-currency-basis widening.

Risk, capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet

Management report

Table of contents

31 Risk management and control

- 31 Credit risk
- 33 Market risk
- 34 Country risk
- 35 Non-financial risk

36 Capital management

- 38 Total loss-absorbing capacity
- 41 Risk-weighted assets
- 43 Leverage ratio denominator
- 45 Equity attribution

46 Liquidity and funding management

- 46 Strategy, objectives and governance
- 46 Liquidity coverage ratio
- 46 Net stable funding ratio

47 Balance sheet and off-balance sheet

- 47 Balance sheet assets
- 47 Balance sheet liabilities
- 48 Equity
- 49 Off-balance sheet

49 Share information and earnings per share

Risk management and control

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

Toward the end of the first quarter of 2025 and into April, heightened geopolitical tensions and the imposition of new tariffs exerted significant pressure on markets. The weakening of the US dollar resulted in passive increases in reported exposures from our non-US-dollar-denominated portfolios. In addition, the high volatility led to an increase in margin calls in Global Wealth Management and the Investment Bank, which were met within the orderly course of business. We are closely monitoring these developments, continually assessing portfolio impacts and considering potential mitigating actions.

Credit risk

Overall banking products exposure

Overall banking products exposure increased by USD 35bn compared with 31 December 2024, to USD 1,037bn as of 31 March 2025, primarily reflecting currency effects in Loans and advances to customers and balances at central banks, inflows from roll-offs of securities financing transactions in balances at central banks, and purchases of high-quality liquid asset portfolio securities in Other financial assets measured at amortized cost.

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

Overall traded products exposure

Overall traded products exposure decreased by USD 12bn compared with 31 December 2024, to USD 54bn as of 31 March 2025, primarily driven by decreases in over-the-counter derivatives exposure in the Investment Bank and Personal & Corporate Banking, reflecting market movements.

Loan underwriting

In the Investment Bank, mandated loan underwriting commitments on a notional basis increased by USD 3.9bn compared with 31 December 2024, to USD 8.4bn as of 31 March 2025, driven by new mandates, partly offset by deal syndications. As of 31 March 2025, USD 0.9bn of these commitments had not been distributed as originally planned.

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

Syndication of underwriting exposure continues, despite the volatile market conditions. As of 25 April 2025, we had a USD 1.1bn exposure reduction, bringing our outstanding mandated loan underwriting commitments to USD 7.4bn.

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

31.3.25							
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Banking products exposure, gross^{1,2}	464,710	426,822	1,574	104,477	17,816	21,271	1,036,669
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	295,424	281,423	10	17,676	1,195	521	596,249
of which: guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	20,082	44,769	11	35,088	1,345	20,755	122,049
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines³	78,171	65,381	0	546	4	0	144,102
Traded products exposure, gross^{2,4}	15,461	3,303	0		35,437		54,201
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	11,835	2,875	0		10,061		24,771
of which: securities financing transactions	18	0	0		16,107		16,126
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	3,607	428	0		9,269		13,304
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross¹	1,391	3,825	0	609	959	0	6,784
of which: stage 3	1,316	3,471	0	565	63	0	5,415
of which: PCI	75	354	0	45	896	0	1,369
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses	289	1,588	0	421	326	5	2,629
of which: stage 1	106	276	0	103	3	5	493
of which: stage 2	56	247	0	151	2	0	455
of which: stage 3	120	1,024	0	164	49	0	1,357
of which: PCI	6	42	0	3	273	0	324
31.12.24							
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Banking products exposure, gross^{1,2}	452,053	424,994	1,530	72,964	33,150	17,478	1,002,169
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	295,856	266,869	9	17,497	1,163	551	581,944
of which: guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	18,978	46,986	5	34,516	2,211	17,164	119,859
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines³	79,460	65,749	0	452	4	0	145,665
Traded products exposure, gross^{2,4}	14,900	5,034	0		46,076		66,009
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	11,705	4,594	0		17,371		33,670
of which: securities financing transactions	186	0	0		18,352		18,538
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	3,009	440	0		10,353		13,802
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross¹	1,397	3,714	0	595	930	0	6,637
of which: stage 3	1,324	3,358	0	549	69	0	5,300
of which: PCI	73	356	0	46	861	0	1,337
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses	292	1,512	0	379	318	6	2,507
of which: stage 1	97	269	0	110	4	6	487
of which: stage 2	68	247	0	142	2	0	459
of which: stage 3	121	960	0	124	48	0	1,253
of which: PCI	7	36	0	2	264	0	309

¹ IFRS 9 gross exposure for banking products includes the following financial instruments in scope of expected credit loss measurement: balances at central banks, amounts due from banks, loans and advances to customers, other financial assets at amortized cost, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments. ² Internal management view of credit risk, which differs in certain respects from IFRS Accounting Standards. ³ Commitments that can be canceled by UBS at any time but expose UBS to credit risk if the client has the ability to draw the facility before UBS can take action. These commitments are subject to expected credit loss requirements. ⁴ As counterparty risk for traded products is managed at the counterparty level, no further split between exposures in the Investment Bank, Non-core and Legacy, and Group Items is provided.

Collateralization of Loans and advances to customers¹

USD m, except where indicated	Global Wealth Management		Personal & Corporate Banking	
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24
Secured by collateral	289,609	290,053	246,679	232,913
Residential real estate	101,415	106,124	196,775	184,404
Commercial / industrial real estate	9,218	9,312	37,903	36,682
Cash	28,025	28,418	2,732	2,624
Equity and debt instruments	124,274	120,223	2,598	2,778
Other collateral ²	26,677	25,977	6,671	6,424
Subject to guarantees	1,723	1,715	7,092	6,886
Uncollateralized and not subject to guarantees	4,092	4,088	27,651	27,070
Total loans and advances to customers, gross	295,424	295,856	281,423	266,869
Allowances	(212)	(221)	(1,334)	(1,271)
Total loans and advances to customers, net of allowances	295,212	295,635	280,089	265,598
Collateralized loans and advances to customers as a percentage of total loans and advances to customers, gross (%)	98.0	98.0	87.7	87.3

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

Market risk

As part of going live with the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) framework for the calculation of market-risk-related regulatory capital requirements on 1 January 2025, UBS has adopted the standardized approach for all legal entities regulated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), including the UBS Group. The FINMA value-at-risk (VaR) multiplier derived from negative backtesting exceptions for market risk risk-weighted assets is no longer relevant for the regulatory capital calculation.

The UBS Group excluding certain legacy Credit Suisse components continued to maintain generally low levels of management VaR. Average management VaR (1-day, 95% confidence level) in the first quarter of 2025 decreased to USD 9m from USD 11m, mainly driven by the Investment Bank.

Average management VaR (1-day, 98% confidence level) of the legacy Credit Suisse components in the first quarter of 2025 decreased to USD 4m from USD 6m, driven by continued strategic migration of positions to UBS and exposure reductions in Non-core and Legacy.

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

USD m	Min.	Max.	Period end	Average	Equity	Average by risk type			
						Interest rates	Credit spreads	Foreign exchange	Commodities
Global Wealth Management	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0
Personal & Corporate Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	1	14	8	8	2	14	10	4	3
Non-core and Legacy	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Group Items	3	6	4	4	1	3	3	1	0
Diversification effect ^{3,4}			(6)	(6)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(1)	0
Total as of 31.3.25	2	15	8	9	2	15	11	5	3
Total as of 31.12.24	5	17	11	11	2	17	10	4	6

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

USD m	Min.	Max.	Period end	Average	Equity	Average by risk type			
						Interest rates	Credit spreads	Foreign exchange	Commodities
Global Wealth Management	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Personal & Corporate Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Non-core and Legacy	2	5	2	4	0	2	3	1	0
Group Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversification effect ^{3,4}			(1)	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0
Total as of 31.3.25	3	6	3	4	1	2	3	1	0
Total as of 31.12.24	5	9	5	6	2	3	5	1	0

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

Economic value of equity and net interest income sensitivity

The economic value of equity (EVE) sensitivity in the UBS Group banking book to a +1-basis-point parallel shift in yield curves was negative USD 38.7m as of 31 March 2025, compared with negative USD 37.3m as of 31 December 2024. This excluded the sensitivity of USD 7.4m from additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments (as per specific FINMA requirements) in contrast to general Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) guidance. Exposure in the banking book of the UBS Group increased during the first quarter of 2025, predominantly driven by issuances of AT1 capital instruments during the quarter.

The majority of our interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) as of 31 March 2025 was a reflection of the net asset duration that we ran to offset our modeled sensitivity of net USD 30.3m (31 December 2024: USD 29.4m) assigned to our equity, goodwill and real estate, with the aim of generating a stable net interest income contribution. Of this, USD 18.1m and USD 10.5m were attributable to the US dollar and the Swiss franc portfolios, respectively, (31 December 2024: USD 17.1m and USD 10.6m, respectively).

In addition to the aforementioned sensitivity, we calculate the six interest rate shock scenarios prescribed by FINMA. The “Parallel up” scenario, assuming all positions were measured at fair value, was the most severe as of 31 March 2025 and would have resulted in a change in EVE of negative USD 7.1bn, or 8.1%, of our tier 1 capital (31 December 2024: negative USD 6.7bn, or 7.6%), which is well below the 15% threshold as per the BCBS supervisory outlier test for high levels of IRRBB.

The immediate effect on our tier 1 capital in the “Parallel up” scenario as of 31 March 2025 would have been a decrease of approximately USD 0.7bn, or 0.8%, (31 December 2024: USD 0.9bn, or 1.0%), reflecting the fact that the vast majority of our banking book is accrual accounted or subject to hedge accounting. The “Parallel up” scenario would subsequently have a positive effect on net interest income, assuming a constant balance sheet.

As the overall interest rate risk sensitivity shows a greater impact from slower asset repricing compared with faster liabilities repricing, the “Parallel down” scenario was the most beneficial as of 31 March 2025 and would have resulted in a change in EVE of positive USD 7.5bn (31 December 2024: positive USD 7.2bn) and a small positive immediate effect on our tier 1 capital.

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

Interest rate risk – banking book

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

31.12.24								
USD m	Effect on EVE ¹ – FINMA						Effect on EVE ¹ – BCBS	
Scenarios	CHF	EUR	GBP	USD	Other	Total	Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments	Total
+1 bp	(10.5)	(1.4)	(0.3)	(24.6)	(0.5)	(37.3)	5.5	(31.7)
Parallel up ²	(1,509.7)	(263.7)	(65.5)	(4,758.9)	(95.6)	(6,693.4)	1,000.4	(5,693.0)
Parallel down ²	1,643.9	295.9	76.2	5,068.6	101.1	7,185.8	(1,173.0)	6,012.8
Steepener ³	(749.1)	(10.4)	(12.7)	(1,255.4)	(9.7)	(2,037.3)	168.0	(1,869.3)
Flattener ⁴	464.0	(33.3)	(0.2)	161.0	(10.5)	581.0	61.0	642.1
Short-term up ⁵	(149.4)	(112.2)	(22.8)	(1,820.7)	(46.1)	(2,151.1)	484.4	(1,666.7)
Short-term down ⁶	132.6	112.2	23.3	1,931.8	46.6	2,246.5	(504.4)	1,742.2

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

Country risk

We remain watchful of a range of geopolitical developments and political changes in a number of countries, as well as global trade relations, including policies related to tariffs, and international tensions from the Russia–Ukraine war. We also continue to monitor conflicts in the Middle East. As of 31 March 2025, our direct exposure to Israel was less than USD 0.5bn and our direct exposure to Gulf Cooperation Council countries was less than USD 5bn, while our direct exposure to Egypt and Jordan was limited, and there was no direct exposure to Iran, Iraq, Lebanon or Syria. Our direct exposure to Russia as of 31 March 2025 was less than USD 0.5bn, and our direct exposure to Belarus and Ukraine remained immaterial. Potential second-order impacts, such as European energy security, continue to be monitored.

In the first quarter of 2025, inflation abated to some extent in major Western economies, although there are still concerns regarding future developments, and central banks' monetary policies and trade policies and barriers remain in the spotlight. In China, tariffs imposed by the US, stress in the property sector and strained local government finances continue to have an adverse impact on economic growth, raising the risk of financial instability. This combination of factors translates into a more uncertain and volatile environment, which increases the risk of financial market disruption.

We continue to monitor ongoing trade policy disputes, as well as economic and political developments in addition to those mentioned above. As of 31 March 2025, our exposure to emerging market countries was less than 10% of our total country exposure and mainly to certain countries in Asia.

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

Non-financial risk

Compliance risk

Achieving fair outcomes for our clients, upholding market integrity and cultivating the highest standards of employee conduct are of critical importance to us. Therefore, we maintain a conduct risk framework across our activities, which is designed to align our standards and conduct with these objectives and to retain momentum on fostering a strong culture.

