



UOB Group

Robust results supported by strong balance sheet

Oct 2023

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Agenda

1. Overview of UOB Group
2. Overview of UOB Thailand
3. Macroeconomic Outlook
4. Strong UOB Fundamentals
5. Our Growth Drivers
6. Latest Financials

Overview of UOB Group

UOB Overview



Founding

Founded in August 1935 by a group of Chinese businessmen and Datuk Wee Kheng Chiang, grandfather of the present UOB Group CEO, Mr. Wee Ee Cheong.

Expansion

UOB has grown over the decades organically and through a series of strategic acquisitions. It is today a leading bank in Asia with an established presence in the Southeast Asia region. The Group has a global network of around 500 branches and offices in 19 countries and territories.

Note: Financial statistics as at 30 June 2023

1. USD 1 = SGD 1.356689 as at 30 June 2023
2. Average for 2Q23
3. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions
4. Excluding one-off expenses

Key Statistics for 1H23

■ Gross loans	: SGD319b	(USD235b ¹)
■ Customer deposits	: SGD377b	(USD278b ¹)
■ Loan / Deposit ratio	: 83.5%	
■ Net stable funding ratio	: 121%	
■ All-currency liquidity coverage ratio	: 160% ²	
■ Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	: 13.6%	
■ Leverage ratio	: 7.0%	
■ Return on equity ^{3 4}	: 14.5%	
■ Return on assets ⁴	: 1.22%	
■ Net interest margin	: 2.13%	
■ Non-interest income / Total income	: 31.4%	
■ Cost / Income ⁴	: 40.9%	
■ Non-performing loan ratio	: 1.6%	
■ Credit Ratings		

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Issuer rating (Senior unsecured)	Aa1	AA-	AA-
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable
Short-term rating	P-1	A-1+	F1+

A leading Singapore bank; Established franchise in core market segments



Group Retail

- Best Retail Bank in Singapore
- Strong player in credit cards and private residential home loan business



Group Wholesale Banking

- Best SME Bank in Singapore
- Seamless access to regional network for our corporate clients

Global Markets

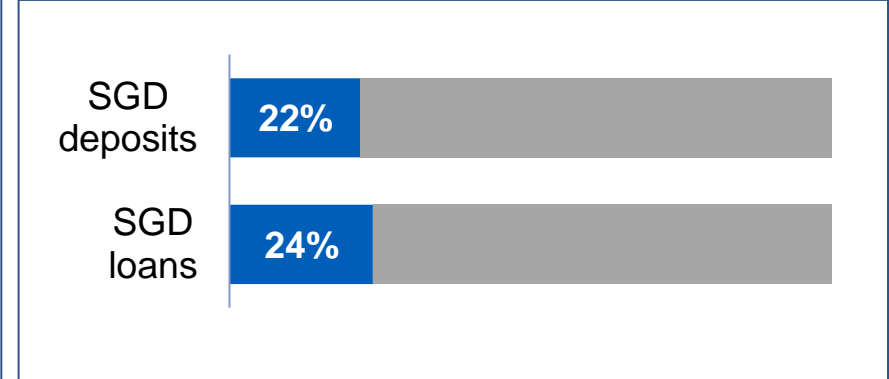
- Strong player in Singapore dollar treasury instruments

UOB Group's recognition in the industry

 <p>Best Retail Bank¹, 2022 Best SME Bank², 2022</p>	 <p>Best Bank¹, 2022</p>	 <p>Domestic Retail Bank of the Year¹, 2022</p>
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Source: Company reports
1. In Singapore 2. In Singapore and Asia Pacific

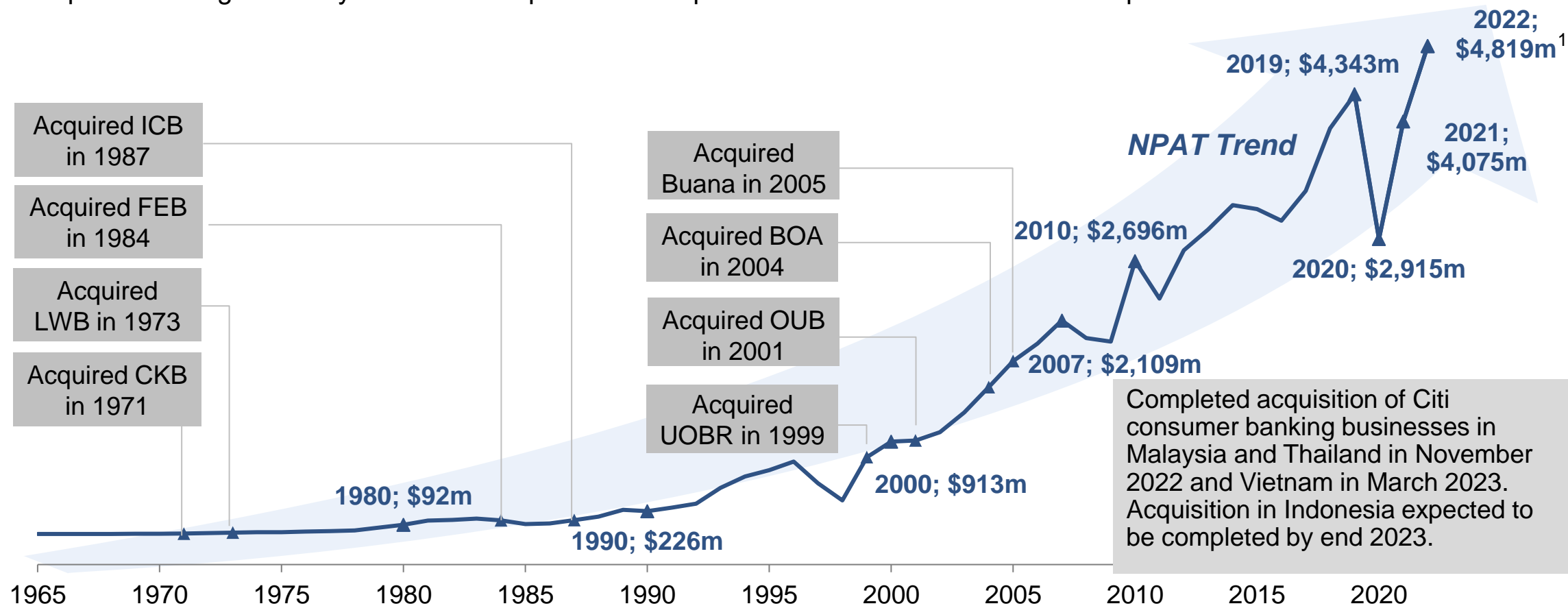
Sizeable domestic market share



Source: UOB, MAS (data as of 30 Jun 2023)

