

11. März 2022

Mitteilung

UBS veröffentlicht Netto-Null-Ansatz und setzt Verpflichtungen in die Tat um

UBS hat heute ihren Nachhaltigkeits- und Klimabericht 2021 veröffentlicht

- **Der UBS Klimaplan hält die wichtigsten Meilensteine auf dem Weg zum Netto-Null-Ziel im Jahr 2050 fest**
- **An der UBS Generalversammlung vom 6. April 2022 wird eine Konsultativabstimmung über den Klimaplan durchgeführt**
- **Zur Senkung der Treibhausgasemissionen hat sich UBS für 2030 Dekarbonisierungsziele in drei Schwerpunktsektoren – fossile Brennstoffe, Energieerzeugung und Immobilien – gesetzt**

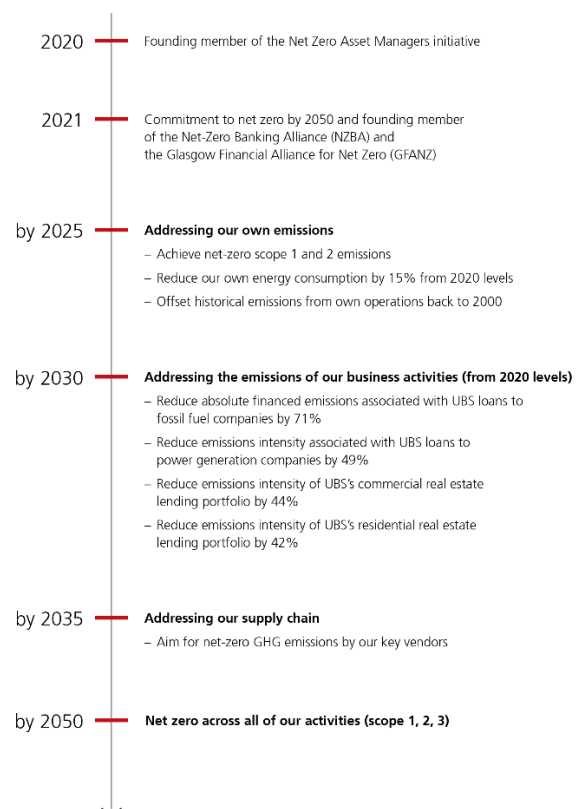
Zürich/Basel, 11. März 2022 – UBS hat heute ihren Nachhaltigkeits- und Klimabericht 2021 veröffentlicht. Er enthält detaillierte Informationen zum Klimaplan, der am 6. April an der Generalversammlung zur Konsultativabstimmung vorgelegt wird. UBS kommt damit ihrer Verpflichtung nach, den Aktionären ein Mitspracherecht hinsichtlich der Klimastrategie des Unternehmens einzuräumen.

Klimaplan

Der Klimaplan umfasst Bereiche, in denen UBS bereits Massnahmen zum Klimaschutz ergreift, wie auch unsere Klimaziele.

Als Gründungsmitglied der Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) hat sich UBS verpflichtet, Zwischenziele für Finanzierungen fürs Jahr 2030 bekanntzugeben und dabei den Fokus auf Sektoren zu legen, in denen die Bank die grösste Wirkung erzielen kann. Im Einklang mit dieser Verpflichtung wird UBS den CO₂-Fussabdruck ihres Kreditbuchs in den Sektoren fossile Brennstoffe, Energieerzeugung und Immobilien reduzieren, da diese im Kreditportfolio (mit einem Anteil von rund 43 Prozent) und bei den finanzierten Emissionen deutlich ins Gewicht fallen.

Der Klimabericht enthält detaillierte Informationen, wie UBS die Netto-Null-Verpflichtung bis 2050 erfüllen wird, einschliesslich Ausführungen zu Richtlinien, Governance, Strategie, Risikomanagement, Zielen und Kennzahlen. Er deckt sämtliche Aspekte der Geschäftstätigkeit von UBS ab und ist darauf ausgelegt, die Klimaauswirkungen



unseres Unternehmens zu verringern, unsere Finanzierungskunden bei der Umstellung zu unterstützen und die Vermögenswerte unserer Kunden zu schützen.

Group CEO **Ralph Hamers**: «Wir wollen bei unserem eigenen Übergangsprozess mit gutem Beispiel vorangehen. Wir wissen, dass es zum Erreichen unseres langfristigen Ziels entscheidend ist, wichtige Meilensteine auf dem Weg dorthin zu identifizieren und zu meistern. Das sind ehrgeizige Pläne, die von uns ein entschlossenes Handeln erfordern.»