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

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

Financial crime risk

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

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

Operational risk

There is an increased risk of cyber-related operational disruption to business activities at our locations and those of third-party suppliers due to operating a more complex set of legal entities since the acquisition of Credit Suisse and the increasingly dynamic threat environment, which is intensified by current geopolitical factors and evidenced by continuing high volumes of, and the increasing sophistication of, cyberattacks against financial institutions globally and on third-party service providers.

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

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

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

Capital management

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

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

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

- › **Refer to the 31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 8 May 2025 under “Pillar 3 disclosures” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about additional regulatory disclosures for UBS Group AG on a consolidated basis, as well as the significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups of UBS Group AG**
- › **Refer to the UBS AG first quarter 2025 report, which will be available as of 8 May 2025 under “Quarterly reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about capital and other regulatory information for UBS AG consolidated, in accordance with the Basel III framework, as applicable to Swiss SRBs**
- › **Refer to “Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards” in the “Recent developments” section for more information about the incorporation of the final Basel III standards in Switzerland and globally; for specific impacts of the implementation of the final Basel III standards on Group risk-weighted assets (RWA) and leverage ratio denominator (LRD), refer to “Risk-weighted assets” and “Leverage ratio denominator” in this section**

We are subject to the going and gone concern requirements of the Swiss CAO, which include the too-big-to-fail (TbTF) provisions applicable to Swiss SRBs. The table below provides the RWA- and LRD-based requirements and information as of 31 March 2025.

Effective 1 January 2025, a Pillar 2 capital add-on for uncollateralized exposures to hedge funds, private equity and family offices has been introduced. This resulted in an increase of 16 basis points in the RWA-based going concern capital requirement as of 31 March 2025.

Swiss SRB going and gone concern requirements and information

As of 31.3.25	RWA		LRD	
USD m, except where indicated	in %		in %	
Required going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	14.91 ¹	72,044	5.00 ¹	78,079
Common equity tier 1 capital	10.56 ²	51,026	3.50 ³	54,655
of which: minimum capital	4.50	21,747	1.50	23,424
of which: buffer capital	5.50	26,580	2.00	31,232
of which: countercyclical buffer	0.44	2,145		
Maximum additional tier 1 capital	4.35 ²	21,019	1.50	23,424
of which: additional tier 1 capital	3.50	16,915	1.50	23,424
of which: additional tier 1 buffer capital	0.80	3,866		
Eligible going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	18.18	87,837	5.62	87,837
Common equity tier 1 capital	14.31	69,152	4.43	69,152
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	3.87	18,684	1.20	18,684
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	3.87	18,684	1.20	18,684
Required gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ^{4,5,6}	10.73 ⁷	51,831	3.75 ⁷	58,559
of which: base requirement including add-ons for market share and LRD	10.73	51,831	3.75	58,559
Eligible gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	20.55	99,331	6.36	99,331
Total tier 2 capital	0.04	205	0.01	205
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital	0.04	205	0.01	205
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	20.51	99,126	6.35	99,126
Total loss-absorbing capacity				
Required total loss-absorbing capacity	25.63	123,876	8.75	136,639
Eligible total loss-absorbing capacity	38.73	187,168	11.99	187,168
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator				
Risk-weighted assets		483,276		
Leverage ratio denominator				1,561,583

¹ Includes applicable add-ons of 1.60% for risk-weighted assets (RWA) and 0.50% for leverage ratio denominator (LRD), of which 16 basis points for RWA reflect the Pillar 2 capital add-on for uncollateralized exposures to hedge funds, private equity and family offices, effective 1 January 2025. ² Includes the Pillar 2 add-on for uncollateralized exposures to hedge funds, private equity and family offices of 0.11% for CET1 capital and 0.05% for AT1 capital, effective 1 January 2025. For AT1 capital, under Pillar 1 requirements, a maximum of 4.3% of AT1 capital can be used to meet going concern requirements; 4.35% includes the aforementioned Pillar 2 capital add-on. ³ Our CET1 leverage ratio requirement of 3.50% consists of a 1.5% base requirement, a 1.5% base buffer capital requirement, a 0.25% LRD add-on requirement and a 0.25% market share add-on requirement based on our Swiss credit business. ⁴ A maximum of 25% of the gone concern requirements can be met with instruments that have a remaining maturity of between one and two years. Once at least 75% of the minimum gone concern requirement has been met with instruments that have a remaining maturity of greater than two years, all instruments that have a remaining maturity of between one and two years remain eligible to be included in the total gone concern capital. ⁵ From 1 January 2023, the resolvability discount on the gone concern capital requirements for systemically important banks (SIBs) has been replaced with reduced base gone concern capital requirements equivalent to 75% of the total going concern requirements (excluding countercyclical buffer requirements and the Pillar 2 add-on). ⁶ As of July 2024, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) has the authority to impose a surcharge of up to 25% of the total going concern capital requirements (excluding countercyclical buffer requirements and the Pillar 2 add-on) should obstacles to an SIB's resolvability be identified in future resolvability assessments. ⁷ Includes applicable add-ons of 1.08% for RWA and 0.38% for LRD.

Additional capital requirements for UBS Group AG consolidated under current requirements

As a result of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group in 2023, the capital add-ons for market share and LRD for UBS Group AG consolidated will increase commensurate with the Group's increased market share and higher LRD after the acquisition. We currently estimate that this will add around USD 10bn to the Group's tier 1 capital requirement, when fully phased in. The phase-in of the increased capital requirements will commence from the end of 2025 and will be completed by the beginning of 2030, at the latest.

Total loss-absorbing capacity

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

Swiss SRB going and gone concern information

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

Total loss-absorbing capacity and movement

Our TLAC increased by USD 1.8bn to USD 187.2bn in the first quarter of 2025.

Going concern capital and movement

Our going concern capital increased by USD 0.1bn to USD 87.8bn. Our common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital decreased by USD 2.2bn to USD 69.2bn, mainly as operating profit before tax of USD 2.1bn and foreign currency translation gains of USD 0.8bn were more than offset by a net share repurchase effect of USD 3.0bn, dividend accruals of USD 0.8bn, current tax expenses of USD 0.5bn and a negative effect from compensation- and own-share-related capital components of USD 0.5bn. The net share repurchase effect of USD 3.0bn reflects actual share repurchases of USD 0.5bn made under our 2024 share repurchase program in the first quarter of 2025 and a USD 2.5bn capital reserve for expected future share repurchases.

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

Our loss-absorbing additional tier 1 (AT1) capital increased by USD 2.3bn to USD 18.7bn, reflecting the issuance of new AT1 capital instruments equivalent to USD 3.0bn and positive impacts from interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects, partly offset by the call of AT1 capital instruments equivalent to USD 1.3bn.

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

Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity and movement

Our total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity increased by USD 1.7bn to USD 99.3bn and included USD 99.1bn of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments. The increase of USD 1.7bn mainly reflected new issuances of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments totaling USD 3.0bn equivalent and positive impacts from interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects. These effects were partly offset by the call of USD 3.7bn equivalent of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments and a USD 0.2bn TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instrument ceasing to be eligible as gone concern capital, as it entered the final year before maturity.

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

Loss-absorbing capacity and leverage ratios

Our CET1 capital ratio was broadly unchanged at 14.3%, reflecting a USD 2.2bn decrease in CET1 capital offset by a USD 15.3bn decrease in RWA.

Our CET1 leverage ratio decreased to 4.4% from 4.7%, reflecting a USD 2.2bn decrease in CET1 capital and a USD 42.1bn increase in the LRD.

Our going concern capital ratio increased to 18.2% from 17.6%, largely reflecting a USD 15.3bn decrease in RWA.

Our going concern leverage ratio decreased to 5.6% from 5.8%, largely reflecting a USD 42.1bn increase in the LRD.

Our gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio increased to 20.6% from 19.6%, due to the aforementioned decrease in RWA and an increase in gone concern loss-absorbing capacity of USD 1.7bn.

Our gone concern leverage ratio was stable at 6.4% as the aforementioned increase in the LRD was offset by an increase in gone concern loss-absorbing capacity of USD 1.7bn.

Swiss SRB total loss-absorbing capacity movement

USD m

Going concern capital	Swiss SRB
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 31.12.24	71,367
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,132
Current tax (expense) / benefit	(460)
Foreign currency translation effects, before tax	770
Share repurchase program	(506)
Capital reserve for expected future share repurchases	(2,500)
Compensation- and own-share-related capital components	(453)
Eligible deferred tax assets on temporary differences (incl. excess over threshold)	(196)
Other ¹	(1,003)
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 31.3.25	69,152
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 31.12.24	16,372
Issuance of high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	3,000
Call of low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	(1,250)
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	562
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 31.3.25	18,684
Total going concern capital as of 31.12.24	87,739
Total going concern capital as of 31.3.25	87,837
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	
Tier 2 capital as of 31.12.24	207
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	(1)
Tier 2 capital as of 31.3.25	205
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt as of 31.12.24	97,449
Issuance of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	3,046
Call of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	(3,714)
Debt no longer eligible as gone concern loss-absorbing capacity due to residual tenor falling to below one year	(165)
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	2,510
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt as of 31.3.25	99,126
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.12.24	97,655
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.3.25	99,331
Total loss-absorbing capacity	
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.12.24	185,394
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.3.25	187,168

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

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

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

¹ Includes goodwill related to significant investments in financial institutions of USD 19m as of 31 March 2025 (USD 19m as of 31 December 2024) presented on the balance sheet line Investments in associates.

² Includes dividend accruals for 2025 and other items.

Additional information

Sensitivity to currency movements

Risk-weighted assets

We estimate that a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have increased our RWA by USD 21bn and our CET1 capital by USD 2.4bn as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 22bn and USD 2.4bn, respectively) and decreased our CET1 capital ratio by 14 basis points (31 December 2024: 14 basis points). Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our RWA by USD 19bn and our CET1 capital by USD 2.2bn (31 December 2024: USD 20bn and USD 2.2bn, respectively) and increased our CET1 capital ratio by 13 basis points (31 December 2024: 14 basis points).

Leverage ratio denominator

We estimate that a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have increased our LRD by USD 100bn as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 97bn) and decreased our CET1 leverage ratio by 12 basis points (31 December 2024: 13 basis points). Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our LRD by USD 90bn (31 December 2024: USD 88bn) and increased our CET1 leverage ratio by 13 basis points (31 December 2024: 14 basis points).

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

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

Risk-weighted assets

During the first quarter of 2025, RWA decreased by USD 15.3bn to USD 483.3bn, driven by an USD 11.4bn decrease resulting from asset size and other movements, an USD 8.6bn reduction as a result of the implementation of the final Basel III standards, and a USD 1.1bn reduction resulting from model updates and other methodology changes. These decreases were partly offset by a USD 5.9bn increase in currency effects.

Movement in risk-weighted assets, by key driver

<i>USD bn</i>	RWA as of 31.12.24	Currency effects	Impact from the implementation of final Basel III standards	Model updates and other methodology changes	Asset size and other ¹	RWA as of 31.3.25
Credit and counterparty credit risk ²	292.2	5.5	(6.1)	(1.1)	(8.2)	282.3
Non-counterparty-related risk ³	33.7	0.4			(0.8)	33.3
Market risk	27.2		6.5		(2.3)	31.4
Operational risk	145.4		(9.0)			136.4
Total	498.5	5.9	(8.6)	(1.1)	(11.4)	483.3

¹ Includes the Pillar 3 categories "Asset size", "Credit quality of counterparties", "Acquisitions and disposals" and "Other". For more information, refer to the 31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 8 May 2025 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at ubs.com/investors. ² Includes settlement risk, credit valuation adjustments, equity and investments in funds exposures in the banking book, and securitization exposures in the banking book. ³ Non-counterparty-related risk includes deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences, property, equipment, software and other items.

Credit and counterparty credit risk

Credit and counterparty credit risk RWA decreased by USD 9.9bn to USD 282.3bn as of 31 March 2025, driven by an USD 8.2bn decrease resulting from asset size and other movements, a decrease of USD 6.1bn due to the implementation of the final Basel III standards, and a USD 1.1bn decrease reflecting model updates and other methodology changes, partly offset by an increase of USD 5.5bn resulting from currency effects.

In Switzerland, the amendments to the CAO that incorporate the final Basel III standards into Swiss law entered into force on 1 January 2025. The main changes relate to restrictions on using internal ratings-based (IRB) models for exposures to financial institutions and large corporate clients, a revised standardized approach with more granular risk-weights, and a revised credit valuation adjustment framework.

The aforementioned impact from the implementation of the final Basel III standards on credit and counterparty credit risk RWA of USD 6.1bn was primarily due to the removal of a 1.06 multiplier on risk-weights calculated using IRB models, which more than offset other changes, including the establishing of floors and the introduction of regulatory-mandated loss given default parameters to financial institutions and large corporate clients.