Proven track record of execution

- UOB Group’s management has a proven track record in steering the Group through various global events and crises
- Stability of management team ensures consistent execution of strategies
- Disciplined management style which underpins the Group’s overall resilience and sustained performance



1. Excluding one-off expenses

Note: Bank of Asia Public Company Limited (“BOA”), Chung Khiaw Bank Limited (“CKB”), Far Eastern Bank Limited (“FEB”), Industrial & Commercial Bank Limited (“ICB”), Lee Wah Bank Limited (“LWB”), Overseas Union Bank Limited (“OUB”), Radanasin Bank Thailand (“UOBR”)

Comprehensive regional banking franchise

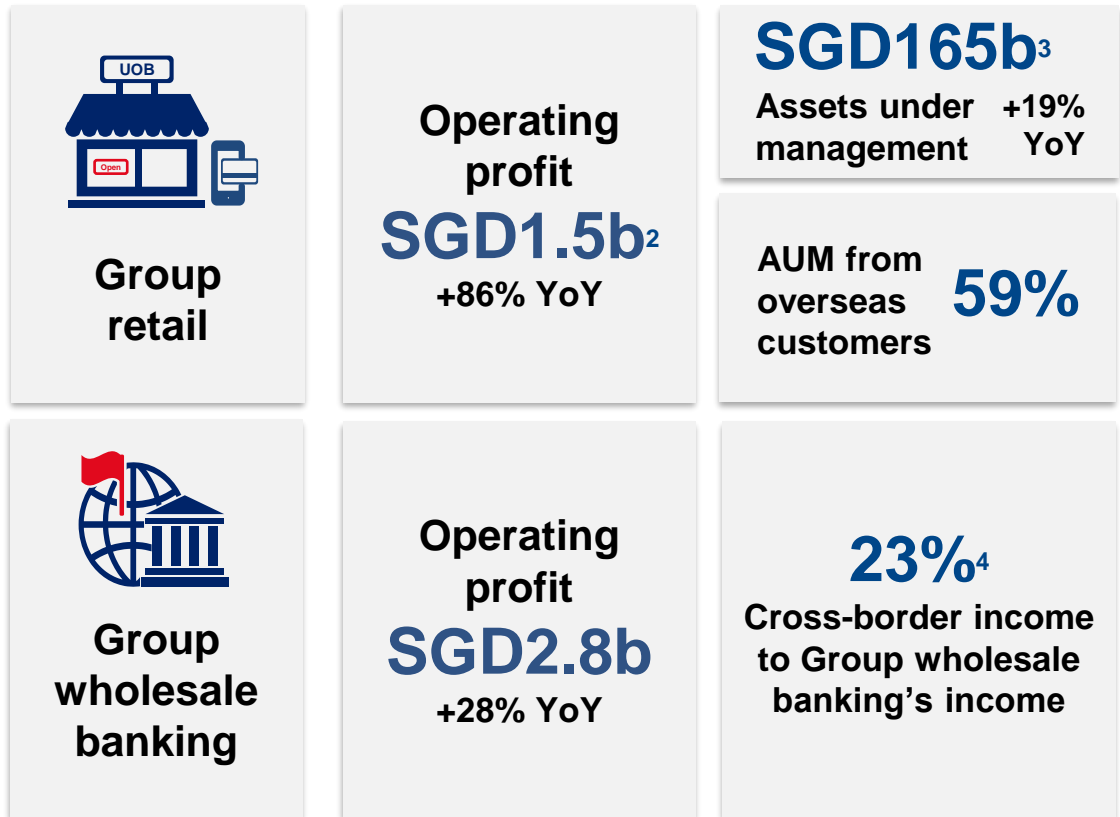


Extensive regional footprint with ~500 offices



- Most diverse regional franchise among Singapore banks; effectively full control of regional subsidiaries
- Integrated regional platform improves operational efficiencies, enhances risk management and provides faster time-to-market and seamless customer service
- Organic growth strategies in emerging / new markets of China and Indo-China

1H23 performance by segment



1. Comprise Mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan
2. Excluding one-off expenses
3. Refers to Privilege Banking, Privilege Reserve and Private Bank – including acquisition of Citigroup Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam
4. As of May-2023

Why UOB?

Stable management



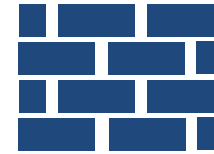
- Proven track record in steering the bank through various global events and crises
- Stability of management team ensures consistent execution of strategies

Integrated regional platform



- Truly regional bank with full ownership and control of regional subsidiaries
- Entrenched domestic presence and deep local knowledge to address the needs of our targeted segments
- Continued investment in talent and technology to build capabilities in a disciplined manner

Strong fundamentals



- Strong Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio of 13.6% as at 30 June 2023
- Diversified funding and sound liquidity, with 84% loan/deposit ratio
- Strengthened coverage, with general allowance on loans (including RLAR) covering 1.0% of performing loans

Balance growth with stability



- Over 50% of Group's earnings from home market of Singapore (AAA sovereign rating)
- Continue to diversify portfolio, strengthen balance sheet, manage risks and build core franchise for the future
- Maintain long-term perspective to growth for sustainable shareholder returns

Overview of UOB Thailand

1H23 Key Financial Highlights

Financial Position (THB)

Income (Mil)	20,489
Operating Profit (Mil) ¹	8,224
NPBT (Mil) ¹	3,247
Net Loans (Bil)	592
Customer deposits (Bil)	632
Shareholder's equity (Bil)	74

Financial Ratios (%)

ROE ¹	6.8
Cost to Income ¹	59.9
NPL Ratio ²	3.3
Net Loan to Deposit	93.6
Liquidity Coverage (LCR)	119.3
Capital Adequacy (CAR)	17.3
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	10.7

Source: Audited financial statement, consolidated basis

(1) Excluding one-off expenses

(2) Based on C.B.1.1., Bank only basis

UOB Thailand Overview

As of June 2023

Started in 1999 through the acquisition of Radanasin Bank and incorporated as **UOB Thailand** after the acquisition of Bank of Asia in 2005

- ✓ The 2nd largest subsidiary of UOB Group by asset and profit contributor outside Singapore
- ✓ The 2nd largest foreign bank & 7th largest commercial bank in Thailand
- ✓ Fully-licensed commercial bank in Thailand
- ✓ 147 branches & 47 sales centres nationwide, 2.4 million customers | 6.4k staff
- ✓ 2 Major Subsidiaries : UOB Capital Services - UOBCAP (Personal Loans) and UOB Services Asset Management – UOBSAM (Non-Performing Asset Management)