Suni Harford, Lead Sustainability and Impact in der UBS Konzernleitung, fügte hinzu: «Wir werden unseren Worten Taten folgen lassen. Das heisst, wir werden partnerschaftlich mit unseren Kunden zusammenarbeiten und ihnen die Beratung, Produkte und Lösungen bereitstellen, die sie benötigen, um ihre Ziele auf dem Weg in eine kohlenstoffarme Zukunft zu erreichen.»

Der Klimabericht folgt den Empfehlungen der Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. Er wird jährlich veröffentlicht und legt die Fortschritte auf dem Weg zu unseren Zielen transparent dar.

Strategie und governance

Anfang dieser Woche erhielt UBS von S&P Global Ratings ein hohes Rating in deren *ESG Evaluation* (ESG: Umwelt, Soziales und Governance). Die *ESG Evaluation* spiegelt die umfassenden Bemühungen von UBS zur Integration von Nachhaltigkeit im gesamten Unternehmen wider wie auch ihre Verpflichtung, über ihre Leistungen transparent zu berichten.

Die Klimastrategie und die damit verbundenen Aktivitäten von UBS werden auf höchster Führungsebene überwacht. Das Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee des Verwaltungsrats der UBS Group AG hat die Aufsicht über die Klimastrategie von UBS, einschliesslich klimabezogener Risiken. Diese wird von der Konzernleitung festgelegt.

Mit der Einführung expliziter Nachhaltigkeitsziele für alle Konzernleitungsmitglieder ist unser Vergütungsansatz noch besser auf ESG-Aspekte abgestimmt. Die Nachhaltigkeitsziele sind zudem mit den Nachhaltigkeitsprioritäten von UBS verknüpft, und der Fortschritt wird anhand solider quantitativer Messgrössen und qualitativer Kriterien gemessen.

Highlights 2021

Die wichtigsten im Nachhaltigkeitsbericht erwähnten Erfolge sind:



Anstieg der als Impact Investing und Sustainability Focus klassifizierten Vermögen um 78% auf 251 Milliarden US-Dollar



103 Transaktionen unterstützt mit grünen, sozialen, nachhaltigen oder nachhaltigkeitsbezogenen Anleihen



Fast 70% der neuen Mandate im Personal Banking entfallen auf UBS Manage Sustainable Investment



92% weniger Treibhausgasemissionen in unserem eigenen Betrieb seit 2004



Unter den 200 (von 12 000 bewerteten) Unternehmen, die von der globalen Non-Profit-Umweltorganisation CDP in deren A-Liste aufgenommen wurden für ihre Transparenz bei Umweltthemen und Massnahmen zur Reduzierung von Emissionen, zur Eindämmung von Klimarisiken und zur Entwicklung einer kohlenstoffarmen Wirtschaft.

Links

www.ubs.com/sustainability

UBS Group AG und UBS AG

Kontakt

Schweiz: +41-44-234 85 00
UK: +44-207-567 47 14
Americas: +1-212-882 58 58
APAC: +852-297-1 82 00

www.ubs.com

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements | This announcement 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. Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has led to heightened volatility across global markets and to the coordinated implementation of sanctions on Russia, Russian entities and nationals. Russia’s invasion of Ukraine already has caused significant population displacement, and as the conflict continues, the disruption will likely increase. The scale of the conflict and the speed and extent of sanctions, as well as the uncertainty as to how the situation will develop, may have significant adverse effects to the market and macroeconomic conditions, including in ways that cannot be anticipated. This creates significantly greater uncertainty about forward-looking statements. The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken to manage it have had and may also continue to have a significant adverse effect on global and regional economic activity, including disruptions to global supply chains, inflationary pressures, and labor market displacements. Factors that may affect our performance and ability to achieve our plans, outlook and other objectives also include, but are 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; (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 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 increasing 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; (v) 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); (vi) changes in central bank policies 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; (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 Group in response to legal and regulatory requirements, or other external developments; (viii) UBS’s ability to maintain and improve its systems and controls for complying with sanctions and for the detection and prevention of money laundering to meet evolving regulatory requirements and expectations, in particular in 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 our 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 our RWA, as well as the amount of capital available for return to shareholders; (xiii) the effects on UBS’s cross-border banking business of sanctions, tax or regulatory developments and of possible changes in UBS’s policies and practices relating to this business; (xiv) 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; (xv) 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; (xvi) 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; (xvii) limitations on the effectiveness of UBS’s internal processes for risk management, risk control, measurement and modeling, and of financial models generally; (xviii) 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 cyberattack threats from nation states and while COVID-19 control measures require large portions of the staff of both UBS and its service providers to work remotely; (xix) 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; (xx) 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; (xxi) uncertainty over the scope of actions that may be required by UBS, governments and others to achieve goals relating to climate, environmental and social matters, as well as the evolving

nature of underlying science and industry and governmental standards; and (xxii) 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 2021. 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.