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

- Non-core and Legacy RWA decreased by USD 5.3bn, mainly driven by our actions to actively unwind the portfolio, in addition to the natural roll-off. The first quarter of 2025 included the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, which resulted in an RWA decrease of USD 1.3bn.
- Global Wealth Management RWA decreased by USD 1.0bn, mainly driven by lower RWA from loans.
- Investment Bank RWA decreased by USD 0.8bn, mainly due to lower RWA from derivatives, partly offset by higher RWA from loans and loan commitments.
- Group Items RWA decreased by USD 0.8bn, following higher allocation of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to business divisions.
- Personal & Corporate Banking RWA decreased by USD 0.5bn.
- Asset Management RWA increased by USD 0.2bn.

Model updates and other methodology changes not related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards resulted in a USD 1.1bn reduction in RWA, mainly reflecting decreases related to the establishment of a new model for private equity subscription loans and also related to the recalibration of certain multipliers as a result of improvements to models, partly offset by an increase related to a model update for securities financing transactions.

- › Refer to the **31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 8 May 2025 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at ubs.com/investors, for more information**
- › Refer to **"Credit risk" in the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information**
- › Refer to **"Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards" in the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information about the incorporation of the final Basel III standards**

Market risk

Market risk RWA increased by USD 4.2bn to USD 31.4bn in the first quarter of 2025, driven by the implementation of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (the FRTB) framework, which increased RWA by USD 6.5bn. This increase was partly offset by an asset size decrease of USD 2.3bn, largely due to de-risking within Non-core and Legacy.

The final Basel III standards on the minimum capital requirements for market risk from the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, known as the FRTB framework, entered into force in Switzerland on 1 January 2025. UBS currently applies the standardized approach of the FRTB framework, in which minimum market risk capital requirements are computed on the basis of three components: the sensitivities-based method (the SBM), the default risk charge (the DRC) and the residual risk add-on (the RRAO). The SBM captures the delta, vega and curvature risk of the underlying trading positions, and the DRC captures the jump-to-default risk in positions subject to equity and credit risk. In addition, positions that may not be adequately capitalized by the SBM and the DRC additionally attract an RRAO charge. The new FRTB framework replaced the value-at-risk (VaR)- and stressed VaR-based Basel 2.5 market risk framework.

- › Refer to “Market risk” in the “Risk management and control” section of this report for more information
- › Refer to “Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards” in the “Recent developments” section of this report for more information about the implementation of the final Basel III standards

Operational risk

Operational risk RWA decreased by USD 9.0bn to USD 136.4bn, as a result of the implementation of the standardized approach for determining regulatory capital. The allocation methodology for operational risk RWA has been adjusted to better reflect the contributions of each division to the RWA calculation under the final Basel III standards. Under the revised approach, allocations are based on historical losses and revenues in approximate proportion to the weight that these factors have in the standardized approach calculation.

The final Basel III standards on the operational risk capital requirements entered into force in Switzerland on 1 January 2025. The standardized approach is based on the business indicator component, which is derived from financial statement metrics, as well as the internal loss multiplier, which is derived from average historical operational losses. The new framework replaced the advanced measurement approach.

- › Refer to “Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of this report for more information
- › Refer to “Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards” in the “Recent developments” section of this report for more information about the implementation of the final Basel III standards

Outlook

We expect RWA developments with regard to model updates and methodology changes to be broadly flat during the second quarter of 2025.

Risk-weighted assets, by business division and Group Items

<i>USD bn</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total RWA
31.3.25							
Credit and counterparty credit risk ¹	96.1	115.4	6.9	53.1	6.8	3.9	282.3
Non-counterparty-related risk ²	6.5	2.9	0.7	4.2	0.8	18.0	33.3
Market risk	0.8	0.1		27.9	2.4	0.1	31.4
Operational risk	60.4	18.5	6.5	23.8	24.0	3.2	136.4
Total	163.8	137.0	14.1	109.0	34.2	25.2	483.3
31.12.24							
Credit and counterparty credit risk ¹	93.6	120.6	7.2	56.2	10.7	3.9	292.2
Non-counterparty-related risk ²	6.4	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.5	18.7	33.7
Market risk	2.7	0.2	0.0	22.1	2.2	0.0	27.2
Operational risk	63.2	19.3	7.2	24.4	27.1	4.2	145.4
Total	165.8	143.0	15.1	106.4	41.4	26.8	498.5
31.3.25 vs 31.12.24							
Credit and counterparty credit risk ¹	2.5	(5.1)	(0.3)	(3.1)	(3.8)	0.0	(9.9)
Non-counterparty-related risk ²	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)
Market risk	(1.9)	(0.2)	0.0	5.8	0.3	0.1	4.2
Operational risk	(2.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(3.0)	(1.0)	(9.0)
Total	(2.0)	(6.0)	(1.0)	2.6	(7.2)	(1.5)	(15.3)

¹ Includes settlement risk, credit valuation adjustments, equity and investments in funds exposures in the banking book, and securitization exposures in the banking book. ² Non-counterparty-related risk includes deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences (31 March 2025: USD 17.6bn; 31 December 2024: USD 18.1bn), as well as property, equipment, software and other items (31 March 2025: USD 15.7bn; 31 December 2024: USD 15.7bn).

Leverage ratio denominator

During the first quarter of 2025, the LRD increased by USD 42.1bn to USD 1,561.6bn, driven by an increase of USD 28.8bn as a result of the implementation of the final Basel III standards and currency effects of USD 26.5bn, partly offset by asset size and other movements of USD 13.2bn.

Movement in leverage ratio denominator, by key driver

<i>USD bn</i>	LRD as of 31.12.24	Currency effects	Impact from the implementation of final Basel III standards	Asset size and other	LRD as of 31.3.25
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions) ¹	1,140.6	21.2	(1.9)	23.0	1,182.9
Derivative exposures	132.0	1.5	37.5	(21.2)	149.8
Securities financing transaction exposures	177.1	2.6	(0.2)	(14.7)	164.7
Off-balance sheet items ¹	69.8	1.1	(6.5)	(0.2)	64.2
Total exposures	1,519.5	26.5	28.8	(13.2)	1,561.6

¹ From the first quarter of 2025 onward, we have included the assets deducted from tier 1 capital items in On-balance sheet exposures and Off-balance sheet items. The comparative-period information has been amended to reflect the disclosure format changes for the new final Basel III standards. Refer to the UBS Group fourth quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about previously published disclosure.

The impact from the implementation of the final Basel III standards on the LRD was an increase of USD 28.8bn. In Switzerland, the amendments to the CAO that incorporate the final Basel III standards into Swiss law entered into force on 1 January 2025. The increase was mainly in derivatives, as a result of the standardized approach for counterparty credit risk, including the application of the prescribed 1.4x multiplier to address risks, for example wrong-way risk, that are not directly captured in the framework. This was partly offset by decreases in off-balance sheet positions resulting from a change to credit conversion factors and on-balance sheet exposures due to an alignment of the consolidation scope between RWA and LRD.

› Refer to "Developments related to the implementation of the final Basel III standards" in the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information about the implementation of the final Basel III standards

The LRD movements described below exclude currency effects and the impact from the implementation of the final Basel III standards.

On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions) increased by USD 23.0bn, mainly reflecting increases in the HQLA portfolio and cash and balances at central banks in Group Treasury. Furthermore, there were also increases in trading portfolio assets, reflecting an increase in inventory held in the Investment Bank.

Derivative exposures decreased by USD 21.2bn, mainly due to mark-to-market movements in foreign currency contracts and lower trading volumes in the Investment Bank.

Securities financing transaction exposures decreased by USD 14.7bn, mainly due to roll-offs of cash reinvestment trades in Group Treasury.

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

Leverage ratio denominator, by business division and Group Items

USD bn	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
				31.3.25			
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions) ¹	487.8	403.5	4.2	252.3	23.4	11.7	1,182.9
Derivative exposures	25.9	6.0	0.0	113.8	4.0	0.0	149.8
Securities financing transaction exposures	57.0	37.1	0.1	63.5	6.8	0.3	164.7
Off-balance sheet items ¹	18.0	29.0	0.1	16.1	0.6	0.3	64.2
Total exposures	588.7	475.6	4.3	445.8	34.9	12.3	1,561.6
				31.12.24			
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions) ¹	474.7	397.5	4.2	211.5	39.9	12.8	1,140.6
Derivative exposures	11.9	5.6	0.0	104.6	9.5	0.4	132.0
Securities financing transaction exposures	71.6	44.8	0.1	59.2	2.3	(0.9)	177.1
Off-balance sheet items ¹	18.4	30.9	0.1	18.2	1.8	0.2	69.8
Total exposures	576.6	478.9	4.5	393.5	53.5	12.5	1,519.5
				31.3.25 vs 31.12.24			
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)	13.1	5.9	0.0	40.9	(16.5)	(1.1)	42.3
Derivative exposures	14.0	0.4	0.0	9.3	(5.5)	(0.4)	17.7
Securities financing transaction exposures	(14.6)	(7.7)	0.0	4.2	4.5	1.2	(12.3)
Off-balance sheet items	(0.4)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(1.2)	0.0	(5.6)
Total exposures	12.1	(3.3)	(0.1)	52.3	(18.7)	(0.2)	42.1

¹ From the first quarter of 2025 onward, we have included the assets deducted from tier 1 capital items in On-balance sheet exposures and Off-balance sheet items. The comparative-period information has been amended to reflect the disclosure format changes for the new final Basel III standards. Refer to the UBS Group fourth quarter 2024 report, available under “Quarterly reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about previously published disclosure.

Equity attribution

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

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

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

Average attributed equity

USD bn	For the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24 ¹
Global Wealth Management	33.6	33.6	33.1
Personal & Corporate Banking	20.1	21.3	21.9
Asset Management	2.7	2.8	2.6
Investment Bank	17.7	17.3	17.0
Non-core and Legacy	7.5	8.7	10.6
Group Items ²	4.6	2.3	0.0
Average equity attributed to business divisions and Group Items	86.1	86.1	85.2

¹ Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to “Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the relevant adjustments. ² Includes average attributed equity related to capital deduction items for deferred tax assets, accruals for shareholder returns and unrealized gains / losses from cash flow hedges. The increase compared with the fourth quarter of 2024 was mainly driven by the capital reserve for expected future share repurchases.

Liquidity and funding management

Strategy, objectives and governance

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

Liquidity coverage ratio

The quarterly average liquidity coverage ratio (the LCR) of the UBS Group decreased 7.4 percentage points to 181.0%, remaining above the prudential requirement communicated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). The movement in the quarterly average LCR was primarily driven by a decrease in high-quality liquid assets of USD 12.7bn to USD 318.7bn, mainly reflecting lower cash available due to a decrease in customer deposits, funding of additional trading assets and lower debt issued measured at amortized cost, partly offset by higher cash available from lower lending assets and higher proceeds from securities financing transactions. The average net cash outflows remained largely unchanged at USD 176.2bn, as higher outflows from debt issued at amortized cost and customer deposits were substantially offset by higher net inflows from securities financing transactions.

› Refer to the 31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 8 May 2025 under “Pillar 3 disclosures” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the LCR

Liquidity coverage ratio

USD bn, except where indicated	Average 1Q25 ¹	Average 4Q24 ¹
High-quality liquid assets	318.7	331.5
Net cash outflows ²	176.2	176.0
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) ³	181.0	188.4

¹ Calculated based on an average of 62 data points in the first quarter of 2025 and 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2024. ² Represents the net cash outflows expected over a stress period of 30 calendar days. ³ Calculated after the application of haircuts and inflow and outflow rates, as well as, where applicable, caps on Level 2 assets and cash inflows.

Net stable funding ratio

As of 31 March 2025, the net stable funding ratio (the NSFR) of the UBS Group decreased 1.3 percentage points to 124.2%, remaining above the prudential requirement communicated by FINMA.

Available stable funding (ASF) increased by USD 4.9bn to USD 861.7bn, mainly driven by a shift in client deposit composition resulting in a more beneficial ASF treatment. Required stable funding increased by USD 11.3bn to USD 693.8bn, primarily reflecting higher lending assets, largely due to currency effects, partly offset by lower derivative balances.

› Refer to the 31 March 2025 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 8 May 2025 under “Pillar 3 disclosures” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the NSFR

Net stable funding ratio

USD bn, except where indicated	31.3.25	31.12.24
Available stable funding	861.7	856.8
Required stable funding	693.8	682.5
Net stable funding ratio (%)	124.2	125.5

Balance sheet and off-balance sheet

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

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

Balance sheet assets (31 March 2025 vs 31 December 2024)

Total assets were USD 1,543.4bn as of 31 March 2025, a decrease of USD 21.6bn compared with 31 December 2024.

Derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments decreased by USD 52.5bn, predominantly in Derivatives & Solutions in the Investment Bank, primarily reflecting a decrease in foreign currency contracts, where the contracts in place at the end of March 2025 had a lower fair value than the contracts in place at the end of December 2024. Securities financing transactions at amortized cost decreased by USD 16.5bn, mainly reflecting roll-offs of cash reinvestment trades in Group Treasury.