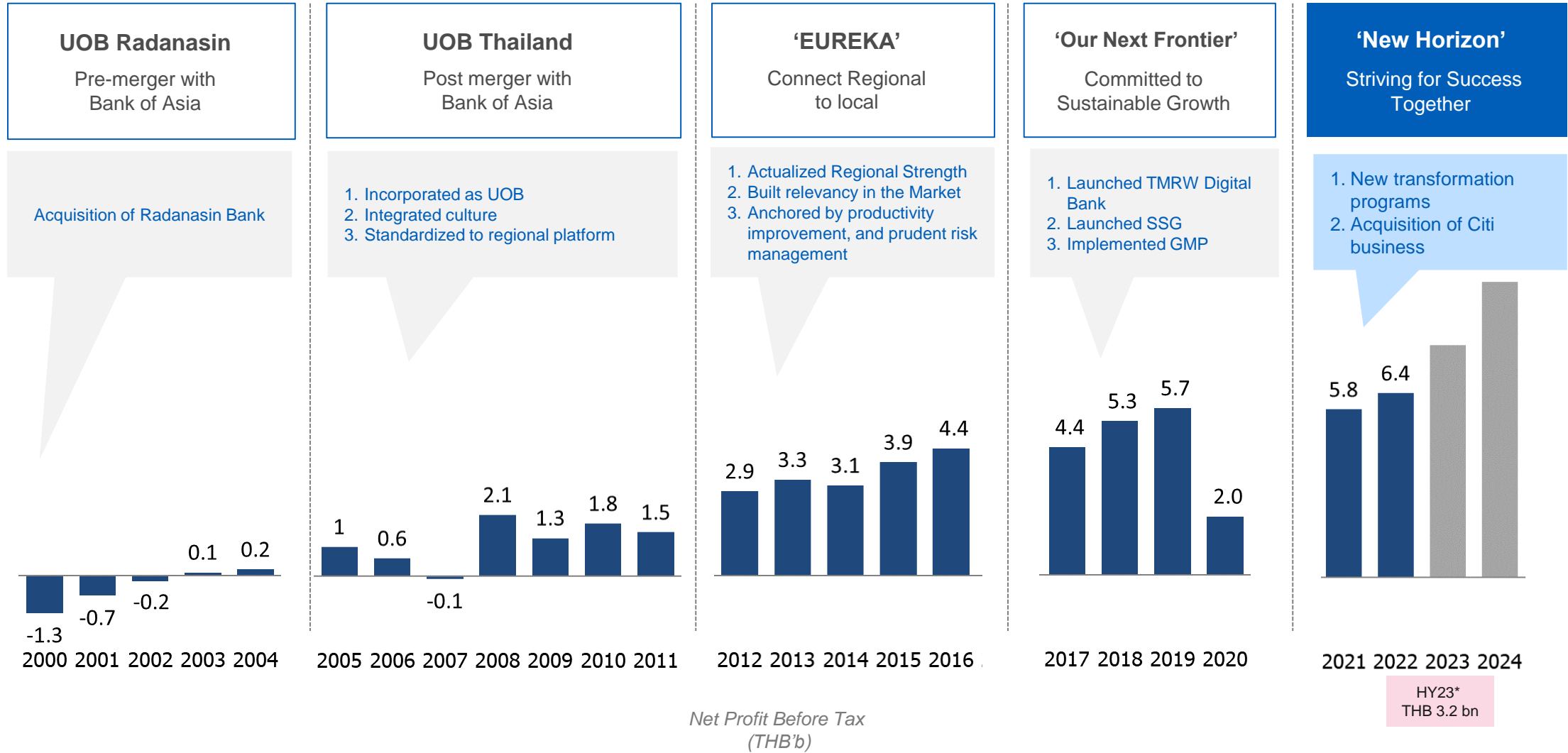
FitchRatings

A- / AAA(th)

MOODY'S

A3

We are in the 5th phase of our Thailand journey



Note: *This represents NPBT excluding one-off expenses for 1H2023

Operationalizing UOB Group strategy in Thailand



Our Positioning

Retail

Trusted bank & wealth advisor, focusing on **personalisation** & omni-channel experience

Wholesale

Regional bank to **connect** our clients seamlessly across the region through sector specialization, focusing on cash, trade & treasury

People

The **employer of choice**, with strong employee engagement and differentiated employee value proposition

Sustainability

A leading bank to enable clients to forge & transition to a **sustainable future**



