

09. April 2020

Mitteilung

UBS plant Dividendenzahlung 2019 in zwei Tranchen als Reaktion auf Forderung der FINMA

Nach Aufforderung der FINMA beantragt der UBS-Verwaltungsrat, die angekündigte Dividende von USD 0.73 für das Geschäftsjahr 2019 in zwei Tranchen auszuschütten; Dividende von USD 0.365 pro Aktie und Schaffung einer speziellen Dividendenreserve von USD 0.365 pro Aktie

Der Verwaltungsrat beabsichtigt, nach Publikation der Drittquartalsergebnisse eine Spezialdividende von USD 0.365 vorzuschlagen, über die die Aktionäre an einer ausserordentlichen Generalversammlung abstimmen werden

Wir haben entschieden, der Forderung der FINMA Folge zu leisten, obwohl es die starke Kapital-, Liquiditäts- und Finanzierungsposition von UBS erlaubt, ihre Kunden und die Wirtschaft zu unterstützen und gleichzeitig die Dividende in voller Höhe auszuzahlen

UBS rechnet aktuell mit einem Reingewinn USD 1,5 Milliarden für das erste Quartal 2020 sowie einer erwarteten harten Kernkapitalquote und Leverage Ratio (CET1) im Einklang mit den Zielen und deutlich über den regulatorischen Vorgaben

Im Rahmen der laufenden COVID-19-Massnahmen von UBS unterstützen wir die Wirtschaft aktiv, insbesondere durch Kredite an Kunden in der Schweiz und international. Wir stellen auch Liquidität für KMU bereit und beraten Firmen-, institutionelle und private Kunden rund um die Welt

Zürich / Basel, 09. April 2020 – Nach Aufforderung der FINMA hat der Verwaltungsrat seinen Vorschlag zur Dividendenausschüttung für 2019 revidiert, über den die Aktionäre an der Generalversammlung vom 29. April 2020 abstimmen werden. Der Verwaltungsrat beantragt den Aktionären die Ausschüttung einer Dividende von USD 0.365 pro Aktie mit Auszahlungsdatum 7. Mai 2020 sowie die Schaffung einer speziellen Dividendenreserve von USD 0.365 pro Aktie. Der Verwaltungsrat beabsichtigt, über die Ausschüttung dieser zusätzlichen USD 0.365 pro Aktie anlässlich einer ausserordentlichen Generalversammlung am 19. November 2020 abstimmen zu lassen, nach Bekanntgabe der Ergebnisse für das dritte Quartal 2020.

UBS rechnet aktuell mit einem Reingewinn von rund USD 1,5 Milliarden für das erste Quartal 2020, mit starker operativer Performance in allen Unternehmensbereichen, sogar nach Berücksichtigung von Wertberichtigungen für Kreditrisiken und Bewertungsanpassungen des eigenen Kreditrisikos. Die harte Kernkapitalquote und Leverage Ratio (beide CET1) per Ende erstes Quartal 2020 bleiben voraussichtlich im Einklang mit den Zielen und deutlich über den regulatorischen Vorgaben, obwohl die herrschenden Marktbedingungen zu spürbar erhöhten RWAs hinsichtlich Kredit- und Marktrisiken führen. UBS veröffentlicht die Ergebnisse für das erste Quartal 2020 am 28. April.

Axel A. Weber, Präsident des Verwaltungsrats: «Dank unserer finanziellen Stärke, welche die regulatorischen Auflagen deutlich übertrifft, sowie einer umsichtigen Risikobewirtschaftung sind wir in der Lage, unsere aktuelle Kapitalrückführungspolitik umzusetzen. Dennoch haben wir vor dem Hintergrund der grossen und beispiellosen Unsicherheit auf Forderung der FINMA die beantragte Dividendenausschüttung für 2019 angepasst.»

Sergio P. Ermotti, Group Chief Executive Officer: «Das erste Quartal 2020 hat einmal mehr gezeigt, dass unser Geschäftsmodell in den unterschiedlichsten Marktbedingungen gute Resultate liefert. Wir unterstützen unsere Kunden mit Finanzierungen und Beratung und helfen ihnen so durch dieses sehr schwierige Umfeld zu navigieren.»

Sollte UBS entscheiden, die Ausschüttung der zweiten Tranche der Dividende 2019 nicht vorzunehmen, um die Kapitalbasis zu schützen, werden wir im Rahmen der leistungsabhängigen Vergütung der Konzernleitung für 2020 keine Barauszahlungen vornehmen und diese stattdessen den aufgeschobenen Vergütungsplänen in Form von Aktien und bedingten Kapitalinstrumenten zuweisen. Je nach Bedarf werden wir im weiteren Jahresverlauf zusätzliche Massnahmen betreffend sämtliche Vergütungsentscheide 2020 treffen sowie die entsprechenden Grundsätze sowohl für Verwaltungsrat als auch Konzernleitung überprüfen.

