UBS Group

Second quarter 2024 report

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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" and "Credit Suisse AG consolidated"	Credit Suisse AG and its consolidated subsidiaries before the merger with UBS AG
"Credit Suisse Group" and "Credit Suisse Group AG consolidated"	Pre-acquisition Credit Suisse Group
"Credit Suisse"	Credit Suisse AG and its consolidated subsidiaries before the merger with UBS AG, Credit Suisse Services AG, and other small former Credit Suisse Group entities now directly held by UBS Group AG
"UBS Group AG" and "UBS Group AG standalone"	UBS Group AG on a standalone basis
"UBS AG standalone"	UBS AG on a standalone basis
"UBS Switzerland AG" and "UBS Switzerland AG standalone"	UBS Switzerland AG on a standalone basis
"UBS Europe SE consolidated"	UBS Europe SE and its consolidated subsidiaries
"UBS Americas Holding LLC" and "UBS Americas Holding LLC consolidated"	UBS Americas Holding LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries
"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**

Comparability

Comparative information in this report is presented as follows.

Profit and loss information for the second quarter of 2024, the first quarter of 2024 and the fourth quarter of 2023 is presented on a consolidated basis, each including UBS and Credit Suisse data for three months. Information for the second quarter of 2023 includes three months of data for UBS and one month (June 2023) for Credit Suisse. Year-to-date information for 2024 includes six months of data for UBS and six months for Credit Suisse. Comparative year-to-date information for 2023 includes six months of data for UBS and one month (June 2023) for Credit Suisse.

Balance sheet information presented in this report includes UBS and Credit Suisse consolidated information.

Significant regulated subsidiary and sub-group information

Regulatory key figures for our significant regulated subsidiaries and sub-groups will be published on 23 August 2024 and will be available under "Quarterly reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*.

Our key figures

	As of or for the quarter ended				As of or year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	31.12.23[1]	30.6.23[1]	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Group results						
Total revenues	11,904	12,739	10,855	9,540	24,642	18,284
Negative goodwill				27,264		27,264
Credit loss expense / (release)	95	106	136	623	201	662
Operating expenses	10,340	10,257	11,470	8,486	20,597	15,696
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,469	2,376	(751)	27,695	3,844	29,191
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,136	1,755	(279)	27,331	2,890	28,360
Diluted earnings per share (USD)[2]	0.34	0.52	(0.09)	8.51	0.86	8.82
Profitability and growth[3,4,5]						
Return on equity (%)	5.4	8.2	(1.3)	153.8	6.8	88.7
Return on tangible equity (%)	5.9	9.0	(1.4)	170.3	7.5	98.9
Underlying return on tangible equity (%)[6,7]	8.4	9.9	4.8	2.8	9.2	5.4
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)	5.9	9.0	(1.4)	177.5	7.5	106.4
Underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)[6,7]	8.4	9.9	4.8	2.9	9.2	5.8
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%)	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.1
Cost / income ratio (%)[8]	86.9	80.5	105.7	88.9	83.6	85.8
Underlying cost / income ratio (%)[6,8]	80.6	77.2	93.0	83.5	78.9	82.6
Effective tax rate (%)	20.0	25.8	n.m.[9]	1.3	23.6	2.8
Net profit growth (%)	(95.8)	70.6	n.m.	n.m.	(89.8)	568.2
Resources[3]						
Total assets	1,560,976	1,606,798	1,716,924	1,677,953	1,560,976	1,677,953
Equity attributable to shareholders	83,683	84,777	85,624	85,455	83,683	85,455
Common equity tier 1 capital[10]	76,104	77,663	78,002	78,597	76,104	78,597
Risk-weighted assets[10]	511,376	526,437	546,505	556,603	511,376	556,603
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)[10]	14.9	14.8	14.3	14.1	14.9	14.1
Going concern capital ratio (%)[10]	18.0	17.7	16.8	16.5	18.0	16.5
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%)[10]	38.7	37.4	36.4	34.9	38.7	34.9
Leverage ratio denominator[10]	1,564,201	1,599,646	1,695,403	1,677,877	1,564,201	1,677,877
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%)[10]	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)[11]	212.0	220.2	215.7	175.2	212.0	175.2
Net stable funding ratio (%)	128.0	126.4	124.7	117.6	128.0	117.6
Other						
Invested assets (USD bn)[4,12,13]	5,873	5,848	5,714	5,530	5,873	5,530
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	109,991	111,549	112,842	119,100	109,991	119,100
Market capitalization[2,14]	101,903	106,440	107,355	69,932	101,903	69,932
Total book value per share (USD)[2]	26.13	26.44	26.68	26.48	26.13	26.48
Tangible book value per share (USD)[2]	23.85	24.14	24.34	24.13	23.85	24.13

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 this report for more information. 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 2023, 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 Profit or loss information for each of the second quarter of 2024, the first quarter of 2024 and the fourth quarter of 2023 is presented on a consolidated basis, including for each quarter Credit Suisse data for three months, and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized multiplying such by four. Profit or loss information for the second quarter of 2023 is presented on a consolidated basis, including Credit Suisse data for one month (June 2023), and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized multiplying such by four. Profit or loss information for the first six months of 2024 is presented on a consolidated basis, including Credit Suisse data for six months, and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized by multiplying such by two. Profit or loss information for the first six months of 2023 is presented on a consolidated basis, including Credit Suisse data for one month, and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized by multiplying such by two. 6 Refer to the "Group performance" section of this report for more information about underlying results. 7 Comparative-period information for the first quarter of 2024 has been restated to reflect the updated underlying tax impact. 8 Negative goodwill is not used in the calculation as it is presented in a separate reporting line and is not part of total revenues. 9 The effective tax rate for the fourth quarter of 2023 is not a meaningful measure, due to the distortive effect of current unbenefited tax losses at the former Credit Suisse entities. 10 Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020. Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. 11 The disclosed ratios represent quarterly averages for the quarters presented and are calculated based on an average of 61 data points in the second quarter of 2024, 61 data points in the first quarter of 2024, 63 data points in the fourth quarter of 2023 and 64 data points in the second quarter of 2023. Refer to the "Liquidity and funding management" section of this report for more information. 12 Consists of invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and Personal & Corporate Banking. Refer to "Note 32 Invested assets and net new money" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2023, available under "Annual reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 13 Include invested assets from associates in the Asset Management business division. 14 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 made substantial progress related to the integration of Credit Suisse in the second quarter of 2024. The merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG was completed on 31 May 2024 with strong support from regulators across the globe. UBS AG succeeded to all rights and obligations of Credit Suisse AG, including all outstanding Credit Suisse AG debt instruments.

On 7 June 2024, we completed the transition to a single US intermediate holding company.

On 1 July 2024, we completed the merger of UBS Switzerland AG and Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG. UBS Switzerland AG succeeded to all rights and obligations of Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG.

The merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG and that of UBS Switzerland AG and Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG are critical steps in enabling us to unlock the next phase of the cost, capital, funding and tax benefits we expect to realize by the end of 2026. They will facilitate the migration of clients and operations to integrated UBS platforms over time, in line with business-, client- and product-specific requirements.

The measurement period adjustments effected under IFRS Accounting Standards in the second quarter of 2024 resulted in a decrease in provisional negative goodwill to USD 27.3bn from the USD 27.7bn previously reported in the UBS Group Annual Report 2023. Retained earnings have been revised to reflect the impact on the prior-period income statement of net USD 0.5bn. With the measurement period adjustments and the finalization of the amount of negative goodwill in the second quarter of 2024, the accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group is complete.

› **Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS AG second quarter 2024 report, which will be available as of 23 August 2024 under "Quarterly reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about the accounting for the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG**

› **Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information about the accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and the finalization of the purchase price allocation**

In the second quarter of 2024, we realized an additional USD 0.9bn in gross cost savings, for a total of around USD 6bn in annualized exit rate gross cost savings compared with the 2022 combined cost base of Credit Suisse and UBS. We now expect to achieve around USD 7bn of gross cost savings by the end of 2024, or around 55% of our ambition of around USD 13bn by the end of 2026.

In the second quarter of 2024, Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG fully repaid the funding drawn under the Emergency Liquidity Assistance (ELA) facility, reducing the amount of funding outstanding under the ELA facility from CHF 19bn to zero.

In June 2024, the Credit Suisse supply chain finance funds (the SCFFs) made a voluntary offer to the SCFFs investors to redeem all outstanding fund units. The offer expired on 31 July 2024, and fund units representing around 92% of the SCFFs' net asset value were tendered in the offer and accepted. Fund units accepted in the offer were redeemed at 90% of the net asset value determined on 25 February 2021, net of any payments made by the relevant fund to the fund investors since that time. Investors whose units were redeemed released any claims they may have had against the SCFFs, Credit Suisse or UBS. The offer aimed to provide fund investors with an accelerated exit from their positions and a high level of financial recovery and was funded by the acquisition of a new class of fund units by UBS. The offer did not have a material effect on the financial results or common equity tier 1 capital of UBS Group AG, given provisions recorded in connection with the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. On a subsidiary level, UBS AG on a consolidated basis recorded in the second quarter of 2024 a provision of around USD 0.9bn in connection with the offer. The offer did not have a material effect on UBS AG on a standalone basis. The investment in the SCFFs is managed in the Non-core and Legacy business division.

On 13 August 2024, UBS entered into an agreement to sell Select Portfolio Servicing, the US mortgage servicing business of Credit Suisse managed in the Non-core and Legacy business division. Completion of the transaction is subject to regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2025. UBS Group does not expect to recognize a material profit or loss upon completion of the transaction. Based on balances as of 30 June 2024, the completion of the transaction would reduce the Group's risk-weighted assets by around USD 1.3bn and the Group's leverage ratio denominator by around USD 1.7bn.

Regulatory and legal developments

Swiss Federal Council releases its report on systemically important banks

In April 2024, the Swiss Federal Council released its report on banking stability that evaluates the regulation of systemically important banks. The Swiss Federal Council concluded that the existing Swiss too-big-to-fail (TBTF) regime must be further developed and strengthened and therefore proposed the introduction of a broad package of measures that focused on three areas: strengthening prevention, strengthening liquidity and expanding the crisis toolkit. In the first half of 2025, the Swiss Federal Council is expected to present two packages, one with changes at the ordinance level and another with legislative amendments, to implement the proposed measures. Due to the broad range of possible outcomes, the impact of the proposals on UBS can be fully assessed only when the implementation details become clearer.

› **Refer to "Regulatory and legal developments" in the "Recent developments" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information**

Developments related to the final Basel III implementation

In June 2024, the Swiss Federal Council confirmed that the amendments to the Capital Adequacy Ordinance that will incorporate the final Basel III standards into Swiss law will enter into force on 1 January 2025. Also in June 2024, the European Commission confirmed its intention to implement the final Basel III requirements as of 1 January 2025, except for the market risk capital requirements, the implementation of which will be delayed until at least 1 January 2026. The implementation timeline to incorporate the final Basel III standards in the US is expected to be delayed beyond July 2025, as banking agencies continue to discuss amendments to their proposals. The UK has previously stated its intention to implement the final Basel III standards by 1 July 2025; however, it has delayed the publication of its final rules until the autumn of 2024.

We expect that the adoption of the final Basel III standards in January 2025 will lead to an increase of around 5% in UBS Group risk-weighted assets, driven mainly by the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book. This estimate is based on our current understanding of the relevant standards. We are in an active dialogue with the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority regarding various aspects of the final rules. Our estimate does not take into account mitigating actions, nor does it reflect the impact of the output floor, which is to be phased in over time.

Switzerland takes measures to strengthen its anti-money-laundering framework

In May 2024, the Swiss Federal Council adopted a dispatch on strengthening its anti-money-laundering framework. Key elements include a non-publicly accessible federal register of beneficial owners, due diligence for particularly risky activities in legal professions, measures to prevent the circumvention of applicable sanctions under the Embargo Act, and due diligence obligations for cash payments in the real estate business and in precious metals trading. The measures are subject to parliamentary approval and, therefore, entry into force is not expected before 2026. Although the final assessment will only be concluded once the final law has been published, UBS expects that additional operational controls will be required to implement the amended framework.

Swiss Federal Council consults about extended sustainability reporting requirements

In June 2024, the Swiss Federal Council launched a consultation on extended sustainability reporting requirements with the aim of strengthening existing rules in the Swiss Code of Obligations. Under the proposed rules, a wider scope of companies would have to report on the risks of their business activities in the areas of the environment, human rights and corruption, as well as on measures taken against such risks. Affected companies would have the choice of reporting according to either the EU sustainability reporting requirements or another equivalent standard for sustainability reporting. The consultation will last until October 2024, and if the changes are adopted as proposed, UBS will be subject to the extended requirements.

The EU requires a physical presence for cross-border banking services

In June 2024, EU legislators published the final banking rules that include amendments to the Capital Requirements Regulation and the Capital Requirements Directive. The amendments include, alongside measures to implement the final elements of the Basel III standards, a requirement for non-EU firms to establish a physical presence within the EU when providing certain banking services, including deposit-taking and commercial lending, to EU-domiciled clients and counterparties, unless an exemption is obtained. The changes will affect the cross-border provision of lending services and will require UBS to adapt its approaches to providing such services to clients and counterparties in the EU. The requirement will become effective in January 2027, with grandfathering provisions for contracts entered into before 11 July 2026.

The EU adopts the Artificial Intelligence Act

In July 2024, the EU published the Artificial Intelligence Act (the EU AI Act). Among other matters, the EU AI Act classifies AI according to its risk, with the majority of obligations being placed on providers of high-risk AI systems and with some obligations for users who deploy an AI system in a professional capacity. The EU AI Act entered into force in August 2024, and it will be phased in over the next 36 months. UBS is assessing the potential impact of the uses of AI and the EU AI Act.

Other developments

Organizational changes

Robert Karofsky, a member of the Group Executive Board (the GEB) since 2018, was President Investment Bank until 1 July 2024, when he became Co-President Global Wealth Management and President UBS Americas. In the latter role he succeeded Naureen Hassan, who retired from UBS effective 1 July 2024.

Iqbal Khan, a member of the GEB since 2019, was President Global Wealth Management until 1 July 2024, when he became Co-President Global Wealth Management jointly with Robert Karofsky. He will also assume the role of President UBS Asia Pacific, effective 1 September 2024, succeeding Edmund Koh, who will step down from the GEB on that date.

George Athanasopoulos and Marco Valla joined the GEB on 1 July 2024 as Co-Presidents Investment Bank.

Damian Vogel has been appointed Group Chief Risk Officer and became a member of the GEB on 1 July 2024, succeeding Christian Bluhm, who stepped down from the GEB effective 1 July 2024 and will remain at UBS in an advisory capacity.

Stefan Seiler has been a member of the GEB since 2023 and Head Group Human Resources and Corporate Services; as of 1 July 2024 his responsibilities have been expanded to include Group Communications & Branding.

Ulrich Körner, the former CEO of Credit Suisse AG, stepped down from the GEB at the end of June 2024, following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG and will retire from UBS later this year.

Group performance

Income statement

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[1]	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Net interest income	1,535	1,940	1,707	(21)	(10)	3,475	3,095
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,684	4,182	2,517	(12)	46	7,866	5,198
Net fee and commission income	6,531	6,492	5,128	1	27	13,023	9,734
Other income	154	124	188	24	(18)	278	258
Total revenues	11,904	12,739	9,540	(7)	25	24,642	18,284
Negative goodwill			27,264		(100)		27,264
Credit loss expense / (release)	95	106	623	(11)	(85)	201	662
Personnel expenses	7,119	6,949	5,651	2	26	14,068	10,271
General and administrative expenses	2,318	2,413	1,968	(4)	18	4,731	4,033
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	903	895	866	1	4	1,798	1,391
Operating expenses	10,340	10,257	8,486	1	22	20,597	15,696
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,469	2,376	27,695	(38)	(95)	3,844	29,191
Tax expense / (benefit)	293	612	361	(52)	(19)	905	820
Net profit / (loss)	1,175	1,764	27,334	(33)	(96)	2,939	28,371
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	40	9	3	352		48	11
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,136	1,755	27,331	(35)	(96)	2,890	28,360

Comprehensive income

Total comprehensive income	1,614	(245)	26,467		(94)	1,369	28,300
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	18	(5)	(2)			13	11
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	1,596	(240)	26,469		(94)	1,356	28,289

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 this report for more information.

Selected financial information of the business divisions and Group Items

	For the quarter ended 30.6.24						
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Total revenues as reported	6,053	2,272	768	2,803	401	(392)	11,904
of which: PPA effects and other integration items [1]	*233*	*246*		*310*		*(8)*	*780*
Total revenues (underlying)	5,820	2,026	768	2,493	401	(384)	11,124
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	103	0	(6)	(1)	0	95
Operating expenses as reported	5,183	1,396	638	2,332	807	(15)	10,340
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects [2]	*523*	*182*	*98*	*245*	*325*	*(2)*	*1,372*
Operating expenses (underlying)	4,660	1,213	540	2,087	481	(13)	8,969
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	871	773	130	477	(405)	(377)	1,469
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	1,161	710	228	412	(80)	(371)	2,060

	For the quarter ended 31.3.24						
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
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 [2]	*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

	For the quarter ended 30.6.23[3]							
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Negative goodwill[4]	Total
Total revenues as reported	5,261	1,810	583	2,036	162	(313)		9,540
of which: PPA effects and other integration items [1]	*186*	*143*		*55*		*(6)*		*378*
Total revenues (underlying)	5,075	1,667	583	1,981	162	(306)		9,162
Negative goodwill							27,264	27,264
Credit loss expense / (release)	149	221	1	132	119	2		623
Operating expenses as reported	4,085	933	503	2,025	536	403		8,486
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects [2]	*68*	*37*	*14*	*161*	*105*	*348*		*732*
of which: acquisition-related costs						*106*		*106*
Operating expenses (underlying)	4,017	896	489	1,864	432	(51)		7,648
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	1,028	655	79	(121)	(493)	(717)	27,264	27,695
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	909	549	93	(14)	(388)	(257)		891

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 Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of newly recognized intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. 3 Comparative-period information has been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations. Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report and to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section and the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 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 this report for more information.

Selected financial information of the business divisions and Group Items (continued)

	Year-to-date 30.6.24						
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Total revenues as reported	12,196	4,695	1,543	5,554	1,402	(747)	24,642
of which: PPA effects and other integration items [1]	*467*	*502*		*603*		*(12)*	*1,559*
Total revenues (underlying)	11,729	4,193	1,543	4,951	1,402	(735)	23,083
Credit loss expense / (release)	(4)	146	0	26	35	(2)	201
Operating expenses as reported	10,228	2,800	1,303	4,496	1,818	(48)	20,597
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects [2]	*928*	*342*	*169*	*387*	*568*	*(1)*	*2,392*
Operating expenses (underlying)	9,300	2,458	1,134	4,109	1,250	(47)	18,205
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	1,972	1,748	241	1,032	(451)	(698)	3,844
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	2,433	1,588	410	816	117	(687)	4,677

	Year-to-date 30.6.23[3]							
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Negative goodwill[4]	Total
Total revenues as reported	10,049	3,087	1,086	4,401	185	(524)		18,284
of which: PPA effects and other integration items [1]	*186*	*143*		*55*		*(6)*		*378*
Total revenues (underlying)	9,863	2,943	1,086	4,346	185	(517)		17,906
Negative goodwill							27,264	27,264
Credit loss expense / (release)	164	237	1	139	119	2		662
Operating expenses as reported	7,646	1,597	911	3,891	1,235	416		15,696
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects [2]	*68*	*37*	*14*	*161*	*105*	*348*		*732*
of which: acquisition-related costs						*176*		*176*
Operating expenses (underlying)	7,578	1,560	897	3,730	1,130	(108)		14,787
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	2,239	1,253	174	372	(1,169)	(942)	27,264	29,191
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)	2,121	1,147	188	478	(1,064)	(412)		2,457

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 Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of newly recognized intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. 3 Comparative-period information has been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations. Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report and to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section and the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 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 this report for more information.

Integration-related expenses, by business division and Group Items

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23	30.6.24	30.6.23
Global Wealth Management	536	432	67	968	67
Personal & Corporate Banking	159	140	29	299	29
Asset Management	98	71	14	169	14
Investment Bank	245	143	161	387	161
Non-core and Legacy	325	242	105	568	105
Group Items	8	1	348	9	348
Total integration-related expenses	1,370	1,029	724	2,399	724
of which: total revenues	*26*	*37*	*0*	*62*	*0*
of which: operating expenses	*1,344*	*992*	*724*	*2,336*	*724*
of which: personnel expenses	*825*	*555*	*359*	*1,381*	*359*
of which: general and administrative expenses	*426*	*355*	*121*	*781*	*121*
of which: depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	*93*	*82*	*243*	*174*	*243*

2Q24 compared with 2Q23

The acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group has had a significant impact on the results from June 2023 onward, including the recognition of negative goodwill, impacts from accretion of purchase price allocation (PPA) adjustments on financial instruments, and integration-related expenses. This discussion and analysis of results compares the second quarter of 2024, which covers three full months of post-acquisition results, with the second quarter of 2023, which included only one month of post-acquisition results. This is a material driver in many of the increases across both revenues and operating expenses.

› **Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information about the accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and the finalization of the purchase price allocation and negative goodwill**

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 second quarter of 2024, underlying revenues exclude 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 adjustments on financial instruments within the Non-core and Legacy business division, due to the nature of its business model.

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. Expenses associated with Credit Suisse restructuring programs that existed prior to the acquisition are also included in integration-related expenses.

Results: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Reported net profit attributable to shareholders decreased by USD 26,195m to USD 1,136m, due to the prior-year quarter including negative goodwill of USD 27,264m relating to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group.

Excluding the impacts of negative goodwill in the prior-year quarter, operating profit before tax increased by USD 1,038m, reflecting an increase in total revenues and lower net credit loss expenses, partly offset by higher operating expenses. Total revenues increased by USD 2,364m, or 25%, to USD 11,904m, and included an increase of USD 429m in accretion impacts resulting from PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. The increase in total revenues was mainly driven by a USD 1,403m increase in net fee and commission income and a USD 994m increase in total combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, partly offset by a USD 35m decrease in other income. Operating expenses increased by USD 1,854m, or 22%, to USD 10,340m, and included integration-related expenses of USD 1,344m. This increase was mainly driven by USD 1,468m higher personnel expenses and USD 350m higher general and administrative expenses. Net credit loss expenses were USD 95m compared with USD 623m in the second quarter of 2023.

Underlying results 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Underlying results for the second quarter of 2024 excluded PPA effects and other integration items of USD 780m from total revenues and integration-related expenses and PPA effects of USD 1,372m from operating expenses.

On an underlying basis, profit before tax increased by USD 1,169m to USD 2,060m, reflecting a USD 1,962m increase in underlying total revenues and net credit loss expenses of USD 95m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 623m in the second quarter of 2023, partly offset by a USD 1,321m increase in underlying operating expenses.

Total revenues: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

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

Total combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by USD 994m to USD 5,218m and included an increase of USD 169m in accretion impacts resulting from PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects.

Personal & Corporate Banking increased by USD 307m to USD 1,564m, driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full quarter, and included USD 221m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with USD 128m in the second quarter of 2023. These effects were partly offset by higher liquidity costs, as well as lower deposit margins resulting from shifts to lower-margin deposit products.

Non-core and Legacy increased by USD 254m to USD 310m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full quarter. Total revenues reflected net gains from position exits, along with net interest income from securitized products and credit products.

The Investment Bank increased by USD 248m to USD 1,528m and included USD 10m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding the aforementioned PPA effects, there was an increase in Global Banking, mainly from higher revenues across Public Capital Markets. In addition, there was an increase in Execution Services revenues, due to increases in Cash Equities across all regions, as well as higher revenues in Derivatives & Solutions, reflecting increases across all products.

Global Wealth Management increased by USD 183m to USD 2,232m, driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full quarter, and included USD 240m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with USD 181m in the second quarter of 2023. The remaining variance was driven by lower deposit margins, including the effects of shifts to lower-margin deposit products, partly offset by higher rates and deposit volumes. The remaining variance was also due to higher liquidity costs and lower loan revenues, reflecting lower average volumes. In addition, there was an increase in transaction-based income, largely attributable to higher levels of client activity.

› **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 4 Net interest income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information about net interest income**

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

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	30.6.23[1]	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	2	355	1,117	(99)	(100)	357	2,080
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	1,533	1,585	589	(3)	160	3,118	1,015
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,684	4,182	2,517	(12)	46	7,866	5,198
Total	5,218	6,123	4,224	(15)	24	11,341	8,293
Global Wealth Management	2,232	2,354	2,049	(5)	9	4,587	3,848
of which: net interest income	*1,825*	*1,873*	*1,732*	*(3)*	*5*	*3,698*	*3,219*
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity[2]	*407*	*482*	*317*	*(15)*	*29*	*889*	*628*
Personal & Corporate Banking	1,564	1,704	1,257	(8)	24	3,269	2,090
of which: net interest income	*1,350*	*1,508*	*1,105*	*(10)*	*22*	*2,859*	*1,809*
of which: transaction-based income from foreign exchange and other intermediary activity[2]	*214*	*196*	*152*	*9*	*40*	*410*	*282*
Asset Management	1	(1)	(8)			0	(13)
Investment Bank	1,528	1,562	1,280	(2)	19	3,090	2,956
Non-core and Legacy[3]	310	908	56	(66)	449	1,218	74
Group Items[3]	(417)	(406)	(411)	3	2	(823)	(662)

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 this report for more information. 2 Comparative-period information has been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations. Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report and to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section and the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 3 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 1,403m to USD 6,531m and included an increase of USD 260m in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, which was included in other fee and commission income, predominantly in the Investment Bank.

Fees for portfolio management and related services and investment fund fees increased by USD 586m and USD 205m, respectively, predominantly in Global Wealth Management and Asset Management. These increases were largely attributable to positive market performance, as well as the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues.

Net brokerage fees increased by USD 182m to USD 1,038m, reflecting an increase in Cash Equities across all regions in Execution Services in the Investment Bank, as well as an increase in Global Wealth Management that was due to higher levels of client activity, particularly in the Americas and Asia Pacific regions.

› **Refer to "Note 5 Net fee and commission income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**

Other income

Other income was USD 154m, compared with USD 188m in the second quarter of 2023. The decrease was mainly due to a USD 44m decrease in gains recognized on repurchases of UBS's own debt instruments. This was partly offset by a USD 28m net gain in Asset Management from the sale of our Brazilian real estate fund management business.

› **Refer to "Note 6 Other income" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**

› **Refer to "Asset Management" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section of this report for more information about the sale of business**

Credit loss expense / release: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Total net credit loss expenses in the second quarter of 2024 were USD 95m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 623m in the prior-year quarter, reflecting net releases of USD 22m related to performing positions and net expenses of USD 116m on credit-impaired positions. The decrease is largely attributable to the prior-year quarter including the initial recognition of expected credit loss allowances and provisions of USD 548m for the purchased non-credit-impaired portfolios as part of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group.

› **Refer to "Note 9 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 30.6.24				
Global Wealth Management	(13)	12	0	(1)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(15)	132	(14)	103
Asset Management	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	7	(14)	1	(6)
Non-core and Legacy	(1)	3	(2)	(1)
Group Items	0	0	0	0
Total	(22)	132	(15)	95
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**
For the quarter ended 30.6.23[1]				
Global Wealth Management	134	9	7	149
Personal & Corporate Banking	193	28	0	221
Asset Management	1	0	0	1
Investment Bank	134	(4)	1	132
Non-core and Legacy	74	44	0	119
Group Items	2	0	0	2
Total	**537**	**77**	**8**	**623**

1 Comparative-period information has been restated for changes in business division perimeters. Refer to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, and "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information.

Operating expenses: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Operating expenses

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23
Personnel expenses	7,119	6,949	5,651	2	26	14,068	10,271
of which: salaries and variable compensation	*6,058*	*5,863*	*4,804*	*3*	*26*	*11,922*	*8,689*
of which: variable compensation – financial advisors [1]	*1,291*	*1,267*	*1,110*	*2*	*16*	*2,558*	*2,222*
General and administrative expenses	2,318	2,413	1,968	(4)	18	4,731	4,033
of which: net expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	*(153)*	*(5)*	*69*			*(158)*	*790*
of which: other general and administrative expenses	*2,471*	*2,418*	*1,899*	*2*	*30*	*4,889*	*3,243*
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	903	895	866	1	4	1,798	1,391
Total operating expenses	10,340	10,257	8,486	1	22	20,597	15,696

1 Consists of cash and deferred compensation awards and is based on compensable revenues and firm tenure using a formulaic approach. 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 1,468m to USD 7,119m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full period. Salaries and variable compensation increased by USD 1,254m, due to the aforementioned consolidation effect and also due to higher severance-related expenses, as well as an increase in financial advisor compensation, which reflected higher compensable revenues.

- **Refer to "Note 7 Personnel expenses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by USD 350m to USD 2,318m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full quarter, and included a USD 305m increase in integration-related expenses, which was largely attributable to outsourcing and consulting costs. In addition, general and administrative expenses in the second quarter of 2024 included releases of USD 150m of IFRS 3 acquisition-related contingent liabilities following the resolution of the relevant matter. These increases were partly offset by USD 106m in acquisition costs incurred in the prior-year quarter.

- **Refer to "Note 8 General and administrative expenses" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**
- **Refer to "Note 15 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 2023, 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 increased by USD 37m to USD 903m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses. This increase was partly offset by a USD 150m decrease in integration-related expenses, largely attributable to USD 206m impairment of software projects in progress in the prior-year quarter resulting from a reprioritization of software development activity following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group.

Tax: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

The Group had a net income tax expense of USD 293m in the second quarter of 2024, compared with USD 361m in the prior-year quarter.

The net current tax expense was USD 310m, compared with USD 368m, and primarily related to the taxable profits of UBS Switzerland AG and other entities. There was a net deferred tax benefit of USD 17m, compared with USD 7m in the prior-year quarter. This included benefits of USD 197m in respect of increases in recognized deferred tax assets (DTAs), reflecting updated expectations of future profits that are available to utilize tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences, following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG and other entity reorganizations in the quarter. These were partly offset by a net expense of USD 180m primarily related to the amortization of DTAs previously recognized in relation to tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences.

The Group's effective tax rate for the quarter was 20.0%, although it would have been 33.4% without the aforementioned deferred tax benefits of USD 197m. This is higher than the Group's structural rate of 23%, because its net profit includes operating losses of certain entities, reflecting integration-related expenses, that did not result in any tax benefits because they cannot be offset with profits of other entities in the Group, and did not result in any DTA recognition. The Group's effective tax rate for the second half of 2024 may be higher than the Group's structural rate if further such operating losses are incurred in these entities, and the amount of that impact will depend on the amount of those losses. The Group's effective tax rate is expected to decrease toward the structural rate in subsequent years.

Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders

In the second quarter of 2024, total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders was USD 1,596m, reflecting a net profit of USD 1,136m and other comprehensive income (OCI), net of tax, of USD 460m.

OCI related to cash flow hedges was USD 256m, mainly reflecting net losses on hedging instruments that were reclassified from OCI to the income statement, partly offset by net unrealized losses on US dollar hedging derivatives resulting from increases in the relevant US dollar long-term interest rates.