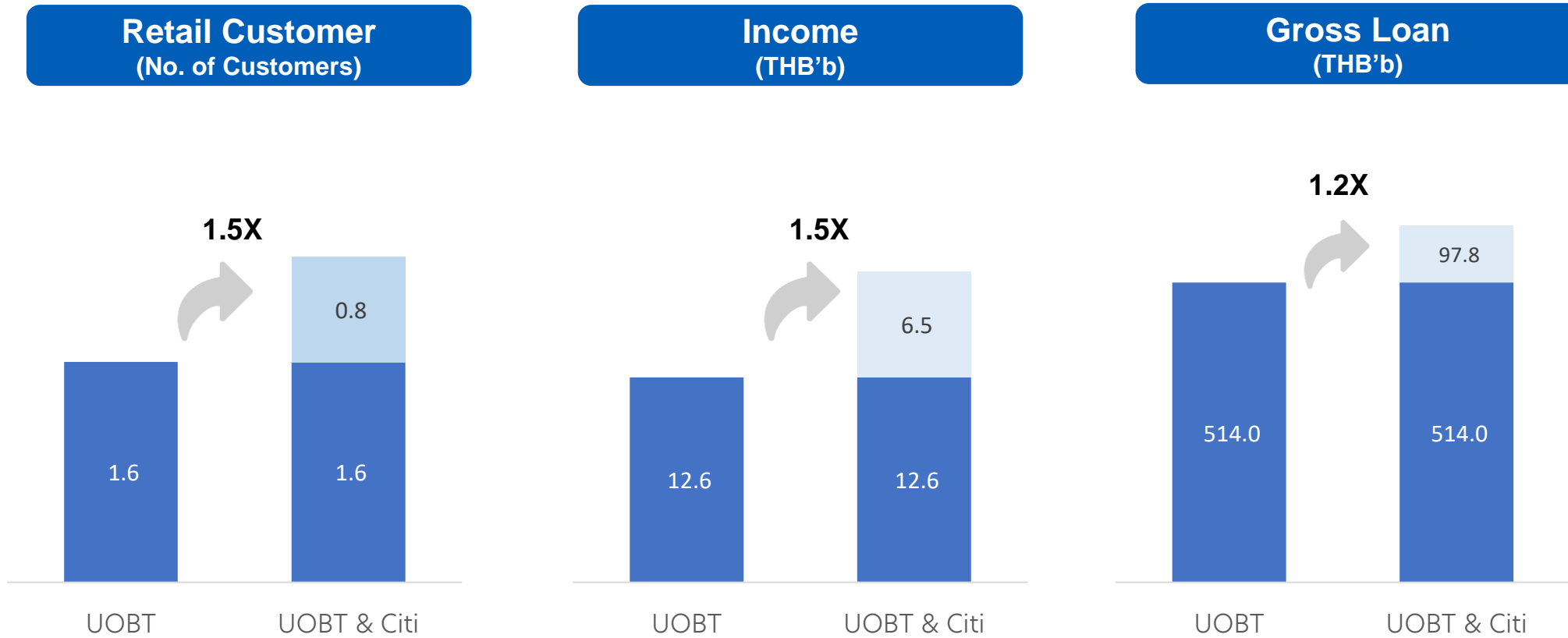
Our Objectives

Improve Earnings Quality

Uplift Productivity

Build Trust

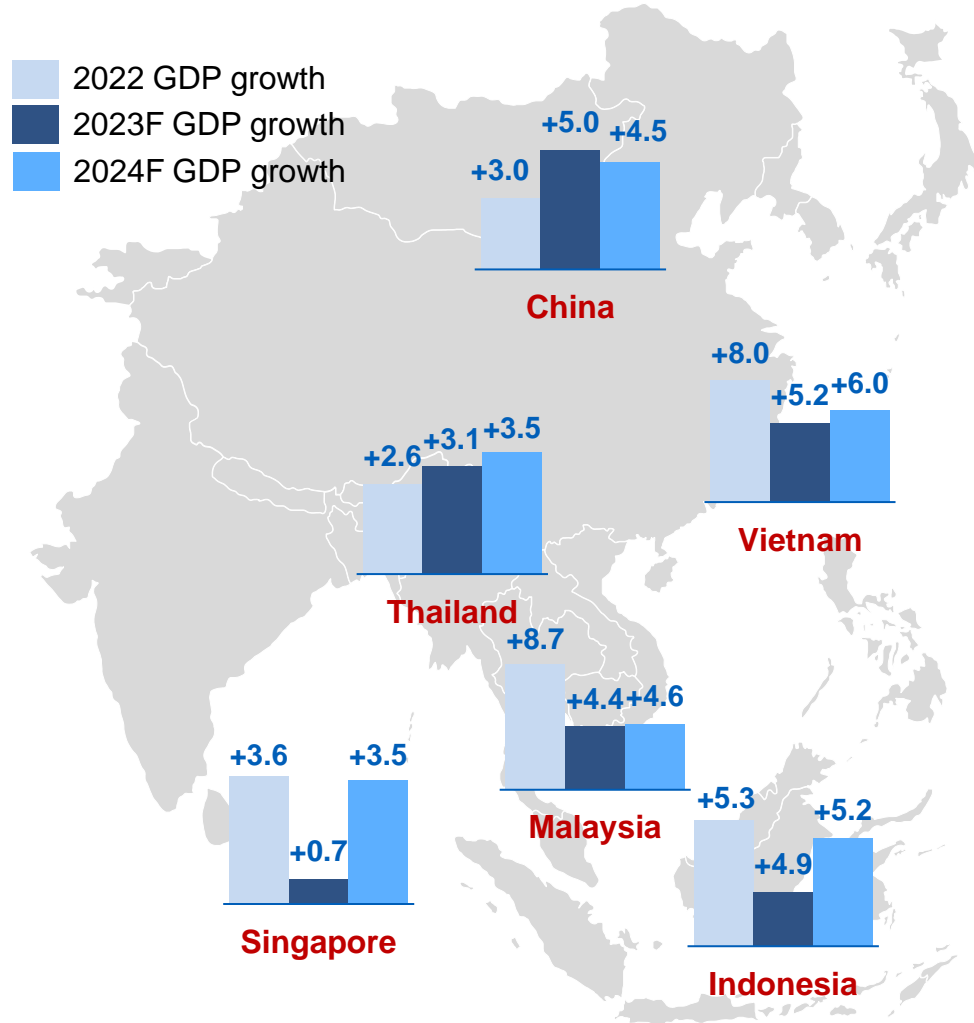
Citi Acquisition: Transformational deal that advances UOBT's position in Thailand



Note: UOB customers and financial data as of June 2023

Macroeconomic Outlook

Growth Seen Holding Up Across Asian Economies in 2023 Amid Growing External Risks



Tourism Rebound In Asia To Support Consumption Demand Amid Weaker Trade

	Persons, million					Latest YTD mn pax	2022 mn pax	2021 mn pax	2020 mn pax	2019 mn pax
	0	2	4	6	8					
Hong Kong	[Bar chart showing 12.9 million]					12.9	0.6	0.1	3.6	55.9
Thailand	[Bar chart showing 10.7 million]					10.7	11.2	0.4	6.7	39.9
Japan	[Bar chart showing 8.6 million]					8.6	3.8	0.2	4.1	31.9
Singapore	[Bar chart showing 6.3 million]					6.3	6.3	0.3	2.7	19.1
Vietnam	[Bar chart showing 5.6 million]					5.6	3.7	0.2	3.8	18.0
Indonesia	[Bar chart showing 4.1 million]					4.1	5.5	1.6	4.1	16.1
South Korea	[Bar chart showing 3.5 million]					3.5	3.2	1.0	2.5	17.5
Taiwan region	[Bar chart showing 2.2 million]					2.2	0.9	0.1	1.4	11.9

Legend: Latest YTD (blue), 2022 (red)

Source: Global Economics & Markets Research

Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research forecasts

Fed closing in on end of rate hiking cycle



	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23F	1Q24F
US 10-Year Treasury	1.74	1.47	1.49	1.51	2.34	3.01	3.83	3.87	3.47	3.84	4.57	4.30	4.30
US Fed Funds	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.75	3.25	4.50	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	5.75
SG 3M SIBOR	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.79	1.91	3.17	4.25	4.19	4.09	4.06		
SG 3M SOR	0.36	0.24	0.21	0.36	0.95	2.06	3.28	4.21	4.09	4.23			
SG 3M SORA	0.23	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.27	0.76	1.97	3.10	3.54	3.64	3.71	3.98	3.95
MY Overnight Policy Rate	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
TH 1-Day Repo	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
ID 7-Day Reverse Repo	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.25	5.50	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
CH 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.35

Developed market central banks are likely nearing the end of their rate hikes cycle, even as they maintain a data-dependence approach. In contrast, most Asian central banks have indicated they are wrapping up their rate hikes. The PBOC is taking a different path, gradually loosening its monetary policy. We believe that China's stimulus measures will continue to remain targeted and measured.