These decreases were partly offset by a USD 16.4bn increase in Lending assets, mainly reflecting currency effects. Cash and balances at central banks increased by USD 8.1bn, mainly due to inflows from roll-offs of securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost and currency effects, partly offset by purchases of high-quality liquid asset (HQLA) portfolio securities. Other financial assets measured at fair value increased by USD 7.8bn, mainly driven by investments in securities financing transactions measured at fair value and HQLA portfolio securities. Other financial assets measured at amortized cost increased by USD 7.7bn, mainly reflecting purchases of HQLA portfolio securities. Trading assets increased by USD 6.1bn, reflecting higher inventory held in the Investment Bank.

Assets

	As of		% change from
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.12.24
Cash and balances at central banks	231.4	223.3	4
Lending ¹	615.3	598.9	3
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	101.8	118.3	(14)
Trading assets	165.2	159.1	4
Derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	177.0	229.5	(23)
Brokerage receivables	28.7	25.9	11
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	66.5	58.8	13
Other financial assets measured at fair value ²	105.5	97.7	8
Non-financial assets	51.9	53.6	(3)
Total assets	1,543.4	1,565.0	(1)

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

Balance sheet liabilities (31 March 2025 vs 31 December 2024)

Total liabilities were USD 1,455.8bn as of 31 March 2025, a decrease of USD 23.7bn compared with 31 December 2024.

Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments decreased by USD 42.5bn, predominantly in the Investment Bank, primarily reflecting the same drivers as on the asset side. Customer deposits decreased by USD 0.9bn, mainly reflecting net new deposit outflows of USD 13.5bn, primarily in Global Wealth Management, largely offset by currency effects.

These decreases were partly offset by a USD 10.9bn increase in brokerage payables, mainly reflecting higher client activity levels. Trading liabilities increased by USD 7.9bn, mainly due to an increase in short positions held in the Investment Bank.

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

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

Liabilities and equity

	As of		% change from
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.12.24
Short-term borrowings ^{1,2}	58.4	53.9	8
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	15.0	14.8	1
Customer deposits	744.9	745.8	0
Debt issued designated at fair value and long-term debt issued measured at amortized cost ²	295.4	291.6	1
Trading liabilities	43.1	35.2	22
Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	173.6	216.1	(20)
Brokerage payables	59.9	49.0	22
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	19.1	21.0	(9)
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	27.2	28.7	(5)
Non-financial liabilities	19.1	23.2	(18)
Total liabilities	1,455.8	1,479.5	(2)
Share capital	0.3	0.3	0
Share premium	10.9	12.0	(9)
Treasury shares	(6.5)	(6.4)	2
Retained earnings	80.0	78.0	3
Other comprehensive income ³	2.4	1.1	122
Total equity attributable to shareholders	87.2	85.1	2
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	0.4	0.5	(18)
Total equity	87.6	85.6	2
Total liabilities and equity	1,543.4	1,565.0	(1)

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

Equity (31 March 2025 vs 31 December 2024)

Equity attributable to shareholders increased by USD 2,106m to USD 87,185m as of 31 March 2025.

The net increase of USD 2,106m was mainly driven by positive total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of USD 3,319m, reflecting a net profit of USD 1,692m and other comprehensive income (OCI) of USD 1,628m. OCI mainly included OCI related to foreign currency translation of USD 768m, cash flow hedge OCI of USD 545m and OCI related to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value of USD 279m. In addition, deferred share-based compensation awards of USD 329m were expensed in the income statement, increasing share premium.

These increases were partly offset by net treasury share activity, which reduced equity by USD 1,452m, predominantly due to the purchasing of USD 997m of shares in relation to employee share-based compensation plans and the repurchasing of USD 506m of shares under our 2024 share repurchase program.

The payment of the 2024 dividend of USD 0.90 per share, approved by shareholders at the 2025 Annual General Meeting, reduced equity attributable to shareholders by USD 2.9bn in April 2025.

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

Liabilities, by product and currency

					USD equivalent			
	All currencies		of which: USD		of which: CHF		of which: EUR	
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	31.12.24
Short-term borrowings	58.4	53.9	22.5	22.5	7.9	5.7	12.6	11.7
of which: amounts due to banks	27.8	23.3	7.8	8.1	7.4	5.4	3.4	3.1
of which: short-term debt issued ^{1,2}	30.6	30.5	14.7	14.5	0.4	0.3	9.2	8.6
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	15.0	14.8	7.3	7.9	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.9
Customer deposits	744.9	745.8	301.5	310.3	306.2	297.2	69.5	71.1
of which: demand deposits	223.6	221.8	53.8	54.0	109.6	107.8	33.2	32.8
of which: retail savings / deposits	190.5	182.3	35.4	34.9	151.0	143.3	4.1	4.0
of which: sweep deposits	39.6	41.9	39.6	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
of which: time deposits	291.2	299.8	172.6	179.4	45.6	46.1	32.3	34.3
Debt issued designated at fair value and long-term debt issued measured at amortized cost ²	295.4	291.6	165.9	165.7	42.3	41.5	64.5	62.1
Trading liabilities	43.1	35.2	16.9	14.4	1.0	1.3	12.3	10.0
Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	173.6	216.1	145.5	182.9	3.3	4.4	16.2	18.0
Brokerage payables	59.9	49.0	47.9	38.1	0.6	0.5	3.3	3.4
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	19.1	21.0	9.3	11.7	5.0	3.7	2.3	2.0
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	27.2	28.7	5.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	4.3
Non-financial liabilities	19.1	23.2	10.7	13.0	3.3	4.1	2.8	2.8
Total liabilities	1,455.8	1,479.5	732.6	770.7	373.1	362.3	188.6	188.3

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

Off-balance sheet (31 March 2025 vs 31 December 2024)

Guarantees increased by USD 2.2bn, mainly driven by an increase in sponsored repo clearing in Group Treasury. Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements decreased by USD 6.7bn, reflecting a decrease in levels of business division activity in short-dated securities financing transactions.

Off-balance sheet

USD bn	As of		% change from
	31.3.25	31.12.24	
Guarantees ^{1,2}	40.6	38.4	6
Irrevocable loan commitments ¹	79.5	79.6	0
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines	144.1	145.7	(1)
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	18.2	24.9	(27)

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

Share information and earnings per share

UBS Group AG shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (SIX). They are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) as global registered shares. Each share has a nominal value of USD 0.10. Shares issued were unchanged in the first quarter of 2025 compared with the fourth quarter of 2024.

We held 274m shares as of 31 March 2025, of which 168m shares had been acquired under our 2022 and 2024 share repurchase programs for cancellation purposes. The remaining 106m shares are primarily held to hedge our share delivery obligations related to employee share-based compensation and participation plans.

Treasury shares held decreased by 13m shares in the first quarter of 2025. This mainly reflected the delivery of treasury shares under our share-based compensation plans, largely offset by the purchasing of 29.4m shares in relation to employee share-based compensation plans and 15.0m shares repurchased under our 2024 program.

Shares acquired under our 2024 program totaled 48m as of 31 March 2025 for a total acquisition cost of USD 1,506m (CHF 1,321m). A new, two-year share repurchase program of up to USD 3.5bn was approved by shareholders at the 2025 Annual General Meeting (the AGM). We plan to repurchase an additional USD 0.5bn of shares in the second quarter of 2025 and USD 2bn of shares in the second half of 2025. We are maintaining our ambition for share repurchases in 2026 to exceed full-year 2022 levels of USD 5.6bn. Our share repurchases will be subject to maintaining our common equity tier 1 capital ratio target of around 14%, achieving our financial targets and the absence of material and immediate changes to the current capital regime in Switzerland.

Shares acquired under our 2022 program totaled 121m as of 31 March 2025 for a total acquisition cost of USD 2,277m (CHF 2,138m). This program concluded on 28 March 2024, and the 121m shares repurchased under this program were canceled in April 2025 by means of a capital reduction, as approved by shareholders at the 2025 AGM.

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

Share information and earnings per share

	As of or for the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24 ¹
Basic and diluted earnings (USD m)			
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders for basic EPS	1,692	770	1,755
less: (profit) / loss on own equity derivative contracts	0	0	0
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders for diluted EPS	1,691	770	1,755
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS ²	3,177,005,662	3,179,446,604	3,205,234,203
Effect of dilutive potential shares resulting from notional employee shares, in-the-money options and warrants outstanding ³	154,934,196	156,592,019	159,939,399
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS	3,331,939,858	3,336,038,623	3,365,173,602
Earnings per share (USD)			
Basic	0.53	0.24	0.55
Diluted	0.51	0.23	0.52
Shares outstanding and potentially dilutive instruments			
Shares issued	3,462,087,722	3,462,087,722	3,462,087,722
Treasury shares ⁴	274,295,444	287,262,471	255,661,512
of which: related to the 2022 share repurchase program	120,506,008	120,506,008	120,506,008
of which: related to the 2024 share repurchase program	47,977,687	32,962,298	
Shares outstanding	3,187,792,278	3,174,825,251	3,206,426,210
Potentially dilutive instruments ⁵	23,529,297	14,127,377	11,621,246
Other key figures			
Total book value per share (USD)	27.35	26.80	26.44
Tangible book value per share (USD)	25.18	24.63	24.14
Share price (USD) ⁶	30.38	30.54	30.74
Market capitalization (USD m) ⁷	105,173	105,719	106,440

¹ Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to “Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group” in the “Consolidated financial statements” section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under “Annual reporting” at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the relevant adjustments. ² The weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by taking the number of shares at the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of shares acquired or issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighted factor for the period outstanding. As a result, balances are affected by the timing of acquisitions and issuances during the period. ³ The weighted average number of shares for notional employee awards with performance conditions reflects all potentially dilutive shares that are expected to vest under the terms of the awards. ⁴ Based on a settlement date view. ⁵ Reflects potential shares that could dilute basic EPS in the future but were not dilutive for any of the periods presented. Mainly includes equity-based awards subject to absolute and relative performance conditions and equity derivative contracts. ⁶ Represents the share price as listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange, translated to US dollars using the closing exchange rate as of the respective date. ⁷ The calculation of market capitalization reflects total shares issued multiplied by the share price at the end of the period.

Ticker symbols UBS Group AG

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

Security identification codes

ISIN	CH0244767585
Valoren	24 476 758
CUSIP	CINS H42097 10 7

Consolidated financial statements

Unaudited

Table of contents

UBS Group AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

52	Income statement
53	Statement of comprehensive income
54	Balance sheet
55	Statement of changes in equity
56	Statement of cash flows
57	1 Basis of accounting
58	2 Segment reporting
58	3 Net interest income
59	4 Net fee and commission income
59	5 Other income
59	6 Personnel expenses
60	7 General and administrative expenses
60	8 Expected credit loss measurement
66	9 Fair value measurement
72	10 Derivative instruments
73	11 Other assets and liabilities
74	12 Debt issued designated at fair value
74	13 Debt issued measured at amortized cost
74	14 Provisions and contingent liabilities

UBS Group AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

Income statement

USD m	Note	For the quarter ended		
		31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	3	6,981	7,829	10,078
Interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	3	(6,948)	(7,884)	(9,724)
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	3	1,597	1,893	1,585
Net interest income	3	1,629	1,838	1,940
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		3,937	3,144	4,182
Fee and commission income	4	7,426	7,269	7,080
Fee and commission expense	4	(649)	(671)	(588)
Net fee and commission income	4	6,777	6,598	6,492
Other income	5	213	56	124
Total revenues		12,557	11,635	12,739
Credit loss expense / (release)	8	100	229	106
Personnel expenses	6	7,032	6,361	6,949
General and administrative expenses	7	2,431	3,004	2,413
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets		861	994	895
Operating expenses		10,324	10,359	10,257
Operating profit / (loss) before tax		2,132	1,047	2,376
Tax expense / (benefit)		430	268	612
Net profit / (loss)		1,702	779	1,764
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		10	9	9
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders		1,692	770	1,755
Earnings per share (USD)				
Basic		0.53	0.24	0.55
Diluted		0.51	0.23	0.52

Statement of comprehensive income

USD m	For the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders¹			
Net profit / (loss)	1,692	770	1,755
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	1,318	(3,388)	(3,473)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges, before tax	(549)	1,565	2,182
Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations reclassified to the income statement	3	20	0
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges reclassified to the income statement	(1)	(34)	1
Income tax relating to foreign currency translations, including the effect of net investment hedges	(2)	2	13
Subtotal foreign currency translation, net of tax	768	(1,835)	(1,277)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Net unrealized gains / (losses), before tax	(3)	(1)	0
Net realized (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	0	0	0
Income tax relating to net unrealized gains / (losses)	0	0	0
Subtotal financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	(3)	(1)	0
Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, before tax	349	(1,366)	(1,246)
Net (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	322	400	544
Income tax relating to cash flow hedges	(125)	181	119
Subtotal cash flow hedges, net of tax	545	(785)	(583)
Cost of hedging			
Cost of hedging, before tax	31	(98)	(9)
Income tax relating to cost of hedging	0	0	0
Subtotal cost of hedging, net of tax	31	(98)	(9)
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	1,342	(2,719)	(1,870)
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Defined benefit plans			
Gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans, before tax	5	(68)	(62)
Income tax relating to defined benefit plans	2	22	6
Subtotal defined benefit plans, net of tax	7	(46)	(56)
Own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value			
Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax	279	145	(69)
Income tax relating to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value	(1)	(2)	2
Subtotal own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, net of tax	279	144	(68)
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	286	98	(124)
Total other comprehensive income	1,628	(2,622)	(1,994)
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	3,319	(1,851)	(240)
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests			
Net profit / (loss)	10	9	9
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	15	(35)	(14)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	26	(27)	(5)
Total comprehensive income			
Net profit / (loss)	1,702	779	1,764
Other comprehensive income	1,643	(2,657)	(2,008)
of which: other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement	1,342	(2,719)	(1,870)
of which: other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement	302	62	(138)
Total comprehensive income	3,345	(1,878)	(245)

¹ Refer to the "Group performance" section of this report for more information.