OCI related to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value was USD 228m, 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 2023, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value**

Sensitivity to interest rate movements

As of 30 June 2024, 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 1.6bn in the first year after such a shift. Of this increase, approximately USD 0.9bn, USD 0.4bn and USD 0.2bn 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 decrease in annual net interest income of approximately USD 1.5bn in the first year after such a shift, showing similar currency contributions as for the aforementioned increase in rates.

These estimates are based on a hypothetical scenario of an immediate change in interest rates, equal across all currencies and relative to implied forward rates as of 30 June 2024 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. These estimates do not represent a forecast of net interest income variability.

› **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: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

The cost / income ratio was 86.9%, compared with 88.9% and on an underlying basis, the cost / income ratio was 80.6%, compared with 83.5%. Both movements mainly reflected an increase in total revenues, partly offset by an increase in operating expenses.

Personnel: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

The number of internal and external personnel employed was 133,038 (workforce count) as of 30 June 2024, a net decrease of 3,584 compared with 31 March 2024. The number of internal personnel employed as of 30 June 2024 was 109,991 (full-time equivalents), a net decrease of 1,558 compared with 31 March 2024. The number of external staff was approximately 23,047 (workforce count) as of 30 June 2024, a net decrease of approximately 2,026 compared with 31 March 2024.

Equity, CET1 capital and returns

	As of or for the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	30.6.23[1]	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Net profit					
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,136	1,755	27,331	2,890	28,360
Equity					
Equity attributable to shareholders	83,683	84,777	85,455	83,683	85,455
less: goodwill and intangible assets	*7,313*	*7,384*	*7,569*	*7,313*	*7,569*
Tangible equity attributable to shareholders	76,370	77,393	77,886	76,370	77,886
less: other CET1 adjustments	*267*	*(270)*	*(710)*	*267*	*(710)*
CET1 capital	76,104	77,663	78,597	76,104	78,597
Returns					
Return on equity (%)	5.4	8.2	153.8	6.8	88.7
Return on tangible equity (%)	5.9	9.0	170.3	7.5	98.9
Underlying return on tangible equity (%)[2]	8.4	9.9	2.8	9.2	5.4
Return on CET1 capital (%)	5.9	9.0	177.5	7.5	106.4
Underlying return on CET1 capital (%)[2]	8.4	9.9	2.9	9.2	5.8

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 this report for more information.
2 Comparative-period information for the first quarter of 2024 has been restated to reflect the updated underlying tax impact.

Common equity tier 1 capital: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

During the second quarter of 2024, our common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital decreased by USD 1.6bn to USD 76.1bn, mainly as the operating profit before tax of USD 1.5bn and a USD 0.1bn increase in eligible deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences were more than offset by a net share repurchase effect of USD 1.0bn, a USD 1.0bn negative effect from compensation- and own-share-related capital components, dividend accruals of USD 0.6bn, current tax expenses of USD 0.3bn, and amortization of transitional CET1 capital PPA adjustments (interest rate and own credit) of USD 0.3bn (net of tax). The net share repurchase effect of USD 1.0bn reflects actual share repurchases of USD 0.15bn under our new, 2024 share repurchase program and the establishing of a USD 0.85bn capital reserve for potential share repurchases.

Return on common equity tier 1 capital: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

The annualized return on CET1 capital was 5.9%, compared with 177.5%, driven by lower net profit attributable to shareholders, predominantly due to the recognition of negative goodwill in the prior-year quarter. On an underlying basis, the return on CET1 capital was 8.4%, compared with 2.9%.

Risk-weighted assets: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

During the second quarter of 2024, RWA decreased by USD 15.1bn to USD 511.4bn, driven by decreases of USD 11.6bn resulting from asset size and other movements, as well as USD 3.5bn resulting from model updates and methodology changes.

Common equity tier 1 capital ratio: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

Our CET1 capital ratio increased to 14.9% from 14.8%, mainly reflecting the aforementioned decrease in RWA, partly offset by a USD 1.6bn decrease in CET1 capital.

Leverage ratio denominator: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

The leverage ratio denominator (the LRD) decreased by USD 35.4bn to USD 1,564.2bn, driven by asset size and other movements of USD 33.4bn, as well as currency effects of USD 2.1bn.

Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

Our CET1 leverage ratio was broadly unchanged at 4.9%, reflecting the aforementioned decrease in the LRD, offset by a USD 1.6bn decrease in CET1 capital.

Results 6M24 vs 6M23

Operating profit before tax decreased by USD 25,347m, or 87%, to USD 3,844m, as the prior-year period included negative goodwill of USD 27,264m relating to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. Total revenues increased by USD 6,358m, which was partly offset by USD 4,901m higher operating expenses. Net credit loss expenses were USD 201m compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 662m in the first six months of 2023.

Total combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by USD 3,048m to USD 11,341m, and included an increase of USD 679m in accretion impacts resulting from PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Personal & Corporate Banking increased by USD 1,179m, mainly due to higher net interest income, largely attributable to the consolidation of Credit Suisse net interest income for the full period, which included USD 462m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with USD 128m in the first half of 2023, partly offset by higher liquidity costs. Non-core and Legacy increased by USD 1,144m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full period. Non-core and Legacy revenues reflected net gains from position exits, along with net interest income from securitized products and credit products, as well as a net gain of USD 272m, after the accounting for the PPA adjustments 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). Global Wealth Management revenues increased by USD 739m, predominantly as a result of the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full period, and included USD 497m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with USD 181m in the first half of 2023. The remaining variance was driven by lower deposit margins, including the effects of shifts to lower-margin deposit products, partly offset by higher rates and deposit volumes. The remaining variance was also due to higher liquidity costs and lower loan revenues, reflecting lower average volumes.

› **Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for information about the conclusion of an investment management agreement with Apollo and the transfer of senior secured asset-based financing**

Net fee and commission income increased by USD 3,289m to USD 13,023m and included a USD 565m increase in accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, which was included in other fee and commission income, mainly in the Investment Bank. Portfolio management and related service fees increased by USD 1,426m, and investment fund fees increased by USD 284m, predominantly in Global Wealth Management and Asset Management, respectively, largely attributable to the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full period and due to positive market performance. Net brokerage fees increased by USD 414m, reflecting an increase in Execution Services in the Investment Bank mainly due to higher levels of client activity, as well as an increase in Global Wealth Management, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse and higher levels of client activity. M&A and corporate finance fees increased by USD 152m, reflecting an increase in advisory revenues in our Global Banking business within the Investment Bank.

Personnel expenses increased by USD 3,797m to USD 14,068m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full period, and included an increase of USD 1,022m of integration-related expenses, which were largely related to salaries, severance and variable compensation. Salaries and variable compensation increased by USD 3,233m, due to the aforementioned effects and included an increase in financial advisor compensation due to higher compensable revenues.

General and administrative expenses increased by USD 698m to USD 4,731m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full period, and included an increase of USD 660m in integration-related expenses that were largely attributable to higher consulting fees and outsourcing costs. In addition, general and administrative expenses included releases of USD 150m of IFRS 3 acquisition-related contingent liabilities following the resolution of the relevant matter in the first half of 2024. These increases were partly offset by a USD 665m increase in provisions recognized in the first quarter of 2023 related to the US residential mortgage-backed securities litigation matter, as well as USD 176m of acquisition costs in the prior-year period.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets increased by USD 407m to USD 1,798m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full period and USD 112m higher accelerated depreciation related to decisions to vacate leasehold properties. This was partly offset by the recognition of an impairment in the second quarter of 2023 related to software projects in progress of USD 206m resulting from a reprioritization of software development activity in the context of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group.

Outlook

The macroeconomic outlook continues to be clouded by ongoing conflicts, other geopolitical tensions and the upcoming US elections. We expect these uncertainties to persist for the foreseeable future, and they will likely lead to higher market volatility compared with the first half of the year.

Entering the third quarter, we are seeing positive investor sentiment and continued momentum in client and transactional activity. Also visible are moderate net interest income headwinds from ongoing mix shifts in Global Wealth Management and the effects of the second Swiss National Bank rate cut, not yet captured in our deposit pricing in Personal & Corporate Banking.

As we execute our integration plans, we expect to incur in the third quarter of 2024 around USD 1.1bn of integration-related expenses, while the pace of gross cost savings will decline modestly sequentially. Integration-related expenses should be partly offset by around USD 0.6bn accretion of purchase accounting effects.

For the second half of 2024, we estimate Non-core and Legacy will record an underlying pre-tax loss of around USD 1bn as revenues are expected to reflect moderate short-term upside to current book values and continued sequential progress on costs. In the absence of a better-than-expected reported Non-core and Legacy performance, we continue to expect our effective tax rate for the second half of 2024 to be around 35%.

Our diversified business model positions us well to deliver sustainable long-term value for shareholders across various market conditions. We remain focused on supporting our clients while positioning the Group for future growth.

UBS business divisions and Group Items

Management report

Our businesses

We report five business divisions in line with IFRS Accounting Standards: Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, the Investment Bank, and Non-core and Legacy. Non-core and Legacy includes positions and businesses not aligned with our strategy and policies. Those consist of the assets and liabilities reported as part of the former Capital Release Unit (Credit Suisse) and certain assets and liabilities of the former Investment Bank (Credit Suisse), the former Corporate Center (Credit Suisse) and other former Credit Suisse business divisions. Non-core and Legacy also includes the remaining assets and liabilities of UBS's Non-core and Legacy Portfolio, previously reported in Group Functions (which has been renamed Group Items), and smaller amounts of assets and liabilities of UBS's business divisions that have been assessed as not strategic in light of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group.

Our Group functions are support and control functions that provide services to the Group. Virtually all costs and revenues incurred by the support and control functions are allocated to the business divisions, leaving a residual amount, mainly related to certain Group funding and hedging items, that we refer to as Group Items in our segment reporting.

This discussion and analysis of the results of the business divisions and Group Items compares the second quarter of 2024, which covers three full months of post-acquisition results, with the second quarter of 2023, which included only one month of post-acquisition results. It also compares the six-month period ended 30 June 2024, which covers six full months of post-acquisition results, with the six-month period ended 30 June 2023, which included only one month of post-acquisition results. This is a material driver in many of the increases across both total revenues and operating expenses.

Global Wealth Management

Global Wealth Management[1]

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[2]	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23[2]
Results							
Net interest income	1,825	1,873	1,732	(3)	5	3,698	3,219
Recurring net fee income[3]	3,104	3,024	2,669	3	16	6,128	5,123
Transaction-based income[3]	1,105	1,212	849	(9)	30	2,317	1,692
Other income	19	33	12	(42)	68	53	15
Total revenues	6,053	6,143	5,261	(1)	15	12,196	10,049
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	(3)	149	(74)		(4)	164
Operating expenses	5,183	5,044	4,085	3	27	10,228	7,646
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	871	1,102	1,028	(21)	(15)	1,972	2,239
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	6,053	6,143	5,261	(1)	15	12,196	10,049
of which: PPA effects and other integration items[4]	*233*	*234*	*186*	*0*	*25*	*467*	*186*
of which: PPA effects recognized in net interest income	*240*	*257*	*181*	*(7)*	*32*	*497*	*181*
of which: PPA effects and other integration items recognized in transaction-based income	*(6)*	*(24)*	*4*	*(73)*		*(30)*	*4*
Total revenues (underlying)[3]	5,820	5,909	5,075	(2)	15	11,729	9,863
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	(3)	149	(74)		(4)	164
Operating expenses as reported	5,183	5,044	4,085	3	27	10,228	7,646
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects[3,5]	*523*	*404*	*68*	*30*	*673*	*928*	*68*
Operating expenses (underlying)[3]	4,660	4,640	4,017	0	16	9,300	7,578
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	*17*	*12*	*41*	*44*	*(59)*	*28*	*51*
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	871	1,102	1,028	(21)	(15)	1,972	2,239
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)[3]	1,161	1,272	909	(9)	28	2,433	2,121
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[3]	(15.3)	(9.1)	(11.2)			(11.9)	(9.2)
Cost / income ratio (%)[3]	85.6	82.1	77.6			83.9	76.1
Average attributed equity (USD bn)[6]	32.9	33.1	26.0	0	26	33.0	25.4
Return on attributed equity (%)[3,6]	10.6	13.3	15.8			12.0	17.7
Financial advisor compensation[7]	1,291	1,267	1,110	2	16	2,558	2,222
Net new fee-generating assets (USD bn)[3]	16.3	17.6				33.9	
Fee-generating assets (USD bn)[3]	1,764	1,731		2		1,764	
Net new assets (USD bn)[3]	26.9	27.4	30.4			54.2	70.2
Invested assets (USD bn)[3]	4,038	4,023	3,790	0	7	4,038	3,790
Loans, gross (USD bn)[8]	305.2	306.3	327.8	0	(7)	305.2	327.8
Customer deposits (USD bn)[8]	476.2	482.4	435.3	(1)	9	476.2	435.3
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%)[3,9]	0.4	0.3	0.3			0.4	0.3
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	10,068	10,338	11,065	(3)	(9)	10,068	11,065
Underlying performance measures							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[3]	27.7	5.0	(21.4)			14.7	(14.0)
Cost / income ratio (%)[3]	80.1	78.5	79.2			79.3	76.8
Return on attributed equity (%)[3,6]	14.1	15.4	14.0			14.7	16.7

1 Comparatives may differ due to adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. 2 Comparative figures have been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations, as well as changes in the equity attribution framework. Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report and to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section and the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 3 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. We started to report fee-generating assets and net new fee-generating assets on a consolidated basis, including Credit Suisse data, from the fourth quarter of 2023 onward. 4 Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. 5 Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of newly recognized intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. 6 Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. 7 Relates to licensed professionals with the ability to provide investment advice to clients in the Americas. Consists of cash and deferred compensation awards and is based on compensable revenues and firm tenure using a formulaic approach. Also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements. Recruitment loans to financial advisors were USD 1,715m as of 30 June 2024. 8 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. 9 Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures. Excludes loans to financial advisors.

Results: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Profit before tax decreased by USD 157m, or 15%, to USD 871m, mainly due to higher operating expenses, partly offset by the impact from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. Underlying profit before tax was USD 1,161m, after excluding USD 523m of integration-related expenses and purchase price allocation (PPA) effects from operating expenses, as well as USD 233m of PPA effects and other integration items from total revenues.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 792m, or 15%, to USD 6,053m, largely driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full quarter. Total revenues included the aforementioned USD 233m of PPA effects and other integration items, which represented a USD 47m increase compared with the USD 186m recorded for such effects and items in the second quarter of 2023. Excluding these effects, underlying total revenues were USD 5,820m.

Net interest income increased by USD 93m, or 5%, to USD 1,825m, largely driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse net interest income for the full quarter. Net interest income included USD 240m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with USD 181m in the second quarter of 2023. The remaining variance was driven by lower deposit margins, including the effects of shifts to lower-margin deposit products, partly offset by higher rates and deposit volumes. The remaining variance was also due to higher liquidity costs and lower loan revenues, reflecting lower average volumes. Excluding the aforementioned accretion effects, underlying net interest income was USD 1,586m.

Recurring net fee income increased by USD 435m, or 16%, to USD 3,104m, mainly driven by positive market performance and the consolidation of Credit Suisse recurring net fee income for the full quarter.

Transaction-based income increased by USD 256m, or 30%, to USD 1,105m, mainly driven by higher levels of client activity, particularly in the Americas and Asia Pacific regions, as well as the consolidation of Credit Suisse transaction-based income for the full quarter. Transaction-based income included USD 8m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with USD 4m in the second quarter of 2023; the second quarter of 2024 also included negative USD 15m of temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration of Credit Suisse. Excluding negative USD 6m resulting from the aforementioned accretion effects and temporary and incremental items, underlying transaction-based income was USD 1,111m.

Other income increased by USD 7m to USD 19m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse other income for the full period.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss releases were USD 1m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 149m in the second quarter of 2023. Prior-year quarter net credit loss expenses were largely driven by the initial recognition of expected credit loss allowances and provisions with respect to Credit-Suisse-related positions.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 1,098m, or 27%, to USD 5,183m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full quarter. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of USD 521m, which represented a USD 454m increase compared with the USD 67m of integration-related expenses recorded in the second quarter of 2023. The remaining variance was due to an increase in financial advisor compensation reflecting higher compensable revenues. Excluding integration-related expenses and PPA effects of USD 523m, underlying operating expenses were USD 4,660m.

Invested assets: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

Invested assets increased by USD 15bn to USD 4,038bn, mainly driven by net new asset inflows of USD 26.9bn and positive market performance of USD 26bn, partly offset by reclassification of USD 32bn of certain Credit Suisse client assets from invested assets to custody-only assets and by negative foreign currency effects of USD 7bn. The reclassification resulted from Credit Suisse client portfolio reviews for the purpose of alignment to UBS policies and also from market exits.

Loans: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

Loans decreased by USD 1.1bn to USD 305.2bn, mainly driven by negative net new loans of USD 1.5bn.

Customer deposits: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

Customer deposits decreased by USD 6.2bn to USD 476.2bn, mainly driven by net new deposit outflows of USD 6.0bn.

Results: 6M24 vs 6M23

Profit before tax decreased by USD 267m, or 12%, to USD 1,972m, mainly due to higher operating expenses, partly offset by the impact from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and by higher total revenues. Underlying profit before tax was USD 2,433m, after excluding USD 928m of integration-related expenses and PPA effects from operating expenses, as well as USD 467m of PPA effects and other integration items from total revenues.

Total revenues increased by USD 2,147m, or 21%, to USD 12,196m, largely driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full period. Total revenues included the aforementioned USD 467m of PPA effects and other integration items, which represented a USD 281m increase compared with the USD 186m recorded for such effects and items in the first half of 2023. Excluding these effects, underlying total revenues were USD 11,729m.

Net interest income increased by USD 479m, or 15%, to USD 3,698m, largely attributable to the consolidation of Credit Suisse net interest income for the full period. Net interest income included USD 497m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with USD 181m in the first half of 2023. The remaining variance was driven by lower deposit margins, including the effects of shifts to lower-margin deposit products, partly offset by higher rates and deposit volumes. The remaining variance was also due to higher liquidity costs and lower loan revenues, reflecting lower average volumes. Excluding the aforementioned accretion effects, underlying net interest income was USD 3,201m.

Recurring net fee income increased by USD 1,005m, or 20%, to USD 6,128m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse recurring net fee income for the full period and by positive market performance.

Transaction-based income increased by USD 625m, or 37%, to USD 2,317m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse transaction-based income for the full period, and by higher levels of client activity, particularly in the Americas and Asia Pacific regions. Transaction-based income included USD 14m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with USD 4m in the first half of 2023; the first half of 2024 also included negative USD 44m of temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration of Credit Suisse. Excluding negative USD 30m resulting from the aforementioned accretion effects and temporary and incremental items, underlying transaction-based income was USD 2,347m.

Other income increased by USD 38m to USD 53m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse other income for the full period.

Net credit loss releases were USD 4m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 164m in the first half of 2023. Prior-year period net credit loss expenses were largely driven by the initial recognition of expected credit loss allowances and provisions with respect to Credit-Suisse-related positions.

Operating expenses increased by USD 2,582m, or 34%, to USD 10,228m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full period. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of USD 923m, which represented an USD 856m increase compared with the USD 67m of integration-related expenses recorded in the first half of 2023. The remaining variance was due to an increase in financial advisor compensation reflecting higher compensable revenues. Excluding integration-related expenses and PPA effects of USD 928m, underlying operating expenses were USD 9,300m.

Regional breakdown of performance measures

As of or for the quarter ended 30.6.24 *USD bn, except where indicated*	Americas[1]	Switzerland[2]	EMEA[2]	Asia Pacific[2]	Global[3]	Global Wealth Management
Total revenues (USD m)	2,761	1,003	1,159	903	227	6,053
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (USD m)	247	322	302	310	(311)	871
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying) (USD m)[4]	247	322	302	310	(20)	1,161
Cost / income ratio (%)[4]	90.9	68.1	73.8	66.0		85.6
Cost / income ratio (underlying) (%)[4]	90.9	68.1	73.8	66.0		80.1
Loans, gross	96.4[5]	106.7	58.9	42.2	1.0	305.2
Net new loans	1.1	(1.4)	(0.4)	(0.8)	0.0	(1.5)
Net new fee-generating assets[4]	12.1	3.6	(0.5)	1.1	(0.1)	16.3
Fee-generating assets[4]	1,012	221	371	160	1	1,764
Net new assets[4]	6.2	11.9	1.1	8.2	(0.5)	26.9
Net new assets growth rate (%)[4]	1.3	6.5	0.7	5.1		2.7
Invested assets[4]	1,994	750	660	627	5	4,038
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	6,002	1,407	1,553	1,014	93	10,068

1 Including the following business units: United States and Canada; and Latin America. 2 In the third quarter of 2023, Global Financial Intermediaries was transferred from EMEA and Asia Pacific to the Switzerland region, to better align it to the management structure. These changes were applied prospectively and had no impact on previous quarters. 3 Includes minor functions, which are not included in the four regions individually presented in this table, and also includes impacts from accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects and integration-related expenses. 4 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. 5 Loans include customer brokerage receivables, which are presented in a separate reporting line on the balance sheet.

Regional comments 2Q24 vs 2Q23, except where indicated

Americas
Profit before tax decreased by USD 36m to USD 247m. Total revenues increased by USD 177m, or 7%, to USD 2,761m, mainly driven by higher recurring net fee income and transaction-based income, as well as the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues, partly offset by lower net interest income. The cost / income ratio increased to 90.9% from 88.5%. Loans increased 1% compared with the first quarter of 2024, to USD 96.4bn, mainly reflecting USD 1.1bn of net new loans. Net new asset inflows were USD 6.2bn.

Switzerland
Profit before tax increased by USD 80m to USD 322m. Total revenues increased by USD 355m, or 55%, to USD 1,003m, mostly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues, as well as the transfer of the Global Financial Intermediaries business to the Switzerland region. The cost / income ratio increased to 68.1% from 62.1%. Loans decreased 1% compared with the first quarter of 2024, to USD 106.7bn, mainly reflecting USD 1.4bn of negative net new loans, partly offset by positive foreign currency effects. Net new asset inflows were USD 11.9bn.

EMEA
Profit before tax decreased by USD 12m to USD 302m. Total revenues increased by USD 45m, or 4%, to USD 1,159m, largely driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues, partly offset by the transfer of the Global Financial Intermediaries business to the Switzerland region. The cost / income ratio increased to 73.8% from 70.8%. Loans decreased by USD 0.2bn compared with the first quarter of 2024, to USD 58.9bn, mainly driven by USD 0.4bn of negative net new loans. Net new asset inflows were USD 1.1bn.

Asia Pacific
Profit before tax increased by USD 162m to USD 310m. Total revenues increased by USD 174m, or 24%, to USD 903m, mainly driven by the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues and increases in transaction-based income, partly offset by lower net interest income. The cost / income ratio decreased to 66.0% from 76.7%. Loans decreased 3% compared with the first quarter of 2024, to USD 42.2bn, mainly driven by USD 0.8bn of negative net new loans and negative foreign currency effects. Net new asset inflows were USD 8.2bn.

Global
Operating loss before tax was USD 311m, mainly including USD 523m of the aforementioned integration-related expenses and PPA effects, partly offset by the aforementioned USD 233m related to PPA effects and other integration items.

Personal & Corporate Banking

Personal & Corporate Banking – in Swiss francs[1]

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[2]	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23[2]
Results							
Net interest income	1,225	1,332	993	(8)	23	2,557	1,643
Recurring net fee income[3]	357	348	251	3	42	705	461
Transaction-based income[3]	463	449	371	3	25	911	680
Other income	16	11	12	43	30	27	22
Total revenues	2,061	2,139	1,627	(4)	27	4,201	2,806
Credit loss expense / (release)	92	39	198	136	(53)	132	213
Operating expenses	1,266	1,241	839	2	51	2,507	1,452
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	703	859	590	(18)	19	1,562	1,142
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	2,061	2,139	1,627	(4)	27	4,201	2,806
of which: PPA effects and other integration items[4]	*223*	*226*	*128*	*(2)*	*74*	*449*	*128*
of which: PPA effects recognized in net interest income	*201*	*212*	*115*	*(5)*	*75*	*413*	*115*
of which: PPA effects and other integration items recognized in transaction-based income	*22*	*14*	*13*	*56*	*64*	*36*	*13*
Total revenues (underlying)[3]	1,838	1,913	1,499	(4)	23	3,751	2,678
Credit loss expense / (release)	92	39	198	136	(53)	132	213
Operating expenses as reported	1,266	1,241	839	2	51	2,507	1,452
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects[3,5]	*165*	*141*	*33*	*17*	*399*	*307*	*33*
Operating expenses (underlying)[3]	1,101	1,100	806	0	37	2,200	1,419
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	*0*	*0*	*0*	*171*	*88*	*0*	*0*
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	703	859	590	(18)	19	1,562	1,142
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)[3]	645	774	494	(17)	31	1,420	1,046
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[3]	19.2	55.7	48.3			36.8	44.0
Cost / income ratio (%)[3]	61.4	58.0	51.6			59.7	51.7
Average attributed equity (CHF bn)[6]	19.4	19.1	12.0	1	62	19.3	11.0
Return on attributed equity (%)[3,6]	14.5	18.0	19.7			16.2	20.7
Net interest margin (bps)[3]	195	211	198			203	191
Loans, gross (CHF bn)	249.5	252.9	256.2	(1)	(3)	249.5	256.2
Customer deposits (CHF bn)	254.7	255.9	246.9	0	3	254.7	246.9
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%)[3,7]	1.1	1.2	0.7			1.1	0.7
Underlying performance measures							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[3]	30.5	40.3	24.4			35.7	32.0
Cost / income ratio (%)[3]	59.9	57.5	53.8			58.7	53.0
Return on attributed equity (%)[3,6]	13.3	16.2	16.5			14.7	19.0

1 Comparatives may differ due to adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. 2 Comparative figures have been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations, as well as changes in the equity attribution framework. Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report and to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section and the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 3 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. 4 Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. 5 Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of newly recognized intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. 6 Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. 7 Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Results: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Profit before tax increased by CHF 113m, or 19%, to CHF 703m, mainly due to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. Underlying profit before tax was CHF 645m, after excluding CHF 223m of purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and other integration items from total revenues, as well as integration-related expenses and PPA effects of CHF 165m from operating expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by CHF 434m, or 27%, to CHF 2,061m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full quarter. Total revenues included the aforementioned CHF 223m of PPA effects and other integration items, which represented a CHF 95m increase compared with the CHF 128m recorded for such effects and items in the second quarter of 2023. The remaining variance largely reflected lower net interest income. Excluding the aforementioned PPA effects and other integration items, underlying total revenues were CHF 1,838m.

Net interest income increased by CHF 232m, or 23%, to CHF 1,225m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse net interest income for the full quarter. Net interest income included CHF 201m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with CHF 115m in the second quarter of 2023. The remaining variance was mainly attributable to higher liquidity costs, as well as lower deposit margins resulting from shifts to lower-margin deposit products. Excluding the aforementioned accretion effects, underlying net interest income was CHF 1,024m.

Recurring net fee income increased by CHF 106m, or 42%, to CHF 357m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse recurring net fee income for the full quarter, with the remaining increase including higher revenues from increased custody asset levels.

Transaction-based income increased by CHF 92m, or 25%, to CHF 463m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse transaction-based income for the full quarter. Transaction-based income included CHF 23m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with CHF 13m in the second quarter of 2023; the second quarter of 2024 also included negative CHF 1m of temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration of Credit Suisse. Excluding CHF 22m resulting from the aforementioned accretion effects and temporary and incremental items, underlying transaction-based income was CHF 441m.

Other income increased by CHF 4m to CHF 16m.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were CHF 92m, mainly reflecting net credit loss expenses of CHF 105m on credit-impaired positions with a small number of corporate counterparties, partly offset by net credit loss releases of CHF 13m related to performing positions. These compared with net credit loss expenses of CHF 198m in the second quarter of 2023, largely driven by the initial recognition of expected credit loss allowances and provisions with respect to Credit-Suisse-related positions.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by CHF 427m, or 51%, to CHF 1,266m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full quarter. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of CHF 142m, which represented a CHF 116m increase compared with the CHF 26m of integration-related expenses recorded in the second quarter of 2023. Excluding integration-related expenses and PPA effects of CHF 165m, underlying operating expenses were CHF 1,101m.

Results: 6M24 vs 6M23

Profit before tax increased by CHF 420m, or 37%, to CHF 1,562m, mainly due to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. Underlying profit before tax was CHF 1,420m, after excluding CHF 449m of PPA effects and other integration items from total revenues, as well as integration-related expenses and PPA effects of CHF 307m from operating expenses.

Total revenues increased by CHF 1,395m, or 50%, to CHF 4,201m, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full period. Total revenues included the aforementioned CHF 449m of PPA effects and other integration items, which represented a CHF 321m increase compared with the CHF 128m recorded for such effects and items in the first half of 2023. The remaining variance was mainly due to lower net interest income. Excluding the aforementioned PPA effects and other integration items, underlying total revenues were CHF 3,751m.

Net interest income increased by CHF 914m, or 56%, to CHF 2,557m, largely attributable to the consolidation of Credit Suisse net interest income for the full period. Net interest income included CHF 413m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with CHF 115m in the first half of 2023. The remaining variance was mainly attributable to higher liquidity costs. Excluding the aforementioned accretion effects, underlying net interest income was CHF 2,143m.

Recurring net fee income increased by CHF 244m, or 53%, to CHF 705m, mainly attributable to the consolidation of Credit Suisse recurring net fee income for the full period, with the remaining increase including higher revenues from increased custody asset levels.

Transaction-based income increased by CHF 231m, or 34%, to CHF 911m, largely attributable to the consolidation of Credit Suisse transaction-based income for the full period. Transaction-based income included CHF 43m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, compared with CHF 13m in the first half of 2023; the first half of 2024 also included negative CHF 7m of temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration of Credit Suisse. Excluding CHF 36m resulting from the aforementioned accretion effects and temporary and incremental items, underlying transaction-based income was CHF 876m.

Other income increased by CHF 5m to CHF 27m.

Net credit loss expenses were CHF 132m, mainly reflecting net credit loss expenses of CHF 158m on credit-impaired positions with a small number of corporate counterparties, partly offset by net credit loss releases of CHF 25m related to performing positions. These compared with net credit loss expenses of CHF 213m in the first half of 2023, largely driven by the initial recognition of expected credit loss allowances and provisions with respect to Credit-Suisse-related positions.

Operating expenses increased by CHF 1,055m, or 73%, to CHF 2,507m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full period. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of CHF 261m, which represented a CHF 235m increase compared with the CHF 26m of integration-related expenses recorded in the first half of 2023. Excluding integration-related expenses and PPA effects of CHF 307m, underlying operating expenses were CHF 2,200m.