The Fed has reinforced the “higher for longer” mantra for interest rates at its September 2023 FOMC meeting. We now expect the Fed to hike one final time by 25-bps in the November 2023 and pause thereafter. Thus, our terminal FFTR level is at 5.50-5.75%. We also expect the Fed rate cuts to be delayed till mid-2024 (from previous forecast of 1Q24) and at a less aggressive pace of just 75 bps of rate cuts for 2024 (from previous forecast of -125bps).

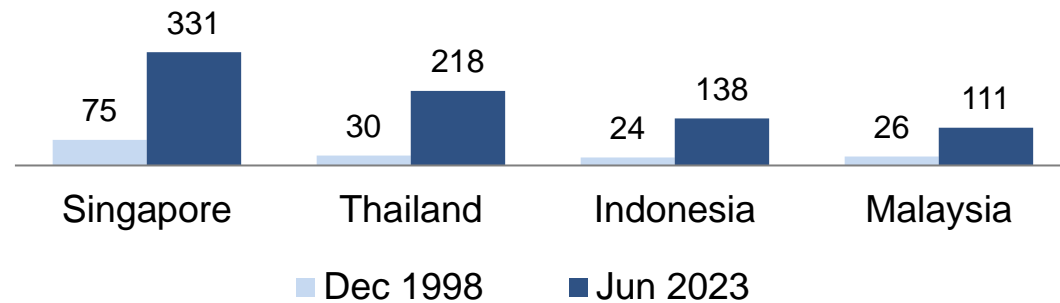
While inflation concerns remained in recent months, it is also evident that economic growth forecast is becoming more uncertain and biased to the weaker side. However, given the persistence of core inflation, it is premature to anticipate a reverse course in monetary policy. Faced with sustained inflation and a weaker growth outlook, we believe the tightening phase have concluded in April and we expect the Monetary Authority of Singapore to uphold this stance in their next meeting in October.

Macro resilience across key Southeast Asian markets



Significantly Higher Foreign Reserves

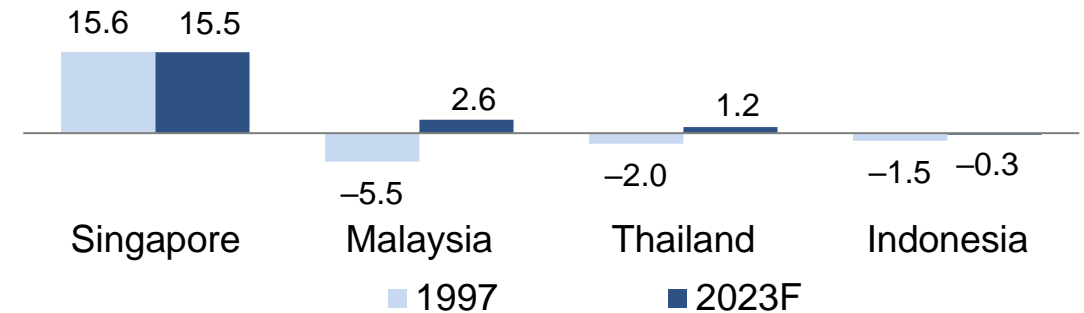
(USD billion)



Sources: World Bank, International Monetary Fund

Improved Current Account Balances

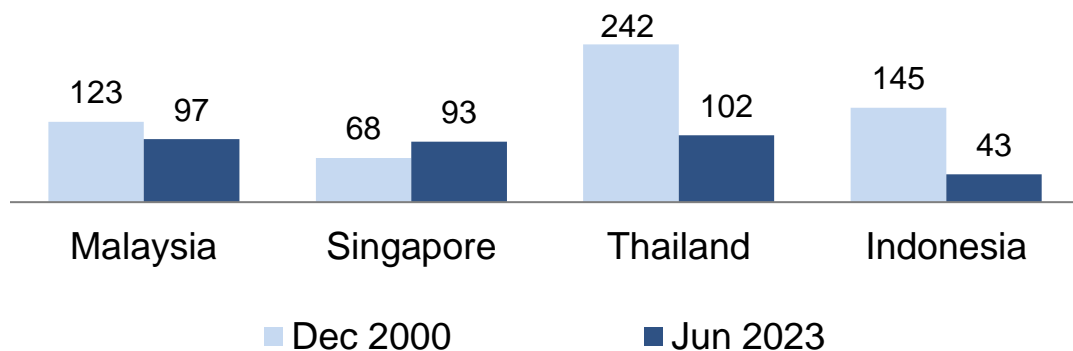
(% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Lower Debt to Equity Ratio

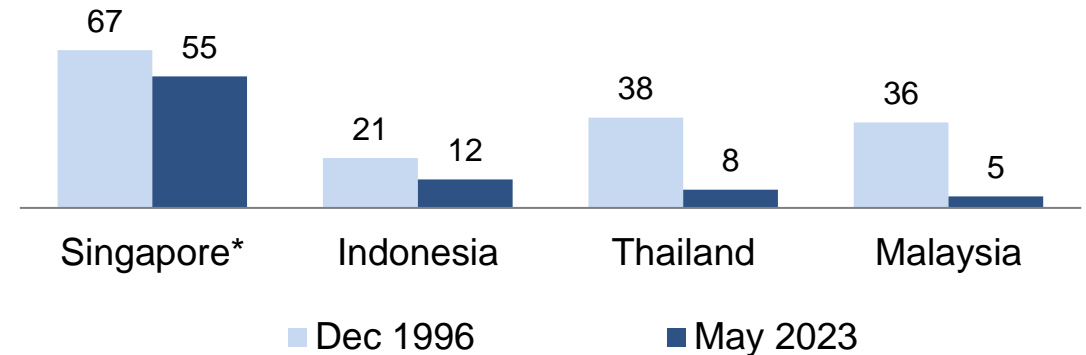
(%)



Total debt to equity ratio = total ST and LT borrowings divided by total equity, multiplied by 100; sources: MSCI data from Bloomberg

Lower Foreign Currency Loan Mix

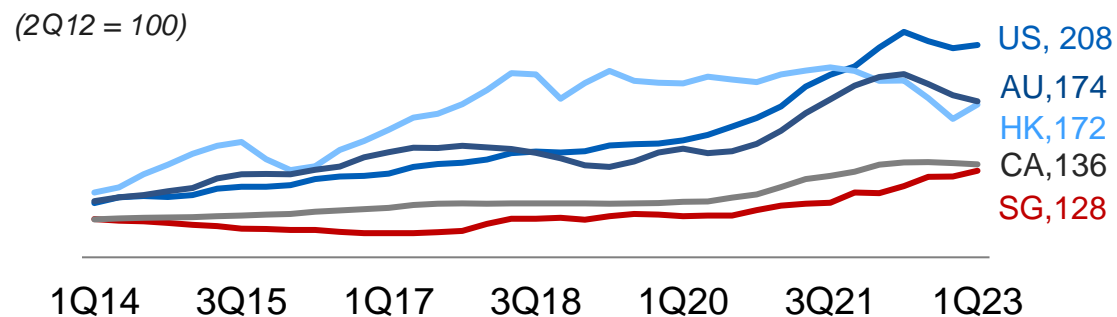
(%)