Balance sheet

USD m	Note	31.3.25	31.12.24
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks		231,370	223,329
Amounts due from banks		21,107	18,903
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		101,784	118,301
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	10	38,994	43,959
Loans and advances to customers	8	594,150	579,967
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	11	66,513	58,835
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost		1,053,918	1,043,293
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	9	165,236	159,065
<i>of which: assets pledged as collateral that may be sold or repledged by counterparties</i>		<i>48,262</i>	<i>38,532</i>
Derivative financial instruments	9, 10	138,035	185,551
Brokerage receivables	9	28,747	25,858
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	9	102,317	95,472
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		434,334	465,947
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	3,216	2,195
Investments in associates		2,496	2,306
Property, equipment and software		15,564	15,498
Goodwill and intangible assets		6,909	6,887
Deferred tax assets		11,090	11,134
Other non-financial assets	11	15,836	17,766
Total assets		1,543,363	1,565,028
Liabilities			
Amounts due to banks		27,794	23,347
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		14,999	14,833
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	10	31,520	35,490
Customer deposits		744,866	745,777
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	13	213,880	214,219
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	11	19,143	21,033
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		1,052,202	1,054,698
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	9	43,099	35,247
Derivative financial instruments	9, 10	142,117	180,636
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	9	59,921	49,023
Debt issued designated at fair value	9, 12	112,092	107,909
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	9, 11	27,235	28,699
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		384,465	401,514
Provisions and contingent liabilities	14	8,517	8,409
Other non-financial liabilities	11	10,590	14,834
Total liabilities		1,455,773	1,479,454
Equity			
Share capital		346	346
Share premium		10,908	12,012
Treasury shares		(6,509)	(6,402)
Retained earnings		80,023	78,035
Other comprehensive income recognized directly in equity, net of tax		2,418	1,088
Equity attributable to shareholders		87,185	85,079
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		405	494
Total equity		87,590	85,574
Total liabilities and equity		1,543,363	1,565,028

Statement of changes in equity

<i>USD m</i>	Share capital and share premium	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	OCI recognized directly in equity, net of tax ¹	<i>of which: foreign currency translation</i>	<i>of which: cash flow hedges</i>	Total equity attributable to shareholders
Balance as of 1 January 2025²	12,359	(6,402)	78,035	1,088	3,830	(2,585)	85,079
Acquisition of treasury shares		(1,520) ³					(1,520)
Delivery of treasury shares under share-based compensation plans	(1,328)	1,392					64
Other disposal of treasury shares	5	21 ³					27
Share-based compensation expensed in the income statement	329						329
Tax (expense) / benefit	9						9
Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares	(22)						(22)
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings			12	(12)		(12)	0
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures			(2)				(2)
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	(98)		0				(98)
Total comprehensive income for the period			1,978	1,342	768	545	3,319
<i>of which: net profit / (loss)</i>			1,692				1,692
<i>of which: OCI, net of tax</i>			286	1,342	768	545	1,628
Balance as of 31 March 2025²	11,254	(6,509)	80,023	2,418	4,599	(2,051)	87,185
Non-controlling interests as of 31 March 2025							405
Total equity as of 31 March 2025							87,590
Balance as of 1 January 2024^{2,4}	13,562	(4,796)	74,397	2,462	5,584	(3,109)	85,624
Acquisition of treasury shares		(1,008) ³					(1,008)
Delivery of treasury shares under share-based compensation plans	(595)	627					32
Other disposal of treasury shares	1	20 ³					21
Share-based compensation expensed in the income statement	334						334
Tax (expense) / benefit	5						5
Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares	1						1
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings			(72)	72		72	0
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures			(1)				(1)
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	11		(3)				8
Total comprehensive income for the period			1,631	(1,870)	(1,277)	(583)	(240)
<i>of which: net profit / (loss)</i>			1,755				1,755
<i>of which: OCI, net of tax</i>			(124)	(1,870)	(1,277)	(583)	(1,994)
Balance as of 31 March 2024^{2,4}	13,318	(5,157)	75,952	663	4,307	(3,621)	84,777
Non-controlling interests as of 31 March 2024							506
Total equity as of 31 March 2024⁴							85,283

¹ Excludes other comprehensive income related to defined benefit plans and own credit that is recorded directly in Retained earnings. ² Excludes non-controlling interests. ³ Includes treasury shares acquired and disposed of by the Investment Bank in its capacity as a market maker with regard to UBS shares and related derivatives, and to hedge certain issued structured debt instruments. These acquisitions and disposals are reported based on the sum of the net monthly movements. ⁴ Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the relevant adjustments.

Statement of cash flows

	Year-to-date	
USD m	31.3.25	31.3.24
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Net profit / (loss)	1,702	1,764
Non-cash items included in net profit and other adjustments		
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	861	895
Credit loss expense / (release)	100	106
Share of net (profit) / loss of associates and joint ventures and impairment related to associates	(136)	(58)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	(30)	144
Net loss / (gain) from investing activities	(231)	12
Net loss / (gain) from financing activities	2,080	(3,460)
Other net adjustments ¹	(7,494)	16,762
Net change in operating assets and liabilities¹		
Amounts due from banks and amounts due to banks	4,228	1,547
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	18,364	(5,686)
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	668	(71)
Cash collateral on derivative instruments	1,110	(692)
Loans and advances to customers	(2,642)	6,401
Customer deposits	(13,476)	(2,545)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments	14,243	(4,422)
Brokerage receivables and payables	7,897	2,577
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading and other financial assets and liabilities	(9,392)	2,891
Provisions and other non-financial assets and liabilities	(2,237)	(4,035)
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	(237)	(585)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities²	15,377	11,544
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		
Disposal of subsidiaries, business, associates and intangible assets	354 ³	
Purchase of property, equipment and software	(558)	(413)
Disposal of property, equipment and software	26	28
Purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,149)	(520)
Disposal and redemption of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,151	1,070
Purchase of debt securities measured at amortized cost	(7,871)	(851)
Disposal and redemption of debt securities measured at amortized cost	1,883	2,002
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	(7,163)	1,315
Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		
Repayment of Swiss National Bank funding		(22,082) ⁴
Net issuance (repayment) of short-term debt measured at amortized cost	(517)	(5,851)
Net movements in treasury shares and own equity derivative activity	(1,453)	(973)
Issuance of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost	34,697	28,469
Repayment of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost	(34,631)	(39,137)
Inflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ⁵	565	1,000
Outflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ⁵	(1,285)	(2,052)
Net cash flows from other financing activities	(335)	(192)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	(2,958)	(40,818)
Total cash flow		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	244,090	340,311
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating, investing and financing activities	5,256	(27,959)
Effects of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents ¹	5,044	(12,852)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period⁶	254,390	299,499
<i>of which: cash and balances at central banks⁶</i>	<i>231,370</i>	<i>271,527</i>
<i>of which: amounts due from banks⁶</i>	<i>19,503</i>	<i>20,014</i>
<i>of which: money market paper^{6,7}</i>	<i>3,517</i>	<i>7,958</i>
Additional information		
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities includes:		
Interest received in cash	10,729	14,382
Interest paid in cash	10,514	12,123
Dividends on equity investments, investment funds and associates received in cash	734	582

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 330m and USD 7,464m within Non-core and Legacy for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, respectively. ³ 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 Group Annual Report 2024 for more information. ⁴ 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. ⁵ Reflects cash flows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost that use UBS debt instruments as the underlying. ⁶ Includes only balances with an original maturity of three months or less. ⁷ Money market paper is included in the balance sheet under Financial assets at fair value not held for trading (31 March 2025: USD 2,874m; 31 March 2024: USD 6,854m), Other financial assets measured at amortized cost (31 March 2025: USD 397m; 31 March 2024: USD 221m), Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (31 March 2025: USD 0m; 31 March 2024: USD 420m) and Financial assets at fair value held for trading (31 March 2025: USD 246m; 31 March 2024: USD 463m).

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

Note 1 Basis of accounting

Basis of preparation

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

In preparing these interim financial statements, the same accounting policies and methods of computation have been applied as in the UBS Group AG consolidated annual financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2024. These interim financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with UBS Group AG's audited consolidated financial statements in the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 and the "Management report" sections of this report, including the disclosures in the "Recent developments" 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. In the opinion of management, all necessary adjustments have been made for a fair presentation of the Group's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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

Currency translation rates

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

Currency translation rates

	Closing exchange rate			Average rate ¹		
	As of			For the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
1 CHF	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.13
1 EUR	1.08	1.04	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.08
1 GBP	1.29	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.26
100 JPY	0.67	0.63	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.67

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

Note 2 Segment reporting

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

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

Segment reporting

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS Group
For the quarter ended 31 March 2025							
Net interest income	1,708	1,239	(15)	(893)	19	(429)	1,629
Non-interest income	4,714	972	756	4,076	265	144	10,927
Total revenues	6,422	2,211	741	3,183	284	(284)	12,557
Credit loss expense / (release)	6	53	0	35	7	(1)	100
Operating expenses	5,057	1,551	606	2,427	669	15	10,324
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,359	607	135	722	(391)	(299)	2,132
Tax expense / (benefit)							430
Net profit / (loss)							1,702
As of 31 March 2025							
Total assets	556,949	443,017	22,982	456,540	47,940	15,935	1,543,363
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS Group
For the quarter ended 31 March 2024							
Net interest income	1,873	1,508	(16)	(862)	360	(922)	1,940
Non-interest income	4,270	915	792	3,613	642	567	10,798
Total revenues	6,143	2,423	776	2,751	1,001	(355)	12,739
Credit loss expense / (release)	(3)	44	0	32	36	(2)	106
Operating expenses	5,044	1,404	665	2,164	1,011	(33)	10,257
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,102	975	111	555	(46)	(320)	2,376
Tax expense / (benefit)							612
Net profit / (loss)							1,764
As of 31 December 2024							
Total assets	559,601	447,068	22,702	453,422	68,260	13,975	1,565,028

Note 3 Net interest income

Net interest income

USD m	For the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Interest income from loans and deposits ¹	6,105	6,951	9,089
Interest income from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ²	839	822	1,217
Interest income from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost	360	350	347
Interest income from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	24	27
Interest income from derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(351)	(318)	(602)
Total interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	6,981	7,829	10,078
Interest expense on loans and deposits ³	3,698	4,253	5,439
Interest expense on securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost ⁴	415	457	495
Interest expense on debt issued	2,794	3,127	3,740
Interest expense on lease liabilities	41	46	50
Total interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	6,948	7,884	9,724
Total net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	33	(55)	355
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	1,597	1,893	1,585
Total net interest income	1,629	1,838	1,940

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

Note 4 Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Underwriting fees	187	206	194
M&A and corporate finance fees	244	277	259
Brokerage fees	1,376	1,170	1,150
Investment fund fees	1,543	1,579	1,257
Portfolio management and related services	3,104	3,085	3,051
Other	972	951	1,169
Total fee and commission income¹	7,426	7,269	7,080
<i>of which: recurring</i>	<i>4,610</i>	<i>4,638</i>	<i>4,407</i>
<i>of which: transaction-based</i>	<i>2,783</i>	<i>2,586</i>	<i>2,641</i>
<i>of which: performance-based</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>32</i>
Fee and commission expense	649	671	588
Net fee and commission income	6,777	6,598	6,492

¹ Reflects third-party fee and commission income for the first quarter of 2025 of USD 4,431m for Global Wealth Management (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 4,190m; first quarter of 2024: USD 3,986m), USD 730m for Personal & Corporate Banking (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 686m; first quarter of 2024: USD 708m), USD 939m for Asset Management (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 944m; first quarter of 2024: USD 941m), USD 1,243m for the Investment Bank (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 1,285m; first quarter of 2024: USD 1,332m), USD 68m for Non-core and Legacy (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 93m; first quarter of 2024: USD 108m) and USD 14m for Group Items (fourth quarter of 2024: USD 72m; first quarter of 2024: USD 5m).