Personal & Corporate Banking – in US dollars[1]

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[2]	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23[2]
Results							
Net interest income	1,350	1,508	1,105	(10)	22	2,859	1,809
Recurring net fee income[3]	394	394	279	0	41	788	506
Transaction-based income[3]	510	508	413	0	24	1,018	748
Other income	17	13	14	38	29	30	24
Total revenues	2,272	2,423	1,810	(6)	25	4,695	3,087
Credit loss expense / (release)	103	44	221	135	(54)	146	237
Operating expenses	1,396	1,404	933	(1)	50	2,800	1,597
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	773	975	655	(21)	18	1,748	1,253
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	2,272	2,423	1,810	(6)	25	4,695	3,087
of which: PPA effects and other integration items[4]	*246*	*256*	*143*	*(4)*	*71*	*502*	*143*
of which: PPA effects recognized in net interest income	*221*	*240*	*128*	*(8)*	*72*	*462*	*128*
of which: PPA effects and other integration items recognized in transaction-based income	*24*	*16*	*15*	*50*	*62*	*40*	*15*
Total revenues (underlying)[3]	2,026	2,166	1,667	(6)	22	4,193	2,943
Credit loss expense / (release)	103	44	221	135	(54)	146	237
Operating expenses as reported	1,396	1,404	933	(1)	50	2,800	1,597
of which: integration-related expenses and PPA effects[3,5]	*182*	*160*	*37*	*14*	*394*	*342*	*37*
Operating expenses (underlying)[3]	1,213	1,245	896	(3)	35	2,458	1,560
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	*0*	*0*	*0*	*168*	*86*	*0*	*0*
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	773	975	655	(21)	18	1,748	1,253
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)[3]	710	878	549	(19)	29	1,588	1,147
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[3]	18.0	63.1	58.7			39.5	48.9
Cost / income ratio (%)[3]	61.4	58.0	51.6			59.6	51.7
Average attributed equity (USD bn)[6]	21.4	21.9	13.3	(2)	61	21.7	12.1
Return on attributed equity (%)[3,6]	14.5	17.8	19.7			16.1	20.8
Net interest margin (bps)[3]	194	208	199			201	191
Loans, gross (USD bn)	277.6	280.3	286.0	(1)	(3)	277.6	286.0
Customer deposits (USD bn)	283.4	283.6	275.7	0	3	283.4	275.7
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%)[3,7]	1.1	1.2	0.7			1.1	0.7
Underlying performance measures							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[3]	29.4	46.9	32.9			38.5	36.3
Cost / income ratio (%)[3]	59.9	57.5	53.8			58.6	53.0
Return on attributed equity (%)[3,6]	13.3	16.0	16.5			14.7	19.0

1 Comparatives may differ due to adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. 2 Comparative figures have been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations, as well as changes in the equity attribution framework. Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report and to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section and the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 3 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. 4 Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. 5 Includes temporary, incremental operating expenses directly related to the integration, as well as amortization of newly recognized intangibles resulting from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. 6 Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. 7 Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Asset Management

Asset Management[1]

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[2]	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23[2]
Results							
Net management fees[3]	711	745	572	(5)	24	1,456	1,052
Performance fees	28	30	11	(6)	162	59	34
Net gain from disposals	28					28	
Total revenues	768	776	583	(1)	32	1,543	1,086
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	0	1			0	1
Operating expenses	638	665	503	(4)	27	1,303	911
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	130	111	79	18	65	241	174
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	768	776	583	(1)	32	1,543	1,086
Total revenues (underlying)[4]	768	776	583	(1)	32	1,543	1,086
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	0	1			0	1
Operating expenses as reported	638	665	503	(4)	27	1,303	911
of which: integration-related expenses[4]	*98*	*71*	*14*	*38*		*169*	*14*
Operating expenses (underlying)[4]	540	594	489	(9)	10	1,134	897
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	*0*	*0*	*1*			*0*	*1*
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	130	111	79	18	65	241	174
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)[4]	228	182	93	26	145	410	188
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[4]	64.8	16.6	(91.8)			38.5	(84.7)
Cost / income ratio (%)[4]	83.0	85.8	86.3			84.4	83.9
Average attributed equity (USD bn)[5]	2.7	2.6	2.0	1	35	2.7	1.9
Return on attributed equity (%)[4,5]	19.5	16.7	16.0			18.1	18.4
Gross margin on invested assets (bps)[4]	18	19	17			18	17
Underlying performance measures							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[4]	145.3	91.5	(16.4)			118.1	(34.2)
Cost / income ratio (%)[4]	70.3	76.6	83.9			73.5	82.6
Return on attributed equity (%)[4,5]	34.2	27.5	18.8			30.8	19.9
Information by business line / asset class							
Net new money (USD bn)[4]							
Equities	(8.2)	3.3	12.1			(4.9)	8.0
Fixed Income	(5.1)	13.8	(0.3)			8.7	18.9
of which: money market	*(0.9)*	*10.4*	*(2.8)*			*9.5*	*15.2*
Multi-asset & Solutions	(2.1)	1.7	0.5			(0.4)	1.8
Hedge Fund Businesses	0.0	(0.2)	0.0			(0.2)	(0.9)
Real Estate & Private Markets	0.0	0.3	2.8			0.3	1.7
Total net new money excluding associates	(15.5)	18.9	15.1			3.4	29.5
of which: net new money excluding money market	*(14.6)*	*8.6*	*18.0*			*(6.0)*	*14.3*
Associates[6]	3.7	2.1	0.1			5.8	(0.2)
Total net new money	(11.8)	21.0	15.2			9.2	29.4
Invested assets (USD bn)[4]							
Equities	691	683	620	1	12	691	620
Fixed Income	450	450	448	0	0	450	448
of which: money market	*146*	*145*	*139*	*0*	*4*	*146*	*139*
Multi-asset & Solutions	277	278	256	0	8	277	256
Hedge Fund Businesses	59	58	59	1	0	59	59
Real Estate & Private Markets	147	148	157	(1)	(6)	147	157
Total invested assets excluding associates	1,624	1,617	1,539	0	6	1,624	1,539
of which: passive strategies	*756*	*750*	*672*	*1*	*12*	*756*	*672*
Associates[6]	77	74	70	4	11	77	70
Total invested assets[7]	1,701	1,691	1,609	1	6	1,701	1,609

Asset Management (continued)[1]

USD m, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended 30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[2]	% change from 1Q24	2Q23	Year-to-date 30.6.24	30.6.23[2]
Information by region							
Invested assets (USD bn)[4]							
Americas	426	424	382	1	11	426	382
Asia Pacific[8]	213	214	230	(1)	(7)	213	230
EMEA (excluding Switzerland)	380	374	343	2	11	380	343
Switzerland	682	679	654	0	4	682	654
Total invested assets[7]	1,701	1,691	1,609	1	6	1,701	1,609
Information by channel							
Invested assets (USD bn)[4]							
Third-party institutional	959	960	928	0	3	959	928
Third-party wholesale	181	176	174	3	4	181	174
UBS's wealth management businesses	484	482	437	0	11	484	437
Associates[6]	77	74	70	4	11	77	70
Total invested assets[7]	1,701	1,691	1,609	1	6	1,701	1,609

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Results: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Profit before tax increased by USD 51m, or 65%, to USD 130m, mainly due to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and also due to a USD 28m net gain from the initial portion of the sale of our Brazilian real estate fund management business. Underlying profit before tax was USD 228m, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 98m. We expect to record in the third quarter of 2024 an additional USD 60m in pre-tax profit on gains from disposals, mainly from closing the residual portions of this transaction.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 185m, or 32%, to USD 768m, mainly reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full quarter. Total revenues in the second quarter of 2024 included the aforementioned USD 28m net gain from the sale of our Brazilian real estate fund management business.

Net management fees increased by USD 139m, or 24%, to USD 711m, mainly reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse net management fees for the full quarter. The increase was also due to positive market performance and higher transaction fees in the Real Estate business, partly offset by continued margin compression.

Performance fees increased by USD 17m, or 162%, to USD 28m, mostly due to increases in Hedge Fund Businesses and the consolidation of Credit Suisse performance fees for the full quarter, partly offset by lower performance fees in Fixed Income.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 135m, or 27%, to USD 638m, mainly reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full quarter. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of USD 98m, which represented an USD 84m increase compared with the USD 14m of integration-related expenses recorded in the second quarter of 2023. Excluding the aforementioned integration-related expenses, underlying operating expenses were USD 540m.

Invested assets: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

Invested assets increased by USD 10bn to USD 1,701bn, mainly reflecting positive market performance of USD 24bn, partly offset by negative net new money of USD 12bn and adverse foreign currency effects of USD 1bn. Excluding money market flows and associates, net new money was negative USD 15bn.

Results: 6M24 vs 6M23

Profit before tax increased by USD 67m, or 39%, to USD 241m, mainly due to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group and also due to a USD 28m net gain from the initial portion of the sale of our Brazilian real estate fund management business. Underlying profit before tax was USD 410m, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 169m.

Total revenues increased by USD 457m, or 42%, to USD 1,543m, primarily reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full period. Total revenues in the first half of 2024 included the aforementioned USD 28m net gain from the sale of our Brazilian real estate fund management business.

Net management fees increased by USD 404m, or 38%, to USD 1,456m, largely attributable to the consolidation of Credit Suisse net management fees for the full period, positive market performance and foreign currency effects, partly offset by continued margin compression. In addition, the first half of 2023 included negative pass-through fees, with the corresponding offset in performance fees.

Performance fees increased by USD 25m, or 71%, to USD 59m, mostly due to an increase in Hedge Fund Businesses and also due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse performance fees for the full period. These increases were partly offset by lower performance fees related to the aforementioned pass-through fees in the first half of 2023.

Operating expenses increased by USD 392m, or 43%, to USD 1,303m, mainly reflecting the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full period. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of USD 169m, which represented a USD 155m increase compared with the USD 14m of integration-related expenses recorded in the first half of 2023. Excluding the aforementioned integration-related expenses, underlying operating expenses were USD 1,134m.

Investment Bank

Investment Bank[1]

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[2]	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23[2]
Results							
Advisory	239	189	194	26	23	428	365
Capital Markets	736	683	291	8	152	1,419	505
Global Banking	974	872	485	12	101	1,847	870
Execution Services[3]	405	402	328	1	23	807	685
Derivatives & Solutions[3]	897	934	689	(4)	30	1,831	1,773
Financing	526	542	533	(3)	(1)	1,069	1,073
Global Markets	1,829	1,878	1,551	(3)	18	3,707	3,531
of which: Equities	*1,355*	*1,353*	*1,155*	*0*	*17*	*2,708*	*2,468*
of which: Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit	*474*	*525*	*396*	*(10)*	*20*	*999*	*1,062*
Total revenues	2,803	2,751	2,036	2	38	5,554	4,401
Credit loss expense / (release)	(6)	32	132			26	139
Operating expenses	2,332	2,164	2,025	8	15	4,496	3,891
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	477	555	(121)	(14)		1,032	372
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	2,803	2,751	2,036	2	38	5,554	4,401
of which: PPA effects[4]	*310*	*293*	*55*	*6*	*462*	*603*	*55*
of which: PPA effects recognized in Global Banking revenue line	*306*	*288*	*55*	*6*	*456*	*595*	*55*
Total revenues (underlying)[5]	2,493	2,458	1,981	1	26	4,951	4,346
Credit loss expense / (release)	(6)	32	132			26	139
Operating expenses as reported	2,332	2,164	2,025	8	15	4,496	3,891
of which: integration-related expenses[5]	*245*	*143*	*161*	*72*	*52*	*387*	*161*
Operating expenses (underlying)[5]	2,087	2,022	1,864	3	12	4,109	3,730
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	*(1)*	*(1)*	*20*	*(14)*		*(2)*	*65*
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	477	555	(121)	(14)		1,032	372
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)[5]	412	404	(14)	2		816	478
Performance measures and other information							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[5]	n.m.	12.7	n.m.			177.7	(72.2)
Cost / income ratio (%)[5]	83.2	78.7	99.5			81.0	88.4
Average attributed equity (USD bn)[6]	17.0	17.0	15.1	0	12	17.0	14.9
Return on attributed equity (%)[5,6]	11.3	13.1	(3.2)			12.2	5.0
Underlying performance measures							
Pre-tax profit growth (year-on-year, %)[5]	n.m.	(17.8)	n.m.			70.9	(66.6)
Cost / income ratio (%)[5]	83.7	82.3	94.1			83.0	85.8
Return on attributed equity (%)[5,6]	9.7	9.5	(0.4)			9.6	6.4

1 Comparatives may differ due to adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. 2 Comparative figures have been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations, as well as changes in the equity attribution framework. Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report and to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section and the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 3 Comparative figures 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. 4 Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. 5 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method. 6 Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework.

Results: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Profit before tax was USD 477m, mainly due to higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses, compared with a loss before tax of USD 121m. Underlying profit before tax was USD 412m, after excluding USD 310m of purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and USD 245m of integration-related expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 767m, or 38%, to USD 2,803m, due to higher Global Banking and Global Markets revenues. The consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues included USD 310m of PPA effects, which represented a USD 255m increase compared with the USD 55m recorded for such effects in the second quarter of 2023. Excluding these effects, underlying total revenues were USD 2,493m.

Global Banking

Global Banking revenues increased by USD 489m, or 101%, to USD 974m, including an increase of USD 251m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding these effects, underlying Global Banking revenues increased by USD 238m, or 55%. The overall global fee pool[1,2] increased 21%.

Advisory revenues increased by USD 45m, or 23%, to USD 239m, mainly due to higher merger and acquisition transaction revenues, which increased by USD 31m, or 19%. The relevant global fee pool[1,2] increased 9%.

Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 445m, or 152%, to USD 736m, including an increase of USD 251m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding these effects, underlying Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 193m, or 82%, with increases across all products. Leveraged Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 112m, or 336%, Debt Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 23m, or 31%, and Equity Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 21m, or 30%. The relevant global fee pools[1,2] increased 47%, 20% and 22%, respectively.

Global Markets

Global Markets revenues increased by USD 278m, or 18%, to USD 1,829m, primarily driven by higher Derivatives & Solutions and Execution Services revenues.

Execution Services revenues increased by USD 77m, or 23%, to USD 405m, mainly due to increases in Cash Equities across all regions.

Derivatives & Solutions revenues increased by USD 208m, or 30%, to USD 897m, with increases across all products.

Financing revenues decreased by USD 7m, or 1%, to USD 526m.

Equities

Global Markets Equities revenues increased by USD 200m, or 17%, to USD 1,355m, mostly driven by increases in Equity Derivatives and Cash Equities.

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit

Global Markets Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit revenues increased by USD 78m, or 20%, to USD 474m, primarily driven by increases in Foreign Exchange and Credit.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss releases were USD 6m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 132m in the second quarter of 2023. Prior-year quarter net credit loss expenses were largely driven by the initial recognition of expected credit loss allowances and provisions with respect to Credit-Suisse-related positions.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 307m, or 15%, to USD 2,332m, largely due to an increase in variable compensation relating to higher revenues. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of USD 245m, which represented an USD 84m increase compared with the USD 161m of integration-related expenses recorded in the second quarter of 2023. Excluding integration-related expenses, underlying operating expenses were USD 2,087m.

Results: 6M24 vs 6M23

Profit before tax increased by USD 660m, or 178%, to USD 1,032m, mainly due to higher total revenues, partly offset by higher operating expenses. Underlying profit before tax was USD 816m, after excluding USD 603m of PPA effects and USD 387m of integration-related expenses.

Total revenues

Total revenues increased by USD 1,153m, or 26%, to USD 5,554m, mainly due to higher Global Banking and Global Markets revenues. The consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues included USD 603m of PPA effects, which represented a USD 548m increase compared with the USD 55m recorded for such effects in the first half of 2023. Excluding these effects, underlying total revenues were USD 4,951m.

Global Banking

Global Banking revenues increased by USD 977m, or 112%, to USD 1,847m, including an increase of USD 540m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding these effects, underlying Global Banking revenues were USD 1,252m. The overall global fee pool[1,2] increased 25%.

Advisory revenues increased by USD 63m, or 17%, to USD 428m, mainly due to higher merger and acquisition transaction revenues, which increased by USD 47m, or 15%. The relevant global fee pool[1,2] increased 5%.

Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 914m, or 181%, to USD 1,419m, including an increase of USD 540m of accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects. Excluding these effects, underlying Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 374m, or 83%, with increases across all products. Leveraged Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 211m, or 286%, Debt Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 62m, or 44%, and Equity Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 53m, or 42%. The relevant global fee pools[1,2] increased 61%, 26% and 38%, respectively.

Global Markets

Global Markets revenues increased by USD 176m, or 5%, to USD 3,707m, primarily driven by higher Execution Services and Derivatives & Solutions revenues.

Execution Services revenues increased by USD 122m, or 18%, to USD 807m, mainly driven by increases in Cash Equities across all regions.

Derivatives & Solutions revenues increased by USD 58m, or 3%, to USD 1,831m, with increases in Equity Derivatives, Credit and Foreign Exchange, partly offset by lower Rates revenues.

Financing revenues were stable year on year.

Equities

Global Markets Equities revenues increased by USD 240m, or 10%, to USD 2,708m, mainly driven by increases in Equity Derivatives and Cash Equities.

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit

Global Markets Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit revenues decreased by USD 63m, or 6%, to USD 999m, mainly driven by lower Rates revenues, partly offset by increases in Credit and Foreign Exchange.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were USD 26m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 139m in the first half of 2023. Prior-year period net credit loss expenses were largely driven by the initial recognition of expected credit loss allowances and provisions with respect to Credit-Suisse-related positions.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased by USD 605m, or 16%, to USD 4,496m, largely due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full period. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of USD 387m, which represented a USD 226m increase compared with the USD 161m of integration-related expenses recorded in the first half of 2023. Excluding integration-related expenses, underlying operating expenses were USD 4,109m.

1 UBS fee-pool-comparable revenues consist of revenues from: merger-and-acquisition-related transactions; Equity Capital Markets, excluding derivatives; Leveraged Capital Markets, excluding the impact of mark-to-market movements on loan portfolios; and Debt Capital Markets, excluding revenues related to debt underwriting of UBS instruments.
2 Source: Dealogic, as of 28 June 2024.

Non-core and Legacy

Non-core and Legacy[1]

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[2]	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23[2]
Results							
Total revenues	401	1,001	162	(60)	147	1,402	185
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	36	119			35	119
Operating expenses	807	1,011	536	(20)	50	1,818	1,235
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(405)	(46)	(493)	789	(18)	(451)	(1,169)
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	401	1,001	162	(60)	147	1,402	185
Total revenues (underlying)[3]	401	1,001	162	(60)	147	1,402	185
Credit loss expense / (release)	(1)	36	119			35	119
Operating expenses as reported	807	1,011	536	(20)	50	1,818	1,235
of which: integration-related expenses[3]	*325*	*242*	*105*	*34*	*210*	*568*	*105*
Operating expenses (underlying)[3]	481	769	432	(37)	12	1,250	1,130
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	*(172)*	*(16)*	*7*			*(188)*	*672*
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	(405)	(46)	(493)	789	(18)	(451)	(1,169)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)[3]	(80)	197	(388)		(79)	117	(1,064)
Performance measures and other information							
Average attributed equity[4]	10.1	10.6	2.9	(4)	248	10.4	2.0
Risk-weighted assets (USD bn)	49.6	57.9	86.2	(14)	(42)	49.6	86.2
Leverage ratio denominator (USD bn)	80.0	119.9	223.8	(33)	(64)	80.0	223.8

1 Comparatives may differ due to adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. 2 Comparative figures have been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations, as well as changes in the equity attribution framework. Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report and to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section and the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 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.

Composition of Non-core and Legacy[1]

USD bn	RWA		Total assets		LRD	
	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.24	31.3.24
Exposure category						
Equities	1.5	2.3	6.4	15.1	7.6	10.3
Macro	5.2	6.5	33.8	47.0	16.8	20.0
Loans	5.8	8.9	7.5	10.1	6.2	12.8
Securitized products	7.7	10.2	13.2	17.9	12.8	20.2
Credit	0.7	1.1	0.2	3.3	1.3	3.5
High-quality liquid assets			32.6	50.3	32.6	50.3
Operational risk	27.1	27.1				
Other	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.9
Total	49.6	57.9	96.6	145.9	80.0	119.9

1 During the second quarter of 2024, we have revised allocations and methodologies across the combined Group.

Results: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Loss before tax was USD 405m, compared with a loss before tax of USD 493m in the second quarter of 2023. Underlying loss before tax was USD 80m, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 325m.

Total revenues

Total revenues were USD 401m, which was USD 239m higher than the total revenues recorded in the second quarter of 2023, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full quarter. Total revenues reflected net gains from position exits, along with net interest income from securitized products and credit products.

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss releases were USD 1m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 119m in the second quarter of 2023. Prior-year quarter net credit loss expenses were largely driven by the initial recognition of expected credit loss allowances and provisions with respect to Credit-Suisse-related positions.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses were USD 807m, which was USD 271m higher than the amount recorded in the second quarter of 2023, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full quarter. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of USD 325m, which was USD 220m higher than the amount recorded in the second quarter of 2023, reflecting both a full quarter of expenses and progress made with the execution of the Non-core and Legacy strategy. In addition, operating expenses in the second quarter of 2024 included releases of USD 150m of IFRS 3 acquisition-related contingent liabilities following the resolution of the relevant matter. Excluding the aforementioned integration-related expenses, underlying operating expenses in the second quarter of 2024 were USD 481m.

Risk-weighted assets and leverage ratio denominator: 2Q24 vs 1Q24

Risk-weighted assets decreased by USD 8.3bn to USD 49.6bn, and the leverage ratio denominator decreased by USD 39.9bn to USD 80.0bn. These changes were primarily driven by active unwinds of Non-core and Legacy assets in the loan, securitized products and macro portfolios. High-quality liquid assets decreased by USD 17.7bn.

Results: 6M24 vs 6M23

Loss before tax was USD 451m, compared with loss before tax of USD 1,169m in the first half of 2023. Underlying profit before tax was USD 117m, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 568m.

Total revenues

Total revenues were USD 1,402m, which was USD 1,217m higher than the total revenues recorded in the first half of 2023, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse revenues for the full period. Total revenues reflected net gains from position exits, along with net interest income from securitized products and credit products. Total revenues also included a net gain of USD 272m, after the accounting for the PPA adjustments 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).

› **Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for information about the conclusion of an investment management agreement with Apollo and the transfer of senior secured asset-based financing**

Credit loss expense / release

Net credit loss expenses were USD 35m, compared with net credit loss expenses of USD 119m in the first half of 2023. Prior-year period net credit loss expenses were largely driven by the initial recognition of expected credit loss allowances and provisions with respect to Credit-Suisse-related positions.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses were USD 1,818m, which was USD 583m higher than the amount recorded in the first half of 2023, mainly due to the consolidation of Credit Suisse expenses for the full period. Operating expenses included integration-related expenses of USD 568m, which was USD 463m higher than the amount recorded in the first half of 2023, reflecting both a full period of expenses and progress made with the execution of the Non-core and Legacy strategy. In addition, operating expenses in the first half of 2024 included releases of USD 150m of IFRS 3 acquisition-related contingent liabilities following the resolution of the relevant matter. The first half of 2023 included a USD 665m increase in provisions related to the US residential mortgage-backed securities litigation matter, which was settled in the third quarter of 2023. Excluding the aforementioned integration-related expenses, underlying operating expenses in the first half of 2024 were USD 1,250m.

Group Items

Group Items[1]

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[2]	1Q24	2Q23	30.6.24	30.6.23[2]
Results							
Total revenues	(392)	(355)	(313)	11	25	(747)	(524)
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	(2)	2			(2)	2
Operating expenses	(15)	(33)	403	(55)		(48)	416
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(377)	(320)	(717)	18	(47)	(698)	(942)
Underlying results							
Total revenues as reported	(392)	(355)	(313)	11	25	(747)	(524)
of which: PPA effects and other integration items[3]	*(8)*	*(4)*	*(6)*	*111*	*29*	*(12)*	*(6)*
Total revenues (underlying)[4]	(384)	(351)	(306)	9	25	(735)	(517)
Credit loss expense / (release)	0	(2)	2			(2)	2
Operating expenses as reported	(15)	(33)	403	(55)		(48)	416
of which: integration-related expenses[4]	*(2)*	*1*	*348*			*(1)*	*348*
of which: acquisition-related costs			*106*				*176*
Operating expenses (underlying)[4]	(13)	(34)	(51)	(61)	(75)	(47)	(108)
of which: expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters	*3*	*0*	*0*			*3*	*1*
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	(377)	(320)	(717)	18	(47)	(698)	(942)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (underlying)[4]	(371)	(315)	(257)	18	44	(687)	(412)

1 Comparatives may differ due to adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. 2 Comparative figures have been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations, as well as changes in the equity attribution framework. Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report and to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section and the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 3 Includes accretion of PPA adjustments on financial instruments and other PPA effects, as well as temporary and incremental items directly related to the integration. 4 Refer to "Alternative performance measures" in the appendix to this report for the definition and calculation method.

Results: 2Q24 vs 2Q23

Loss before tax was USD 377m, mainly driven by mark-to-market losses in Group hedging and own debt, compared with a loss before tax of USD 717m. Underlying loss before tax was USD 371m, after excluding negative USD 6m of purchase price allocation (PPA) effects and other integration items, as well as integration-related expenses, compared with an underlying loss before tax of USD 257m, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 348m, acquisition-related costs of USD 106m and PPA effects of USD 6m.

Income from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, was net negative USD 194m, compared with net negative income of USD 55m. The results across the two quarters were driven by mark-to-market effects on portfolio-level economic hedges due to higher interest rates and cross-currency-basis widening.

Results: 6M24 vs 6M23

Loss before tax was USD 698m, mainly driven by mark-to-market losses in Group hedging and own debt, compared with a loss before tax of USD 942m. Underlying loss before tax was USD 687m, after excluding negative USD 11m of PPA effects and other integration items, as well as integration-related expenses, compared with an underlying loss before tax of USD 412m, after excluding integration-related expenses of USD 348m, acquisition-related costs of USD 176m and PPA effects of USD 6m.

Income from Group hedging and own debt, including hedge accounting ineffectiveness, was net negative USD 385m, compared with net negative income of USD 123m. The results across the two periods were driven by mark-to-market effects on portfolio-level economic hedges due to higher interest rates and cross-currency-basis widening.

Risk, capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet

Management report

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Risk management and control

This section provides information about key developments during the reporting period and should be read in conjunction with the "Risk management and control" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2023, 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.

Credit risk

Overall banking products exposure

Overall banking products exposure decreased by USD 38bn to USD 1,053bn as of 30 June 2024, mainly driven by a decrease in balances at central banks, due to the repayment of the remaining funding drawn under the Swiss National Bank Emergency Liquidity Assistance facility.

Total net credit loss expenses in the second quarter of 2024 were USD 95m, reflecting net releases of USD 22m related to performing positions and net expenses of USD 116m on credit-impaired positions.

› **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 9 Expected credit loss measurement" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information about credit loss expense / release**

Loan underwriting

In the Investment Bank, mandated loan underwriting commitments on a notional basis increased by USD 0.8bn to USD 2.8bn as of 30 June 2024, driven by new mandates, partly offset by deal syndications and cancellations. In Non-core and Legacy, the underwriting portfolio was unchanged at USD 0.5bn. As of 30 June 2024, USD 0.2bn and USD 0.5bn of commitments in the Investment Bank and in Non-core and Legacy, respectively, have not been distributed as originally planned.

Loan underwriting exposures 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.

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

	30.6.24						
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Banking products[1,2]							
Gross exposure	469,136	435,333	1,436	100,115	31,866	15,598	1,053,484
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	*300,567*	*277,634*	*11*	*17,438*	*5,069*	*130*	*600,849*
of which: guarantees and loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	*19,663*	*48,443*	*10*	*34,702*	*3,020*	*16,789*	*122,626*
Traded products[2,3]							
Gross exposure	13,459	3,937	0		42,155		59,551
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	*9,718*	*3,415*	*0*		*10,897*		*24,029*
of which: securities financing transactions	*343*	*0*	*0*		*21,079*		*21,422*
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	*3,398*	*522*	*0*		*10,180*		*14,099*
Other credit lines, gross[5]	69,061	77,486	0	2,294	3	87	148,931
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross	1,373	3,325	0	491	1,086	0	6,275
of which: stage 3	*1,221*	*2,953*	*0*	*441*	*169*	*0*	*4,784*
of which: PCI	*152*	*371*	*0*	*50*	*918*	*0*	*1,492*
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses[6]	320	1,273	0	329	328	7	2,258
of which: stage 1	*136*	*327*	*0*	*121*	*6*	*7*	*597*
of which: stage 2	*68*	*235*	*0*	*96*	*5*	*0*	*404*
of which: stage 3	*110*	*718*	*0*	*112*	*114*	*0*	*1,053*
of which: PCI	*7*	*(6)*	*0*	*1*	*203*	*0*	*204*

	31.3.24[7]						
USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total
Banking products[1,2]							
Gross exposure	471,001	448,792	1,694	106,280	47,675	15,889	1,091,331
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	*301,544*	*280,328*	*17*	*17,988*	*6,448*	*483*	*606,808*
of which: guarantees and loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	*20,727*	*53,044*	*60*	*34,778*	*3,427*	*17,001*	*129,036*
Traded products[2,3,4]							
Gross exposure	13,933	4,969	0		44,191		63,093
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	*9,817*	*4,511*	*0*		*12,556*		*26,885*
of which: securities financing transactions	*342*	*0*	*0*		*21,418*		*21,760*
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	*3,774*	*458*	*0*		*10,216*		*14,448*
Other credit lines, gross[5]	80,663	67,597	0	2,568	3	86	150,918
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross	1,095	3,425	0	642	1,708	0	6,871
of which: stage 3	*919*	*3,051*	*0*	*591*	*753*	*0*	*5,315*
of which: PCI	*176*	*375*	*0*	*51*	*955*	*0*	*1,557*
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses[6]	326	1,211	0	375	324	7	2,243
of which: stage 1	*146*	*334*	*0*	*124*	*10*	*6*	*620*
of which: stage 2	*70*	*239*	*0*	*93*	*4*	*0*	*406*
of which: stage 3	*97*	*627*	*0*	*158*	*154*	*0*	*1,035*
of which: PCI	*13*	*12*	*0*	*1*	*156*	*0*	*182*

1 IFRS 9 gross exposure for banking products includes the following financial instruments in scope of expected credit loss requirements: 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 As counterparty risk for traded products is managed at counterparty level, no further split between exposures in the Investment Bank, Non-core and Legacy, and Group Items is provided. 4 Credit Suisse traded products are presented before reflection of the impact of the purchase price allocation performed under IFRS 3, Business Combinations, following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group by UBS. The acquisition date adjustment is less than USD 1bn and, if applied, would lead to a reduction in our reported traded products exposure. 5 Unconditionally revocable committed credit lines. 6 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. 7 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 this report for more information.

Collateralization of Loans and advances to customers[1]

	Global Wealth Management		Personal & Corporate Banking	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.24	31.3.24
Secured by collateral	292,302	293,109	237,866	240,880
Residential real estate	*107,910*	*107,299*	*187,409*	*189,360*
Commercial / industrial real estate	*9,963*	*10,033*	*38,822*	*39,677*
Cash	*30,139*	*31,095*	*2,906*	*2,926*
Equity and debt instruments	*119,116*	*119,722*	*3,206*	*3,399*
Other collateral[2]	*25,174*	*24,960*	*5,523*	*5,518*
Subject to guarantees	705	837	7,398	7,708
Uncollateralized and not subject to guarantees	7,560	7,598	32,369	31,739
Total loans and advances to customers, gross	300,567	301,544	277,634	280,328
Allowances	(238)	(226)	(1,055)	(966)
Total loans and advances to customers, net of allowances	300,329	301,319	276,579	279,362
Collateralized loans and advances to customers in % of total loans and advances to customers, gross (%)	97.3	97.2	85.7	85.9

1 Collateral arrangements generally incorporate a range of collateral, including cash, securities, real estate and other collateral. 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 exposure, 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

UBS Group excluding certain legacy Credit Suisse components continued to maintain generally low levels of management value-at-risk (VaR). Average management VaR (1-day, 95% confidence level) decreased to USD 9m from USD 17m in the second quarter of 2024, mainly driven by the Investment Bank's Rates business. There were no new VaR negative backtesting exceptions in the second quarter of 2024. The number of negative backtesting exceptions within the most recent 250-business-day window remained at zero.