UBS beteiligt sich aktiv an den vom Bundesrat angekündigten Sofortmassnahmen zur Unterstützung von Schweizer KMU im Verbund mit weiteren Schweizer Banken. Seit Lancierung des von der Schweizer Regierung unterstützten Kreditprogramms hat UBS bereits CHF 2,1 Milliarden an Liquidität für mehr als 16 000 kleine und mittlere Unternehmen bereitgestellt. UBS hat klargemacht, an diesen Krediten nichts verdienen zu wollen. Wir stellen unseren Firmenkunden sowohl lokal über unsere Schweizer Universalbank als auch international über unsere Investment Bank Liquidität zur Verfügung. Unser Global Wealth Management steht seinen Kunden weltweit beratend zur Seite. Schliesslich wird UBS auch USD 30 Millionen für COVID-19-Hilfsprojekte spenden, um die Gemeinschaften zu unterstützen, in denen wir aktiv sind.

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This media release contains statements that constitute “forward-looking statements,” including but not limited to management’s outlook for UBS’s financial performance and statements relating to the anticipated effect of transactions and strategic initiatives on UBS’s business and future development. While these forward-looking statements represent UBS’s judgments and expectations 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. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the measures being taken globally to reduce the peak of the resulting pandemic will likely have a significant adverse effect on global economic activity, including in China, the United States and Europe, and an adverse effect on the credit profile of some of our clients and other market participants, which may result in an increase in expected credit loss expense and credit impairments. The unprecedented scale of the measures to control the COVID-19 outbreak create significantly greater uncertainty about forward looking statements, in addition to the factors that generally affect our businesses, but not limited to: (i) the degree to which UBS is successful in the ongoing 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 other changes related to the COVID-19 pandemic. (ii) the degree to which UBS is successful in implementing changes to its businesses to meet changing market, regulatory and other conditions; (iii) the continuing low or negative interest rate environment in Switzerland

and other jurisdictions, (iv) developments (including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic) 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, and currency exchange rates, and the effects of economic conditions, market developments, and geopolitical tensions, 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; (iii) changes in the availability of capital and funding, including any changes in UBS's credit spreads and ratings, as well as availability and cost of funding to meet requirements for debt eligible for total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC); (iv) changes in or the implementation of financial legislation and regulation in Switzerland, the US, the UK, the European Union 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; (v) the degree to which UBS is successful in implementing further changes to its legal structure to improve its resolvability and meet related regulatory requirements and the potential need to make further changes to the legal structure or booking model of UBS Group in response to legal and regulatory requirements, proposals in Switzerland and other jurisdictions for mandatory structural reform of banks or systemically important institutions or to other external developments, and the extent to which such changes will have the intended effects; (vi) UBS's ability to maintain and improve its systems and controls for the detection and prevention of money laundering and compliance with sanctions to meet evolving regulatory requirements and expectations, in particular in the US; (vii) the uncertainty arising from the UK's exit from the EU; (viii) changes in UBS's competitive position, including whether differences in regulatory capital and other requirements among the major financial centers will adversely affect UBS's ability to compete in certain lines of business; (ix) changes in the standards of conduct applicable to our businesses that may result from new regulations or new enforcement of existing standards, including recently enacted and proposed measures to impose new and enhanced duties when interacting with customers and in the execution and handling of customer transactions; (x) 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 our RWA as well as the amount of capital available for return to shareholders; (xi) the effects on UBS's cross-border banking business of tax or regulatory developments and of possible changes in UBS's policies and practices relating to this business; (xii) 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; (xiii) 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; (xiv) UBS's ability to implement new technologies and business methods, including digital services and 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; (xv) limitations on the effectiveness of UBS's internal processes for risk management, risk control, measurement and modeling, and of financial models generally; (xvi) the occurrence of operational failures, such as fraud, misconduct, unauthorized trading, financial crime, cyberattacks, and systems failures, the risk of which is increased while COVID-19 control measure require large portions of UBS and its service providers staff to work remotely ; (xvii) restrictions on the ability of UBS Group 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; (xviii) 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; and (xix) the effect that these or other factors or unanticipated events may have on our reputation and the additional consequences that this may have on our 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. Our business and financial performance could be affected by other factors identified in our past and future filings and reports, including those filed with 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 UBS's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2019. 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.