Note 5 Other income

Other income

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries			
Net gains / (losses) from acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries ¹	94 ²	26	(1)
Net gains / (losses) from disposals of investments in associates and joint ventures	3	3	(2)
Share of net profit / (loss) of associates and joint ventures	136 ³	(34)	58
Total	233	(5)	55
Income from properties ⁴	3	6	14
Net gains / (losses) from properties held for sale	8	1	(1)
Other ⁵	(31)	54	56
Total other income	213	56	124

¹ Includes foreign exchange gains / (losses) reclassified from other comprehensive income related to the disposal or closure of foreign operations. ² Includes a gain of USD 97m recognized upon completion of the sale of Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse, which was managed in Non-core and Legacy. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information. ³ Includes a gain of USD 64m related to UBS's share of income recorded by Swisscard for the sale of the Credit Suisse card portfolios to UBS. Refer to "Note 29 Changes in organization and acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024 for more information. ⁴ Includes rent received from third parties. ⁵ Includes losses of USD 36m for the first quarter of 2025 related to the repurchase of UBS's own debt instruments (fourth quarter of 2024: losses USD 9m; first quarter of 2024: gains of USD 22m).

Note 6 Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Salaries and variable compensation ¹	5,968	5,321	5,863
<i>of which: variable compensation – financial advisors²</i>	<i>1,409</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>1,267</i>
Contractors	72	76	86
Social security	405	386	409
Post-employment benefit plans	349	296	367
Other personnel expenses	237	282	225
Total personnel expenses	7,032	6,361	6,949

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

Note 7 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses			
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Outsourcing costs	378	475	423
Technology costs	573	622	588
Consulting, legal and audit fees	287	470	403
Real estate and logistics costs	239	299	289
Market data services	168	184	199
Marketing and communication	123	194	115
Travel and entertainment	74	108	72
Litigation, regulatory and similar matters ¹	114	99	(5)
Other	475 ²	554	330
Total general and administrative expenses	2,431	3,004	2,413

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

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement

a) Credit loss expense / release

Total net credit loss expenses in the first quarter of 2025 were USD 100m, reflecting USD 21m net releases related to performing positions and USD 121m net expenses on credit-impaired positions.

Net expected credit loss (ECL) on performing corporate loans was flat in the first quarter of 2025. Net ECL expenses on defaulted corporate loans were USD 94m, of which USD 47m was in Personal & Corporate Banking, USD 40m in the Investment Bank and USD 7m in Non-core and Legacy.

Net ECL releases on performing real-estate-backed loans were USD 22m in the first quarter of 2025, driven by the substitution of the severe stagflation scenario, primarily by the forecasted lower interest rates curves in the new scenario mix as described below. These net ECL releases included USD 24m of releases in Switzerland and USD 3m of expenses in the US. Net expenses on defaulted real-estate-backed loans were USD 11m and related to three commercial real estate counterparties in the US.

Credit loss expense / (release)

	Performing positions		Credit-impaired positions		
USD m	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased		Total
For the quarter ended 31.3.25					
Global Wealth Management	(7)	13	(1)		6
Personal & Corporate Banking	(8)	61	0		53
Asset Management	0	0	0		0
Investment Bank	(5)	40	0		35
Non-core and Legacy	0	(1)	8		7
Group Items	(1)	0	0		(1)
Total	(21)	113	8		100
For the quarter ended 31.12.24					
Global Wealth Management	(26)	12	0		(14)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(24)	199	0		175
Asset Management	0	0	0		0
Investment Bank	32	31	0		63
Non-core and Legacy	(2)	5	3		6
Group Items	(1)	0	0		0
Total	(21)	247	3		229
For the quarter ended 31.3.24					
Global Wealth Management	(12)	7	2		(3)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(13)	64	(7)		44
Asset Management	0	0	0		0
Investment Bank	7	26	(1)		32
Non-core and Legacy	(26)	37	25		36
Group Items	(2)	0	0		(2)
Total	(45)	133	18		106

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

b) Changes to ECL models, scenarios and scenario weights

Scenarios and scenario weights

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

As of 31 March 2025, there was a high degree of geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty, including uncertainty relating to tariffs that could be introduced by the US government after that date and the economic consequences thereof. The actual announcing of the tariffs in April 2025 was subsequent to the reporting date. UBS has assessed the situation based on the uncertainties that existed on the reporting date and has exercised judgment. The scenario suite was adjusted in the first quarter of 2025 to replace the two downside scenarios. The global crisis scenario has replaced the stagflationary geopolitical crisis scenario as the severe downside scenario. It targets risks such as sovereign defaults, low interest rates and significant emerging market stress. The severe stagflation scenario previously explored risks related to higher inflation and rising interest rates. The mild stagflation crisis scenario has replaced the mild debt crisis scenario as the mild downside scenario. In the mild stagflation 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. As a consequence of the circumstances and prevailing uncertainties at the end of the first quarter of 2025, the weight allocation between the four scenarios has been amended. The scenario weights are illustrated in the table below.

All of the scenarios, including the asset price appreciation and the baseline scenarios, have been updated based on the latest macroeconomic forecasts as of 31 March 2025. The assumptions on a calendar-year basis are included in the table below.

UBS is closely monitoring the current market situation, and it will carefully assess developments, potentially revisiting the narratives and weightings in the second quarter of 2025.

Comparison of shock factors

Key parameters	Baseline		
	2024	2025	2026
Real GDP growth (annual percentage change)			
US	2.8	1.5	0.7
Eurozone	0.8	0.5	0.8
Switzerland	1.3	0.7	1.6
Unemployment rate (% , annual average)			
US	4.0	4.4	5.2
Eurozone	6.4	6.5	6.6
Switzerland	2.5	2.8	2.8
Fixed income: 10-year government bonds (% , Q4)			
USD	4.6	4.2	4.3
EUR	2.4	2.8	2.9
CHF	0.3	0.7	0.8
Real estate (annual percentage change, Q4)			
US	3.8	3.5	3.7
Eurozone	2.6	5.0	3.4
Switzerland	0.9	4.0	2.5

Economic scenarios and weights applied

ECL scenario	Assigned weights in %		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Asset price appreciation	5.0	–	–
Baseline	50.0	60.0	60.0
Mild debt crisis	–	15.0	15.0
Stagflationary geopolitical crisis	–	25.0	25.0
Mild stagflationary crisis	30.0	–	–
Global crisis	15.0	–	–

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

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

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

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

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

USD m

	31.3.25									
	Carrying amount ¹					ECL allowances ²				
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Cash and balances at central banks	231,370	231,207	18	0	145	(60)	0	(28)	0	(33)
Amounts due from banks	21,107	21,070	37	0	0	(9)	(5)	(4)	0	0
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	101,784	101,784	0	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	38,994	38,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	594,150	567,285	22,470	3,582	813	(2,099)	(289)	(300)	(1,228)	(281)
of which: Private clients with mortgages	257,254	245,046	10,800	1,309	99	(133)	(39)	(50)	(36)	(8)
of which: Real estate financing	83,414	78,340	4,828	228	18	(62)	(26)	(32)	(4)	0
of which: Large corporate clients	25,097	21,923	2,115	740	320	(646)	(82)	(111)	(335)	(119)
of which: SME clients	21,787	18,381	2,287	996	122	(811)	(65)	(67)	(646)	(33)
of which: Lombard	152,821	152,732	1	32	55	(48)	(8)	0	(18)	(22)
of which: Credit cards	2,025	1,564	420	41	0	(44)	(8)	(11)	(26)	0
of which: Commodity trade finance	4,330	4,311	12	7	0	(81)	(8)	0	(73)	0
of which: Ship / aircraft financing	8,029	7,713	316	0	0	(19)	(16)	(4)	0	0
of which: Consumer financing	2,629	2,414	109	73	33	(92)	(16)	(19)	(62)	5
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	66,513	65,766	560	176	11	(121)	(24)	(8)	(82)	(8)
of which: Loans to financial advisors	2,738	2,600	48	89	0	(40)	(3)	(1)	(36)	0
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,053,918	1,026,106	23,085	3,758	969	(2,293)	(321)	(340)	(1,309)	(322)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,216	3,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	1,057,134	1,029,322	23,085	3,758	969	(2,293)	(321)	(340)	(1,309)	(322)

Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)	Total exposure					ECL provisions ²				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Guarantees	42,586	40,618	1,800	131	37	(60)	(12)	(20)	(27)	0
of which: Large corporate clients	7,103	6,487	530	64	23	(14)	(6)	(4)	(4)	0
of which: SME clients	2,885	2,529	316	31	8	(22)	(3)	(15)	(4)	0
of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	25,139	24,249	890	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
of which: Lombard	3,591	3,561	0	30	0	(6)	(1)	0	(5)	0
of which: Commodity trade finance	2,160	2,158	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
Irrevocable loan commitments	79,463	75,299	3,906	217	40	(219)	(116)	(81)	(20)	(2)
of which: Large corporate clients	48,349	45,150	3,033	138	27	(160)	(84)	(59)	(16)	(2)
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	18,178	18,178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	144,102	140,458	3,442	202	0	(55)	(41)	(14)	0	0
of which: Real estate financing	7,384	7,030	354	0	0	(3)	(4)	1	0	0
of which: Large corporate clients	13,497	12,751	722	23	0	(15)	(8)	(5)	(2)	0
of which: SME clients	10,902	9,952	801	149	0	(23)	(18)	(5)	0	0
of which: Lombard	72,767	72,757	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which: Credit cards	10,285	9,815	467	3	0	(8)	(6)	(2)	0	0
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	4,129	4,126	2	2	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	288,458	278,679	9,150	551	78	(337)	(172)	(115)	(47)	(2)
Total allowances and provisions						(2,629)	(493)	(455)	(1,357)	(324)

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

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

ECL-relevant balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions

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

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

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

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

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

The overall coverage ratio for performing positions was unchanged at 10 basis points. Coverage ratios for performing positions related to corporate lending (on-balance sheet) increased by 5 basis points to 72 basis points. Coverage ratios for performing positions related to real estate lending (on-balance sheet) decreased by 1 basis point to 4 basis points.

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

On-balance sheet	31.3.25					ECL coverage (bps)						
	Gross carrying amount (USD m)											
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI	
Private clients with mortgages	257,387	245,085	10,850	1,345	107	5	2	46	3	269	706	
Real estate financing	83,476	78,366	4,860	232	18	7	3	65	7	187	130	
Total real estate lending	340,863	323,451	15,710	1,577	125	6	2	52	4	257	622	
Large corporate clients	25,744	22,004	2,225	1,075	438	251	37	497	79	3,120	2,703	
SME clients	22,598	18,446	2,354	1,642	155	359	35	286	64	3,934	2,106	
Total corporate lending	48,341	40,451	4,580	2,717	593	302	36	389	72	3,612	2,548	
Lombard	152,869	152,740	1	50	77	3	1	31	1	3,652	2,811	
Credit cards	2,069	1,572	431	66	0	214	49	255	94	3,847	0	
Commodity trade finance	4,410	4,319	12	80	0	183	18	10	18	9,154	5,616	
Ship / aircraft financing	8,048	7,729	319	0	0	24	20	117	24	0	0	
Consumer financing	2,721	2,430	128	135	28	340	65	1,501	137	4,624	0	
Other loans and advances to customers	36,927	34,883	1,590	184	270	44	6	44	8	1,452	3,907	
Loans to financial advisors	2,778	2,603	49	125	0	144	13	174	16	2,870	0	
Total other lending	209,822	206,275	2,530	640	376	23	4	165	6	3,778	3,258	
Total¹	599,026	570,177	22,820	4,935	1,094	36	5	132	10	2,561	2,572	

Off-balance sheet	Gross exposure (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)						
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI	
Private clients with mortgages	9,352	9,083	264	6	0	4	3	33	4	421	0	
Real estate financing	8,225	7,851	374	0	0	8	10	0	8	0	0	
Total real estate lending	17,578	16,934	638	6	0	6	6	0	6	416	0	
Large corporate clients	69,056	64,495	4,286	225	49	27	15	160	24	972	313	
SME clients	15,801	14,290	1,268	223	21	47	19	293	41	475	190	
Total corporate lending	84,857	78,785	5,554	448	70	31	16	190	27	725	277	
Lombard	79,638	79,597	8	33	0	1	1	14	1	1,602	0	
Credit cards	10,285	9,815	467	3	0	8	6	37	8	0	0	
Commodity trade finance	3,019	3,001	17	0	0	2	2	14	2	0	0	
Ship / aircraft financing	2,520	2,486	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Consumer financing	377	377	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	29,826	28,309	1,517	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	
Other off-balance sheet commitments	42,180	41,197	914	61	8	9	5	86	7	1,536	0	
Total other lending	167,845	164,782	2,958	97	8	4	2	34	3	1,506	0	
Total²	270,279	260,501	9,150	551	78	12	7	126	11	859	228	
Total on- and off-balance sheet³	869,306	830,678	31,969	5,486	1,172	28	6	130	10	2,390	2,416	