Average management VaR (1-day, 98% confidence level) of the legacy Credit Suisse components decreased to USD 15m from USD 17m in the second quarter of 2024, driven by continued strategic migration of positions to UBS from the former Investment Bank (Credit Suisse) and reductions in Non-core and Legacy. In the second quarter of 2024, the aforementioned legacy Credit Suisse components had no new negative backtesting exceptions. The number of negative backtesting exceptions within the most recent 250-business-day window remained at one.

The Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) VaR multiplier derived from negative backtesting exceptions for market risk risk-weighted assets was unchanged compared with the prior quarter, at 3.0, for both the UBS Group excluding certain legacy Credit Suisse components and the aforementioned legacy Credit Suisse components.

Management value-at-risk (1-day, 95% confidence, 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]

					Average by risk type				
USD m	Min.	Max.	Period end	Average	Equity	Interest rates	Credit spreads	Foreign exchange	Commodities
Global Wealth Management	1	2	2	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	5	15	8	9	4	12	8	3	3
Non-core and Legacy	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Group Items	4	6	4	4	1	4	3	1	0
Diversification effect[3,4]			(7)	(6)	(1)	(5)	(5)	(1)	0
Total as of 30.6.24	6	15	8	9	4	13	9	4	3
Total as of 31.3.24	12	23	13	17	7	18	9	3	3

Management value-at-risk (1-day, 98% confidence, 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]

					Average by risk type				
USD m	Min.	Max.	Period end	Average	Equity	Interest rates	Credit spreads	Foreign exchange	Commodities
Global Wealth Management	1	3	2	2	1	0	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	3	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	0
Non-core and Legacy	10	13	11	12	6	5	10	1	0
Group Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversification effect[3,4]			(2)	(3)	(2)	2	(3)	0	0
Total as of 30.6.24	13	17	15	15	7	8	10	1	1
Total as of 31.3.24	15	21	17	17	9	10	12	1	1

1 Legacy Credit Suisse components not included in the UBS Group management VaR reflect predominantly the portfolio in Non-core and Legacy and the transition portfolio in the Investment Bank. 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 the UBS infrastructure or 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 line or risk type, being driven by the extreme loss tail of the corresponding distribution of simulated profits and losses for that business line 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 parallel shift in yield curves of +1 basis point was negative USD 32.1m as of 30 June 2024, compared with negative USD 31.3m as of 31 March 2024. This excluded the sensitivity of USD 5.3m 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 second quarter of 2024, driven by a longer modeled duration assigned to own equity.

The majority of our interest rate risk in the banking book was a reflection of the net asset duration that we ran to offset our modeled sensitivity of net USD 24.6m (31 March 2024: USD 23.4m) assigned to our equity, goodwill and real estate, with the aim of generating a stable net interest income contribution. Of this, USD 16.1m and USD 7.5m were attributable to the US dollar and the Swiss franc portfolios, respectively, (31 March 2024: USD 16.7m and USD 5.7m, 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 fair valued, was the most severe and would have resulted in a change in EVE of negative USD 6.0bn, or 6.5%, of our tier 1 capital (31 March 2024: negative USD 5.9bn, or 6.3%), which is well below the 15% threshold set in the BCBS supervisory outlier test for high levels of interest rate risk in the banking book.

The immediate effect on our tier 1 capital in the "Parallel up" scenario as of 30 June 2024 would have been a decrease of approximately USD 0.8bn, or 0.9%, (31 March 2024: USD 0.9bn, or 0.9%), 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 to faster liabilities repricing, the "Parallel down" scenario was the most beneficial and would have resulted in a change in EVE of positive USD 6.2bn (31 March 2024: positive USD 6.1bn) 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 2023, 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

	30.6.24							
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	(6.3)	(0.5)	0.0	(25.1)	(0.3)	(32.1)	5.3	(26.8)
Parallel up[2]	(897.5)	(99.7)	11.4	(4,881.7)	(88.4)	(5,956.0)	969.0	(4,987.0)
Parallel down[2]	985.8	96.6	(18.8)	5,050.0	85.4	6,199.0	(1,113.3)	5,085.7
Steepener[3]	(401.8)	(45.8)	(4.4)	(1,144.3)	(24.3)	(1,620.6)	168.8	(1,451.9)
Flattener[4]	228.8	30.4	5.5	17.7	4.4	286.7	48.7	335.4
Short-term up[5]	(122.1)	1.3	8.7	(1,980.2)	(29.5)	(2,121.8)	457.9	(1,663.9)
Short-term down[6]	126.5	(1.1)	(10.4)	2,095.7	30.7	2,241.4	(475.3)	1,766.0

	31.3.24							
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	(4.5)	(0.7)	0.1	(26.1)	(0.1)	(31.3)	5.4	(25.9)
Parallel up[2]	(661.4)	(132.6)	26.4	(5,044.0)	(43.6)	(5,855.3)	1,000.1	(4,855.2)
Parallel down[2]	703.7	132.7	(32.3)	5,252.2	40.4	6,096.8	(1,153.4)	4,943.4
Steepener[3]	(306.6)	(13.0)	(5.4)	(1,205.2)	(40.7)	(1,570.9)	179.8	(1,391.1)
Flattener[4]	176.4	(7.8)	9.7	39.4	30.3	248.0	44.7	292.7
Short-term up[5]	(79.6)	(45.8)	17.5	(2,032.0)	10.7	(2,129.2)	469.6	(1,659.5)
Short-term down[6]	80.5	45.9	(17.8)	2,167.5	(9.6)	2,266.4	(487.7)	1,778.8

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 international tensions arising from the Russia–Ukraine war, conflicts in the Middle East and global trade relations. As of 30 June 2024, our direct exposure to Israel was less than USD 0.5bn and our direct exposure to Gulf Cooperation Council countries was less than USD 4bn, while direct exposure to Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon was limited, and there was no direct exposure to Iran, Iraq or Syria. Our direct exposure to Russia, Belarus and Ukraine as of 30 June 2024 was immaterial, and potential second-order impacts, such as European energy security, continue to be monitored.

Inflation has abated to some extent in major Western economies, although there are still concerns regarding future developments, and central banks' monetary policies are in the spotlight. There are ongoing concerns regarding the property sector in China. This combination of factors translates into a more uncertain and volatile environment, which increases the risk of financial market disruption.

We continue to monitor potential trade policy disputes, as well as economic and political developments in addition to those mentioned above. We are closely watching elections and their aftermath in a number of key markets in 2024. As of 30 June 2024, 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 2023, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information**

Non-financial risk

We continue to actively manage the non-financial risks emerging from the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group. The completion of the merger of the parent banks, i.e., UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG, facilitates the migration of clients and operations from Credit Suisse to integrated UBS platforms over time. These activities continue to be managed via the program run by our Group Integration Office.

Through this period of change, we place an increased focus on maintaining and enhancing our control environment and continue to cooperate with regulators in relation to the submission and execution of implementation plans to meet regulatory requirements, including remediation requirements applicable to Credit Suisse AG. In addition, the Group is closely monitoring non-financial risk indicators, to detect any potential for adverse impacts on the control environment.

The integration of Credit Suisse requires data to be migrated to the UBS environment, and we aim to ensure that we have robust controls to preserve data integrity, quality and availability, to mitigate data migration risks, and to meet regulatory expectations.

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 an enlarged group of entities. This is combined with the increasingly dynamic threat environment, which is intensified by current geopolitical factors and evidenced by the increased volumes and sophistication of cyberattacks against financial institutions globally. We continue to invest in improving our technology infrastructure and information security governance in order to improve our cyberattack defense, detection and response capabilities.

Cyberattacks on third-party vendors have affected our operations in the past and continue to be a source of residual risk to our business. No cyber events occurred in the second quarter of 2024 related to our own infrastructure, or the infrastructure of any third party, that had material financial or operational effects on us. We remain on heightened alert to respond to and mitigate elevated cybersecurity and information security threats. We maintain a program to advance our frameworks for managing third parties that support our important business services, and we are continuing with actions to enhance our cyber-risk assessments and controls over third-party vendors.

In addition, we are working to enhance our operational resilience to address these heightened risks and to meet regulatory deadlines through 2026. We have implemented a global framework designed to drive enhancements in operational resilience across all business divisions and relevant jurisdictions, and we are working with the third parties, including vendors, that are of critical importance to our operations, to assess their operational resilience against our standards.

The increasing interest in data-driven advisory processes, and use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, is opening up new questions related to the fairness of AI algorithms, data life cycle management, data ethics, data privacy and security, and records management. In addition, new risks continue to emerge, such as those that result from the demand from our clients for distributed ledger technology, blockchain-based assets and cryptocurrencies; however, we currently have limited exposure to such risks, and relevant control frameworks are implemented and reviewed on a regular basis as these risks evolve.

Competition to find new business opportunities, products and services across the financial services sector, both for firms and for customers, is increasing, particularly during periods of market volatility and economic uncertainty. Thus, suitability risk, product selection, cross-divisional service offerings, quality of advice and price transparency remain areas of heightened focus for UBS and for the industry as a whole.

Evolving environmental, social and governance regulations and major legislation, such as the Consumer Duty regulation in the United Kingdom, the Swiss Financial Services Act (FIDLEG) in Switzerland, Regulation Best Interest (Reg BI) in the US and the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (MiFID II) in the EU, all significantly affect the industry and have required adjustments to control processes.

Cross-border risk (including 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, and taxation of US persons. We maintain a series of controls designed to address these risks, and we are increasing the number of controls that are automated.

Financial crime, including money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions violations, fraud, bribery and corruption, continues to present a major risk, as technological innovation and geopolitical developments increase the complexity of doing business and heightened regulatory attention continues. Money laundering and financial fraud techniques are becoming increasingly sophisticated, including growing use of AI, 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 the conflicts in the Middle East may increase terrorist financing risks. An effective financial crime prevention program therefore remains essential for us. We are focused on strategic enhancements to our global anti-money-laundering, know-your-client and sanctions programs to respond to new and existing regulatory requirements and to respond to developing threats, as well as alignment of standards and processes as Credit Suisse clients are migrated to UBS platforms.

Achieving fair outcomes for our clients, upholding market integrity and cultivating the highest standards of employee conduct are of critical importance to us. 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. On 5 January 2024, we integrated the UBS and Credit Suisse conduct risk frameworks to align the handling of conduct risk across the firm.

In September 2022, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) issued settlement orders relating to communications recordkeeping requirements in our US broker-dealers and our registered swap dealers. In response to identified shortcomings, we are continuing to implement a global remediation program.

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 2023, 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.

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 30 June 2024 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 23 August 2024 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 second quarter 2024 report, which will be available as of 23 August 2024 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**

We are subject to the going and gone concern requirements of the Swiss Capital Adequacy Ordinance, which include the too-big-to-fail (TBTF) provisions applicable to Swiss SRBs. The table below provides the risk-weighted asset (RWA)- and leverage ratio denominator (LRD)-based requirements and information as of 30 June 2024.

Swiss SRB going and gone concern requirements and information

As of 30.6.24	RWA		LRD	
USD m, except where indicated	in %		in %	
Required going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	14.78[1]	75,587	5.00[1]	78,210
Common equity tier 1 capital	10.48	53,598	3.50[2]	54,747
of which: minimum capital	*4.50*	*23,012*	*1.50*	*23,463*
of which: buffer capital	*5.50*	*28,126*	*2.00*	*31,284*
of which: countercyclical buffer	*0.48*	*2,461*		
Maximum additional tier 1 capital	4.30	21,989	1.50	23,463
of which: additional tier 1 capital	*3.50*	*17,898*	*1.50*	*23,463*
of which: additional tier 1 buffer capital	*0.80*	*4,091*		
Eligible going concern capital				
Total going concern capital	17.95	91,804	5.87	91,804
Common equity tier 1 capital	14.88	76,104	4.87	76,104
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital[3]	3.07	15,700	1.00	15,700
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	*2.83*	*14,475*	*0.93*	*14,475*
of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	*0.24*	*1,225*	*0.08*	*1,225*
Required gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity[4,5,6]	10.73[7]	54,845	3.75[7]	58,658
of which: base requirement including add-ons for market share and LRD	*10.73*	*54,845*	*3.75*	*58,658*
Eligible gone concern capital				
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	20.71	105,886	6.77	105,886
Total tier 2 capital	0.10	536	0.03	536
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital	*0.10*	*536*	*0.03*	*536*
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	20.60	105,350	6.74	105,350
Total loss-absorbing capacity				
Required total loss-absorbing capacity	25.51	130,432	8.75	136,868
Eligible total loss-absorbing capacity	38.66	197,690	12.64	197,690
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator				
Risk-weighted assets		511,376		
Leverage ratio denominator				1,564,201

1 Includes applicable add-ons of 1.44% for risk-weighted assets (RWA) and 0.50% for leverage ratio denominator (LRD). 2 Our minimum 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. 3 Includes outstanding low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments, which are available under the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework to meet the going concern requirements until their first call date. As of their first call date, these instruments are eligible to meet the gone concern requirements. 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). 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 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.

Transitional purchase price allocation adjustments for regulatory capital

As agreed with the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), as part of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group in 2023, a transitional common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital treatment has been applied for certain purchase price allocation (PPA) fair value adjustments required under IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, due to the substantially temporary nature of these IFRS-3-accounting-driven effects related to interest rate and own credit. As such, equity reductions under IFRS Accounting Standards of USD 5.9bn (before tax) and USD 5.0bn (net of tax) as of the acquisition date have been neutralized for CET1 capital calculation purposes, of which USD 1.0bn (net of tax) related to own-credit-related fair value adjustments. The transitional treatment is subject to linear amortization and will be reduced to nil by 30 June 2027. The amortization of transitional CET1 capital PPA adjustments since the acquisition date totaled USD 1.3bn (net of tax) as of 30 June 2024, an increase of USD 0.3bn (net of tax) in the second quarter of 2024.

› **Refer to "Capital management" in the "Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2023, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information**

Finalization of IFRS 3 measurement period adjustments for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group

In the second quarter of 2024, in light of the additional information about circumstances existing on the acquisition date that became available to management, IFRS 3 measurement period adjustments totaling USD 0.5bn were made. The adjustments reflect our final conclusions on critical assumptions and judgments, which are within a range of reasonably possible outcomes, relating to significant uncertainties that existed on the acquisition date. With the measurement period adjustments effected in the second quarter of 2024, the accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group is complete. Comparative periods for CET1 capital information have been revised accordingly. We have applied the amended measurement for LRD and RWA calculation purposes prospectively from the second quarter of 2024.

› **Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information about the IFRS 3 measurement period adjustments**

Additional capital requirements for UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG standalone under current requirements

As a result of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group in 2023, the capital add-on for UBS Group AG consolidated that reflects the Group's degree of systemic importance and is based on market share and LRD will increase commensurate with the higher market share and LRD of UBS Group AG consolidated 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.

Following the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG in the second quarter of 2024, UBS AG's capital position remains strong. On a standalone basis as of 30 June 2024, UBS AG's fully applied CET1 capital ratio is expected to be around 13.5%. The CET1 capital ratio reflects the removal of the regulatory concession that had been granted to Credit Suisse AG standalone prior to the merger which allowed for the measurement of investments in subsidiaries under the portfolio valuation method instead of under the individual valuation method, and it includes risk weights of 250% and 400% for Swiss and foreign participations, respectively. Additional capital information and final capital figures for UBS AG standalone will be published with our 30 June 2024 Pillar 3 report, which will be available as of 23 August 2024 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at *ubs.com/investors*.

Total loss-absorbing capacity

The table below provides Swiss SRB going and gone concern information based on the Swiss SRB framework and requirements that are discussed under "Capital management" in the "Capital, liquidity and funding, and balance sheet" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2023, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*.

Swiss SRB going and gone concern information

USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	31.12.23[1]
Eligible going concern capital			
Total going concern capital	91,804	92,983	91,894
Total tier 1 capital	91,804	92,983	91,894
Common equity tier 1 capital	76,104	77,663	78,002
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	15,700	15,320	13,892
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	*14,475*	*14,103*	*12,678*
of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	*1,225*	*1,217*	*1,214*
Eligible gone concern capital			
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	105,886	103,986	107,106
Total tier 2 capital	536	537	538
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital	*536*	*537*	*538*
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	105,350	103,449	106,567
Total loss-absorbing capacity			
Total loss-absorbing capacity	197,690	196,969	199,000
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator			
Risk-weighted assets	511,376	526,437	546,505
Leverage ratio denominator	1,564,201	1,599,646	1,695,403
Capital and loss-absorbing capacity ratios (%)			
Going concern capital ratio	18.0	17.7	16.8
of which: common equity tier 1 capital ratio	*14.9*	*14.8*	*14.3*
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio	20.7	19.8	19.6
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio	38.7	37.4	36.4
Leverage ratios (%)			
Going concern leverage ratio	5.9	5.8	5.4
of which: common equity tier 1 leverage ratio	*4.9*	*4.9*	*4.6*
Gone concern leverage ratio	6.8	6.5	6.3
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio	12.6	12.3	11.7

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 this report for more information.

Total loss-absorbing capacity and movement

Our TLAC increased by USD 0.7bn to USD 197.7bn in the second quarter of 2024.

Going concern capital and movement

Our going concern capital decreased by USD 1.2bn to USD 91.8bn. Our CET1 capital decreased by USD 1.6bn to USD 76.1bn, mainly as the operating profit before tax of USD 1.5bn and an increase in eligible deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences of USD 0.1bn were more than offset by a net share repurchase effect of USD 1.0bn, a negative effect from compensation- and own-share-related capital components of USD 1.0bn, dividend accruals of USD 0.6bn, current tax expenses of USD 0.3bn, and amortization of transitional CET1 capital PPA adjustments (interest rate and own credit) of USD 0.3bn (net of tax). The net share repurchase effect of USD 1.0bn reflects actual share repurchases of USD 0.15bn under our new, 2024 share repurchase program and the establishing of a USD 0.85bn capital reserve for potential share repurchases.

Our loss-absorbing additional tier 1 (AT1) capital increased by USD 0.4bn to USD 15.7bn, mainly reflecting the issuance of one AT1 capital instrument equivalent to USD 0.4bn.

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 now, 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 1.9bn to USD 105.9bn and included USD 105.4bn of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments. The increase of USD 1.9bn mainly reflected new issuances totaling USD 2.3bn equivalent of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments, partly offset by a USD 0.1bn equivalent TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instrument that ceased to be eligible as gone concern capital as it entered the final year before maturity, and negative impacts from interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects.

› **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 increased to 14.9% from 14.8%, primarily reflecting a USD 15.1bn decrease in RWA, partly offset by a USD 1.6bn decrease in CET1 capital.

Our CET1 leverage ratio was broadly unchanged at 4.9%, reflecting a USD 35.4bn decrease in the LRD, offset by a USD 1.6bn decrease in CET1 capital.

Our gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio increased to 20.7% from 19.8%, due to the aforementioned decrease in RWA and an increase in gone concern loss-absorbing capacity of USD 1.9bn.

Our gone concern leverage ratio increased to 6.8% from 6.5%, due to the aforementioned decrease in the LRD and the aforementioned increase in gone concern loss-absorbing capacity.

Swiss SRB total loss-absorbing capacity movement[1]

USD m

Going concern capital	Swiss SRB
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 31.3.24	**77,663**
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,469
Current tax (expense) / benefit	(310)
Share repurchase program	(151)
Capital reserve for potential share repurchases	(850)
Compensation- and own-share-related capital components	(971)
Amortization of transitional CET1 capital purchase price allocation adjustments, net of tax	(302)
Deferred tax assets on temporary differences	109
Other[2]	(553)
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 30.6.24	**76,104**
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 31.3.24	**15,320**
Issuance of high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	369
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	11
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 30.6.24	**15,700**
Total going concern capital as of 31.3.24	**92,983**
Total going concern capital as of 30.6.24	**91,804**
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	
Tier 2 capital as of 31.3.24	**537**
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	(1)
Tier 2 capital as of 30.6.24	**536**
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt as of 31.3.24	**103,449**
Issuance of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	2,319
Debt no longer eligible as gone concern loss-absorbing capacity due to residual tenor falling to below one year	(92)
Interest rate risk hedge, foreign currency translation and other effects	(326)
TLAC-eligible unsecured debt as of 30.6.24	**105,350**
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.3.24	**103,986**
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 30.6.24	**105,886**
Total loss-absorbing capacity	
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.3.24	**196,969**
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 30.6.24	**197,690**

1 Comparative-period information as of 31 March 2024 has been revised. Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information. 2 Includes dividend accruals for 2024 (negative USD 0.6bn) and movements related to other items.

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

USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	31.12.23[1]
Total equity under IFRS Accounting Standards	**84,218**	**85,283**	**86,156**
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(535)	(506)	(531)
Defined benefit plans, net of tax	(951)	(935)	(965)
Deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carry-forwards	(2,817)	(2,865)	(3,039)
Deferred tax assets for unused tax credits	(181)	(173)	(97)
Goodwill, net of tax[2]	(5,730)	(5,738)	(5,750)
Intangible assets, net of tax	(776)	(811)	(894)
Compensation-related components (not recognized in net profit)	(2,147)	(1,548)	(2,186)
Expected losses on advanced internal ratings-based portfolio less provisions	(638)	(664)	(713)
Unrealized (gains) / losses from cash flow hedges, net of tax	3,373	3,621	3,109
Own credit related to (gains) / losses on financial liabilities measured at fair value that existed at the balance sheet date, net of tax	1,059	1,308	1,291
Own credit related to (gains) / losses on derivative financial instruments that existed at the balance sheet date	(76)	(72)	(89)
Prudential valuation adjustments	(231)	(316)	(368)
Accruals for dividends to shareholders for 2023		(2,240)	(2,240)
Capital reserve for potential share repurchases	(850)		
Transitional CET1 purchase price allocation adjustments, net of tax	3,664	3,966	4,316
Other	(1,281)[3]	(650)[3]	3
Total common equity tier 1 capital	**76,104**	**77,663**	**78,002**

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 this report for more information. 2 Includes goodwill related to significant investments in financial institutions of USD 19m as of 30 June 2024 (USD 19m as of 31 March 2024, USD 20m as of 31 December 2023) presented on the balance sheet line Investments in associates. 3 Includes dividend accruals for 2024 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 22bn and our CET1 capital by USD 2.5bn as of 30 June 2024 (31 March 2024: USD 22bn and USD 2.5bn, respectively) and decreased our CET1 capital ratio by 15 basis points (31 March 2024: 14 basis points). Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our RWA by USD 20bn and our CET1 capital by USD 2.3bn (31 March 2024: USD 20bn and USD 2.3bn, respectively) and increased our CET1 capital ratio by 14 basis points (31 March 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 101bn as of 30 June 2024 (31 March 2024: USD 104bn) and decreased our CET1 leverage ratio by 14 basis points (31 March 2024: 15 basis points). Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our LRD by USD 91bn (31 March 2024: USD 94bn) and increased our CET1 leverage ratio by 15 basis points (31 March 2024: 15 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 2023, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information**

Risk-weighted assets

During the second quarter of 2024, RWA decreased by USD 15.1bn to USD 511.4bn, driven by decreases of USD 11.6bn resulting from asset size and other movements, as well as USD 3.5bn resulting from model updates and methodology changes.

Movement in risk-weighted assets, by key driver

USD bn	RWA as of 31.3.24	Currency effects	Model updates and methodology changes	Asset size and other[1]	RWA as of 30.6.24
Credit and counterparty credit risk[2]	323.5	0.0	(3.3)	(9.9)	310.2
Non-counterparty-related risk[3]	33.1	0.0		0.1	33.2
Market risk	24.4		(0.1)	(1.7)	22.5
Operational risk	145.4				145.4
Total	**526.4**	**0.0**	**(3.5)**	**(11.6)**	**511.4**

1 Includes the Pillar 3 categories "Asset size," "Credit quality of counterparties," "Acquisitions and disposals" and "Other." For more information, refer to the 30 June 2024 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 23 August 2024 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 13.2bn to USD 310.2bn as of 30 June 2024.

Asset size and other movements resulted in a USD 9.9bn decrease in RWA:
- Non-core and Legacy RWA decreased by USD 7.9bn, mainly driven by our actions to actively unwind the portfolio, in addition to the natural roll-off.
- Personal & Corporate Banking RWA decreased by USD 3.9bn, mainly driven by a decrease in loan balances.
- Global Wealth Management RWA decreased by USD 0.4bn, mainly driven by a decrease in loan balances.
- Asset Management RWA decreased by USD 0.2bn.
- Investment Bank RWA increased by USD 1.4bn, mainly due to higher RWA from higher levels of client activity in derivatives.
- Group Items RWA increased by USD 1.1bn, mainly due to an RWA increase related to an investment that for regulatory purposes is treated as in an associate.

Model updates and methodology changes resulted in a RWA decrease of USD 3.3bn, mainly reflecting an RWA decrease of USD 1.6bn related to the recalibration of certain multipliers as a result of improvements to models and an RWA decrease of USD 0.8bn from methodology changes related to commercial real estate and large corporate loans. The remaining difference was spread across other smaller model updates.

› **Refer to the 30 June 2024 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 23 August 2024 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**

Market risk

Market risk RWA decreased by USD 1.9bn to USD 22.5bn in the second quarter of 2024, mainly driven by a decrease of USD 1.7bn from asset size and other movements that reflected updates from the monthly risks-not-in-VaR assessments.

› **Refer to the 30 June 2024 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 23 August 2024 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at *ubs.com/investors,* for more information**
› **Refer to "Market risk" in the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information**

Operational risk

Operational risk RWA were unchanged at USD 145.4bn.

› **Refer to "Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information**
› **Refer to "Non-financial risk" in the "Risk management and control" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2023, available under "Annual reporting" at *ubs.com/investors*, for information about the AMA models**

Outlook

We expect that the adoption of the final Basel III standards in January 2025 will lead to an increase of around 5% in UBS Group risk-weighted assets, driven mainly by the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book. This estimate is based on our current understanding of the relevant standards. We are in an active dialogue with FINMA regarding various aspects of the final rules. Our estimate does not take into account mitigating actions, nor does it reflect the impact of the output floor, which is to be phased in over time.

We also expect an RWA reduction of around USD 5bn from credit and counterparty credit risk model updates in the second half of 2024, mainly related to the recalibration of certain multipliers as a result of improvements to models, partly offset by increases primarily as a result of the migration of Credit Suisse portfolios to UBS models. The extent and timing of RWA changes may vary as model updates are completed and receive regulatory approval, along with changes in the composition of the relevant portfolios.

Risk-weighted assets, by business division and Group Items

USD bn	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Manage-ment	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Total RWA
				30.6.24			
Credit and counterparty credit risk[1]	93.8	123.8	7.4	63.4	17.4	4.5	310.2
Non-counterparty-related risk[2]	6.6	3.1	0.7	3.7	1.6	17.4	33.2
Market risk	1.9	0.5	0.0	16.6	3.5	0.0	22.5
Operational risk	63.2	19.3	7.2	24.4	27.1	4.2	145.4
Total	165.5	146.7	15.4	108.1	49.6	26.1	511.4
				31.3.24			
Credit and counterparty credit risk[1]	95.0	127.8	7.6	64.3	25.3	3.5	323.5
Non-counterparty-related risk[2]	6.7	3.2	0.7	3.7	1.7	17.0	33.1
Market risk	2.2	0.6	0.0	17.9	3.7	0.0	24.4
Operational risk	63.2	19.3	7.2	24.4	27.1	4.2	145.4
Total	**167.1**	**150.9**	**15.6**	**110.2**	**57.9**	**24.7**	**526.4**
				30.6.24 vs 31.3.24			
Credit and counterparty credit risk[1]	(1.2)	(4.1)	(0.2)	(0.9)	(7.9)	1.0	(13.2)
Non-counterparty-related risk[2]	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.4	0.1
Market risk	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.0	(1.2)	(0.3)	0.0	(1.9)
Operational risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**(1.6)**	**(4.3)**	**(0.2)**	**(2.1)**	**(8.3)**	**1.4**	**(15.1)**

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 (30 June 2024: USD 16.6bn; 31 March 2024: USD 16.4bn), as well as property, equipment, software and other items (30 June 2024: USD 16.6bn; 31 March 2024: USD 16.7bn).

Leverage ratio denominator

During the second quarter of 2024, the LRD decreased by USD 35.4bn to USD 1,564.2bn, driven by asset size and other movements of USD 33.4bn, as well as currency effects of USD 2.1bn.

Movement in leverage ratio denominator, by key driver

USD bn	LRD as of 31.3.24	Currency effects	Asset size and other	LRD as of 30.6.24
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)	1,236.0	(1.2)	(29.0)	1,205.8
Derivatives	129.0	(0.5)	(3.3)	125.2
Securities financing transactions	166.5	(0.5)	2.5	168.4
Off-balance sheet items	75.5	0.0	(3.2)	72.3
Deduction items	(7.3)	0.1	(0.3)	(7.5)
Total	**1,599.6**	**(2.1)**	**(33.4)**	**1,564.2**

The LRD movements described below exclude currency effects.

On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions) decreased by USD 29.0bn, mainly due to a decrease in cash and central bank balances driven by the repayment of the remaining funding drawn under the Swiss National Bank Emergency Liquidity Assistance facility and lower lending balances. Furthermore, there were also decreases in trading portfolio assets in Non-core and Legacy, driven by our actions to actively unwind the portfolio, in addition to the natural roll-off. These decreases were partly offset by higher trading portfolio assets, driven by higher inventory held to hedge client positions in the Investment Bank and purchases of high-quality liquid securities in Group Treasury.

Derivative exposures decreased by USD 3.3bn, mainly driven by the continued reductions in Non-core and Legacy, as well as market-driven movements.

Securities financing transactions increased by USD 2.5bn, primarily from higher levels of client activity.

Off-balance sheet items decreased by USD 3.2bn, primarily driven by lower irrevocable loan commitments.

› **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
				30.6.24			
On-balance sheet exposures	492.5	407.9	5.3	234.1	49.8	16.3	1,205.8
Derivatives	9.0	2.5	0.0	97.1	16.6	0.0	125.2
Securities financing transactions	59.3	42.9	0.1	53.5	12.5	0.1	168.4
Off-balance sheet items	18.1	33.7	0.2	18.4	1.7	0.3	72.3
Items deducted from Swiss SRB tier 1 capital	(3.5)	1.5	(1.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(3.4)	(7.5)
Total	575.4	488.5	4.3	402.6	80.0	13.4	1,564.2
				31.3.24			
On-balance sheet exposures	**494.2**	**414.4**	**5.6**	**231.3**	**76.8**	**13.7**	**1,236.0**
Derivatives	9.9	5.4	0.0	92.5	21.3	(0.1)	129.0
Securities financing transactions	55.1	42.6	0.1	48.3	20.2	0.3	166.5
Off-balance sheet items	20.0	34.3	0.2	17.5	2.3	1.2	75.5
Items deducted from Swiss SRB tier 1 capital	(3.3)	1.7	(1.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(3.5)	(7.3)
Total	**575.8**	**498.4**	**4.7**	**389.2**	**119.9**	**11.6**	**1,599.6**
				30.6.24 vs 31.3.24			
On-balance sheet exposures	**(1.7)**	**(6.5)**	**(0.3)**	**2.7**	**(27.0)**	**2.6**	**(30.2)**
Derivatives	(1.0)	(2.9)	0.0	4.6	(4.7)	0.2	(3.8)
Securities financing transactions	4.2	0.3	(0.1)	5.2	(7.6)	(0.1)	1.9
Off-balance sheet items	(1.9)	(0.6)	0.0	0.9	(0.7)	(0.9)	(3.2)
Items deducted from Swiss SRB tier 1 capital	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	(0.2)
Total	**(0.4)**	**(9.9)**	**(0.4)**	**13.4**	**(39.9)**	**1.8**	**(35.4)**

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.

