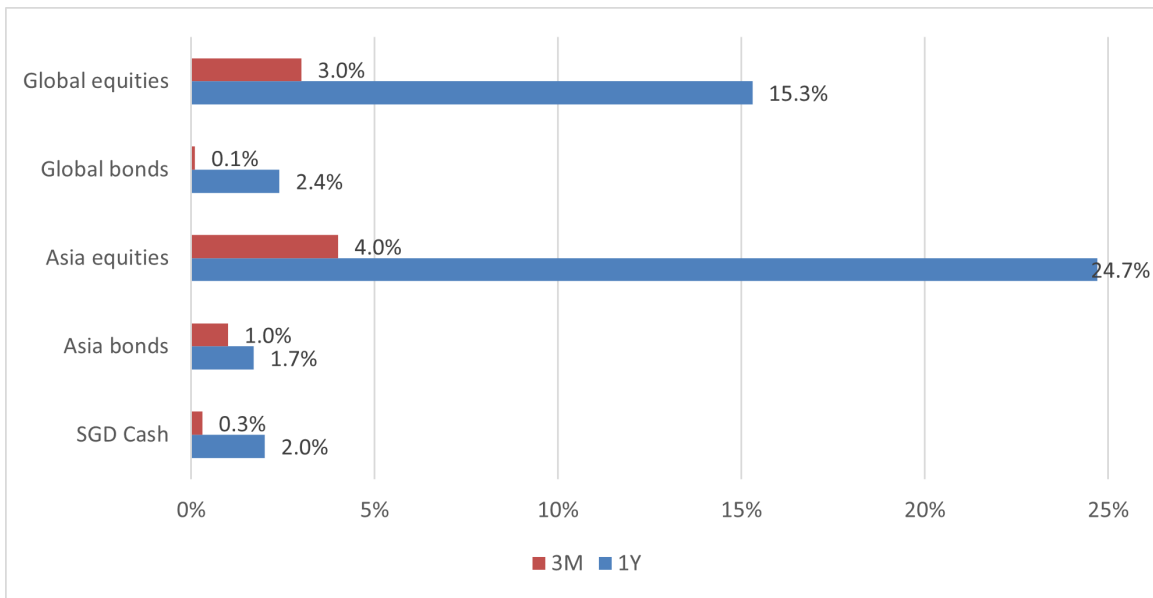




Q4 2025 Market Developments

- Global equities ended Q4 on a strong note, supported by easing inflation, and continued AI-driven optimism.
- Asian equities advanced, led by Korea and Taiwan amid sustained strength in technology sectors.
- Bond markets firmed as dovish central bank signals reinforced rate-cut expectations, though volatility persisted on mixed inflation data.

Asset class performance (% in SGD terms)



Source: FactSet/Bloomberg. Performance as at 31 December 2025.

Indices used as follows:

Global Equities	MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI);
Global Bonds	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index;
Asian Equities	MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index; and
Asian Bonds	J.P.Morgan Asia Credit (JACI) Investment Grade Index on a Net Asset Value basis;
SGD Cash	3M Singapore Overnight Rate Average (SORA)

Please note that there are limitations to the use of such indices as proxies for the past performance in the respective asset classes. The historical performance presented should not be used as a proxy for the future or likely performance.

U.S. stocks continued their winning streak in Q4 2025, marking a third consecutive quarterly and annual gain. Strong company earnings and resilient consumer spending supported the rally. Sectors like pharma, biotech, semiconductors, and industrials saw broad strength. AI optimism remained a key driver, fuelled by elevated big investments in hyperscalers and upbeat guidance from Nvidia. However, questions around returns on AI spending and rising debt levels added some volatility. Among big tech names, performance was uneven, with Alphabet leading gains while Nvidia was flat and Meta came under pressure. Global trade news was positive, with an extended US-China trade truce and tariff relief boosting sentiment. Looking ahead to 2026, while earnings and fiscal outlooks remain optimistic, concerns over sticky inflation, housing weakness, and stretched sentiment suggest early 2026 could be more volatile.

Asian equities extended gains in Q4 2025, capping a strong year, though performance varied by country. The MSCI Asia ex-Japan index rose 4 percent, led by South Korea's tech stocks like SK Hynix and Samsung Electronics, which surged on strong AI-related demand. China's earlier rally stalled, with the MSCI China and Hang Seng Tech indices slipping on weaker economic data and profit-taking. Taiwan's market advanced, though less than Korea, while Malaysia and Singapore outperformed, with Singapore hitting record highs. Japan posted modest gains, but concerns over Bank of Japan rate hikes and high AI valuations kept investors cautious.