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

Note 8 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio

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

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

Note 9 Fair value measurement

a) Fair value hierarchy

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

During the first three 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	31.3.25				31.12.24			
	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	133,772	27,799	3,665	165,236	128,393	27,564	3,108	159,065
of which: Equity instruments	117,456	320	138	117,914	116,501	430	91	117,022
of which: Government bills / bonds	8,304	3,468	46	11,817	4,443	3,261	41	7,746
of which: Investment fund units	7,180	949	149	8,279	6,537	987	151	7,675
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	828	20,606	876	22,310	911	17,462	838	19,211
of which: Loans	0	2,254	2,292	4,545	0	5,200	1,799	6,998
of which: Asset-backed securities	4	197	162	363	1	219	153	373
Derivative financial instruments	1,372	134,204	2,459	138,035	795	181,965	2,792	185,551
of which: Foreign exchange	570	48,895	71	49,536	472	100,328	66	100,867
of which: Interest rate	0	37,566	898	38,464	0	40,553	878	41,431
of which: Equity / index	0	39,940	937	40,877	0	35,747	1,129	36,876
of which: Credit	0	2,668	517	3,185	0	2,555	581	3,136
of which: Commodities	2	4,989	35	5,026	1	2,599	17	2,617
Brokerage receivables	0	28,747	0	28,747	0	25,858	0	25,858
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	40,762	52,368	9,187	102,317	35,911	50,813	8,748	95,472
of which: Financial assets for unit-linked investment contracts	17,398	4	0	17,403	17,101	6	0	17,106
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	30	14,844	145	15,020	31	14,695	133	14,859
of which: Government bills / bonds	22,856	6,062	0	28,919	18,264	6,204	0	24,469
of which: Loans	0	4,972	3,589	8,561	0	4,427	3,192	7,619
of which: Securities financing transactions	0	24,995	731	25,726	0	24,026	611	24,638
of which: Asset-backed securities	0	1,041	540	1,581	0	972	597	1,569
of which: Auction rate securities	0	0	191	191	0	0	191	191
of which: Investment fund units	387	362	640	1,389	423	401	681	1,505
of which: Equity instruments	90	0	2,932	3,023	93	0	2,917	3,010
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on a recurring basis								
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,130	2,087	0	3,216	59	2,137	0	2,195
of which: Government bills / bonds	1,064	0	0	1,064	0	0	0	0
of which: Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	0	1,916	0	1,916	0	1,959	0	1,959
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	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	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	89	89	0	0	84	84
Total assets measured at fair value	184,658	245,204	15,400	445,263	172,499	288,337	14,732	475,568

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

USD m	31.3.25				31.12.24			
	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	30,503	12,565	31	43,099	24,577	10,429	240	35,247
of which: Equity instruments	22,597	390	21	23,008	18,528	257	29	18,814
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	2	10,768	5	10,775	5	8,771	206	8,982
of which: Government bills / bonds	6,490	1,210	0	7,699	4,336	1,174	0	5,510
of which: Investment fund units	1,414	96	3	1,512	1,708	162	3	1,873
Derivative financial instruments	1,407	136,581	4,130	142,117	829	175,747	4,060	180,636
of which: Foreign exchange	553	50,511	44	51,108	506	94,035	46	94,587
of which: Interest rate	0	33,911	337	34,248	0	36,313	324	36,636
of which: Equity / index	0	44,707	3,293	48,000	0	39,597	3,142	42,739
of which: Credit	0	3,182	374	3,556	0	3,280	414	3,694
of which: Commodities	2	4,128	25	4,155	1	2,200	15	2,216
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	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	59,921	0	59,921	0	49,023	0	49,023
Debt issued designated at fair value	0	99,373	12,719	112,092	0	94,573	13,336	107,909
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	24,483	2,752	27,235	0	25,931	2,768	28,699
of which: Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	0	17,528	0	17,528	0	17,203	0	17,203
of which: Securities financing transactions	0	3,985	108	4,094	0	5,798	0	5,798
of which: Over-the-counter debt instruments and others	0	2,969	2,644	5,613	0	2,930	2,768	5,698
Total liabilities measured at fair value	31,910	332,923	19,632	384,465	25,406	355,703	20,405	401,514

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

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

b) Valuation adjustments

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

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

Deferred day-1 profit or loss reserves

USD m	For the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24
Reserve balance at the beginning of the period	421	418	404
Profit / (loss) deferred on new transactions	65	57	42
(Profit) / loss recognized in the income statement	(95)	(51)	(62)
Foreign currency translation	(1)	(4)	0
Reserve balance at the end of the period	391	421	384

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	
	31.3.25	31.12.24
Own credit adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value¹	(897)	(1,165)
of which: debt issued designated at fair value	(929)	(1,188)
of which: other financial liabilities designated at fair value	32	23
Credit valuation adjustments²	(128)	(125)
Funding and debit valuation adjustments	(69)	(96)
Other valuation adjustments	(971)	(1,207)
of which: liquidity	(570)	(746)
of which: model uncertainty	(401)	(460)

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

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

c) Level 3 instruments: valuation techniques and inputs

The table below presents material Level 3 assets and liabilities, together with the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as well as the inputs used in a given valuation technique that are considered significant as of 31 March 2025 and unobservable, and a range of values for those unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

	Fair value				Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) ¹	Range of inputs						unit ¹
	Assets		Liabilities				31.3.25			31.12.24			
USD bn	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.25	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	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	Relative value to market comparable	Bond price equivalent	23	105	89	23	114	98	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Discount margin	917	917	917	868	868	868	basis points
Traded loans, loans designated at fair value and guarantees	6.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	1	102	93	1	173	84	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spread	17	395	132	16	545	195	basis points
					Market comparable and securitization model	Credit spread	97	1,939	280	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	1	100	78	0	112	79	points
Investment fund units ³	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Net asset value							
Equity instruments ³	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	Relative value to market comparable	Price							
Debt issued designated at fair value ⁴			12.7	13.3									
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value			2.8	2.8	Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	95	221		95	201		basis points
Derivative financial instruments													
Interest rate	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	Option model	Volatility of interest rates	51	112		50	156		basis points
						IR-to-IR correlation	67	99		60	99		%
					Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	5	20		5	20		basis points
Credit	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spreads	3	1,760		2	1,789		basis points
						Credit correlation	50	66		50	66		%
						Recovery rates	0	100		0	100		%
					Option model	Credit volatility	60	79		59	127		%
						Recovery rates	0	40					%
Equity / index	0.9	1.1	3.3	3.1	Option model	Equity dividend yields	0	16		0	16		%
						Volatility of equity stocks, equity and other indices	2	111		4	126		%
						Equity-to-FX correlation	(65)	70		(65)	80		%
						Equity-to-equity correlation	15	100		0	100		%
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL			0.0	0.1	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	82	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 The range of inputs is not disclosed, as there is a dispersion of values given the diverse nature of the investments.

⁴ Debt issued designated at fair value primarily consists of UBS structured notes, which include variable maturity notes with various equity and foreign exchange underlying risks, as well as rates-linked and credit-linked notes, all of which have embedded derivative parameters that are considered to be unobservable. The equivalent derivative instrument parameters for debt issued or embedded derivatives for over-the-counter debt instruments are presented in the respective derivative financial instruments lines in this table.

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

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

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

Sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in unobservable input assumptions¹

	31.3.25		31.12.24	
USD m	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Traded loans, loans measured at fair value and guarantees	147	(115)	185	(143)
Securities financing transactions	25	(20)	30	(24)
Auction rate securities	8	(6)	8	(6)
Asset-backed securities	23	(18)	32	(28)
Equity instruments	348	(314)	333	(308)
Investment fund units	176	(178)	179	(181)
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	15	(47)	38	(42)
Interest rate derivatives, net	77	(65)	115	(70)
Credit derivatives, net	88	(108)	112	(117)
Foreign exchange derivatives, net	4	(3)	3	(2)
Equity / index derivatives, net	619	(503)	732	(617)
Other	256	(152)	289	(161)
Total	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.

e) Level 3 instruments: movements during the period

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

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

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

Movements of Level 3 instruments

USD bn	Balance at the beginning of the period	Net gains / losses included in comprehensive income ¹	of which: related to instruments held at the end of the period	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Foreign currency translation	Balance at the end of the period
For the three months ended 31 March 2025²											
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	3.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	(0.8)	1.1	(0.3)	0.3	(0.1)	0.0	3.7
of which: Equity instruments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.9
of which: Loans	1.8	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.5)	1.1	(0.3)	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	2.3
Derivative financial instruments – assets	2.8	(0.5)	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.6)	0.4	(0.3)	0.0	2.5
of which: Interest rate	0.9	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.9
of which: Equity / index	1.1	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.4	(0.2)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.9
of which: Credit	0.6	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.5
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.2)	0.6	(0.2)	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	9.2
of which: Loans	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	3.6
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	2.9
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	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.5
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	(0.6)	0.1	(0.3)	0.0	4.1
of which: Interest rate	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
of which: Equity / index	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	(0.5)	0.1	(0.3)	0.0	3.3
of which: Credit	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.4
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Debt issued designated at fair value	13.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	(1.2)	0.6	(2.1)	0.2	12.7
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	2.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	(0.3)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	2.8
For the three months ended 31 March 2024											
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	22.6	(0.2)	(0.0)	0.4	(8.9)	0.9	(3.4)	1.6	(0.7)	(0.1)	12.4
of which: Equity instruments	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.2
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	1.3	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.3	(0.4)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.0
of which: Loans	19.6	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	(7.8)	0.9	(3.3)	1.4	(0.5)	(0.0)	10.6
Derivative financial instruments – assets	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	(0.4)	0.1	(0.3)	(0.0)	2.4
of which: Interest rate	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.4
of which: Equity / index	1.3	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	1.2
of which: Credit	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.4
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	8.4	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	0.4	(0.4)	0.4	(0.1)	(0.1)	8.7
of which: Loans	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	(0.3)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	2.2
of which: Auction rate securities	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
of which: Equity instruments	3.1	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	3.0
of which: Investment fund units	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7
of which: Asset-backed securities	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	5.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	(0.2)	1.6	(1.2)	0.3	(0.6)	(0.0)	5.9
of which: Interest rate	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
of which: Equity / index	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	1.5	(0.8)	0.2	(0.3)	(0.0)	4.3
of which: Credit	0.6	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.2)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.5
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	1.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.2)	(0.0)	0.6
Debt issued designated at fair value	15.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	(1.4)	0.9	(2.5)	(0.1)	14.0
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	2.6	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.3)	0.5	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.7

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 31 March 2025 were USD 15.4bn (31 December 2024: USD 14.7bn). Total Level 3 liabilities as of 31 March 2025 were USD 19.6bn (31 December 2024: USD 20.4bn).

Note 9 Fair value measurement (continued)

f) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

USD bn	31.3.25		31.12.24	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets				
Cash and balances at central banks	231.4	231.4	223.3	223.3
Amounts due from banks	21.1	21.1	18.9	18.9
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	101.8	101.8	118.3	118.3
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	39.0	39.0	44.0	44.0
Loans and advances to customers	594.1	592.2	580.0	579.7
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	66.5	65.1	58.8	57.0
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks	27.8	27.8	23.3	23.4
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.8
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	31.5	31.5	35.5	35.5
Customer deposits	744.9	745.6	745.8	746.6
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	213.9	218.5	214.2	220.6
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost ¹	14.6	14.6	16.4	16.4

¹ Excludes lease liabilities.