* Foreign currency loans in 1996 approximated by using total loans of Asia Currency Units; sources: Central banks

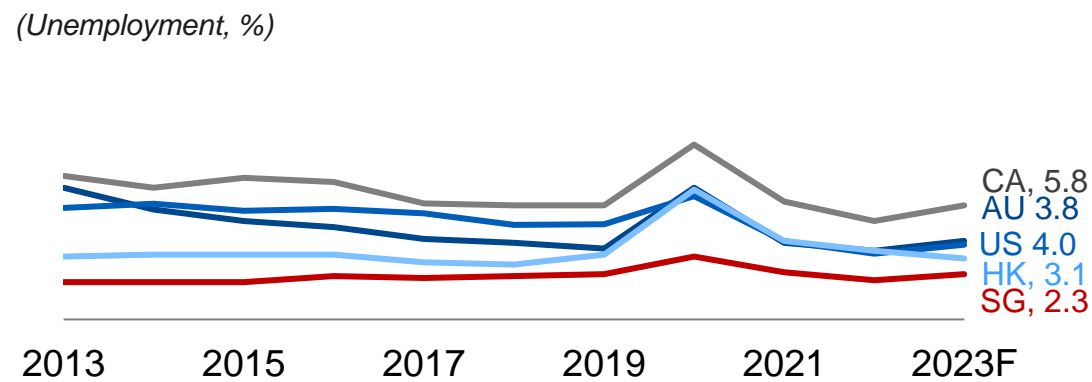
Singapore mortgages remain a low-risk asset class

Low risk of housing bubble due to cooling measures



Sources: CEIC, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

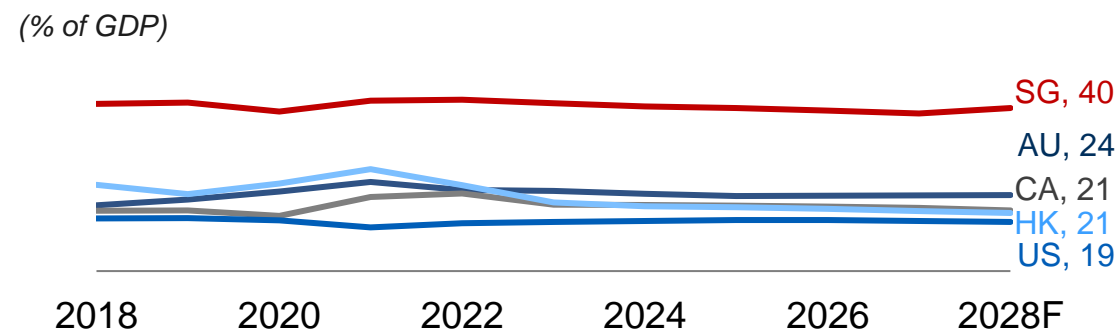
Low unemployment underscores housing affordability and support for mortgage servicing



Sources: Macrobond, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

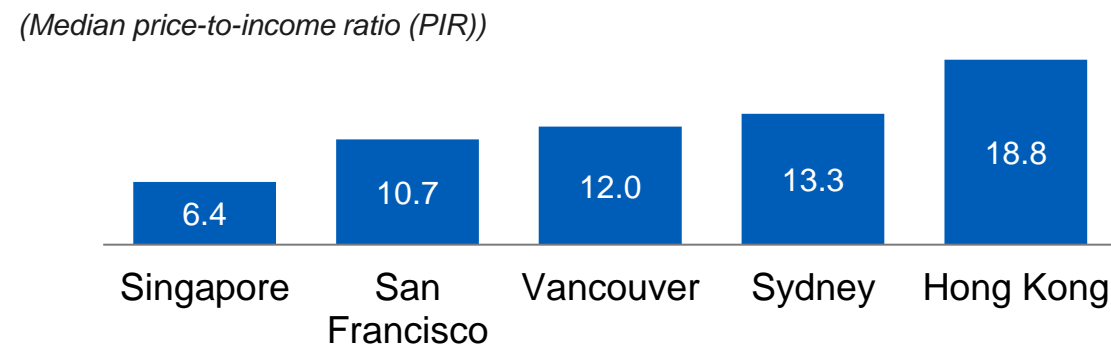
Note: AU: Australia; CA: China; HK: Hong Kong; SG: Singapore; US: United States

High national savings rate



Sources: IMF, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

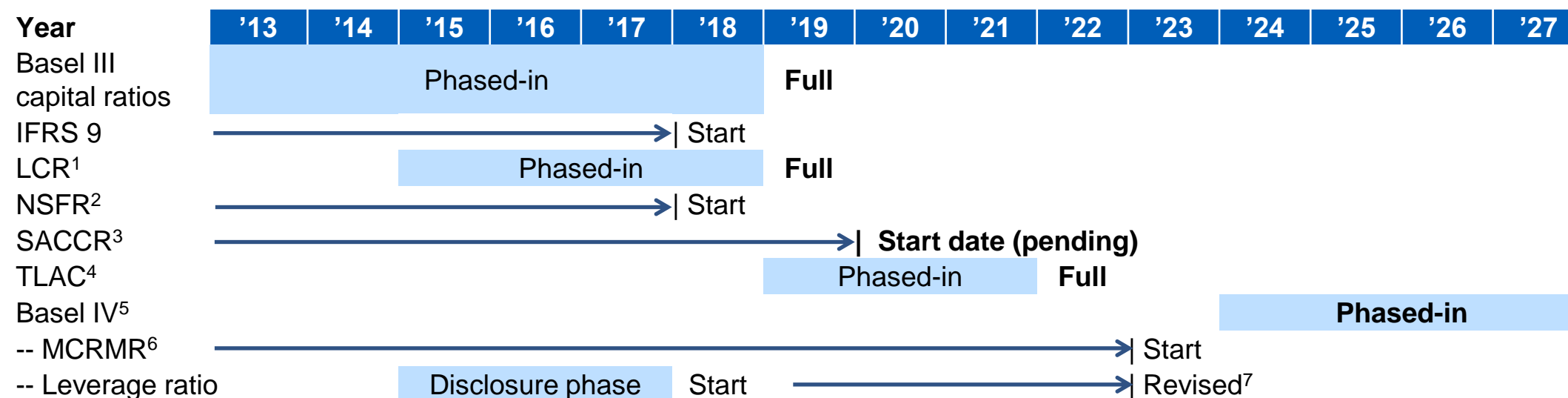
Singapore private residential housing stays affordable as median price-to-income ratio remains low



As of 3Q22, based on 2023 edition of Urban Reform Institute report
 Singapore's PIR calculated based on condominium price of S\$1.41m and medium monthly household income of S\$18.5k.