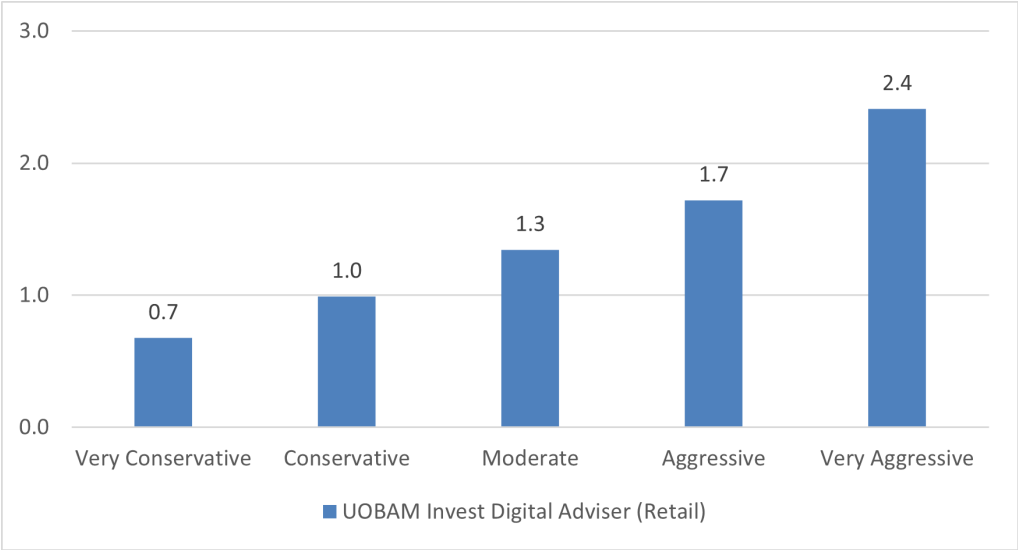
Global bond markets edged higher in Q4 as investors anticipated a more accommodative US Federal Reserve (Fed). The Fed delivered two 25-basis-point cuts – in October and December – and concluded its Quantitative Tightening programme in December. This dovish tilt supported risk sentiment, though markets occasionally softened when hawkish remarks surfaced, particularly after the October FOMC minutes signalled ongoing caution.

US Treasuries strengthened at the front end of the curve, with the 2-year yield easing from 3.6 percent to 3.5 percent as dovish Fed communication and signs of cooling in the labour market improved investor confidence. The 10-year yield finished the quarter unchanged at 4.2 percent, although it experienced notable volatility as investors constantly reassessed growth and inflation prospects. Late in Q4, global rate dynamics turned more complex as the Bank of Japan raised its policy rate by 25 basis points to 0.75 percent, lifting JGB yields above 2 percent for the first time in decades, while several other central banks maintained a tightening bias.

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

- As of 31 December 2025, UOBAM Invest portfolio returns for the fourth quarter, ranged between 0.7 percent to 2.4 percent.

Portfolio returns (% in SGD terms) 30 September 2025 – 31 December 2025

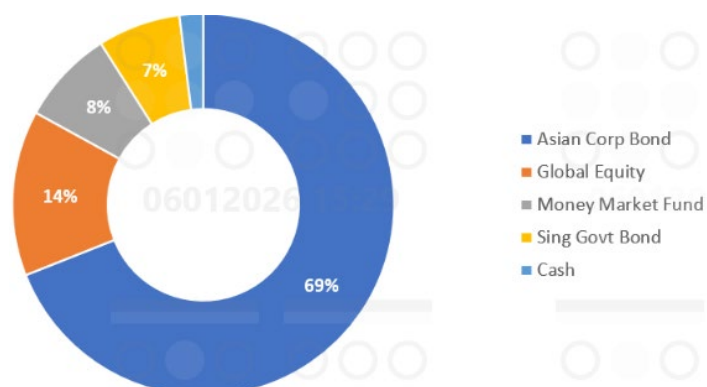


Source: Factset / UOBAM. Portfolio returns are for the period from 30 September 2025 to 31 December 2025.

Past performance of the portfolio or UOBAM and any past performance, prediction, projection or forecast on the economy or markets are not necessarily indicative of the future or likely performance of the portfolio or UOBAM. Portfolio returns on the scheme is calculated on a single pricing basis.