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 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

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD bn	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	30.6.23[2]	30.6.24	30.6.23[2]
Global Wealth Management	32.9	33.1	26.0	33.0	25.4
Personal & Corporate Banking	21.4	21.9	13.3	21.7	12.1
Asset Management	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.7	1.9
Investment Bank	17.0	17.0	15.1	17.0	14.9
Non-core and Legacy	10.1	10.6	2.9	10.4	2.0
Group Items[3]	0.2	0.0	11.8	0.1	7.8
Average equity attributed to business divisions and Group Items	84.2	85.2	71.1	84.7	64.0

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 this report for more information. 2 Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the changes to the equity attribution framework. Refer to the "Equity attribution" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, for more information. 3 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.

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 2023, 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 8.2 percentage points to 212.0%, 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 44.4bn to USD 378.2bn, mainly due to the repayment of the remaining funding drawn under the Swiss National Bank Emergency Liquidity Assistance facility and an increase in trading assets. The average net cash outflows decreased by USD 13.7bn to USD 178.5bn, reflecting lower outflows from deposits and loan commitments and higher net inflows from securities financing transactions.

› **Refer to the 30 June 2024 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 23 August 2024 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about the LCR**

Liquidity coverage ratio

USD bn, except where indicated	Average 2Q24[1]	Average 1Q24[1]
High-quality liquid assets	378.2	422.6
Net cash outflows[2]	178.5	192.1
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)[3]	212.0	220.2

1 Calculated based on an average of 61 data points in the second quarter of 2024 and 61 data points in the first 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 30 June 2024, the net stable funding ratio (the NSFR) of the UBS Group increased 1.6 percentage points to 128.0%, remaining above the prudential requirement communicated by FINMA.

Available stable funding decreased by USD 4.8bn to USD 882.3bn, mainly driven by lower customer deposits, partly offset by higher debt issued measured at amortized cost. Required stable funding decreased by USD 12.5bn to USD 689.0bn, predominantly reflecting lower lending assets and derivative balances, partly offset by higher trading assets and securities financing transactions.

› **Refer to the 30 June 2024 Pillar 3 Report, which will be available as of 23 August 2024 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at *ubs.com/investors*, for more information about the NSFR**

Net stable funding ratio

USD bn, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24
Available stable funding	882.3	887.0
Required stable funding	689.0	701.6
Net stable funding ratio (%)	128.0	126.4

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 2023, 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 (30 June 2024 vs 31 March 2024)

Total assets were USD 1,561.0bn as of 30 June 2024, a decrease of USD 45.8bn compared with 31 March 2024.

Cash and balances at central banks decreased by USD 23.1bn, mainly due to the repayment of the remaining funding drawn under the Swiss National Bank Emergency Liquidity Assistance (ELA) facility. Derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments decreased by USD 22.7bn, mainly in Non-core and Legacy, reflecting the unwinding of the Credit Suisse business, as well as market-driven movements. Securities financing transactions at amortized cost decreased by USD 19.6bn, mainly reflecting net roll-offs of trades measured at amortized cost with the proceeds largely invested into securities financing transactions measured at fair value. Lending assets decreased by USD 6.1bn, primarily reflecting negative net new loans in the asset-gathering businesses and reductions in Non-core and Legacy.

These decreases were partly offset by a USD 23.7bn increase in Other financial assets measured at fair value, mainly reflecting the aforementioned increases in securities financing transactions measured at fair value and purchases of securities in the high-quality liquid asset portfolio.

Assets

	As of		% change from
USD bn	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	31.3.24
Cash and balances at central banks	248.3	271.4	(9)
Lending[2]	621.1	627.2	(1)
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	82.0	101.6	(19)
Trading assets	162.0	160.1	1
Derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	183.2	205.9	(11)
Brokerage receivables	25.3	22.8	11
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	60.4	62.7	(4)
Other financial assets measured at fair value[3]	125.4	101.7	23
Non-financial assets	53.2	53.2	0
Total assets	1,561.0	1,606.8	(3)

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information. 2 Consists of Loans and advances to customers and Amounts due from banks. 3 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 (30 June 2024 vs 31 March 2024)

Total liabilities were USD 1,476.8bn as of 30 June 2024, a decrease of USD 44.7bn compared with 31 March 2024.

Short-term borrowings decreased by USD 18.6bn, mainly related to the repayment of the remaining funding drawn under the ELA facility. Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments decreased by USD 18.4bn, mainly in Non-core and Legacy, primarily reflecting the same drivers as on the asset side. Customer deposits decreased by USD 7.2bn, mainly driven by net new deposits outflows, mainly in Global Wealth Management.

The "Liabilities, by product and currency" table in this section provides more information about our 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	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	31.3.24
Short-term borrowings[2,3]	61.7	80.3	(23)
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	14.9	13.0	15
Customer deposits	756.8	764.0	(1)
Debt issued designated at fair value and long-term debt issued measured at amortized cost[3]	307.5	310.6	(1)
Trading liabilities	33.5	35.8	(6)
Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	181.9	200.3	(9)
Brokerage payables	46.2	46.6	(1)
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	21.4	21.4	0
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	31.9	28.1	13
Non-financial liabilities	21.0	21.5	(2)
Total liabilities	1,476.8	1,521.5	(3)
Share capital	0.3	0.3	0
Share premium	11.7	13.0	(9)
Treasury shares	(5.5)	(5.2)	7
Retained earnings	76.2	76.0	0
Other comprehensive income[4]	0.9	0.7	38
Total equity attributable to shareholders	83.7	84.8	(1)
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	0.5	0.5	6
Total equity	84.2	85.3	(1)
Total liabilities and equity	1,561.0	1,606.8	(3)

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of this report for more information. 2 Consists of short-term debt issued measured at amortized cost and amounts due to banks, which includes amounts due to central banks. 3 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. 4 Excludes other comprehensive income related to defined benefit plans and own credit, which is recorded directly in Retained earnings.

Equity (30 June 2024 vs 31 March 2024)

Equity attributable to shareholders decreased by USD 1,094m to USD 83,683m as of 30 June 2024.

The decrease of USD 1,094m was mainly driven by distributions to shareholders of USD 2,256m, reflecting a dividend payment of USD 0.70 per share. In addition, net treasury share activity reduced equity by USD 825m, predominantly due to the purchase of USD 715m of shares in relation to employee share-based compensation plans and repurchases of USD 151m of shares under our new, 2024 share repurchase program.

These decreases were partly offset by positive total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of USD 1,596m, reflecting a net profit of USD 1,136m and other comprehensive income (OCI) of USD 460m, and an increase in deferred share-based compensation awards expensed in the income statement of USD 276m. OCI mainly included OCI related to cash flow hedge OCI of USD 256m and own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value of USD 228m.

› **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

	All currencies		of which: USD		of which: CHF		of which: EUR	
USD bn	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]
Short-term borrowings	61.7	80.3	32.0	32.4	8.0	28.5	8.6	8.4
of which: amounts due to banks	*26.8*	*47.9*	*10.0*	*10.0*	*7.5*	*28.1*	*3.2*	*3.5*
of which: short-term debt issued[2,3]	*34.9*	*32.5*	*22.0*	*22.3*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*5.4*	*4.9*
Securities financing transactions at amortized cost	14.9	13.0	8.5	8.6	2.7	1.5	2.5	2.6
Customer deposits	756.8	764.0	307.2	313.7	301.9	302.1	76.8	78.4
of which: demand deposits	*220.1*	*222.0*	*54.8*	*56.1*	*101.3*	*101.4*	*35.3*	*35.1*
of which: retail savings / deposits	*177.8*	*175.5*	*31.0*	*29.6*	*142.7*	*141.7*	*4.0*	*4.1*
of which: sweep deposits	*35.7*	*37.6*	*35.7*	*37.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
of which: time deposits	*323.3*	*328.8*	*185.8*	*190.3*	*57.9*	*58.9*	*37.5*	*39.2*
Debt issued designated at fair value and long-term debt issued measured at amortized cost[3]	307.5	310.6	174.8	177.0	42.6	41.6	64.5	65.3
Trading liabilities	33.5	35.8	12.7	11.0	1.1	1.4	9.7	10.1
Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	181.9	200.3	145.0	156.2	3.5	5.7	21.0	24.0
Brokerage payables	46.2	46.6	35.4	35.7	0.7	0.6	2.9	2.9
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	21.4	21.4	11.5	11.5	4.2	4.2	1.5	1.9
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	31.9	28.1	6.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	3.9
Non-financial liabilities	21.0	21.5	11.5	12.6	3.8	2.9	2.9	3.5
Total liabilities	1,476.8	1,521.5	744.8	762.8	368.6	388.5	195.0	200.8

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 this report for more information. 2 Short-term debt issued consists of certificates of deposit, commercial paper, acceptances and promissory notes, and other money market paper. 3 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 (30 June 2024 vs 31 March 2024)

There was a decrease of USD 5.4bn in irrevocable loan commitments, primarily driven by Personal & Corporate Banking. There was a USD 7.9bn decrease in forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements, mainly driven by roll-offs of trades measured at amortized cost, with the new trades measured at fair value and these agreements being accounted for as derivative.

Off-balance sheet

	As of		% change from
USD bn	30.6.24	31.3.24	31.3.24
Guarantees[1,2]	38.8	39.6	(2)
Irrevocable loan commitments[1]	81.9	87.3	(6)
Committed unconditionally revocable credit lines	148.9	150.9	(1)
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	9.7	17.6	(45)

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 second quarter of 2024 compared with the first quarter of 2024.

We held 260m shares as of 30 June 2024, of which 125m shares had been acquired under our 2022 and 2024 share repurchase programs for cancellation purposes. The remaining 135m shares are primarily held to hedge our share delivery obligations related to employee share-based compensation and participation plans.

Treasury shares held increased by 4m shares in the second quarter of 2024. This mainly reflected 16.2m shares purchased from the market to hedge future share delivery obligations related to employee share-based compensation awards and repurchases of 4.4m shares under our new, 2024 program, largely offset by the delivery of treasury shares under our share-based compensation plans.

Shares acquired under our 2022 program totaled 121m as of 30 June 2024 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 will be canceled by means of a capital reduction, subject to approval by the shareholders at a future Annual General Meeting.

On 3 April 2024, we launched a new, 2024 share repurchase program of up to USD 2bn over two years. Four million shares had been acquired under this program as of 30 June 2024 for a total acquisition cost of USD 135m (CHF 120m). As previously communicated, we expect to repurchase a total of up to USD 1bn of our shares in 2024.

› **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**

	As of or for the quarter ended			As of or for the year ended	
	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	30.6.23[1]	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Basic and diluted earnings (USD m)					
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders for basic EPS	1,136	1,755	27,331	2,890	28,360
less: (profit) / loss on own equity derivative contracts	*0*	*0*	*(4)*	*0*	*(4)*
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders for diluted EPS	1,136	1,755	27,327	2,890	28,356
Weighted average shares outstanding					
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS[2]	3,212,672,606	3,205,234,203	3,082,139,901	3,208,953,404	3,077,469,608
Effect of dilutive potential shares resulting from notional employee shares, in-the-money options and warrants outstanding[3]	146,621,312	159,939,399	130,190,947	153,333,034	136,069,754
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS	3,359,293,918	3,365,173,602	3,212,330,848	3,362,286,438	3,213,539,362
Earnings per share (USD)					
Basic	0.35	0.55	8.87	0.90	9.22
Diluted	0.34	0.52	8.51	0.86	8.82
Shares outstanding and potentially dilutive instruments					
Shares issued	3,462,087,722	3,462,087,722	3,462,087,722	3,462,087,722	3,462,087,722
Treasury shares[4]	259,953,381	255,661,512	234,314,998	259,953,381	234,314,998
of which: related to the 2022 share repurchase program	*120,506,008*	*120,506,008*	*120,506,008*	*120,506,008*	*120,506,008*
of which: related to the 2024 share repurchase program	*4,406,000*			*4,406,000*	
Shares outstanding	3,202,134,341	3,206,426,210	3,227,772,724	3,202,134,341	3,227,772,724
Potentially dilutive instruments[5]	14,636,947	11,621,246	7,790,755	14,680,441	8,105,259
Other key figures					
Total book value per share (USD)	26.13	26.44	26.48	26.13	26.48
Tangible book value per share (USD)	23.85	24.14	24.13	23.85	24.13
Share price (USD)[6]	29.43	30.74	20.20	29.43	20.20
Market capitalization (USD m)[7]	101,903	106,440	69,932	101,903	69,932

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 this report for more information. 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

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UBS Group AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

Income statement

		For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	Note	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[1]	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	4	9,320	10,078	6,998	19,399	11,775
Interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	4	(9,319)	(9,724)	(5,880)	(19,042)	(9,695)
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	4	1,533	1,585	589	3,118	1,015
Net interest income	4	1,535	1,940	1,707	3,475	3,095
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		3,684	4,182	2,517	7,866	5,198
Fee and commission income	5	7,211	7,080	5,635	14,291	10,688
Fee and commission expense	5	(679)	(588)	(507)	(1,268)	(954)
Net fee and commission income	5	6,531	6,492	5,128	13,023	9,734
Other income	6	154	124	188	278	258
Total revenues		11,904	12,739	9,540	24,642	18,284
Negative goodwill	2			27,264		27,264
Credit loss expense / (release)	9	95	106	623	201	662
Personnel expenses	7	7,119	6,949	5,651	14,068	10,271
General and administrative expenses	8	2,318	2,413	1,968	4,731	4,033
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets		903	895	866	1,798	1,391
Operating expenses		10,340	10,257	8,486	20,597	15,696
Operating profit / (loss) before tax		1,469	2,376	27,695	3,844	29,191
Tax expense / (benefit)		293	612	361	905	820
Net profit / (loss)		1,175	1,764	27,334	2,939	28,371
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		40	9	3	48	11
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders		1,136	1,755	27,331	2,890	28,360
Earnings per share (USD)						
Basic		0.35	0.55	8.87	0.90	9.22
Diluted		0.34	0.52	8.51	0.86	8.82

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information.

Statement of comprehensive income

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[1]	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders[2]					
Net profit / (loss)	1,136	1,755	27,331	2,890	28,360
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	(268)	(3,473)	754	(3,741)	991
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges, before tax	291	2,182	(379)	2,473	(506)
Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations reclassified to the income statement	2	0	(3)	2	(3)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges reclassified to the income statement	0	1	(1)	1	(2)
Income tax relating to foreign currency translations, including the effect of net investment hedges	0	13	(4)	13	(5)
Subtotal foreign currency translation, net of tax	25	(1,277)	368	(1,252)	474
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Net unrealized gains / (losses), before tax	0	0	0	0	2
Net realized (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	0	0	0	0	0
Income tax relating to net unrealized gains / (losses)	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	0	0	0	0	2
Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk					
Effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, before tax	(417)	(1,246)	(1,314)	(1,663)	(928)
Net (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	668	544	410	1,212	759
Income tax relating to cash flow hedges	5	119	130	124	0
Subtotal cash flow hedges, net of tax	256	(583)	(775)	(327)	(169)
Cost of hedging					
Cost of hedging, before tax	(19)	(9)	11	(28)	6
Income tax relating to cost of hedging	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal cost of hedging, net of tax	(19)	(9)	11	(28)	6
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	262	(1,870)	(397)	(1,608)	312
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement					
Defined benefit plans					
Gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans, before tax	(38)	(62)	(17)	(100)	8
Income tax relating to defined benefit plans	8	6	(35)	14	(29)
Subtotal defined benefit plans, net of tax	(30)	(56)	(53)	(87)	(21)
Own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value					
Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax	231	(69)	(473)	161	(404)
Income tax relating to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value	(3)	2	60	(1)	43
Subtotal own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, net of tax	228	(68)	(413)	160	(362)
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	198	(124)	(466)	73	(383)
Total other comprehensive income	460	(1,994)	(862)	(1,535)	(71)
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	1,596	(240)	26,469	1,356	28,289
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests					
Net profit / (loss)	40	9	3	48	11
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	(21)	(14)	(5)	(35)	0
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	18	(5)	(2)	13	11
Total comprehensive income					
Net profit / (loss)	1,175	1,764	27,334	2,939	28,371
Other comprehensive income	439	(2,008)	(867)	(1,570)	(71)
of which: other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement	*262*	*(1,870)*	*(397)*	*(1,608)*	*312*
of which: other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement	*176*	*(138)*	*(470)*	*38*	*(383)*
Total comprehensive income	1,614	(245)	26,467	1,369	28,300

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information. 2 Refer to the "Group performance" section of this report for more information.

Balance sheet

USD m	Note	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	31.12.23[1]
Assets				
Cash and balances at central banks		248,336	271,439	314,060
Amounts due from banks		21,959	22,128	21,146
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		82,028	101,650	99,039
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	11	43,637	46,714	50,082
Loans and advances to customers	9	599,105	605,108	639,669
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	12	60,431	62,707	65,455
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost		1,055,494	1,109,745	1,189,451
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	10	162,025	160,104	169,633
of which: assets pledged as collateral that may be sold or repledged by counterparties		*43,452*	*49,382*	*51,263*
Derivative financial instruments	10, 11	139,597	159,229	176,084
Brokerage receivables	10	25,273	22,796	21,037
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	10	123,266	99,612	104,018
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		450,161	441,741	470,773
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	2,167	2,078	2,233
Investments in associates		2,236	2,250	2,373
Property, equipment and software		16,440	16,770	17,849
Goodwill and intangible assets		7,313	7,384	7,515
Deferred tax assets		10,651	10,614	10,682
Other non-financial assets	12	16,514	16,217	16,049
Total assets		1,560,976	1,606,798	1,716,924
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks		26,750	47,857	70,962
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost		14,872	12,961	14,394
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	11	32,843	37,293	41,582
Customer deposits		756,830	763,959	792,029
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	14	229,223	226,251	237,817
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	12	21,383	21,356	20,851
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		1,081,902	1,109,677	1,177,633
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	10	33,493	35,758	34,159
Derivative financial instruments	10, 11	149,069	163,042	192,181
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	10	46,198	46,628	42,522
Debt issued designated at fair value	10, 13	113,209	116,806	128,289
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	10, 12	31,875	28,140	29,484
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		373,844	390,374	426,635
Provisions and contingent liabilities	15	9,293	11,076	12,412
Other non-financial liabilities	12	11,720	10,388	14,089
Total liabilities		1,476,758	1,521,515	1,630,769
Equity				
Share capital		346	346	346
Share premium		11,742	12,972	13,216
Treasury shares		(5,498)	(5,157)	(4,796)
Retained earnings		76,176	75,952	74,397
Other comprehensive income recognized directly in equity, net of tax		917	663	2,462
Equity attributable to shareholders		83,683	84,777	85,624
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		535	506	531
Total equity		84,218	85,283	86,156
Total liabilities and equity		1,560,976	1,606,798	1,716,924

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information.

Statement of changes in equity

USD m	Share capital and share premium	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	OCI recognized directly in equity, net of tax[1]	*of which: foreign currency translation*	*of which: cash flow hedges*	Total equity attributable to shareholders
Balance as of 1 January 2024[2,3]	13,562	(4,796)	74,397	2,462	*5,584*	*(3,109)*	85,624
Acquisition of treasury shares		(1,900)[4]					(1,900)
Delivery of treasury shares under share-based compensation plans	(1,051)	1,133					82
Other disposal of treasury shares	1	65[4]					66
Share-based compensation expensed in the income statement	610						610
Tax (expense) / benefit	14						14
Dividends	(1,128)[5]		(1,128)[5]				(2,256)
Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares	(27)						(27)
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings			(63)	63		*63*	0
Share of changes in retained earnings of associates and joint ventures			(1)				(1)
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	106		8				114
Total comprehensive income for the period			2,964	(1,608)	*(1,252)*	*(327)*	1,356
of which: net profit / (loss)			*2,890*				*2,890*
of which: OCI, net of tax			*73*	*(1,608)*	*(1,252)*	*(327)*	*(1,535)*
Balance as of 30 June 2024[2]	12,089	(5,498)	76,176	917	*4,332*	*(3,373)*	83,683
Non-controlling interests as of 30 June 2024							535
Total equity as of 30 June 2024							84,218
Balance as of 1 January 2023[2]	13,850	(6,874)	50,004	(103)	*4,128*	*(4,234)*	56,876
Purchase price consideration for Credit Suisse Group acquisition, before consideration of share-based compensation awards[6]	619	2,928					3,547
Impact of share-based compensation awards from Credit Suisse Group acquisition[6]	162						162
Impact of the settlement of pre-existing relationships from Credit Suisse Group acquisition[6]		(61)					(61)
Acquisition of treasury shares		(2,318)[4]					(2,318)
Delivery of treasury shares under share-based compensation plans	(798)	876					78
Other disposal of treasury shares	(1)	126[4]					125
Cancellation of treasury shares related to the 2021 share repurchase program[7]	(561)	1,115	(554)				0
Share-based compensation expensed in the income statement	445						445
Tax (expense) / benefit	5						5
Dividends	(839)[5]		(839)[5]				(1,679)
Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares	(19)						(19)
Translation effects recognized directly in retained earnings			48	(48)		*(48)*	0
New consolidations / (deconsolidations) and other increases / (decreases)	2						2
Total comprehensive income for the period			27,977	312	*474*	*(169)*	28,289
of which: net profit / (loss)			*28,360*				*28,360*
of which: OCI, net of tax			*(383)*	*312*	*474*	*(169)*	*(71)*
Balance as of 30 June 2023[2,3]	12,867	(4,208)	76,636	161	*4,602*	*(4,451)*	85,455
Non-controlling interests as of 30 June 2023							636[8]
Total equity as of 30 June 2023							86,091

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 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information. 4 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. 5 Reflects the payment of an ordinary cash dividend of USD 0.70 per dividend-bearing share in May 2024 (2023: USD 0.55 per dividend-bearing share paid in April 2023). Swiss tax law requires Switzerland-domiciled companies with shares listed on a Swiss stock exchange to pay no more than 50% of dividends from capital contribution reserves, with the remainder required to be paid from retained earnings. 6 Refer to Note 2 for more information. 7 Reflects the cancellation of 62,548,000 shares purchased under UBS's 2021 share repurchase program as approved by shareholders at the 2023 Annual General Meeting. Swiss tax law requires Switzerland-domiciled companies with shares listed on a Swiss stock exchange to reduce capital contribution reserves by at least 50% of the total capital reduction amount exceeding the nominal value upon cancellation of the shares. 8 Includes an increase of USD 285m in the second quarter of 2023 due to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group.

Statement of cash flows

	Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Net profit / (loss)	2,939	28,371
Non-cash items included in net profit and other adjustments		
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-financial assets	1,798	1,391
Credit loss expense / (release)	201	662
Share of net (profits) / loss of associates and joint ventures and impairment related to associates	(110)	(36)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	127	(35)
Net loss / (gain) from investing activities	95	(84)
Net loss / (gain) from financing activities	(3,961)	4,843
Negative goodwill		(27,264)
Other net adjustments[2]	18,094	(1,559)
Net change in operating assets and liabilities[2]		
Amounts due from banks and amounts due to banks	675	6,017
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	13,812	7,314
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	(38)	6,114
Cash collateral on derivative instruments	(2,120)	(3,409)
Loans and advances to customers	13,445	13,675
Customer deposits	(9,900)	(11,419)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments	(4,779)	(5,782)
Brokerage receivables and payables	(101)	(5,141)
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading and other financial assets and liabilities	(15,110)	4,033
Provisions and other non-financial assets and liabilities	(1,986)	901
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	(1,223)	(925)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities[3]	11,858	17,665
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		
Cash and cash equivalents acquired upon the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group		108,406
Purchase of subsidiaries, associates and intangible assets	0	1
Disposal of subsidiaries, associates and intangible assets	55	45
Purchase of property, equipment and software	(913)	(830)
Disposal of property, equipment and software	40	1
Net (purchase) / redemption of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	369	24
Purchase of debt securities measured at amortized cost	(1,850)	(7,541)
Disposal and redemption of debt securities measured at amortized cost	4,848	4,659
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	2,549	104,765
Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		
Repayment of Swiss National Bank funding	(42,587)	(27,813)
Net issuance (repayment) of short-term debt measured at amortized cost	(3,384)	5,203
Net movements in treasury shares and own equity derivative activity	(1,786)	(2,136)
Distributions paid on UBS shares	(2,256)	(1,679)
Issuance of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost	59,080	51,420
Repayment of debt designated at fair value and long-term debt measured at amortized cost	(71,389)	(49,777)
Inflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost[4]	2,863	
Outflows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost[4]	(2,052)	
Net cash flows from other financing activities	(404)	(274)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	(61,916)	(25,056)
Total cash flow		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	340,207	195,321
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating, investing and financing activities	(47,510)	97,374
Effects of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents[2]	(13,733)	2,960
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period[5]	278,964	295,656
of which: cash and balances at central banks[5]	*248,336*	*261,415*
of which: amounts due from banks[5]	*19,811*	*21,981*
of which: money market paper[5,6]	*10,818*	*12,259*
Additional information		
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities includes:		
Interest received in cash	28,362	17,243
Interest paid in cash	24,087	11,604
Dividends on equity investments, investment funds and associates received in cash[7]	1,529	1,314

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information. 2 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. Does not include foreign currency hedge effects related to foreign exchange swaps. 3 Includes cash receipts from the sale of loans and loan commitments of USD 9,857m and USD 711m within the Non-core and Legacy business division for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023, respectively. 4 Reflects cash flows from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost that use UBS debt instruments as the underlying. 5 Includes only balances with an original maturity of three months or less. 6 Money market paper is included in the balance sheet under Financial assets at fair value not held for trading (30 June 2024: USD 9,479m; 30 June 2023: USD 11,019m), Other financial assets measured at amortized cost (30 June 2024: USD 565m; 30 June 2023: USD 603m), Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (30 June 2024: USD 344m; 30 June 2023: USD 0m) and Financial assets at fair value held for trading (30 June 2024: USD 430m; 30 June 2023: USD 637m). 7 Includes dividends received from associates reported within Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities.

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 2023, except for the changes described in this Note and changes in segment reporting as set out in Note 3. 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 2023 and the "Management report" sections of this report. 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 2023.

Amendments to IAS 12, *Income Taxes*

UBS has applied for the purposes of these financial statements the exception that was introduced by the amendments to IAS 12, *Income Taxes*, issued in May 2023 in relation to top-up taxes on income under Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules that have been imposed under legislation that has been enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The exception requires that deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities be neither recognized nor disclosed in respect of such top-up taxes.

Other amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards

A number of minor amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards became effective from 1 January 2024 or later and have had no material effect on the Group.

IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

In April 2024, the IASB issued a new standard, IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements,* which replaces IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The main changes introduced by IFRS 18 relate to:

– the structure of income statements;
– new disclosure requirements for management performance measures; and
– enhanced guidance on aggregation / disaggregation of information on the face of financial statements and in the notes thereto.

IFRS 18 is effective from 1 January 2027 and will also apply to comparative information. UBS will first apply these new requirements in the Annual Report 2027 and, for interim reporting, in the first quarter 2027 interim report. UBS is assessing the impact of the new requirements on its reporting, but expects it to be limited. UBS will take the opportunity to refine the grouping of items in the primary financial statements and in the notes thereto based on new principles of aggregation and disaggregation in IFRS 18.

Amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

In May 2024, the IASB issued *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7* (the Amendments).

The Amendments relate to:

– derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic transfer;
– assessment of contractual cash flow characteristics in classifying financial assets, including those with environmental, social and corporate governance and similar features, non-recourse features, and contractually linked instruments; and
– disclosure of information about financial instruments with contingent features that can change the amount of contractual cash flows, as well as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Amendments are effective from 1 January 2026, with early application permitted either for the entire set of amendments or for only those that relate to classification of financial instruments. UBS is currently assessing the impact of the new requirements on its financial statements.

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.

	Closing exchange rate				Average rate[1]				
	As of				For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.6.24	31.3.24	31.12.23	30.6.23	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23	30.6.24	30.6.23
1 CHF	1.11	1.11	1.19	1.12	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.11
1 EUR	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.09
1 GBP	1.26	1.26	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.24
100 JPY	0.62	0.66	0.71	0.69	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.65	0.73

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.

The transaction

On 12 June 2023, UBS Group AG acquired Credit Suisse Group AG, succeeding by operation of Swiss law to all assets and liabilities of Credit Suisse Group AG, and became the direct or indirect shareholder of all of the former direct and indirect subsidiaries of Credit Suisse Group AG. The acquisition of Credit Suisse Group AG constituted a business combination under IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, and was required to be accounted for by applying the acquisition method of accounting.

IFRS 3 measurement period adjustments for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group

The acquisition of Credit Suisse Group AG was made without the ordinary due diligence procedures and outside the conventional time frame for an acquisition of this scale and nature. As such, complete information about all relevant facts and circumstances as of the acquisition date was not practically available to UBS at the time when the initial acquisition accounting was applied for the purpose of the UBS Group second quarter 2023 report, with the amounts that form part of the business combination accounting therefore considered provisional and subject to further measurement period adjustments if new information about facts and circumstances existing on the date of the acquisition were to be obtained within one year from the acquisition date. The acquisition of Credit Suisse Group AG resulted in provisional negative goodwill of USD 27.7bn reported in the UBS Group Annual Report 2023.

For details of the accounting for the acquisition, including measurement period adjustments effected during the year ended 31 December 2023, refer to "Note 1a Material accounting policies" and "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the UBS Group Annual Report 2023.

In the second quarter of 2024, in light of the additional information about circumstances existing on the acquisition date that became available to management, IFRS 3 measurement period adjustments of USD 0.2bn were made in relation to *Provisions and contingent liabilities* (refer to "Change in provisions and contingent liabilities" below). In addition, fair value measurement adjustments of USD 0.3bn were made to the acquisition date fair values of exposures associated with Russia, as well as other positions in Non-core and Legacy, following the completion of a detailed review. The adjustments reflect management's final conclusions on critical assumptions and judgments, which are within a range of reasonably possible outcomes, relating to significant uncertainties that existed on the acquisition date. Comparative-period information has been revised accordingly.

The measurement period adjustments effected in the second quarter of 2024 resulted in a decrease in negative goodwill to USD 27.3bn from the provisional amount of USD 27.7bn previously reported in the UBS Group Annual Report 2023. Retained earnings have been revised to reflect the impact on the prior-period income statement of net USD 0.5bn. With the measurement period adjustments effected in the second quarter of 2024 and the finalization of the amount of negative goodwill, the acquisition accounting for the transaction is complete.