Note 10 Derivative instruments

a) Derivative instruments

	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Notional values related to derivative financial assets and liabilities ¹	Other notional values ²
<i>As of 31.3.25, USD bn</i>				
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	38.5	34.2	3,716	18,048
Credit derivatives	3.2	3.6	173	
Foreign exchange	49.5	51.1	7,248	294
Equity / index	40.9	48.0	1,419	104
Commodities	5.0	4.2	180	19
Other ³	0.9	1.1	178	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards⁴	138.0	142.1	12,913	18,465
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ⁵	(122.6)	(127.8)		
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(100.8)</i>	<i>(100.8)</i>		
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(21.8)</i>	<i>(27.0)</i>		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	15.5	14.3		

As of 31.12.24, USD bn

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

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

b) Cash collateral on derivative instruments

	Receivables 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	39.0	31.5	44.0	35.5
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet ²	(24.3)	(16.6)	(28.3)	(21.7)
<i>of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets</i>	<i>(22.2)</i>	<i>(14.5)</i>	<i>(25.9)</i>	<i>(19.3)</i>
<i>of which: netting with collateral received / pledged</i>	<i>(2.1)</i>	<i>(2.1)</i>	<i>(2.4)</i>	<i>(2.4)</i>
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	14.7	14.9	15.7	13.8

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

Note 11 Other assets and liabilities

a) Other financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

b) Other non-financial assets

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

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

c) Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

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

d) Other financial liabilities designated at fair value

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

e) Other non-financial liabilities

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

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

Note 12 Debt issued designated at fair value

Debt issued designated at fair value		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Equity-linked ¹	57,151	54,069
Rates-linked	23,778	23,641
Credit-linked	5,354	5,225
Fixed-rate	14,352	14,250
Commodity-linked	3,462	3,592
Other	7,995	7,131
<i>of which: debt that contributes to total loss-absorbing capacity</i>	<i>5,263</i>	<i>4,934</i>
Total debt issued designated at fair value²	112,092	107,909

¹ Includes investment fund unit-linked instruments issued. ² As of 31 March 2025, 100% of Total debt issued designated at fair value was unsecured (31 December 2024: 100%).

Note 13 Debt issued measured at amortized cost

Debt issued measured at amortized cost		
USD m	31.3.25	31.12.24
Short-term debt¹	30,572	30,509
Senior unsecured debt	130,323	133,159
<i>of which: contributes to total loss-absorbing capacity</i>	<i>93,863</i>	<i>92,515</i>
Covered bonds	9,044	8,762
Subordinated debt	17,038	15,030
<i>of which: eligible as high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments²</i>	<i>16,352</i>	<i>13,084</i>
<i>of which: eligible as low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments</i>		<i>1,245</i>
<i>of which: eligible as non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital instruments</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>207</i>
Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions	26,474	26,335
Other long-term debt	429	424
Long-term debt³	183,308	183,709
Total debt issued measured at amortized cost^{4,5}	213,880	214,219

¹ Debt with an original contractual maturity of less than one year, includes mainly certificates of deposit and commercial paper. ² For 31 March 2025, includes USD 10.1bn (31 December 2024: USD 6.9bn) that are, upon the occurrence of a trigger event or a viability event, subject to conversion into ordinary UBS shares. ³ Debt with an original contractual maturity greater than or equal to one year. The classification of debt issued into short-term and long-term does not consider any early redemption features. ⁴ Net of bifurcated embedded derivatives, the fair value of which was not material for the periods presented. ⁵ Except for Covered bonds (100% secured), Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions (100% secured) and Other long-term debt (92% secured), 100% of the balance was unsecured as of 31 March 2025.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

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

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

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

USD m	Litigation, regulatory and similar matters ¹	Restructuring ²	Real estate ³	Other ⁴	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2024	3,602	813	240	315	4,969
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	124	318	4	41	488
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(11)	(34)	(2)	(22)	(68)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(30)	(191)	(13)	(12)	(246)
Reclassifications	100 ⁵	0	0	0	100
Foreign currency translation and other movements	66	15	9	7	97
Balance as of 31 March 2025	3,852	921	239	329	5,340

¹ Consists of provisions for losses resulting from legal, liability and compliance risks. ² Includes USD 374m of provisions for onerous contracts related to real estate as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 383m) and USD 439m of personnel-related restructuring provisions as of 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 334m), as well as provisions for onerous contracts related to technology. 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 reclassifications from IFRS 3 contingent liabilities to IAS 37 provisions.

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

b) Litigation, regulatory and similar matters

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

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

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

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

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

The aggregate amount provisioned for litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class is disclosed in the "Provisions" table in Note 14 a) above. UBS provides below an estimate of the aggregate liability for its litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class of contingent liabilities. Estimates of contingent liabilities are inherently imprecise and uncertain as these estimates require UBS to make speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings that involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, that have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. Taking into account these uncertainties and the other factors described herein, UBS estimates the future losses that could arise from litigation, regulatory and similar matters disclosed below for which an estimate is possible, that are not covered by existing provisions (including acquisition-related contingent liabilities established under IFRS 3 in connection with the acquisition of Credit Suisse), are in the range of USD 0bn to USD 1.8bn.

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

The amounts shown in the table below reflect the provisions recorded under IFRS Accounting Standards. In connection with the acquisition of Credit Suisse, UBS Group AG additionally has reflected in its purchase accounting under IFRS 3 a valuation adjustment reflecting an estimate of outflows relating to contingent liabilities for all present obligations included in the scope of the acquisition at fair value upon closing, even if it is not probable that the contingent liability will result in an outflow of resources, significantly decreasing the recognition threshold for litigation liabilities beyond those that generally apply under IFRS Accounting Standards. The IFRS 3 acquisition-related contingent liabilities of USD 2.0bn at 31 March 2025 reflect a decrease of USD 0.1bn from 31 December 2024 as a result of reclassifications to provisions under IAS 37.

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

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS Group
Balance as of 31 December 2024	1,271	147	1	266	1,779	139	3,602
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	15	0	0	29	7	73	124
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(1)	0	0	(9)	0	(1)	(11)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(12)	0	0	0	(15)	(2)	(30)
Reclassifications ²	(1)	0	0	0	101	0	100
Foreign currency translation and other movements	46	6	0	7	6	0	66
Balance as of 31 March 2025	1,318	153	0	293	1,878	209	3,852

¹ Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 2 and 9 of this Note are recorded in Global Wealth Management. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 of this Note are recorded in Non-core and Legacy. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 1 of this Note are allocated between Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking and Non-core and Legacy. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 3 of this Note are allocated between the Investment Bank, Non-core and Legacy and Group Items. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 10 of this Note are allocated between the Investment Bank and Non-core and Legacy. ² Includes reclassifications from IFRS 3 contingent liabilities to IAS 37 provisions.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

1. Inquiries regarding cross-border wealth management businesses

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

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

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

In May 2014, Credit Suisse entered into settlement agreements with the SEC, Federal Reserve and New York Department of Financial Services and entered into an agreement with the US Department of Justice (DOJ) to plead guilty to conspiring to aid and abet US taxpayers in filing false tax returns (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. UBS continues to cooperate with the ongoing investigation by the DOJ.

Our balance sheet at 31 March 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.

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).

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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 case has been 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 has appealed the decision to the European General Court. 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 will be deemed final in May 2025 if the petitioners do not further appeal. UBS's settlement remains subject to court approval.

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.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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 April 2025, plaintiffs filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the US Supreme Court challenging 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 on 26 March 2025.

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 have appealed 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 31 March 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.

4. Mortgage-related matters

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

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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 had established breaches of representations and warranties relating to 209 of the 783 loans at issue. The court deferred decision as to damages, which will either be agreed upon by the parties or briefed for further decision by the court. 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 plaintiffs have filed amended complaints.

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 civil lawsuit against Credit Suisse Trust Limited, the Singapore International Commercial Court issued a judgment finding for the plaintiffs and, in September 2023, the court awarded damages of USD 742.73m, excluding post-judgment interest. This figure does not exclude potential overlap with the Bermuda proceedings against Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd., described below, and the court ordered the parties to ensure there is no double recovery in relation to this award and the Bermuda proceedings. On appeal from this judgment, in July 2024, the court ordered changes to the damages calculation and directed the parties to agree on adjustments to the award. The court ordered a revised award of USD 461m, including interest and costs, in October 2024 and the Singapore proceeding has concluded.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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, the Bermuda Court of Appeal granted Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd.'s motion for leave to appeal the judgment to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the notice of such appeal was filed. 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, civil lawsuits have been commenced against Credit Suisse AG in the Court of First Instance of Geneva, with statements of claim served in March 2023 and March 2024.

7. Mozambique matter

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

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

8. ETN-related litigation

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

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.

Note 14 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

10. Archegos

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

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

11. Credit Suisse financial disclosures

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

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

12. Merger-related litigation

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

Appendix

Alternative performance measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USD m, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended		
	31.3.25	31.12.24	31.3.24 ¹
Underlying operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,586	1,768	2,617
Underlying tax expense / (benefit) ²	587	456	677
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	10	9	9
Underlying net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders²	1,989	1,303	1,932
Underlying net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders³	7,955	5,211	7,727
Tangible equity	80,276	78,192	77,393
Average tangible equity	79,234	79,084	77,751
CET1 capital	69,152	71,367	77,663
Average CET1 capital	70,260	72,790	77,833
Underlying return on tangible equity (%)²	10.0	6.6	9.9
Underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)²	11.3	7.2	9.9

¹ Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2024, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information about the relevant adjustments. ² In the second quarter of 2024, comparative-period information for the first quarter of 2024 has been restated to reflect the updated underlying tax impact. ³ Annualized for reporting periods shorter than 12 months.

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports

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

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports (continued)

K		R		T	
KRT	Key Risk Taker	RBC	risk-based capital	TBTF	too big to fail
L		RbM	risk-based monitoring	TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
	LAS	REIT	real estate investment trust		
	LCR	RMBS	residential mortgage-backed securities	TIBOR	Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate
	LGD	RniV	risks not in VaR	TLAC	total loss-absorbing capacity
	LIBOR	RoCET1	return on CET1 capital	TTC	through the cycle
		RoU	right-of-use	U	
LLC	limited liability company	rTSR	relative total shareholder return		
LoD	lines of defense				
LRD	leverage ratio denominator	RWA	risk-weighted assets	USD	US dollar
LTIP	Long-Term Incentive Plan	S		V	
LTV	loan-to-value			VaR	value-at-risk
				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		SDG	Sustainable Development Goal		
NII	net interest income	SEC	US Securities and Exchange Commission		
NSFR	net stable funding ratio	SFT	securities financing transaction		
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange	SIBOR	Singapore Interbank Offered Rate		
O		SICR	significant increase in credit risk		
OCA	own credit adjustment	SIX	SIX Swiss Exchange		
OCI	other comprehensive income	SME	small and medium-sized entities		
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	SMF	Senior Management Function		
OTC	over-the-counter	SNB	Swiss National Bank		
P		SOR	Singapore Swap Offer Rate		
PCI	purchased credit impaired	SPPI	solely payments of principal and interest		
PD	probability of default				
PIT	point in time				
PPA	purchase price allocation				
Q		SRB	systemically relevant bank		
QCCP	qualifying central counterparty	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 Group Annual Report: Published in English, this report provides descriptions of: the Group strategy and performance; the strategy and performance of the business divisions and Group functions; risk, treasury and capital management; corporate governance; the compensation framework, including information about compensation for the Board of Directors and the Group Executive Board members; and financial information, including the financial statements.

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

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

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

Quarterly publications

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

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

Other information

Website

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

Results presentations

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

Messaging service

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

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

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

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements | This report contains statements that constitute “forward-looking statements”, including but not limited to management’s outlook for UBS’s financial performance, statements relating to the anticipated effect of transactions and strategic initiatives on UBS’s business and future development and goals or intentions to achieve climate, sustainability and other social objectives. While these forward-looking statements represent UBS’s judgments, expectations and objectives concerning the matters described, a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors could cause actual developments and results to differ materially from UBS’s expectations. In particular, the global economy may suffer significant adverse effects from increasing political tensions between world powers, changes to international trade policies, including those related to tariffs and trade barriers, and ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, as well as the continuing Russia–Ukraine war. UBS’s acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group has materially changed its outlook and strategic direction and introduced new operational challenges. The integration of the Credit Suisse entities into the UBS structure is expected to continue through 2026 and presents significant operational and execution risk, including the risks that UBS may be unable to achieve the cost reductions and business benefits contemplated by the transaction, that it may incur higher costs to execute the integration of Credit Suisse and that the acquired business may have greater risks or liabilities than expected. Following the failure of Credit Suisse, Switzerland is considering significant changes to its capital, resolution and regulatory regime, which, if proposed and adopted, may 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 and any additional requirements due to its acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, or other developments; (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 possibility of conflict between different governmental standards and regulatory regimes; (xxi) the ability of UBS to access capital markets; (xxii) the ability of UBS to successfully recover from a disaster or other business continuity problem due to a hurricane, flood, earthquake, terrorist attack, war, conflict, pandemic, security breach, cyberattack, power loss, telecommunications failure or other natural or man-made event; and (xxiii) the effect that these or other factors or unanticipated events, including media reports and speculations, may have on its reputation and the additional consequences that this may have on its business and performance. The sequence in which the factors above are presented is not indicative of their likelihood of occurrence or the potential magnitude of their consequences. UBS’s business and financial performance could be affected by other factors identified in its past and future filings and reports, including those filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). More detailed information about those factors is set forth in documents furnished by UBS and filings made by UBS with the SEC, including the UBS Group AG and UBS AG Annual Reports on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024. UBS is not under any obligation to (and expressly disclaims any obligation to) update or alter its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

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

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

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

UBS Group AG
PO Box
CH-8098 Zurich

ubs.com