Sources: Singapore Statistics, Urban Reform Institute, Frontier Centre for Public Policy, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Global regulators delayed capital rules by a year



“ Retained earnings are one of the major sources of ... highest quality capital that banks hold. They have to earn a decent return for intermediating credit, otherwise they will do less of it. ”

– Mr Ravi Menon, Managing Director, Monetary Authority of Singapore, 20 April 2017

“ While the reforms are necessary to strengthen the banking system over the long term, they will require banks to make considerable operational adjustments which they would be hard pressed to make under current challenging conditions. ”

– Media Release, Monetary Authority of Singapore, 7 April 2020

Source: BCBS

1. Liquidity Coverage Ratio
2. Net Stable Funding Ratio
3. Standardised Approach for measuring Counterparty Credit Risk exposure (MAS has not announced implementation date)
4. Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (not applicable to Singapore banks)

5. Basel IV: Revised standards for credit risk, market risk, operational risk, leverage ratio, output floor and related disclosure requirements
6. Minimum Capital Requirements for Market Risk replaced Fundamental Review of the Trading Book
7. Revised definition on exposure measure

Basel III across the region

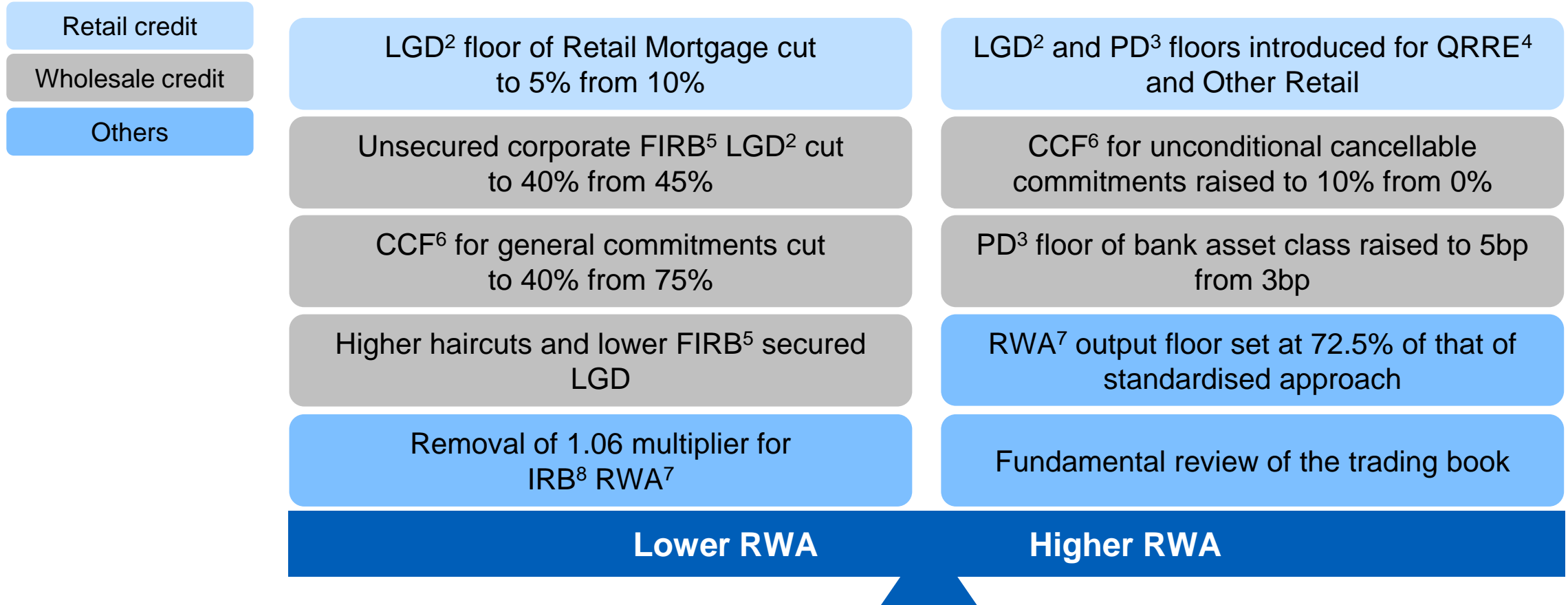
	BCBS	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia
Minimum CET1 CAR	4.5%	6.5% ¹	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Minimum Tier 1 CAR	6.0%	8.0% ¹	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Minimum Total CAR	8.0%	10.0% ¹	8.0%	8.5%	8.0%
Capital Conservation Buffer	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Countercyclical Buffer ²	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
D-SIB Buffer	n/a	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%–2.5% ³
Minimum Leverage Ratio	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Minimum LCR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Minimum NSFR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Regulatory notifications

1. Includes 2% for D-SIB (domestic-systemically important banks) buffer for the three Singapore banks
2. Each regulator determines its own level of countercyclical capital buffer

3. According to the regulations, capital surcharge for Indonesia D-SIBs are classified into four buckets based on the tier 1 capital (Bucket 1 – 1%, Bucket 2 – 1.5%, Bucket 3 – 2%, Bucket 4 – 2.5%)