Change in provisions and contingent liabilities

In addition to the existing USD 1.3bn litigation provisions previously recorded by the Credit Suisse Group, UBS recognized on the acquisition date USD 5.6bn in *Provisions and contingent liabilities* for additional litigation provisions and contingent liabilities, which includes USD 1.6bn for litigation provisions to reflect management's assessment of the associated probability, timing and amount considering new information, and USD 4.0bn contingent liabilities for certain obligations in respect of litigation, regulatory and similar matters identified in the purchase price allocation. The timing and actual amount of outflows associated with litigation matters are uncertain. UBS has continued to assess the development of these obligations and the amount and timing of potential outflows. The USD 4.0bn of contingent liabilities reflect an increase of USD 0.2bn from the USD 3.8bn previously reported in the UBS Group Annual Report 2023.

Effect of measurement period adjustments on the acquisition date balance sheet

The table below sets out the identifiable net assets attributable to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group as adjusted to reflect the effects of measurement period adjustments made in the second quarter of 2024, as detailed above.

Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group (continued)

USD m	
Purchase price consideration, after consideration of share-based compensation awards	3,710

Credit Suisse Group net identifiable assets on the acquisition date

Assets	As previously reported in the Annual Report 2023	Measurement period adjustment	Revised
Cash and balances at central banks	93,012	(89)	92,923
Amounts due from banks	13,590	(15)	13,575
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	26,194		26,194
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	20,878		20,878
Loans and advances to customers	247,219	(175)	247,044
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	13,428	(43)	13,385
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	414,322	(322)	414,000
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	56,237		56,237
Derivative financial instruments	62,162		62,162
Brokerage receivables	366		366
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	54,199		54,199
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	172,964		172,964
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0		0
Investments in associates	1,569		1,569
Property, equipment and software	6,055		6,055
Intangible assets	1,287		1,287
Deferred tax assets	998		998
Other non-financial assets	6,892		6,892
Total assets	604,088	(322)	603,766
Liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	107,617		107,617
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	11,911		11,911
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	10,939		10,939
Customer deposits	183,119		183,119
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	110,491		110,491
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	7,992		7,992
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	432,070		432,070
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	5,711		5,711
Derivative financial instruments	67,782		67,782
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	316		316
Debt issued designated at fair value	44,909		44,909
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	7,574		7,574
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	126,292		126,292
Provisions and contingent liabilities	9,945	161	10,106
Other non-financial liabilities	3,901		3,901
Total liabilities	572,209	161	572,370
Non-controlling interests	(285)		(285)
Fair value of net assets acquired	31,594	(483)	31,110
Settlement of pre-existing relationships	135		135
Negative goodwill resulting from the acquisition	27,748	(483)	27,264

Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group (continued)

The tables below set out the consequential impact of the measurement period adjustments on the previously reported income statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 and the quarter ended 30 June 2023, the balance sheets as of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, and the cumulative effect of measurement period adjustments on the statement of cash flows for the six-month period ended 30 June 2023.

Effect of the measurement period adjustments on the income statement for the six-month period and the quarter ended 30 June 2023

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023				For the quarter ended 30 June 2023			
USD m	Including measurement period adjustments made in the third quarter 2023	Measurement period adjustment made in the Annual Report 2023	Measurement period adjustments made in the second quarter 2024	Revised	As previously reported in the third quarter 2023 report	Measurement period adjustment made in the Annual Report 2023	Measurement period adjustments made in the second quarter 2024	Revised
Net interest income	3,095			3,095	1,707			1,707
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	5,198			5,198	2,517			2,517
Fee and commission income	10,688			10,688	5,635			5,635
Fee and commission expense	(954)			(954)	(507)			(507)
Net fee and commission income	9,734			9,734	5,128			5,128
Other income	258			258	188			188
Total revenues	18,284			18,284	9,540			9,540
Negative goodwill	28,925	(1,177)	(483)	27,264	28,925	(1,177)	(483)	27,264
Credit loss expense / (release)	662			662	623			623
Operating expenses	15,696			15,696	8,486			8,486
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	30,852	(1,177)	(483)	29,191	29,356	(1,177)	(483)	27,695
Tax expense / (benefit)	820			820	361			361
Net profit / (loss)	30,032	(1,177)	(483)	28,371	28,995	(1,177)	(483)	27,334
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	11			11	3			3
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	30,021	(1,177)	(483)	28,360	28,992	(1,177)	(483)	27,331

Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group (continued)

Effect of the measurement period adjustments on the balance sheet as of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023

USD m	As of 31 March 2024			As of 31 December 2023		
Assets	As previously reported in the first quarter 2024 report	Measurement period adjustment made in the second quarter 2024	Revised	As previously reported in the first quarter 2024 report	Measurement period adjustment made in the second quarter 2024	Revised
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,110,067	(322)	1,109,745	1,189,773	(322)	1,189,451
of which: Cash and balances at central banks	*271,527*	*(89)*	*271,439*	*314,148*	*(89)*	*314,060*
of which: Amounts due from banks	*22,143*	*(15)*	*22,128*	*21,161*	*(15)*	*21,146*
of which: Loans and advances to customers	*605,283*	*(175)*	*605,108*	*639,844*	*(175)*	*639,669*
of which: Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	*62,750*	*(43)*	*62,707*	*65,498*	*(43)*	*65,455*
Total assets	1,607,120	(322)	1,606,798	1,717,246	(322)	1,716,924
Liabilities						
Provisions and contingent liabilities	10,914	161	11,076	12,250	161	12,412
Total liabilities	1,521,354	161	1,521,515	1,630,607	161	1,630,769
Equity						
Equity attributable to shareholders	85,260	(483)	84,777	86,108	(483)	85,624
of which: Retained earnings	*76,436*	*(483)*	*75,952*	*74,880*	*(483)*	*74,397*
Total equity	85,766	(483)	85,283	86,639	(483)	86,156
Total liabilities and equity	1,607,120	(322)	1,606,798	1,717,246	(322)	1,716,924

Effect of the measurement period adjustments on the statement of cash flows for the six-month period ended 30 June 2023

	For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023		
USD m	As previously reported in the third quarter 2023 report	Cumulative measurement period adjustment	Revised
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities			
Net profit / (loss)	30,032	(1,661)	28,371
of which: Negative goodwill	*(28,925)*	*1,661*	*(27,264)*
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	17,665		17,665
of which: Loans and advances to customers and customer deposits	*1,542*	*714*	*2,256*
of which: Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and derivative financial instruments	*(7,050)*	*1,268*	*(5,782)*
of which: Financial assets at fair value not held for trading and other financial assets and liabilities	*6,015*	*(1,982)*	*4,033*
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	104,869	(104)	104,765
of which: Cash and cash equivalents acquired upon acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group	*108,510*	*(104)*	*108,406*
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	(25,056)		(25,056)
Total cash flow			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	195,321		195,321
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating, investing and financing activities	97,478	(104)	97,374
Effects of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	2,960		2,960
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	295,759	(104)	295,656
of which: cash and balances at central banks	*261,504*	*(89)*	*261,415*
of which: amounts due from banks	*21,996*	*(15)*	*21,981*
of which: money market paper	*12,259*		*12,259*

Conclusion of an investment management agreement with Apollo and the transfer of senior secured asset-based financing

In the first quarter of 2024, Credit Suisse entered into agreements with entities managed by Atlas Securitized Products Management Holdings (Atlas) and other affiliates of Apollo Management Holdings (collectively, Apollo) to conclude the investment management agreement under which Atlas has managed Credit Suisse's retained portfolio of assets of its former securitized products group. Following the closure of this agreement, the assets previously managed by Atlas are to be managed in Non-core and Legacy. The parties also agreed to conclude the transition services agreement under which Credit Suisse has provided services to Atlas. In addition, Credit Suisse AG entered into an agreement with Apollo Capital Management (ACM) and other parties managed, controlled and / or advised by ACM or its affiliates (collectively, the Assignees) to transfer USD 8.0bn of senior secured asset-based financing, with USD 6.0bn funded as of 31 December 2023 recognized as financial assets at fair value held for trading at a fair value of USD 5.5bn and the remaining notional of USD 2.0bn recognized as derivative loan commitments at a fair value of USD 0.15bn, with the fair values of both financing components derecognized from the Group's balance sheet as of 31 March 2024. As part of the loan transfer, the Group extended a one-year senior swingline facility to the Assignees with a total balance as of 30 June 2024 of USD 750m (31 March 2024: USD 750m), which is accounted for as an off-balance sheet irrevocable commitment. In the first quarter of 2024, the Group recognized a net gain of USD 0.3bn from the conclusion of the investment management agreement and the assignment of the loan facilities, after the accounting for the purchase price allocation adjustments at the closing of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group.

Note 3 Segment reporting

As part of the continued refinement of UBS's reporting structure and organizational setup, in the first quarter of 2024 certain changes were made, with an impact on segment reporting for UBS's business divisions and Group Items. Prior-period information has been adjusted for comparability. The changes are as follows:

- **Change in business division perimeters:** UBS has transferred certain businesses from Swiss Bank (Credit Suisse), previously included in Personal & Corporate Banking, to Global Wealth Management. The change predominantly related to the high net worth client segment and represents approximately USD 72bn in invested assets and approximately USD 0.6bn in annualized revenues. A number of other smaller business shifts were also executed between the business divisions in the first quarter of 2024.
- **Changes to Group Treasury allocations:** UBS has allocated to the business divisions nearly all Group Treasury costs that historically were retained and reported in Group Items. Costs that continue to be retained in Group Items include costs related to hedging and own debt, and deferred tax asset funding costs. UBS has also aligned the internal funds transfer pricing methodologies applied by Credit Suisse entities to UBS's funds transfer pricing methodology. These changes resulted in funding costs of approximately USD 0.3bn for 2023, moving from Group Items to the business divisions, predominantly related to the second half of 2023. In parallel with the aforementioned changes, UBS has increased the allocation of balance sheet resources from Group Treasury to the business divisions.
- **Updated cost allocations:** UBS has reallocated USD 0.3bn of annualized costs from Non-core and Legacy to the business divisions, with the aim of avoiding stranded costs in Non-core and Legacy at the end of the integration process.

Following the collective changes outlined above, prior-period information for the six-month period ended 30 June 2023 has been restated, resulting in increases in Operating profit / (loss) before tax of USD 39m for Global Wealth Management, USD 17m for Personal & Corporate Banking, USD 3m for Asset Management and USD 17m for the Investment Bank, and decreases in Operating profit / (loss) before tax of USD 60m for Group Items and USD 15m for Non-core and Legacy.

Prior-period information as of 31 December 2023 has also been restated, resulting in increases of Total assets of USD 98.4bn in Global Wealth Management, USD 13.3bn in Personal & Corporate Banking, USD 28.9bn in the Investment Bank and USD 28.6bn in Non-core and Legacy, with a corresponding decrease of Total assets of USD 169.2bn in Group Items.

These changes had no effect on the reported results or financial position of the Group.

Note 3 Segment reporting (continued)

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	UBS Group
For the six months ended 30 June 2024[1]							
Total revenues	12,196	4,695	1,543	5,554	1,402	(747)	24,642
Credit loss expense / (release)	(4)	146	0	26	35	(2)	201
Operating expenses	10,228	2,800	1,303	4,496	1,818	(48)	20,597
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	**1,972**	**1,748**	**241**	**1,032**	**(451)**	**(699)**	**3,844**
Tax expense / (benefit)							905
Net profit / (loss)							**2,939**
As of 30 June 2024							
Total assets	**557,716**	**450,835**	**22,439**	**419,978**	**96,574**	**13,435**	**1,560,976**

USD m	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Non-core and Legacy	Group Items	Negative goodwill[2]	UBS Group
For the six months ended 30 June 2023[1]								
Total revenues	10,049	3,087	1,086	4,401	185	(524)		18,284
Negative goodwill							27,264	27,264
Credit loss expense / (release)	164	237	1	139	119	2		662
Operating expenses	7,646	1,597	911	3,891	1,235	416		15,696
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	**2,239**	**1,253**	**174**	**372**	**(1,169)**	**(942)**	**27,264**	**29,191**
Tax expense / (benefit)								820
Net profit / (loss)								**28,371**
As of 31 December 2023[2, 3]								
Total assets	**567,648**	**483,794**	**21,804**	**428,269**	**201,131**	**14,277**		**1,716,924**

1 Refer to "Note 3 Segment reporting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the Annual Report 2023 for more information about the Group's reporting segments. 2 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information. 3 Comparative-period information has been restated for Group Treasury allocations.

Note 4 Net interest income

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[1]	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Interest income from loans and deposits[2]	8,403	9,089	6,143	17,492	10,250
Interest income from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost[3]	1,136	1,217	1,004	2,354	1,769
Interest income from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost	328	347	282	675	540
Interest income from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	26	27	26	54	48
Interest income from derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(574)	(602)	(457)	(1,175)	(833)
Total interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	9,320	10,078	6,998	19,399	11,775
Interest expense on loans and deposits[4]	5,074	5,439	3,024	10,513	5,018
Interest expense on securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost[5]	541	495	616	1,035	981
Interest expense on debt issued	3,655	3,740	2,205	7,395	3,635
Interest expense on lease liabilities	49	50	35	99	61
Total interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	9,319	9,724	5,880	19,042	9,695
Total net interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	2	355	1,117	357	2,080
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other	1,533	1,585	589	3,118	1,015
Total net interest income	1,535	1,940	1,707	3,475	3,095

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information. 2 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. 3 Includes interest income on receivables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on payables from securities financing transactions. 4 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. 5 Includes interest expense on payables from securities financing transactions and negative interest, including fees, on receivables from securities financing transactions.

Note 5 Net fee and commission income

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23[1]	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Underwriting fees	233	194	153	427	280
M&A and corporate finance fees	272	259	199	530	378
Brokerage fees	1,144	1,150	930	2,295	1,809
Investment fund fees	1,401	1,257	1,196	2,658	2,374
Portfolio management and related services	3,071	3,051	2,485	6,121	4,695
Other	1,090	1,169	672	2,259	1,151
Total fee and commission income[2]	7,211	7,080	5,635	14,291	10,688
of which: recurring	*4,484*	*4,407*	*3,789*	*8,891*	*7,201*
of which: transaction-based	*2,697*	*2,641*	*1,836*	*5,338*	*3,452*
of which: performance-based	*30*	*32*	*10*	*62*	*34*
Fee and commission expense	679	588	507	1,268	954
Net fee and commission income	6,531	6,492	5,128	13,023	9,734

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information. 2 Includes third-party fee and commission income for the second quarter of 2024 of USD 4,011m for Global Wealth Management (first quarter of 2024: USD 3,986m; second quarter of 2023: USD 3,333m), USD 876m for Personal & Corporate Banking (first quarter of 2024: USD 708m; second quarter of 2023: USD 554m), USD 924m for Asset Management (first quarter of 2024: USD 941m; second quarter of 2023: USD 753m), USD 1,322m for the Investment Bank (first quarter of 2024: USD 1,332m; second quarter of 2023: USD 851m), USD 125m for Non-core and Legacy (first quarter of 2024: USD 108m; second quarter of 2023: USD 70m) and negative USD 47m for Group Items (first quarter of 2024: USD 5m; second quarter of 2023: USD 74m). Comparative-period information has been restated for changes in business division perimeters, Group Treasury allocations and Non-core and Legacy cost allocations. Refer to Note 3 for more information.

Note 6 Other income

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23	30.6.24	30.6.23
Associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries					
Net gains / (losses) from acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries[1]	(2)	(1)	4	(3)	6
Net gains / (losses) from disposals of investments in associates and joint ventures	2	(2)	0	0	0
Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures	52	58	27	110	36
Total	52	55	31	107	43
Income from properties[2]	15	14	9	29	13
Net gains / (losses) from properties held for sale	(2)	(1)	0	(4)	0
Other	89	56	148	145	203
Total other income	154	124	188	278	258

1 Includes foreign exchange gains / (losses) reclassified from other comprehensive income related to the disposal or closure of foreign operations. 2 Includes rent received from third parties.

Note 7 Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23	30.6.24	30.6.23
Salaries and variable compensation[1]	6,058	5,863	4,804	11,922	8,689
of which: variable compensation – financial advisors[2]	*1,291*	*1,267*	*1,110*	*2,558*	*2,222*
Contractors	82	86	77	168	147
Social security	419	409	294	828	572
Post-employment benefit plans	309	367	261	676	497
Other personnel expenses	251	225	215	476	366
Total personnel expenses	7,119	6,949	5,651	14,068	10,271

1 Includes role-based allowances. 2 Consists of cash and deferred compensation awards and is based on compensable revenues and firm tenure using a formulaic approach. Also includes expenses related to compensation commitments with financial advisors entered into at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements.

Note 8 General and administrative expenses

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23	30.6.24	30.6.23
Outsourcing costs	463	423	311	886	559
Technology costs	567	588	414	1,154	735
Consulting, legal and audit fees	394	403	351	797	532
Real estate and logistics costs	302	289	207	590	349
Market data services	188	199	151	387	264
Marketing and communication	137	115	89	251	140
Travel and entertainment	87	72	73	159	126
Litigation, regulatory and similar matters[1]	(153)	(5)	69	(158)	790
Other	334	330	304	665	536
Total general and administrative expenses	2,318	2,413	1,968	4,731	4,033

1 Reflects the net increase / (decrease) in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters recognized in the income statement. Refer to Note 15b for more information.

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement

a) Credit loss expense / release

Total net credit loss expenses in the second quarter of 2024 were USD 95m, reflecting USD 22m net releases related to performing positions and USD 116m net expenses on credit-impaired positions.

Stage 1 and 2 net releases of USD 22m included scenario-update-related net releases of USD 34m, primarily for real estate lending driven by the upward revision of house price and rental income levels, as well as updated interest rate assumptions across Personal & Corporate Banking and Global Wealth Management. Net credit loss expenses for performing (stages 1 and 2) exposures to corporate counterparties were immaterial.

Credit loss expenses of USD 116m for credit-impaired positions almost entirely related to Personal & Corporate Banking exposures with a small number of corporate counterparties.

Credit loss expense / (release)

	Performing positions	Credit-impaired positions		
USD m	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased	Total
For the quarter ended 30.6.24				
Global Wealth Management	(13)	12	0	(1)
Personal & Corporate Banking	(15)	132	(14)	103
Asset Management	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	7	(14)	1	(6)
Non-core and Legacy	(1)	3	(2)	(1)
Group Items	0	0	0	0
Total	(22)	132	(15)	95
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**
For the quarter ended 30.6.23[1]				
Global Wealth Management	134	9	7	149
Personal & Corporate Banking	193	28	0	221
Asset Management	1	0	0	1
Investment Bank	134	(4)	1	132
Non-core and Legacy	74	44	0	119
Group Items	2	0	0	2
Total	**537**	**77**	**8**	**623**

1 Comparative-period information has been restated for changes in business division perimeters. Refer to "Changes to segment reporting in 2024" in the "UBS business divisions and Group Items" section of the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report, available under "Quarterly reporting" at ubs.com/investors, and Note 3 for more information.

b) Changes to ECL models, scenarios, scenario weights and post-model adjustments

Scenarios and scenario weights

The expected credit loss (ECL) scenarios, along with their related macroeconomic factors and market data, were reviewed in light of the economic and political conditions prevailing in the second quarter of 2024 through a series of governance meetings, with input and feedback from UBS Risk and Finance experts across the business divisions and regions. ECLs for former Credit Suisse positions were calculated based on Credit Suisse's models, including the same scenarios and scenario weight inputs as for UBS's pre-merger business activity.

UBS kept the scenarios and scenario weights in line with those applied in the UBS Group first quarter 2024 report. The baseline scenario was updated with the latest macroeconomic forecasts as of 30 June 2024. The assumptions on a calendar-year basis are included in the table below.

The mild debt crisis scenario and the stagflationary geopolitical crisis scenario were updated based on the latest market data, but the assumptions remained broadly unchanged. Refer to the table below for more information.

The scenario-update-related ECL releases in the second quarter of 2024 mainly stemmed from real estate lending in Switzerland, driven by the upward revision of the house price and rental income levels, which improved in Switzerland, as well as interest rate assumptions in the stagflation scenario.

Post-model adjustments

Total stage 1 and 2 allowances and provisions were USD 1,001m as of 30 June 2024 and included post-model adjustments of USD 300m (31 March 2024: USD 286m). Post-model adjustments are intended to cover uncertainty levels, including the geopolitical situation, and to align outputs from Credit Suisse models with those from UBS models for dedicated segments.

Comparison of shock factors

	Baseline		
Key parameters	2023	2024	2025
Real GDP growth (annual percentage change)			
US	2.5	2.3	1.4
Eurozone	0.6	0.6	1.2
Switzerland	0.7	1.3	1.5
Unemployment rate (%, annual average)			
US	3.6	4.0	4.2
Eurozone	6.6	6.6	6.8
Switzerland	2.0	2.4	2.6
Fixed income: 10-year government bonds (%, Q4)			
USD	3.9	4.3	4.2
EUR	2.0	2.5	2.4
CHF	0.7	0.6	0.6
Real estate (annual percentage change, Q4)			
US	5.2	3.7	2.3
Eurozone	(1.0)	1.0	3.4
Switzerland	0.1	1.0	2.5

Economic scenarios and weights applied

	Assigned weights in %		
ECL scenario	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23
Baseline	60.0	60.0	60.0
Mild debt crisis	15.0	15.0	15.0
Stagflationary geopolitical crisis	25.0	25.0	25.0

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.

USD m	30.6.24									
	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	248,336	248,244	16	0	76	(60)	(1)	(27)	0	(32)
Amounts due from banks	21,959	21,627	319	0	13	(28)	(6)	0	0	(22)
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	82,028	82,028	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	43,637	43,637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	599,105	569,476	25,249	3,287	1,093	(1,743)	(355)	(298)	(937)	(153)
of which: Private clients with mortgages	*252,724*	*241,499*	*10,077*	*1,062*	*86*	*(167)*	*(57)*	*(77)*	*(30)*	*(3)*
of which: Real estate financing	*86,854*	*82,018*	*4,507*	*243*	*86*	*(53)*	*(28)*	*(31)*	*(2)*	*8*
of which: Large corporate clients	*28,773*	*23,888*	*3,829*	*700*	*357*	*(526)*	*(93)*	*(94)*	*(272)*	*(67)*
of which: SME clients	*23,406*	*19,585*	*2,531*	*1,049*	*241*	*(515)*	*(60)*	*(38)*	*(414)*	*(3)*
of which: Lombard	*148,268*	*147,272*	*875*	*54*	*66*	*(41)*	*(6)*	*(2)*	*(16)*	*(16)*
of which: Credit cards	*1,927*	*1,479*	*408*	*40*	*0*	*(41)*	*(6)*	*(11)*	*(25)*	*0*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*5,792*	*5,556*	*222*	*11*	*2*	*(125)*	*(19)*	*(2)*	*(104)*	*0*
of which: Ship / aircraft financing	*8,284*	*7,846*	*421*	*3*	*15*	*(44)*	*(38)*	*(4)*	*0*	*(2)*
of which: Consumer financing	*2,902*	*2,703*	*119*	*39*	*41*	*(68)*	*(20)*	*(21)*	*(27)*	*0*
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	60,431	59,710	533	171	16	(131)	(34)	(8)	(84)	(5)
of which: Loans to financial advisors	*2,601*	*2,408*	*83*	*110*	*0*	*(47)*	*(4)*	*(1)*	*(41)*	*0*
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,055,494	1,024,721	26,117	3,458	1,198	(1,964)	(397)	(333)	(1,021)	(212)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,167	2,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	1,057,661	1,026,888	26,117	3,458	1,198	(1,964)	(397)	(333)	(1,021)	(212)

	Total exposure					ECL provisions[2]				
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Guarantees	40,759	39,176	1,382	159	44	(63)	(25)	(14)	(26)	2
of which: Large corporate clients	*8,290*	*7,390*	*820*	*67*	*15*	*(24)*	*(10)*	*(8)*	*(7)*	*0*
of which: SME clients	*2,540*	*2,153*	*287*	*77*	*22*	*(10)*	*(5)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*2*
of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	*21,270*	*21,080*	*189*	*0*	*0*	*(11)*	*(8)*	*(3)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*3,895*	*3,872*	*10*	*13*	*0*	*(4)*	*0*	*0*	*(4)*	*0*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*1,642*	*1,628*	*13*	*0*	*0*	*(1)*	*(1)*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Irrevocable loan commitments	81,867	77,447	4,236	145	39	(147)	(104)	(43)	(6)	6
of which: Large corporate clients	*46,697*	*42,890*	*3,699*	*73*	*34*	*(126)*	*(84)*	*(36)*	*(6)*	*0*
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	9,724	9,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	148,932	146,532	2,154	245	0	(81)	(69)	(12)	0	0
of which: Real estate financing	*11,705*	*11,154*	*552*	*0*	*0*	*(7)*	*(7)*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: Large corporate clients	*16,000*	*15,677*	*314*	*9*	*0*	*(23)*	*(16)*	*(4)*	*(2)*	*0*
of which: SME clients	*11,002*	*10,575*	*346*	*80*	*0*	*(34)*	*(29)*	*(5)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*60,962*	*60,934*	*26*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: Credit cards	*10,056*	*9,576*	*477*	*4*	*0*	*(8)*	*(6)*	*(2)*	*0*	*0*
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	3,329	3,319	7	2	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	284,611	276,199	7,779	551	83	(294)	(200)	(70)	(31)	8
Total allowances and provisions						(2,258)	(597)	(404)	(1,053)	(204)

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 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

USD m	31.3.24									
	Carrying amount[1,2]					ECL allowances[3]				
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	271,439	271,378	17	0	43	(55)	0	(25)	0	(30)
Amounts due from banks	22,128	22,027	65	0	36	(24)	(6)	0	0	(18)
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	101,650	101,650	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	46,714	46,714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	605,108	571,400	28,773	3,742	1,194	(1,700)	(362)	(284)	(920)	(134)
of which: Private clients with mortgages	*251,891*	*239,416*	*11,319*	*923*	*233*	*(196)*	*(55)*	*(92)*	*(39)*	*(10)*
of which: Real estate financing	*90,220*	*84,485*	*5,444*	*179*	*111*	*(64)*	*(27)*	*(28)*	*(9)*	*0*
of which: Large corporate clients	*29,008*	*23,954*	*3,917*	*689*	*447*	*(580)*	*(91)*	*(83)*	*(318)*	*(87)*
of which: SME clients	*24,276*	*20,506*	*2,745*	*951*	*74*	*(442)*	*(64)*	*(32)*	*(335)*	*(11)*
of which: Lombard	*150,759*	*149,153*	*931*	*549*	*126*	*(61)*	*(7)*	*(1)*	*(41)*	*(12)*
of which: Credit cards	*1,840*	*1,402*	*399*	*38*	*0*	*(40)*	*(6)*	*(10)*	*(23)*	*0*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*5,358*	*5,169*	*165*	*11*	*12*	*(123)*	*(17)*	*(2)*	*(104)*	*0*
of which: Ship / aircraft financing	*8,777*	*7,998*	*776*	*3*	*0*	*(47)*	*(40)*	*(7)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Consumer financing	*2,912*	*2,629*	*199*	*35*	*49*	*(64)*	*(20)*	*(19)*	*(24)*	*0*
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	62,707	61,945	574	166	22	(134)	(35)	(9)	(83)	(6)
of which: Loans to financial advisors	*2,615*	*2,430*	*70*	*115*	*0*	*(49)*	*(6)*	*(1)*	*(43)*	*0*
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	**1,109,745**	**1,075,113**	**29,428**	**3,908**	**1,296**	**(1,915)**	**(405)**	**(318)**	**(1,003)**	**(189)**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,078**	**2,078**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	**1,111,823**	**1,077,191**	**29,428**	**3,908**	**1,296**	**(1,915)**	**(405)**	**(318)**	**(1,003)**	**(189)**

	Total exposure					ECL provisions[3]				
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**PCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**PCI**
Guarantees	41,744	40,211	1,314	173	45	(64)	(27)	(18)	(19)	1
of which: Large corporate clients	*8,643*	*7,710*	*841*	*78*	*14*	*(25)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(4)*	*0*
of which: SME clients	*2,670*	*2,274*	*286*	*86*	*23*	*(9)*	*(4)*	*(3)*	*(2)*	*1*
of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	*20,920*	*20,865*	*55*	*0*	*0*	*(11)*	*(8)*	*(3)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*3,959*	*3,947*	*6*	*5*	*0*	*(7)*	*0*	*0*	*(7)*	*0*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*2,088*	*2,077*	*11*	*0*	*0*	*(1)*	*(1)*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Irrevocable loan commitments	87,292	82,700	4,335	230	27	(173)	(112)	(54)	(13)	6
of which: Large corporate clients	*48,060*	*44,281*	*3,682*	*77*	*21*	*(152)*	*(93)*	*(47)*	*(13)*	*0*
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	17,649	17,649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	150,918	148,116	2,616	186	0	(89)	(73)	(15)	0	0
of which: Real estate financing	*12,318*	*11,616*	*703*	*0*	*0*	*(10)*	*(10)*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: Large corporate clients	*16,793*	*16,422*	*358*	*12*	*0*	*(25)*	*(18)*	*(7)*	*0*	*0*
of which: SME clients	*10,548*	*10,205*	*313*	*30*	*0*	*(36)*	*(31)*	*(5)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*61,036*	*60,901*	*133*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: Credit cards	*10,049*	*9,560*	*485*	*4*	*0*	*(9)*	*(8)*	*(2)*	*0*	*0*
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	3,719	3,709	7	3	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	**301,322**	**292,385**	**8,271**	**593**	**72**	**(328)**	**(215)**	**(88)**	**(32)**	**7**
Total allowances and provisions						**(2,243)**	**(620)**	**(406)**	**(1,035)**	**(182)**

1 The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the total gross exposure net of the respective ECL allowances. 2 Information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information.
3 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 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

USD m	31.12.23									
	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	314,060	314,025	18	0	18	(48)	0	(26)	0	(22)
Amounts due from banks	21,146	21,092	17	0	38	(12)	(6)	(1)	0	(5)
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	99,039	99,039	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	50,082	50,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	639,669	610,922	24,408	2,869	1,470	(1,698)	(423)	(289)	(862)	(123)
of which: Private clients with mortgages	*268,616*	*256,614*	*10,695*	*929*	*378*	*(209)*	*(62)*	*(97)*	*(39)*	*(11)*
of which: Real estate financing	*97,817*	*92,084*	*5,367*	*270*	*97*	*(103)*	*(41)*	*(31)*	*(21)*	*(11)*
of which: Large corporate clients	*30,084*	*25,671*	*3,182*	*700*	*532*	*(575)*	*(105)*	*(70)*	*(312)*	*(89)*
of which: SME clients	*25,957*	*22,155*	*2,919*	*754*	*129*	*(402)*	*(71)*	*(42)*	*(277)*	*(13)*
of which: Lombard	*156,353*	*156,299*	*3*	*50*	*0*	*(41)*	*(13)*	*(11)*	*(17)*	*0*
of which: Credit cards	*2,041*	*1,564*	*438*	*39*	*0*	*(42)*	*(6)*	*(11)*	*(24)*	*0*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*5,727*	*5,662*	*25*	*22*	*18*	*(130)*	*(18)*	*(1)*	*(111)*	*0*
of which: Ship / aircraft financing	*9,214*	*8,920*	*273*	*4*	*17*	*(51)*	*(48)*	*(3)*	*0*	*(1)*
of which: Consumer financing	*2,982*	*2,795*	*92*	*38*	*57*	*(59)*	*(22)*	*(17)*	*(20)*	*0*
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	65,455	64,268	968	158	61	(151)	(41)	(10)	(94)	(5)
of which: Loans to financial advisors	*2,615*	*2,422*	*79*	*114*	*0*	*(49)*	*(4)*	*(1)*	*(44)*	*0*
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	**1,189,451**	**1,159,428**	**25,410**	**3,027**	**1,587**	**(1,911)**	**(473)**	**(326)**	**(956)**	**(156)**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,233**	**2,233**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total on-balance sheet financial assets in scope of ECL requirements	**1,191,684**	**1,161,661**	**25,410**	**3,027**	**1,587**	**(1,911)**	**(473)**	**(326)**	**(956)**	**(156)**

	Total exposure					ECL provisions[2]				
Off-balance sheet (in scope of ECL)	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI
Guarantees	46,191	44,487	1,495	151	58	(73)	(28)	(22)	(23)	0
of which: Large corporate clients	*9,267*	*8,138*	*1,023*	*89*	*17*	*(31)*	*(11)*	*(13)*	*(7)*	*0*
of which: SME clients	*2,839*	*2,469*	*337*	*31*	*2*	*(14)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(5)*	*0*
of which: Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	*22,922*	*22,876*	*46*	*0*	*0*	*(12)*	*(8)*	*(3)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*5,045*	*5,045*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*(1)*	*0*	*0*	*(1)*	*0*
of which: Commodity trade finance	*2,037*	*2,027*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*(1)*	*(1)*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Irrevocable loan commitments	91,643	87,080	4,297	218	48	(178)	(117)	(51)	(14)	4
of which: Large corporate clients	*50,696*	*46,708*	*3,881*	*59*	*48*	*(149)*	*(94)*	*(41)*	*(12)*	*(2)*
Forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements	18,444	18,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unconditionally revocable loan commitments	163,256	160,456	2,654	146	0	(95)	(78)	(17)	0	0
of which: Real estate financing	*15,846*	*15,033*	*813*	*0*	*0*	*(14)*	*(11)*	*(3)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Large corporate clients	*17,139*	*16,678*	*454*	*8*	*0*	*(23)*	*(17)*	*(6)*	*0*	*0*
of which: SME clients	*11,658*	*11,253*	*375*	*29*	*0*	*(38)*	*(33)*	*(5)*	*0*	*0*
of which: Lombard	*77,618*	*77,618*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: Credit cards	*10,458*	*9,932*	*522*	*4*	*0*	*(10)*	*(8)*	*(2)*	*0*	*0*
Irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans	4,608	4,593	11	4	0	(4)	(4)	0	0	0
Total off-balance sheet financial instruments and other credit lines	**324,141**	**315,060**	**8,456**	**519**	**106**	**(350)**	**(226)**	**(90)**	**(37)**	**3**
Total allowances and provisions						**(2,261)**	**(700)**	**(416)**	**(993)**	**(153)**

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 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

The table below provides information about the gross carrying amount of exposures subject to ECL and the ECL coverage ratio for UBS'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.