1. Very Conservative portfolio

Period (as at 31 December 2025)	Portfolio Return (%)
3 months	0.7
6 months	3.8
1 year	3.5
Since Inception (26 July 2020), per annum	0.3



Source: UOBAM as of 31 December 2025

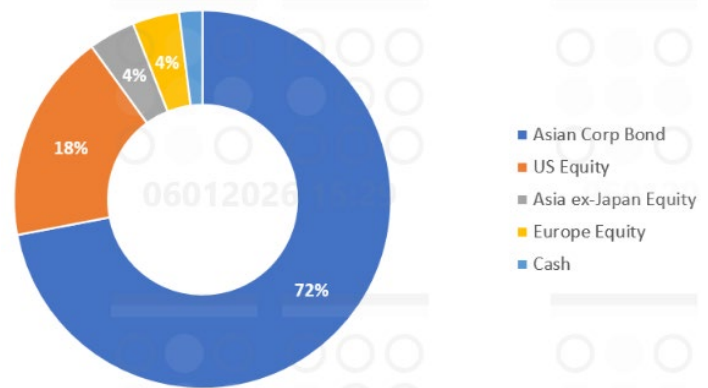
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For the three-month period ending 31 December 2025, this portfolio was up 0.7 percent. Asia investment-grade bonds were the strongest contributor over the quarter, while the money market fund contributed the least.

Over the one-year period, the portfolio gained 3.5 percent. US equities were the main positive contributor, while US government bonds detracted from overall returns.

2. Conservative portfolio

Period (as at 31 December 2025)	Portfolio Return (%)
3 months	1.0
6 months	5.2
1 year	4.7
Since Inception (26 July 2020), per annum	2.6



Source: UOBAM as of 31 December 2025

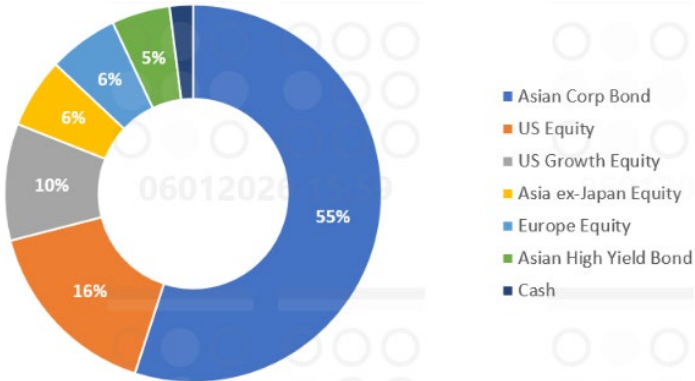
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For the three-month period ending 31 December 2025, the portfolio delivered a 1.0 percent return. US equities were the strongest contributor during the quarter, while Asia equities contributed the least.

Over the one-year period, the portfolio gained 4.7 percent. US equities again represented the largest positive contributor, while US government bonds detracted from overall performance.

3. Moderate portfolio

Period (as at 31 December 2025)	Portfolio Return (%)
3 months	1.3
6 months	5.9
1 year	6.6
Since Inception (26 July 2020), per annum	4.7



Source: UOBAM as of 31 December 2025

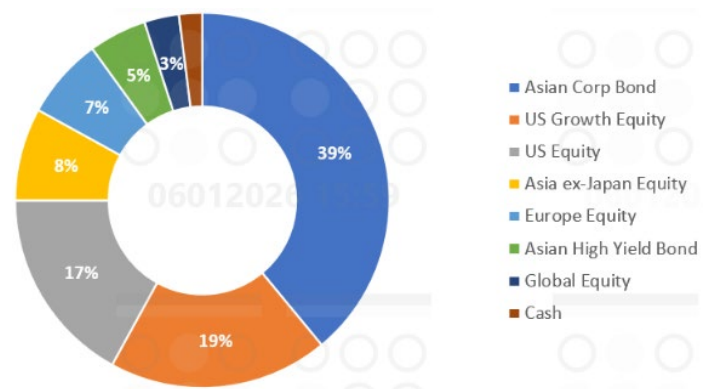
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For the three-month period ending 31 December 2025, the portfolio returned 1.3 percent. US equities were the strongest contributor over the quarter, while Asia high-yield bonds contributed the least.

Over the one-year period, the portfolio gained 6.6 percent. US growth equities were the largest positive contributor, while global equities detracted the most from overall returns.