Coverage ratios for performing positions related to real estate lending (on-balance sheet) remained unchanged at 6 basis points. Coverage ratios for performing positions related to corporate lending (on-balance sheet) increased by 4 basis points to 57 basis points, with a corresponding decrease in off-balance sheet positions compared with 31 March 2024.

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio — 30.6.24

	Gross carrying amount (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
On-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	252,892	241,557	10,154	1,092	89	7	2	76	5	272	337
Real estate financing	86,907	82,045	4,538	245	78	6	3	69	7	72	0
Total real estate lending	339,798	323,602	14,692	1,337	167	6	3	74	6	235	0
Large corporate clients	29,299	23,981	3,923	972	424	180	39	240	67	2,798	1,580
SME clients	23,922	19,646	2,569	1,463	244	215	31	146	44	2,831	123
Total corporate lending	53,221	43,627	6,491	2,435	668	196	35	203	57	2,818	1,048
Lombard	148,308	147,278	877	71	82	3	0	23	1	2,328	1,951
Credit cards	1,968	1,485	419	64	0	208	39	252	86	3,826	0
Commodity trade finance	5,917	5,575	224	115	2	211	33	92	36	9,037	0
Ship / aircraft financing	8,329	7,883	426	3	17	53	48	103	51	0	1,176
Consumer financing	2,970	2,723	140	66	41	229	73	1,500	143	4,091	0
Other loans and advances to customers	40,339	37,661	2,277	131	270	41	8	80	12	3,532	2,630
Loans to financial advisors	2,647	2,412	84	151	0	176	18	146	22	2,736	0
Total other lending	210,478	205,018	4,447	601	412	25	6	134	9	4,323	2,160
Total[1]	**603,497**	**572,247**	**25,631**	**4,372**	**1,247**	**30**	**6**	**117**	**11**	**2,235**	**1,236**

	Gross exposure (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
Off-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	8,091	7,834	226	31	0	4	4	23	4	11	0
Real estate financing	12,715	12,143	572	0	0	5	6	0	5	0	0
Total real estate lending	20,805	19,977	798	31	0	5	5	0	5	11	0
Large corporate clients	71,060	66,029	4,833	149	49	24	17	100	22	987	0
SME clients	15,352	14,421	720	189	22	33	27	207	36	197	0
Total corporate lending	86,412	80,450	5,553	338	71	26	19	114	25	546	0
Lombard	68,071	68,017	40	14	0	1	0	0	0	2,887	0
Credit cards	10,056	9,576	477	4	0	8	7	35	8	0	0
Commodity trade finance	3,732	3,712	20	0	0	7	7	13	7	0	0
Ship / aircraft financing	1,836	1,817	19	0	0	11	11	0	11	0	0
Consumer financing	152	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	46,338	45,878	461	0	0	3	2	74	3	0	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	37,485	36,897	411	163	13	7	4	55	4	538	0
Total other lending	167,670	166,049	1,427	181	13	3	2	52	3	710	0
Total[2]	**274,888**	**266,475**	**7,778**	**550**	**84**	**11**	**7**	**90**	**10**	**570**	**0**
Total on- and off-balance sheet[3]	**878,385**	**838,722**	**33,409**	**4,923**	**1,331**	**24**	**7**	**111**	**11**	**2,049**	**1,202**

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

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio 31.3.24

	Gross carrying amount (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
On-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	252,087	239,471	11,412	962	243	8	2	81	6	406	395
Real estate financing	90,284	84,512	5,472	188	111	7	3	50	6	493	0
Total real estate lending	342,372	323,984	16,884	1,150	354	8	3	71	6	420	270
Large corporate clients	29,587	24,045	4,001	1,008	534	196	38	208	62	3,160	1,632
SME clients	24,718	20,570	2,777	1,286	85	179	31	114	41	2,602	1,305
Total corporate lending	54,305	44,615	6,777	2,293	619	188	35	169	53	2,847	1,587
Lombard	150,820	149,160	932	590	138	4	0	10	1	699	840
Credit cards	1,879	1,408	410	61	0	211	41	256	89	3,802	0
Commodity trade finance	5,481	5,186	168	115	12	224	32	144	35	9,044	0
Ship / aircraft financing	8,823	8,038	782	3	0	53	50	84	53	0	0
Consumer financing	2,976	2,649	218	59	49	215	77	884	138	4,093	31
Other loans and advances to customers	40,152	36,721	2,886	389	156	21	9	31	11	657	939
Loans to financial advisors	2,664	2,435	71	157	0	186	23	160	27	2,716	0
Total other lending	212,796	205,598	5,466	1,375	356	22	6	91	9	1,900	739
Total[1]	**609,472**	**574,198**	**29,127**	**4,819**	**1,328**	**29**	**6**	**98**	**11**	**1,998**	**1,009**

	Gross exposure (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
Off-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	7,907	7,590	289	29	0	7	6	34	7	24	0
Real estate financing	13,652	12,919	732	0	0	7	8	0	7	0	0
Total real estate lending	21,559	20,509	1,021	29	0	7	7	4	7	23	0
Large corporate clients	73,534	68,451	4,881	168	35	28	18	133	25	995	0
SME clients	15,269	14,438	678	130	23	34	29	216	38	181	0
Total corporate lending	88,803	82,889	5,559	297	58	29	20	143	27	640	0
Lombard	68,645	68,477	161	7	0	1	0	1	0	9,921	0
Credit cards	10,049	9,560	485	4	0	9	8	34	9	0	0
Commodity trade finance	4,446	4,429	18	0	0	6	6	127	6	0	0
Ship / aircraft financing	1,643	1,643	0	0	0	13	12	0	13	0	0
Consumer financing	167	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	48,923	48,619	304	0	0	3	2	114	3	0	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	39,437	38,444	723	256	14	6	4	40	4	257	0
Total other lending	173,310	171,338	1,691	267	14	3	2	49	3	493	0
Total[2]	**283,672**	**274,736**	**8,271**	**593**	**72**	**12**	**8**	**106**	**11**	**543**	**0**
Total on- and off-balance sheet[3,4]	**893,144**	**848,933**	**37,399**	**5,412**	**1,401**	**23**	**7**	**100**	**11**	**1,838**	**908**

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). 4 Information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information.

Note 9 Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Coverage ratios for core loan portfolio 31.12.23

	Gross carrying amount (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
On-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	268,825	256,675	10,792	968	389	8	2	90	6	399	283
Real estate financing	97,920	92,124	5,398	290	108	11	4	57	7	713	980
Total real estate lending	366,745	348,800	16,190	1,258	497	9	3	79	6	472	434
Large corporate clients	30,660	25,775	3,252	1,012	620	188	41	215	60	3,083	1,429
SME clients	26,359	22,226	2,961	1,031	142	153	32	141	45	2,689	893
Total corporate lending	57,019	48,001	6,213	2,042	762	172	37	180	53	2,884	1,329
Lombard	156,394	156,312	15	67	0	3	1	7,616	2	2,487	0
Credit cards	2,083	1,571	449	63	0	200	40	253	87	3,801	0
Commodity trade finance	5,858	5,681	26	133	18	223	32	365	34	8,333	6
Ship / aircraft financing	9,265	8,968	276	4	17	56	54	99	55	0	315
Consumer financing	3,041	2,817	110	58	57	195	79	1,559	135	3,422	7
Other loans and advances to customers	40,961	39,196	1,419	105	242	21	10	39	11	3,981	0
Loans to financial advisors	2,665	2,426	80	159	0	185	17	122	20	2,793	0
Total other lending	220,267	216,971	2,373	589	334	21	7	210	9	4,376	9
Total[1]	**644,031**	**613,772**	**24,777**	**3,889**	**1,593**	**27**	**7**	**117**	**11**	**2,329**	**773**

	Gross exposure (USD m)					ECL coverage (bps)					
Off-balance sheet	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	PCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1&2	Stage 3	PCI
Private clients with mortgages	9,782	9,505	261	15	0	6	5	27	6	40	0
Real estate financing	17,107	16,281	826	0	0	9	8	44	9	0	0
Total real estate lending	26,889	25,786	1,088	15	0	8	7	40	8	40	0
Large corporate clients	77,103	71,524	5,357	157	65	26	17	111	24	1,217	242
SME clients	16,762	15,868	812	80	2	40	29	196	37	640	0
Total corporate lending	93,865	87,392	6,170	236	67	29	19	122	26	1,022	221
Lombard	86,173	86,173	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit cards	10,458	9,932	522	4	0	10	8	35	10	0	0
Commodity trade finance	4,640	4,628	13	0	0	6	5	151	6	0	0
Ship / aircraft financing	1,053	1,053	0	0	0	26	26	0	26	0	0
Consumer financing	153	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial intermediaries and hedge funds	42,578	42,325	253	0	0	3	3	142	3	0	0
Other off-balance sheet commitments	39,887	39,174	411	263	39	7	4	111	5	453	0
Total other lending	184,944	183,438	1,199	268	39	3	2	85	3	486	0
Total[2]	**305,697**	**296,616**	**8,456**	**519**	**106**	**11**	**8**	**107**	**10**	**717**	**0**
Total on- and off-balance sheet[3]	**949,729**	**910,388**	**33,233**	**4,408**	**1,699**	**22**	**7**	**114**	**11**	**2,140**	**706**

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

Note 10 Fair value measurement

a) Fair value hierarchy

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

During the first six months of 2024, 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 techniques[1]

	30.6.24				31.3.24				31.12.23			
USD m	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis												
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	124,602	29,381	8,042	162,025	116,980	30,734	12,390	160,104	118,975	28,045	22,613	169,633
of which: Equity instruments	*112,416*	*827*	*185*	*113,429*	*103,929*	*344*	*247*	*104,520*	*102,602*	*1,403*	*321*	*104,325*
of which: Government bills / bonds	*5,603*	*5,319*	*75*	*10,997*	*5,972*	*6,652*	*35*	*12,659*	*6,995*	*8,763*	*73*	*15,830*
of which: Investment fund units	*5,677*	*1,222*	*240*	*7,139*	*6,022*	*1,943*	*234*	*8,198*	*8,392*	*1,124*	*129*	*9,645*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*896*	*16,569*	*900*	*18,365*	*1,052*	*16,152*	*1,045*	*18,250*	*984*	*12,801*	*1,284*	*15,069*
of which: Loans	*0*	*5,246*	*6,419*	*11,666*	*0*	*5,499*	*10,606*	*16,105*	*0*	*3,837*	*19,618*	*23,456*
of which: Asset-backed securities	*10*	*192*	*169*	*370*	*4*	*139*	*119*	*262*	*3*	*112*	*133*	*248*
Derivative financial instruments	836	136,437	2,325	139,597	1,146	155,710	2,373	159,229	622	172,903	2,559	176,084
of which: Foreign exchange	*331*	*50,521*	*121*	*50,974*	*416*	*61,337*	*197*	*61,951*	*347*	*78,060*	*253*	*78,659*
of which: Interest rate	*0*	*48,437*	*403*	*48,840*	*0*	*52,144*	*402*	*52,546*	*0*	*55,190*	*407*	*55,597*
of which: Equity / index	*0*	*32,239*	*1,154*	*33,392*	*0*	*36,489*	*1,186*	*37,675*	*0*	*34,174*	*1,299*	*35,473*
of which: Credit	*0*	*2,553*	*478*	*3,031*	*0*	*2,590*	*434*	*3,024*	*0*	*3,456*	*513*	*3,969*
of which: Commodities	*3*	*2,563*	*16*	*2,582*	*7*	*3,001*	*2*	*3,011*	*1*	*1,869*	*13*	*1,883*
Brokerage receivables	0	25,273	0	25,273	0	22,796	0	22,796	0	21,037	0	21,037
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	34,766	80,555	7,945	123,266	31,065	59,843	8,704	99,612	30,717	64,865	8,435	104,018
of which: Financial assets for unit-linked investment contracts	*16,957*	*6*	*0*	*16,963*	*16,458*	*25*	*0*	*16,482*	*15,877*	*7*	*0*	*15,884*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*61*	*14,338*	*210*	*14,609*	*60*	*14,532*	*217*	*14,809*	*62*	*16,722*	*215*	*17,000*
of which: Government bills / bonds	*17,262*	*7,817*	*0*	*25,079*	*14,065*	*7,019*	*0*	*21,083*	*14,306*	*4,801*	*0*	*19,107*
of which: Loans	*0*	*3,699*	*2,553*	*6,252*	*0*	*3,710*	*2,167*	*5,878*	*0*	*4,252*	*2,258*	*6,510*
of which: Securities financing transactions	*0*	*53,069*	*268*	*53,337*	*0*	*32,840*	*98*	*32,938*	*0*	*36,857*	*52*	*36,909*
of which: Asset-backed securities	*0*	*1,108*	*500*	*1,608*	*0*	*1,169*	*500*	*1,668*	*0*	*1,525*	*180*	*1,704*
of which: Auction rate securities	*0*	*0*	*191*	*191*	*0*	*0*	*1,211*	*1,211*	*0*	*0*	*1,208*	*1,208*
of which: Investment fund units	*395*	*421*	*670*	*1,486*	*371*	*458*	*688*	*1,517*	*367*	*548*	*678*	*1,592*
of which: Equity instruments	*92*	*5*	*2,896*	*2,993*	*111*	*1*	*3,017*	*3,130*	*105*	*38*	*3,097*	*3,241*
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on a recurring basis												
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	62	2,105	0	2,167	67	2,011	0	2,078	68	2,165	0	2,233
of which: Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	*0*	*1,891*	*0*	*1,891*	*0*	*1,783*	*0*	*1,783*	*0*	*1,948*	*0*	*1,948*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*62*	*205*	*0*	*267*	*67*	*179*	*0*	*246*	*68*	*207*	*0*	*276*
Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis												
Precious metals and other physical commodities	6,445	0	0	6,445	6,466	0	0	6,466	5,930	0	0	5,930
Non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis												
Other non-financial assets[2]	0	0	43	43	0	0	35	35	0	0	31	31
Total assets measured at fair value	166,712	273,750	18,354	458,817	155,725	271,093	23,502	450,320	156,312	289,015	33,639	478,966

Note 10 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

	30.6.24				31.3.24				31.12.23			
USD m	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis												
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	24,476	8,906	111	33,493	26,785	8,771	202	35,758	27,684	6,315	161	34,159
of which: Equity instruments	*16,956*	*417*	*66*	*17,438*	*18,996*	*294*	*66*	*19,356*	*18,266*	*248*	*92*	*18,606*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*33*	*7,118*	*35*	*7,186*	*34*	*6,966*	*132*	*7,132*	*28*	*4,981*	*62*	*5,071*
of which: Government bills / bonds	*6,171*	*1,260*	*5*	*7,437*	*6,596*	*1,232*	*0*	*7,828*	*8,559*	*905*	*0*	*9,464*
of which: Investment fund units	*1,315*	*38*	*4*	*1,357*	*1,159*	*216*	*3*	*1,378*	*832*	*118*	*4*	*954*
Derivative financial instruments	876	143,744	4,448	149,069	967	156,208	5,867	163,042	771	185,815	5,595	192,181
of which: Foreign exchange	*326*	*51,640*	*48*	*52,014*	*372*	*58,684*	*51*	*59,107*	*457*	*89,394*	*36*	*89,887*
of which: Interest rate	*0*	*47,021*	*243*	*47,264*	*0*	*49,966*	*307*	*50,273*	*0*	*52,673*	*246*	*52,920*
of which: Equity / index	*0*	*38,001*	*3,379*	*41,380*	*0*	*41,522*	*4,302*	*45,825*	*0*	*38,046*	*3,333*	*41,380*
of which: Credit	*0*	*3,456*	*371*	*3,827*	*0*	*3,205*	*525*	*3,731*	*0*	*4,081*	*619*	*4,700*
of which: Commodities	*2*	*1,951*	*14*	*1,967*	*3*	*2,618*	*20*	*2,642*	*0*	*1,437*	*21*	*1,458*
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL[3]	*0*	*1,547*	*288*	*1,835*	*0*	*127*	*555*	*682*	*0*	*135*	*1,037*	*1,172*
Financial liabilities designated at fair value on a recurring basis												
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	0	46,198	0	46,198	0	46,628	0	46,628	0	42,522	0	42,522
Debt issued designated at fair value	0	100,223	12,986	113,209	0	102,823	13,983	116,806	0	113,012	15,276	128,289
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	28,484	3,391	31,875	0	25,490	2,650	28,140	0	26,878	2,606	29,484
of which: Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	*0*	*17,080*	*0*	*17,080*	*0*	*16,612*	*0*	*16,612*	*0*	*15,992*	*0*	*15,992*
of which: Securities financing transactions	*0*	*7,699*	*0*	*7,699*	*0*	*5,121*	*0*	*5,121*	*0*	*7,416*	*0*	*7,416*
of which: Over-the-counter debt instruments and others	*0*	*3,705*	*3,391*	*7,096*	*0*	*3,757*	*2,650*	*6,407*	*0*	*3,471*	*2,606*	*6,076*
Total liabilities measured at fair value	25,352	327,555	20,936	373,844	27,752	339,920	22,703	390,374	28,454	374,542	23,638	426,635

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. 3 The balance as of 30 June 2024 also includes UBS's funding obligation arising from the offer by the Credit Suisse supply chain finance funds to redeem the outstanding units which was accounted for as a derivative liability (refer to note 15).

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

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	30.6.23	30.6.24	30.6.23
Reserve balance at the beginning of the period	384	404	399	404	422
Profit / (loss) deferred on new transactions	59	42	78	101	169
(Profit) / loss recognized in the income statement	(55)	(62)	(75)	(116)	(188)
Foreign currency translation	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Reserve balance at the end of the period	388	384	402	388	402

The table below summarizes other valuation adjustment reserves recognized on the balance sheet.

Other valuation adjustment reserves on the balance sheet

	As of		
USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	31.12.23
Own credit adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value[1]	(1,062)	(1,315)	(1,287)
of which: debt issued designated at fair value	*(1,085)*	*(1,334)*	*(1,297)*
of which: other financial liabilities designated at fair value	*23*	*19*	*10*
Credit valuation adjustments[2]	(104)	(118)	(145)
Funding and debit valuation adjustments	(81)	(107)	(116)
Other valuation adjustments	(1,745)	(2,135)	(2,654)
of which: liquidity	*(1,230)*	*(1,588)*	*(2,051)*
of which: model uncertainty	*(516)*	*(547)*	*(603)*

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.

c) Level 3 instruments: valuation techniques and inputs

The table below presents material Level 3 assets and liabilities, together with the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as well as the inputs used in a given valuation technique that are considered significant as of 30 June 2024 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 2023.

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

	Fair value						Range of inputs						
	Assets		Liabilities				30.6.24			31.12.23			
USD bn	30.6.24	31.12.23	30.6.24	31.12.23	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)[1]	low	high	weighted average[2]	low	high	weighted average[2]	unit[1]
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value held for trading and Financial assets at fair value not held for trading													
Corporate and municipal bonds	*1.1*	*1.5*	*0.0*	*0.1*	Relative value to market comparable	Bond price equivalent	19	126	95	5	126	99	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Discount margin	243	3,055	687	135	491	463	basis points
Traded loans, loans designated at fair value and guarantees	*9.3*	*22.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	1	114	74	1	120	88	points
					Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spread	19	1,779	367	19	2,681	614	basis points
Investment fund units[3]	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*	Relative value to market comparable	Net asset value							
Equity instruments[3]	*3.1*	*3.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*	Relative value to market comparable	Price							
Debt issued designated at fair value[4]			13.0	15.3									
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value			3.4	2.6	Discounted expected cash flows	Funding spread	106	201		51	201		basis points
Derivative financial instruments													
Interest rate	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.2*	Option model	Volatility of interest rates	48	149		45	154		basis points
						Volatility of inflation	1	6		1	6		%
						IR-to-IR correlation	71	99		4	100		%
Credit	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.6*	Discounted expected cash flows	Credit spreads	3	2,967		1	2,421		basis points
						Credit correlation	50	66		50	66		%
						Credit volatility	60	60		60	60		%
						Recovery rates	0	100		14	100		%
Equity / index	*1.2*	*1.3*	*3.4*	*3.3*	Option model	Equity dividend yields	0	19		0	17		%
						Volatility of equity stocks, equity and other indices	4	135		4	142		%
						Equity-to-FX correlation	(40)	77		(40)	77		%
						Equity-to-equity correlation	10	100		(50)	100		%
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL			*0.3*	*1.0*	Relative value to market comparable	Loan price equivalent	15	100		35	102		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.

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 assumptions[1]

	30.6.24		31.3.24		31.12.23	
USD m	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Traded loans, loans measured at fair value and guarantees	453	(433)	441	(407)	635	(600)
Securities financing transactions	34	(31)	37	(33)	30	(32)
Auction rate securities	8	(6)	39	(25)	67	(21)
Asset-backed securities	44	(48)	54	(58)	39	(36)
Equity instruments	428	(403)	447	(428)	430	(413)
Investment fund units	140	(141)	142	(144)	135	(137)
Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	85	(110)	148	(176)	313	(343)
Interest rate derivatives, net	139	(81)	209	(102)	217	(103)
Credit derivatives, net	124	(128)	117	(117)	140	(131)
Foreign exchange derivatives, net	3	(4)	4	(4)	5	(4)
Equity / index derivatives, net	651	(546)	563	(498)	521	(443)
Other	83	(90)	126	(141)	281	(276)
Total	2,192	(2,021)	2,327	(2,133)	2,815	(2,538)

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 2024.

Note 10 Fair value measurement (continued)

Movements of Level 3 instruments

USD bn	**Balance at the beginning of the period**	Credit Suisse Level 3 assets and liabilities acquired	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 six months ended 30 June 2024[2]												
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	22.6		0.3	*(0.3)*	0.9	(11.6)	0.8	(5.7)	1.6	(0.7)	(0.1)	8.0
of which: Equity instruments	*0.3*		*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*(0.0)*	*0.2*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*1.3*		*(0.1)*	*(0.0)*	*0.3*	*(0.5)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*(0.0)*	*0.9*
of which: Loans	*19.6*		*0.5*	*(0.2)*	*0.4*	*(9.9)*	*0.8*	*(5.7)*	*1.4*	*(0.6)*	*(0.1)*	*6.4*
Derivative financial instruments – assets	2.6		(0.0)	*0.0*	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	(0.5)	0.3	(0.6)	(0.0)	2.3
of which: Interest rate	*0.4*		*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.4*
of which: Equity / index	*1.3*		*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.5*	*(0.2)*	*0.1*	*(0.4)*	*(0.0)*	*1.2*
of which: Credit	*0.5*		*(0.1)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*	*(0.1)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.5*
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	8.4		(0.2)	*(0.3)*	0.3	(0.2)	1.1	(1.7)	0.5	(0.2)	(0.1)	7.9
of which: Loans	*2.3*		*(0.1)*	*(0.1)*	*0.2*	*(0.0)*	*0.7*	*(0.3)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*(0.1)*	*2.6*
of which: Auction rate securities	*1.2*		*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(1.1)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.2*
of which: Equity instruments	*3.1*		*(0.1)*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*2.9*
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	5.6		(0.8)	*(0.3)*	0.0	(0.2)	1.7	(1.4)	0.3	(0.6)	(0.0)	4.4
of which: Interest rate	*0.2*		*(0.1)*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.2*
of which: Equity / index	*3.3*		*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*1.5*	*(1.1)*	*0.2*	*(0.5)*	*(0.0)*	*3.4*
of which: Credit	*0.6*		*(0.1)*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*	*(0.2)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.4*
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	*1.0*		*(0.6)*	*(0.2)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.3*
Debt issued designated at fair value	15.3		(0.4)	*(0.0)*	0.0	0.0	3.0	(2.9)	0.7	(2.7)	(0.1)	13.0
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	2.6		(0.1)	*(0.0)*	0.0	(0.0)	1.1	(0.5)	0.4	(0.1)	(0.0)	3.4
For the six months ended 30 June 2023[3]												
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	1.5	26.2	(0.5)	*(0.6)*	0.5	(1.9)	1.1	0.0	0.1	(0.3)	0.0	26.7
of which: Investment fund units	*0.1*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*
of which: Corporate and municipal bonds	*0.5*	*1.1*	*(0.4)*	*(0.4)*	*0.3*	*(0.6)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*1.0*
of which: Loans	*0.6*	*23.1*	*(0.1)*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(1.1)*	*1.1*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*(0.2)*	*(0.0)*	*23.5*
Derivative financial instruments – assets	1.5	1.4	(0.1)	*(0.1)*	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	(0.3)	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	3.0
of which: Interest rate	*0.5*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.8*
of which: Equity / index	*0.7*	*0.5*	*(0.1)*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.3*	*(0.2)*	*0.0*	*(0.2)*	*(0.0)*	*1.1*
of which: Credit	*0.3*	*0.2*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.6*
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	3.7	4.2	0.0	*0.0*	0.5	(0.4)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	8.0
of which: Loans	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*(0.0)*	*1.6*
of which: Auction rate securities	*1.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*1.3*
of which: Equity instruments	*0.8*	*2.1*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*	*0.2*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*3.1*
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	1.7	4.5	0.4	*0.3*	0.0	(0.2)	0.8	(0.4)	0.1	(0.3)	0.0	6.6
of which: Interest rate	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.4*
of which: Equity / index	*1.2*	*1.7*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.6*	*(0.3)*	*0.0*	*(0.1)*	*0.0*	*3.7*
of which: Credit	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*0.1*	*(0.2)*	*(0.0)*	*0.6*
of which: Loan commitments measured at FVTPL	*0.0*	*2.0*	*(0.2)*	*(0.2)*	*0.0*	*(0.2)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*1.6*
Debt issued designated at fair value	10.5	8.5	0.4	*0.4*	0.0	0.0	2.4	(2.5)	0.6	(0.8)	(0.0)	19.1
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	0.7	2.1	0.0	*0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	3.0

1 Net gains / losses included in comprehensive income are recognized in Net interest income and Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in the Income statement, and also in Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax in the Statement of comprehensive income. 2 Total Level 3 assets as of 30 June 2024 were USD 18.4bn (31 December 2023: USD 33.6bn). Total Level 3 liabilities as of 30 June 2024 were USD 20.9bn (31 December 2023: USD 23.6bn). 3 Comparative-period information has been revised. Please refer to "Note 2 Accounting for the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group" in the UBS Group Annual Report 2023 for more information about the IFRS 3 measurement period adjustments.

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 2023.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

	30.6.24		31.3.24		31.12.23	
USD bn	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount[1]	Fair value	Carrying amount[1]	Fair value
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	248.3	248.3	271.4	271.4	314.1	314.1
Amounts due from banks	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	21.1	21.2
Receivables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	82.0	82.0	101.6	101.7	99.0	99.0
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	43.6	43.6	46.7	46.7	50.1	50.1
Loans and advances to customers	599.1	594.6	605.1	600.0	639.7	633.5
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	60.4	58.2	62.7	60.6	65.5	63.9
Liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	26.8	26.8	47.9	47.8	71.0	71.0
Payables from securities financing transactions measured at amortized cost	14.9	14.9	13.0	12.9	14.4	14.4
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	32.8	32.8	37.3	37.3	41.6	41.5
Customer deposits	756.8	757.3	764.0	764.8	792.0	792.9
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	229.2	233.8	226.3	230.9	237.8	241.3
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost[2]	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.3	15.2

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information. 2 Excludes lease liabilities.

Note 11 Derivative instruments

a) Derivative instruments

As of 30.6.24, USD bn	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Notional values related to derivative financial assets and liabilities[1]	Other notional values[2]
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	48.8	47.3	3,472	20,200
Credit derivatives	3.0	3.8	170	
Foreign exchange	51.0	52.0	7,148	213
Equity / index	33.4	41.4	1,432	96
Commodities	2.6	2.0	153	18
Other[3]	0.8	2.6	151	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards[4]	139.6	149.1	12,526	20,526
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet[5]	(124.4)	(132.4)		
of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets	*(101.3)*	*(101.3)*		
of which: netting with collateral received / pledged	*(23.1)*	*(31.1)*		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	15.2	16.7		
As of 31.3.24, USD bn				
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	52.5	50.3	3,469	21,010
Credit derivatives	3.0	3.7	206	
Foreign exchange	62.0	59.1	7,014	224
Equity / index	37.7	45.8	1,439	92
Commodities	3.0	2.6	152	20
Other[3]	1.0	1.5	182	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards[4]	159.2	163.0	12,461	21,346
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet[5]	(141.5)	(147.9)		
of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets	*(115.7)*	*(115.7)*		
of which: netting with collateral received / pledged	*(25.8)*	*(32.1)*		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	17.7	15.2		
As of 31.12.23, USD bn				
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate	55.6	52.9	3,524	20,074
Credit derivatives	4.0	4.7	275	
Foreign exchange	78.7	89.9	6,913	180
Equity / index	35.5	41.4	1,397	95
Commodities	2.0	1.6	143	16
Other[3]	0.4	1.6	117	
Total derivative financial instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards[4]	176.1	192.2	12,369	20,366
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet[5]	(162.8)	167.9		
of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets	*(133.0)*	*(133.0)*		
of which: netting with collateral received / pledged	*(29.8)*	*(35.0)*		
Total derivative financial instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	13.3	24.2		

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 (except for OTC derivatives settled through collateralized-to-market arrangements, which are presented under Derivative financial assets and Derivative financial liabilities).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. The balance as of 30 June 2024 also includes UBS's funding obligation arising from the offer by the Credit Suisse supply chain finance funds to redeem the outstanding units which was accounted for as a derivative liability (refer to note 15). 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 2023 for more information.

b) Cash collateral on derivative instruments

USD bn	Receivables 30.6.24	Payables 30.6.24	Receivables 31.3.24	Payables 31.3.24	Receivables 31.12.23	Payables 31.12.23
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, based on netting under IFRS Accounting Standards[1]	43.6	32.8	46.7	37.3	50.1	41.6
Further netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet[2]	(27.2)	(19.0)	(28.8)	(22.6)	(32.9)	(26.4)
of which: netting of recognized financial liabilities / assets	*(24.6)*	*(16.5)*	*(26.0)*	*(19.8)*	*(29.7)*	*(23.2)*
of which: netting with collateral received / pledged	*(2.5)*	*(2.5)*	*(2.8)*	*(2.8)*	*(3.2)*	*(3.2)*
Cash collateral on derivative instruments, after consideration of further netting potential	16.5	13.8	17.9	14.7	17.2	15.2

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 2023 for more information.

Note 12 Other assets and liabilities

a) Other financial assets measured at amortized cost

USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	31.12.23[1]
Debt securities	41,489	43,031	45,057
Loans to financial advisors	2,601	2,615	2,615
Fee- and commission-related receivables	2,460	2,429	2,576
Finance lease receivables	6,001	5,948	6,288
Settlement and clearing accounts	529	395	338
Accrued interest income	2,599	2,981	3,163
Other[2]	4,752	5,308	5,418
Total other financial assets measured at amortized cost	**60,431**	**62,707**	**65,455**

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information. 2 Predominantly includes cash collateral provided to exchanges and clearing houses to secure securities trading activity through those counterparties.

b) Other non-financial assets

USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	31.12.23
Precious metals and other physical commodities	6,445	6,466	5,930
Deposits and collateral provided in connection with litigation, regulatory and similar matters[1]	2,761	2,736	2,726
Prepaid expenses	1,889	2,048	2,080
Current tax assets	1,866	1,620	1,456
VAT, withholding tax and other tax receivables	1,106	952	1,327
Properties and other non-current assets held for sale	151	156	188
Other	2,295	2,239	2,342
Total other non-financial assets	**16,514**	**16,217**	**16,049**

1 Refer to Note 15 for more information.

c) Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	31.12.23
Other accrued expenses	3,115	3,063	3,270
Accrued interest expenses	6,872	6,482	6,692
Settlement and clearing accounts	1,815	2,234	1,519
Lease liabilities	5,097	5,213	5,502
Other	4,484	4,364	3,868
Total other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	**21,383**	**21,356**	**20,851**

d) Other financial liabilities designated at fair value

USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	31.12.23
Financial liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	17,080	16,612	15,992
Securities financing transactions	7,699	5,121	7,416
Over-the-counter debt instruments and other	7,096	6,407	6,076
Total other financial liabilities designated at fair value	**31,875**	**28,140**	**29,484**

e) Other non-financial liabilities

USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	31.12.23
Compensation-related liabilities	7,771	6,530	9,746
of which: net defined benefit liability	*757*	*772*	*796*
Current tax liabilities	1,303	1,447	1,460
Deferred tax liabilities	319	330	325
VAT, withholding tax and other tax payables	1,070	888	1,120
Deferred income	763	670	635
Other	494	524	802
Total other non-financial liabilities	**11,720**	**10,388**	**14,089**

Note 13 Debt issued designated at fair value

USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	31.12.23
Equity-linked[1]	55,911	56,608	60,573
Rates-linked	25,811	25,940	28,883
Credit-linked	6,510	6,756	7,730
Fixed-rate	15,271	17,359	20,541
Commodity-linked	3,507	3,618	3,844
Other	6,200	6,525	6,718
of which: debt that contributes to total loss-absorbing capacity	*4,585*	*4,476*	*4,629*
Total debt issued designated at fair value[2]	**113,209**	**116,806**	**128,289**
of which: issued by UBS AG standalone with original maturity greater than one year[3]	*93,943*	*70,648*	*73,544*
of which: issued by Credit Suisse AG standalone with original maturity greater than one year[3]		*26,089*	*29,948*
of which: issued by Credit Suisse International standalone with original maturity greater than one year[3]	*721*	*946*	*1,471*

1 Includes investment fund unit-linked instruments issued. 2 As of 30 June 2024, 99% of Total debt issued designated at fair value was unsecured (31 March 2024: 99%). 3 Based on original contractual maturity without considering any early redemption features.

Note 14 Debt issued measured at amortized cost

USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24	31.12.23
Short-term debt[1]	**34,944**	**32,485**	**38,530**
Senior unsecured debt	143,832	143,540	147,547
of which: contributes to total loss-absorbing capacity	*100,765*	*98,973*	*101,939*
of which: issued by UBS AG standalone with original maturity greater than one year	*38,938*	*16,069*	*18,446*
of which: issued by Credit Suisse AG standalone with original maturity greater than one year		*22,529*	*24,609*
Covered bonds	8,524	6,498	5,214
Subordinated debt	14,350	16,446	17,644
of which: eligible as high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments	*12,400*	*12,021*	*10,744*
of which: eligible as low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital instruments	*1,225*	*1,217*	*1,214*
of which: eligible as non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital instruments	*536*	*537*	*538*
Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions	26,011	25,669	27,377
Other long-term debt	1,563	1,613	1,506
Long-term debt[2]	**194,279**	**193,766**	**199,288**
Total debt issued measured at amortized cost[3,4]	**229,223**	**226,251**	**237,817**

1 Debt with an original contractual maturity of less than one year, includes mainly certificates of deposit and commercial paper. 2 Debt with an original contractual maturity greater than or equal to one year. The classification of debt issued into short-term and long-term does not consider any early redemption features. 3 Net of bifurcated embedded derivatives, the fair value of which was not material for the periods presented. 4 Except for Covered bonds (100% secured), Debt issued through the Swiss central mortgage institutions (100% secured) and Other long-term debt (92% secured), 100% of the balance was unsecured as of 30 June 2024.

Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

USD m	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	31.12.23[1]
Provisions related to expected credit losses (IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*)[2]	294	328	350
Provisions related to Credit Suisse loan commitments (IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*)	1,367	1,667	1,924
Provisions related to litigation, regulatory and similar matters (IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*)	3,630	3,920	4,020
Acquisition-related contingent liabilities (IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*)	2,619	3,945	3,993
Restructuring, real-estate and other provisions (IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*)	1,382	1,216	2,123
Total provisions and contingent liabilities	**9,293**	**11,076**	**12,412**

1 Comparative-period information has been revised. Refer to Note 2 for more information. 2 Refer to Note 9c for more information.

Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

The table below presents 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 2023	4,020	741	259	1,123	6,144
Balance as of 31 March 2024	3,920	662	238	317	5,136
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	37	315	2	41	395
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(41)	(16)	0	(16)	(73)
Reclassification of IFRS 3 contingent liabilities to IAS 37 provisions	1,171[5]	0	0	0	1,171
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(1,442)[5]	(138)	(5)	(21)	(1,605)
Foreign currency translation and other movements	(15)	4	(1)	0	(11)
Balance as of 30 June 2024	3,630	827	233	322	5,013

1 Consists of provisions for losses resulting from legal, liability and compliance risks. 2 Consists of USD 461m of provisions for onerous contracts related to real estate as of 30 June 2024 (31 March 2024: USD 443m; 31 December 2023: USD 448m) and USD 365m of personnel-related restructuring provisions as of 30 June 2024 (31 March 2024: USD 218m; 31 December 2023: USD 294m). 3 Mainly includes provisions for reinstatement costs with respect to leased properties. 4 Mainly includes provisions related to employee benefits and operational risks. 5 During the second quarter of 2024, UBS agreed to fund an offer by the Credit Suisse supply chain finance funds to redeem all of the outstanding units of the respective funds. As a result, UBS reclassified USD 944m from IFRS 3 acquisition-related contingent liabilities to IAS 37 provisions related to litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as the probability of an outflow of resources increased, bringing the total IAS 37 provision for this matter to USD 1,421m, with no impact on the income statement. The provision has been used to recognize the funding obligation, which was accounted for as a derivative liability with a fair value of USD 1,421m as of 30 June 2024.

Information about provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as a class, is included in Note 15b. 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 15 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 15a above. UBS provides below an estimate of the aggregate liability for our 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 provisions established under IFRS 3 in connection with the acquisition of Credit Suisse), are in the range of USD 0bn to USD 1.7bn.

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 accounting principles. 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 2.6bn at 30 June 2024 reflect updated estimates of outflows, including an increase of USD 0.2bn in IFRS 3 measurement period adjustments following additional information about circumstances existing on the acquisition date, shifts to provisions under IAS 37 and releases upon resolution of the relevant matter.

Provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, by business division and in Group Items[1]

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 2023	1,235	157	15	294	2,186	134	4,020
Balance as of 31 March 2024	1,201	152	2	288	2,142	134	3,920
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	28	0	0	6	0	3	37
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(11)	0	0	(7)	(22)	0	(41)
Reclassification of IFRS 3 contingent liabilities to IAS 37 provisions[2]	0	0	0	0	1,171	0	1,171
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose[2]	(10)	0	0	(5)	(1,425)	(1)	(1,442)
Foreign currency translation and other movements	(8)	(1)	0	(1)	(4)	0	(15)
Balance as of 30 June 2024	1,199	152	2	280	1,862	135	3,630

1 Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 2 and 10 of this Note are recorded in Global Wealth Management. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of this Note are recorded in Non-core and Legacy. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 13 and 14 of this Note are recorded in Group Items. 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 4 of this Note are allocated between Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking. Provisions, if any, for the matters described in item 12 of this Note are allocated between the Investment Bank and Non-core and Legacy. 2 During the second quarter of 2024, UBS agreed to fund an offer by the Credit Suisse supply chain finance funds to redeem all of the outstanding units of the respective funds. As a result, UBS reclassified USD 944m from IFRS 3 acquisition-related contingent liabilities to IAS 37 provisions related to litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as the probability of an outflow of resources increased, bringing the total IAS 37 provision for this matter to USD 1,421m, with no impact on the income statement. The provision has been used to recognize the funding obligation, which was accounted for as a derivative liability with a fair value of USD 1,421m as of 30 June 2024.

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 plead guilty to conspiring to aid and abet US taxpayers in filing false tax returns. Credit Suisse continued to report to and cooperate with US authorities in accordance with its obligations under the plea and agreements, including by conducting a review of cross-border services provided by Credit Suisse. In this connection, Credit Suisse provided information to US authorities regarding potentially undeclared US assets held by clients at Credit Suisse since the May 2014 plea. UBS continues to cooperate with the authorities in their ongoing reviews. In March 2023, the US Senate Finance Committee issued a report criticizing Credit Suisse AG's history regarding US tax compliance. The report called on the DOJ to investigate Credit Suisse AG's compliance with the 2014 plea.

In February 2021, a qui tam complaint was filed in the Eastern District of Virginia, alleging that Credit Suisse had violated the False Claims Act by failing to disclose all US accounts at the time of the 2014 plea, which allegedly allowed Credit Suisse to pay a criminal fine in 2014 that was purportedly lower than it should have been. The DOJ moved to dismiss the case, and the Court summarily dismissed the suit. The case is now on appeal with the US Federal Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Our balance sheet at 30 June 2024 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.

2. Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BMIS) investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. (now UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch) and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) and the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. Those inquiries concerned two third-party funds established under Luxembourg law, substantially all assets of which were with BMIS, as well as certain funds established in offshore jurisdictions with either direct or indirect exposure to BMIS. These funds faced severe losses, and the Luxembourg funds are in liquidation. The documentation establishing both funds identifies UBS entities in various roles, including custodian, administrator, manager, distributor and promoter, and indicates that UBS employees serve as board members.

In 2009 and 2010, the liquidators of the two Luxembourg funds filed claims against UBS entities, non-UBS entities and certain individuals, including current and former UBS employees, seeking amounts totaling approximately EUR 2.1bn, which includes amounts that the funds may be held liable to pay the trustee for the liquidation of BMIS (BMIS Trustee).

A large number of alleged beneficiaries have filed claims against UBS entities (and non-UBS entities) for purported losses relating to the Madoff fraud. The majority of these cases have been filed in Luxembourg, where decisions that the claims in eight test cases were inadmissible have been affirmed by the Luxembourg Court of Appeal, and the Luxembourg Supreme Court has dismissed a further appeal in one of the test cases.

In the US, the BMIS Trustee filed claims against UBS entities, among others, in relation to the two Luxembourg funds and one of the offshore funds. The total amount claimed against all defendants in these actions was not less than USD 2bn. In 2014, the US Supreme Court rejected the BMIS Trustee's motion for leave to appeal decisions dismissing all claims against UBS defendants except those for the recovery of approximately USD 125m of payments alleged to be fraudulent conveyances and preference payments. Similar claims have been filed against Credit Suisse entities seeking to recover redemption payments. In 2016, the bankruptcy court dismissed these claims against the UBS entities and most of the Credit Suisse entities. In 2019, the Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal of the BMIS Trustee's remaining claims. The 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 United Kingdom 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 putative classes of persons who engaged in foreign currency transactions with any of the defendant banks. UBS has 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 under a settlement agreement that provides for UBS to pay an aggregate of USD 141m. Certain class members have excluded themselves from that settlement and have 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 and the other banks have resolved those individual matters.

In 2015, a putative class action was filed in federal court against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of persons and businesses in the US who directly purchased foreign currency from the defendants and alleged co-conspirators for their own end use. In May 2024, the Second Circuit upheld the district court's dismissal of the case. Credit Suisse and UBS, together with other financial institutions, were named in a consolidated putative class action in Israel, which made allegations similar to the consolidated class action. In April 2022, Credit Suisse entered into an agreement to settle all claims. The 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.

Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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, GBP LIBOR and seek unspecified compensatory and other damages under various legal theories.

USD LIBOR class and individual actions in the US: Beginning in 2013, putative class actions were filed in US federal district courts (and subsequently consolidated in the 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 district court 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. The exchange traded instruments settlement received preliminary approval from the court in April 2024. The bondholder and lender action settlements received final court approval and have been dismissed as to UBS and Credit Suisse. In addition, an individual action was filed in the Northern District of 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. In January 2024, plaintiffs appealed the dismissal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Other benchmark class actions in the US: The Yen LIBOR/Euroyen TIBOR, EURIBOR and GBP LIBOR actions have been dismissed. The dismissal of Yen LIBOR/Euroyen TIBOR could be appealed and plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal of the EURIBOR and GBP LIBOR actions.

In November 2022, defendants have 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. UBS has appealed the amount of the fine. Also in 2021, the European Commission issued a decision finding that Credit Suisse and four other banks had breached European Union antitrust rules relating to supra-sovereign, sovereign and agency bonds denominated in USD. The European commission fined Credit Suisse EUR 11.9m. Credit Suisse has appealed the decision.

Putative class actions have been filed since 2015 in US federal courts against UBS, Credit Suisse and other banks on behalf of persons who participated in markets for US Treasury securities since 2007. A consolidated complaint was filed in 2017 SDNY alleging that the banks colluded with respect to, and manipulated prices of, US Treasury securities sold at auction and in the secondary market and asserting claims under the antitrust laws and for unjust enrichment. In February 2024, the Second Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal of the case. The matter is now fully resolved. Similar class actions have been filed concerning European government bonds and other government bonds.

Credit Suisse, together with other financial institutions, was named in two Canadian putative class actions, which allege that defendants conspired to fix the prices of supranational, sub-sovereign and agency bonds sold to and purchased from investors in the secondary market. One action was dismissed against Credit Suisse in February 2020. In October 2022, Credit Suisse entered into an agreement to settle all claims in the second action. The settlement remains subject to court approval.

Credit default swap auction litigation – In June 2021, Credit Suisse, along with other banks and entities, was named in a putative class action complaint filed in the US District Court for the District of 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, our balance sheet at 30 June 2024 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. Swiss retrocessions

The Federal Supreme Court of Switzerland ruled in 2012, in a test case against UBS, that distribution fees paid to a firm for distributing third-party and intra-group investment funds and structured products must be disclosed and surrendered to clients who have entered into a discretionary mandate agreement with the firm, absent a valid waiver. FINMA issued a supervisory note to all Swiss banks in response to the Supreme Court decision. UBS has met the FINMA requirements and has notified all potentially affected clients.

The Supreme Court decision has resulted, and continues to result, in a number of client requests to disclose and potentially surrender retrocessions. Client requests are assessed on a case-by-case basis. Considerations taken into account when assessing these cases include, among other things, the existence of a discretionary mandate and whether or not the client documentation contained a valid waiver with respect to distribution fees.

Our balance sheet at 30 June 2024 reflected a provision with respect to matters described in this item 4 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. The ultimate exposure will depend on client requests and the resolution thereof, factors that are difficult to predict and assess. Hence, 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.

5. 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 US Department of Justice (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.

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. A non-jury trial in this action was held between January and February 2023, and a decision is pending. 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.

6. 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 United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed a September 2019 ruling by the EDNY granting defendants' motion to dismiss the first filed lawsuit. In October 2023, the United States 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 plaintiffs have filed amended complaints.

7. 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 that there shall be no double recovery in relation to this award and the Bermuda proceedings. On appeal from this judgment, in July 2024, the court ordered some changes to the calculation of damages and directed the parties to agree adjustments to the award. The court has granted a stay of execution judgment pending appeal on the condition that damages awarded and post-judgment interest accrued are paid into court deposit.

In Bermuda, in the civil lawsuit brought against Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd., the Supreme Court of Bermuda issued a judgment finding for the plaintiff and awarded damages of USD 607.35m to the plaintiff. Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. appealed the decision and in June 2023, the Bermuda Court of Appeal confirmed the award issued by the Supreme Court of Bermuda and the finding that Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. had breached its contractual and fiduciary duties, but overturning the finding that Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd. had made fraudulent misrepresentations. In March 2024, the Bermuda Court of Appeal granted a motion by Credit Suisse Life (Bermuda) Ltd for leave to appeal the judgment to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the notice of such appeal was filed. The Court of Appeal also ordered that the current stay continue pending determination of the appeal on the condition that the damages awarded remain within the escrow account plus interest calculated at the Bermuda statutory rate of 3.5%. In December 2023, USD 75m was released from the escrow account and paid to plaintiffs.

In Switzerland, civil lawsuits have commenced against Credit Suisse AG in the Court of First Instance of Geneva, with statements of claim served in March 2023 and March 2024.

8. 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 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) must continue compliance enhancement and remediation efforts agreed by Credit Suisse, report to the DOJ on those efforts for three years and undertake additional measures as outlined in the DPA. If the DPA's conditions are complied with, the charges will be dismissed at the end of the DPA's three-year term. In addition, the FINMA decree concluding its enforcement proceeding, ordered the bank to remediate certain deficiencies.

Beginning in 2019, Credit Suisse entities, former employees and several other unrelated entities were sued in the English High Court by the Republic of Mozambique seeking a declaration that the sovereign guarantee issued in connection with the ProIndicus loan syndication was void, and damages. Credit Suisse entities subsequently filed cross claims against several entities related to the project contractor and several Mozambique officials. In addition, several of the banks that participated in the ProIndicus loan syndicate brought claims against Credit Suisse entities seeking compensation for any losses suffered as a result of any invalidity of the sovereign guarantee or damages stemming from the alleged loss. In addition, the project contractor, its owner and one of its executives brought defamation claims against Credit Suisse in Lebanon. In 2023, Credit Suisse entered into settlement agreements that resolved all claims involving Credit Suisse entities in the English High Court.

9. 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 provision 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 reinstated a portion of the claims. In decisions in March 2023 and March 2024, the court denied class certification for two of the three classes proposed by plaintiffs and certified the third proposed class.

10. Bulgarian former clients matter

Credit Suisse AG had been responding to an investigation by the Swiss Office of the Attorney General (SOAG) 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 December 2020, the SOAG brought charges against Credit Suisse AG and other parties. 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. In July 2022, Credit Suisse AG appealed the decision to the Swiss Federal Court of Appeals.

11. Supply chain finance funds

Credit Suisse has received requests for documents and information in connection with inquiries, investigations, enforcement and other actions relating to the supply chain finance funds (SCFFs) matter by FINMA, the FCA and other regulatory and governmental agencies. The Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier is reviewing the matter and has commissioned a report from a third party. Credit Suisse is cooperating with these authorities.

In February 2023, FINMA announced the conclusion of its enforcement proceedings against Credit Suisse in connection with the SCFFs matter. In its order, FINMA reported that Credit Suisse had seriously breached applicable Swiss supervisory laws in this context with regard to risk management and appropriate operational structures. While FINMA recognized that Credit Suisse had already taken extensive organizational measures to strengthen its governance and control processes, FINMA ordered certain additional remedial measures. These include a requirement that Credit Suisse documents the responsibilities of approximately 600 of its highest-ranking managers. This measure has been made applicable to UBS Group. FINMA has also separately opened four enforcement proceedings against former managers of Credit Suisse.

In May 2023, FINMA opened an enforcement proceeding against Credit Suisse in order to confirm compliance with supervisory requirements in response to inquiries from FINMA's enforcement division in the SCFFs matter.

The Attorney General of the Canton of Zurich has initiated a criminal procedure in connection with the SCFFs matter and several fund investors have joined the procedure as interested parties. Certain former and active Credit Suisse employees, among others, have been named as accused persons, but Credit Suisse itself is not a party to the procedure.

Certain civil actions have been filed by fund investors and other parties against Credit Suisse and/or certain officers and directors in various jurisdictions, which make allegations including mis-selling and breaches of duties of care, diligence and other fiduciary duties. In June 2024, the Credit Suisse SCFFs made a voluntary offer to the SCFFs investors to redeem all outstanding fund units. The offer expired on 31 July 2024, and fund units representing around 92% of the SCFFs' net asset value were tendered in the offer and accepted. Fund units accepted in the offer were redeemed at 90% of the net asset value determined on 25 February 2021, net of any payments made by the relevant fund to the fund investors since that time. Investors whose units were redeemed released any claims they may have had against the SCFFs, Credit Suisse or UBS. The offer was funded by UBS through the purchase of units of feeder sub-funds.

12. 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, COMCO, 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.

13. 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. These complaints, filed on behalf of purchasers of Credit Suisse shares, additional tier 1 capital notes, and other securities in 2023, 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 has been filed and remains pending. One additional action, filed in October 2023, has been stayed pending a determination on whether it should be consolidated with the earlier actions.

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.

14. 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 United States 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. The motion to dismiss the first of these complaints was granted in March 2024 on the basis that Switzerland is the most appropriate forum for litigation.

Appendix

Alternative performance measures

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.
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.
Fee-pool-comparable revenues (USD) – the Investment Bank	Calculated as the total of revenues from: merger-and-acquisition-related transactions; Equity Capital Markets, excluding derivatives; Leveraged Capital Markets, excluding the impact of mark-to-market movements on loan portfolios; and Debt Capital Markets, excluding revenues related to debt underwriting of UBS instruments.	This measure provides information about the amount of revenues in the Investment Bank that are comparable with the relevant global fee pools.
Gross margin on invested assets (bps) – Asset Management	Calculated as total revenues (annualized as applicable) 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.
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.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Net interest margin (bps) – Personal & Corporate Banking	Calculated as net interest income (annualized as applicable) 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 as applicable), 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 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 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 new money 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 as applicable) 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 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. › **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.
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.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
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[1] (%)	Calculated as annualized business division operating profit before tax 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[1] (%)	Calculated as annualized net profit attributable to shareholders 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[1] (%)	Calculated as annualized net profit attributable to shareholders 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[1] (%)	Calculated as annualized total revenues 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[1] (%)	Calculated as annualized net profit attributable to shareholders 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.
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.

APM label	Calculation	Information content
Underlying return on attributed equity[1] (%)	Calculated as annualized underlying business division operating profit before tax (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[1] (%)	Calculated as annualized net profit attributable to shareholders 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[1] (%)	Calculated as annualized net profit attributable to shareholders divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. Net profit attributable to shareholders excludes items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses and also excludes related tax impact.	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.

1 Profit or loss information for each of the second quarter of 2024, the first quarter of 2024 and the fourth quarter of 2023 is presented on a consolidated basis, including for each quarter Credit Suisse data for three months, and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized multiplying such by four. Profit or loss information for the second quarter of 2023 is presented on a consolidated basis, including Credit Suisse data for one month (June 2023), and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized multiplying such by four. Profit or loss information for the first six months of 2024 is presented on a consolidated basis, including Credit Suisse data for six months, and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized by multiplying such by two. Profit or loss information for the first six months of 2023 is presented on a consolidated basis, including Credit Suisse data for one month, and for the purpose of the calculation of return measures has been annualized by multiplying such by two.

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

Information related to underlying return on common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital and underlying return on tangible equity (%)

	As of or for the quarter ended				As of or year-to-date	
USD m, except where indicated	30.6.24	31.3.24[1]	31.12.23[1]	30.6.23[1]	30.6.24	30.6.23[1]
Underlying operating profit / (loss) before tax	2,060	2,617	592	891	4,677	2,457
Underlying tax expense / (benefit)	410	677	(329)	441	1,087	900
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	40	9	1	3	48	11
Underlying net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,611	1,932	920	447	3,542	1,546
Underlying net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders, annualized	6,442	7,727	3,680	1,786	7,085	3,091
Tangible equity	76,370	77,393	78,109	77,886	76,370	77,886
Average tangible equity	76,882	77,751	76,956	64,184	77,317	57,364
CET1 capital	76,104	77,663	78,002	78,597	76,104	78,597
Average CET1 capital	76,883	77,833	77,464	61,594	77,358	53,309
Underlying return on tangible equity (%)[2]	8.4	9.9	4.8	2.8	9.2	5.4
Underlying return on common equity tier 1 capital[2]	8.4	9.9	4.8	2.9	9.2	5.8

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 this report for more information.
2 Comparative-period information for the first quarter of 2024 has been restated to reflect the updated underlying tax impact.

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports

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

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports (continued)

K

KRT	Key Risk Taker

L

LAS	liquidity-adjusted stress
LCR	liquidity coverage ratio
LGD	loss given default
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
LLC	limited liability company
LoD	lines of defense
LRD	leverage ratio denominator
LTIP	Long-Term Incentive Plan
LTV	loan-to-value

M

M&A	mergers and acquisitions
MRT	Material Risk Taker

N

NII	net interest income
NSFR	net stable funding ratio
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange

O

OCA	own credit adjustment
OCI	other comprehensive income
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTC	over-the-counter

P

PCI	purchased credit impaired
PD	probability of default
PIT	point in time
P&L	profit or loss
PPA	purchase price allocation

Q

QCCP	qualifying central counterparty

R

RBC	risk-based capital
RbM	risk-based monitoring
REIT	real estate investment trust
RMBS	residential mortgage-backed securities
RniV	risks not in VaR
RoCET1	return on CET1 capital
RoU	right-of-use
rTSR	relative total shareholder return
RWA	risk-weighted assets

S

SA	standardized approach or société anonyme
SA-CCR	standardized approach for counterparty credit risk
SAR	Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEC	US Securities and Exchange Commission
SFT	securities financing transaction
SI	sustainable investing or sustainable investment
SIBOR	Singapore Interbank Offered Rate
SICR	significant increase in credit risk
SIX	SIX Swiss Exchange
SME	small and medium-sized entities
SMF	Senior Management Function
SNB	Swiss National Bank
SOR	Singapore Swap Offer Rate
SPPI	solely payments of principal and interest
SRB	systemically relevant bank
SRM	specific risk measure
SVaR	stressed value-at-risk

T

TBTF	too big to fail
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TIBOR	Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate
TLAC	total loss-absorbing capacity
TTC	through the cycle

U

USD	US dollar

V

VaR	value-at-risk
VAT	value added tax

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 Items; 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." Starting with the Annual Report 2022, 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 share price charts, as well as data and dividend information, and for bondholders; 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 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, terrorist activity and conflicts in the Middle East, as well as the continuing Russia–Ukraine war, may have significant impacts on global markets, exacerbate global inflationary pressures, and slow global growth. In addition, the ongoing conflicts may continue to cause significant population displacement, and lead to shortages of vital commodities, including energy shortages and food insecurity outside the areas immediately involved in armed conflict. Governmental responses to the armed conflicts, including, with respect to the Russia–Ukraine war, coordinated successive sets of sanctions on Russia and Belarus, and Russian and Belarusian entities and nationals, and the uncertainty as to whether the ongoing conflicts will widen and intensify, may continue to have significant adverse effects on the market and macroeconomic conditions, including in ways that cannot be anticipated. 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 take between three and five years and presents significant risks, including the risks that UBS Group AG may be unable to achieve the cost reductions and other benefits contemplated by the transaction. This creates significantly 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, including as a result of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; (iii) increased 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, deterioration or slow recovery in residential and commercial real estate markets, the effects of economic conditions, including elevated inflationary pressures, market developments, 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 adverse changes in UBS's credit spreads and credit ratings of UBS, Credit Suisse, sovereign issuers, structured credit products or credit-related exposures, as well as availability and cost of funding to meet requirements for debt eligible for total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC), in particular in light of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; (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 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, including as a result of its acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, as well as the amount of capital available for return to shareholders; (xiii) the effects on UBS's business, in particular cross-border banking, of sanctions, tax or regulatory developments and of possible changes in UBS's policies and practices; (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 both nation states and non-nation-state actors targeting financial institutions; (xix) restrictions on the ability of UBS Group AG and 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; (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 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; (xxii) the ability of UBS to access capital markets; (xxiii) 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 (e.g., the Russia–Ukraine war), pandemic, security breach, cyberattack, power loss, telecommunications failure or other natural or man-made event, including the ability to function remotely during long-term disruptions such as the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic; (xxiv) the level of success in the absorption of Credit Suisse, in the integration of the two groups and their businesses, and in the execution of the planned strategy regarding cost reduction and divestment of any non-core assets, the existing assets and liabilities of Credit Suisse, the level of resulting impairments and write-downs, the effect of the consummation of the integration on the operational results, share price and credit rating of UBS – delays, difficulties, or failure in closing the transaction may cause market disruption and challenges for UBS to maintain business, contractual and operational relationships; and (xxv) 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 2023. 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.

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