4. Aggressive portfolio

Period (as at 31 December 2025)	Portfolio Return (%)
3 months	1.7
6 months	7.0
1 year	9.3
Since Inception (26 July 2020), per annum	7.5



Source: UOBAM as of 31 December 2025

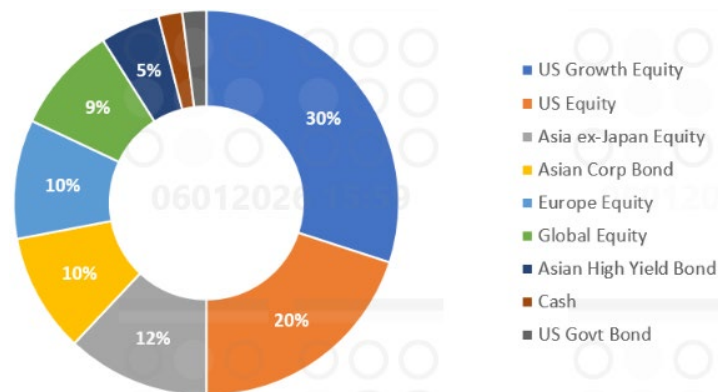
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For the three-month period ending 31 December 2025, the portfolio gained 1.7 percent. US growth equities were the strongest contributor over the quarter, while Asia high-yield bonds contributed the least.

Over the one-year period, the portfolio returned 9.3 percent. US growth equities were the largest positive contributor, while US REITs detracted the most from overall returns.

5. Very Aggressive portfolio

Period (as at 31 December 2025)	Portfolio Return (%)
3 months	2.4
6 months	10.5
1 year	12.4
Since Inception (26 July 2020), per annum	10.0



Source: UOBAM as of 31 December 2025

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For the three-month period ending 31 December 2025, the portfolio returned 2.4 percent. US growth equities were the strongest contributor over the quarter, while Asian investment-grade bonds added the least to performance.

Over the one-year period, the portfolio gained 12.4 percent. US growth equities were the primary driver of returns, while US REITs detracted the most from overall returns.

LOOKING AHEAD

- Global markets enter 2026 on a constructive footing, supported by policy tailwinds, fading tariff impacts, and resilient corporate fundamentals.
- Bond markets offer stability and attractive carry, though caution is warranted amid policy uncertainty and macro shocks.
- We are shifting to a slight equity overweight as economic risks recede and corporate earnings remain healthy.

As we move into 2026, economic conditions are becoming more supportive. Fiscal and monetary policy are expected to turn more accommodative, with new tax incentives and further rate cuts following those implemented at the end of 2025. The drag from tariffs on global growth is likely to fade by mid-year, while corporate fundamentals remain strong. Consensus forecasts for 2026 earnings growth stand at 13 percent for the US, 11 percent for Europe, 10 percent for Japan, and 18 percent for Asia ex-Japan, reinforcing a constructive outlook for global markets.

Strong corporate profit growth and improving productivity underpin expectations for continued market resilience. Historically, double-digit earnings growth tends to align with strong equity performance, and companies today are generally maintaining margins with lower leverage compared to previous high-valuation periods. These dynamics suggest the current expansion cycle could extend for another one to two years, supported by ongoing investment in technology and AI.

Across Asia, a growing middle class, attractive valuations, and currency strength remain key pillars of support. In China, liquidity conditions, anti-involution measures, and more measured consumer policies are expected to sustain market performance, with the extension of the US tariff pause to November 2026 providing additional relief. India may encounter headwinds as US tariffs weigh on near-term growth, while valuations in Taiwan and Korea appear stretched after strong tech-sector performance, prompting a more cautious stance.

Global bond markets are expected to remain stable, with US 10-year Treasury yields projected to trade between 4.0 percent and 4.5 percent in Q1 2026. The Fed funds rate is expected to decline toward 3.25 percent by mid-year, supporting a neutral stance on duration. We favour investment-grade developed market credit as developed market economies continue to demonstrate resilience. However, heightened policy uncertainty in the US and ongoing geopolitical risks warrant a prudent approach. While high-yield names may offer wider spreads, they are more exposed to macro shocks and external funding pressures, whereas investment-grade bonds are better positioned to weather volatility.

With economic risks fading and corporate earnings remaining healthy, we expect the market expansion cycle to continue and are shifting to a modest equity overweight. Within equities, we maintain an overweight in Asia and are upgrading our outlook on the US market to positive, supported by improving profit margins from technological innovation and productivity gains. We

continue to monitor inflation dynamics, labour-market trends, and tariff developments closely, standing ready to adjust our positioning as conditions evolve.

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