Impact of Basel IV¹ likely to be manageable



Source: BCBS

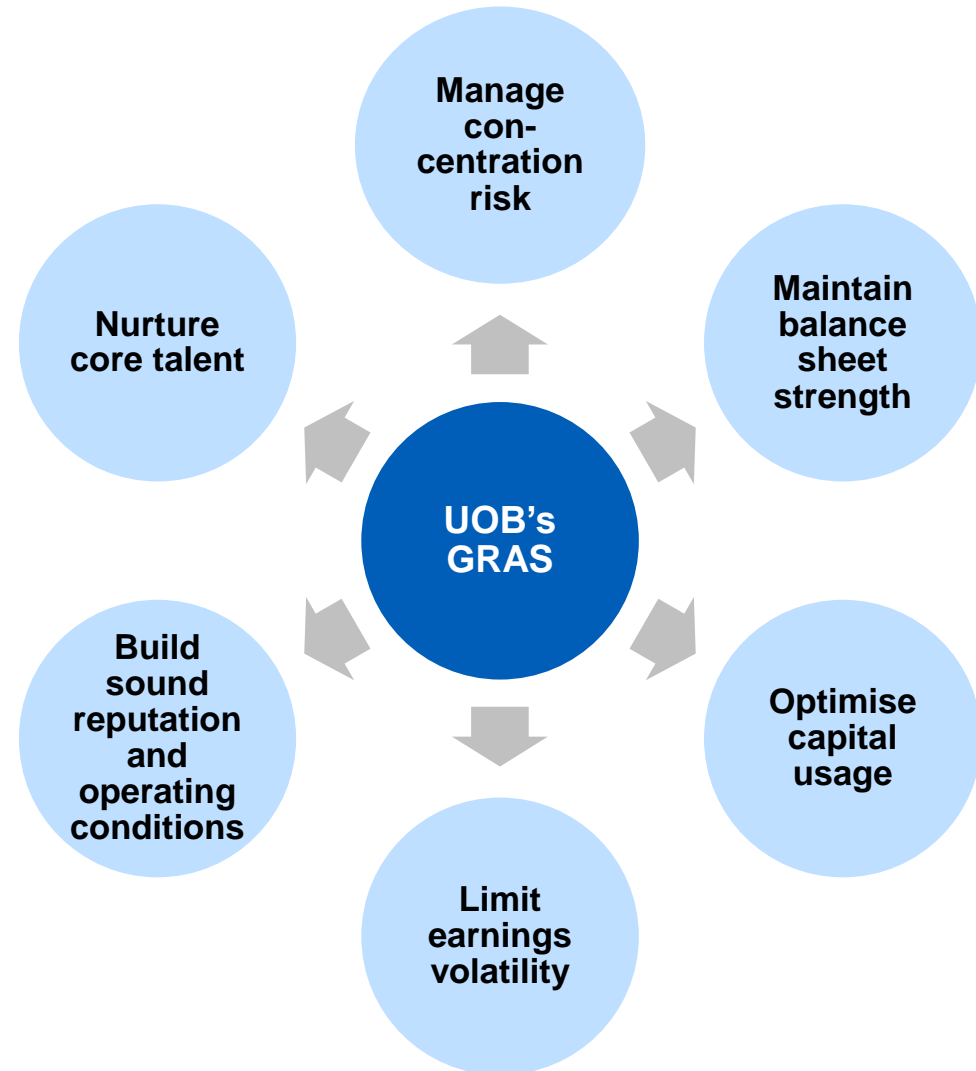
- 1. Basel IV: Reducing variation in risk-weighted assets
- 2. Loss given default
- 3. Probability of default
- 4. Qualifying revolving retail exposures

- 5. Foundation internal rating-based approach
- 6. Credit conversion factor
- 7. Risk weighted assets
- 8. Internal rating-based approach

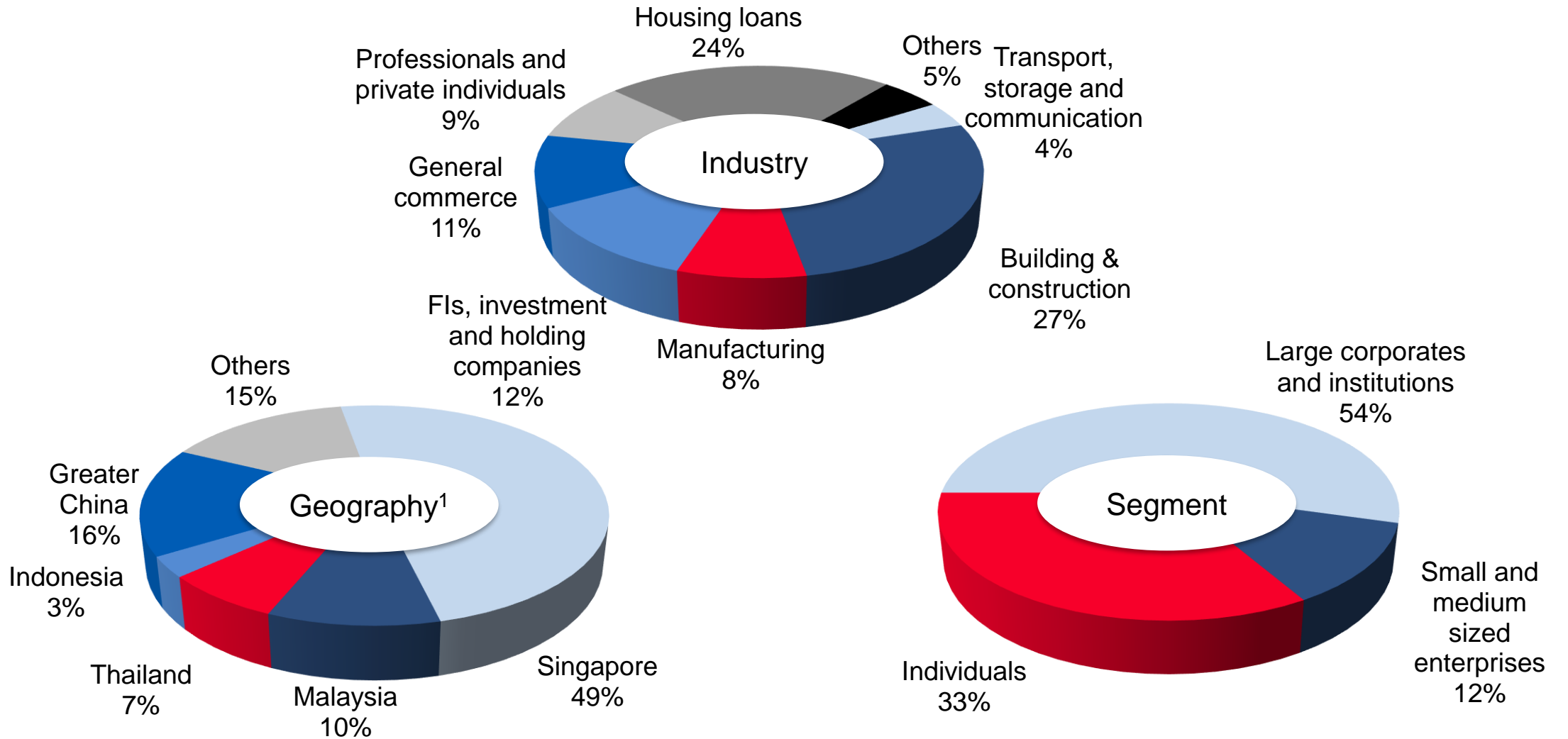
Strong UOB Fundamentals

Managing risks for stable growth

- Prudent approach has been key to delivering sustainable returns over the years
- Institutionalised framework through Group Risk Appetite Statement (GRAS):
 - Outlines risk and return objectives to guide strategic decision-making
 - Comprises 6 dimensions and 14 metrics
 - Entails instilling prudent culture as well as establishing policies and guidelines
 - Invests in capabilities, leverage integrated regional network to ensure effective implementation across key markets and businesses



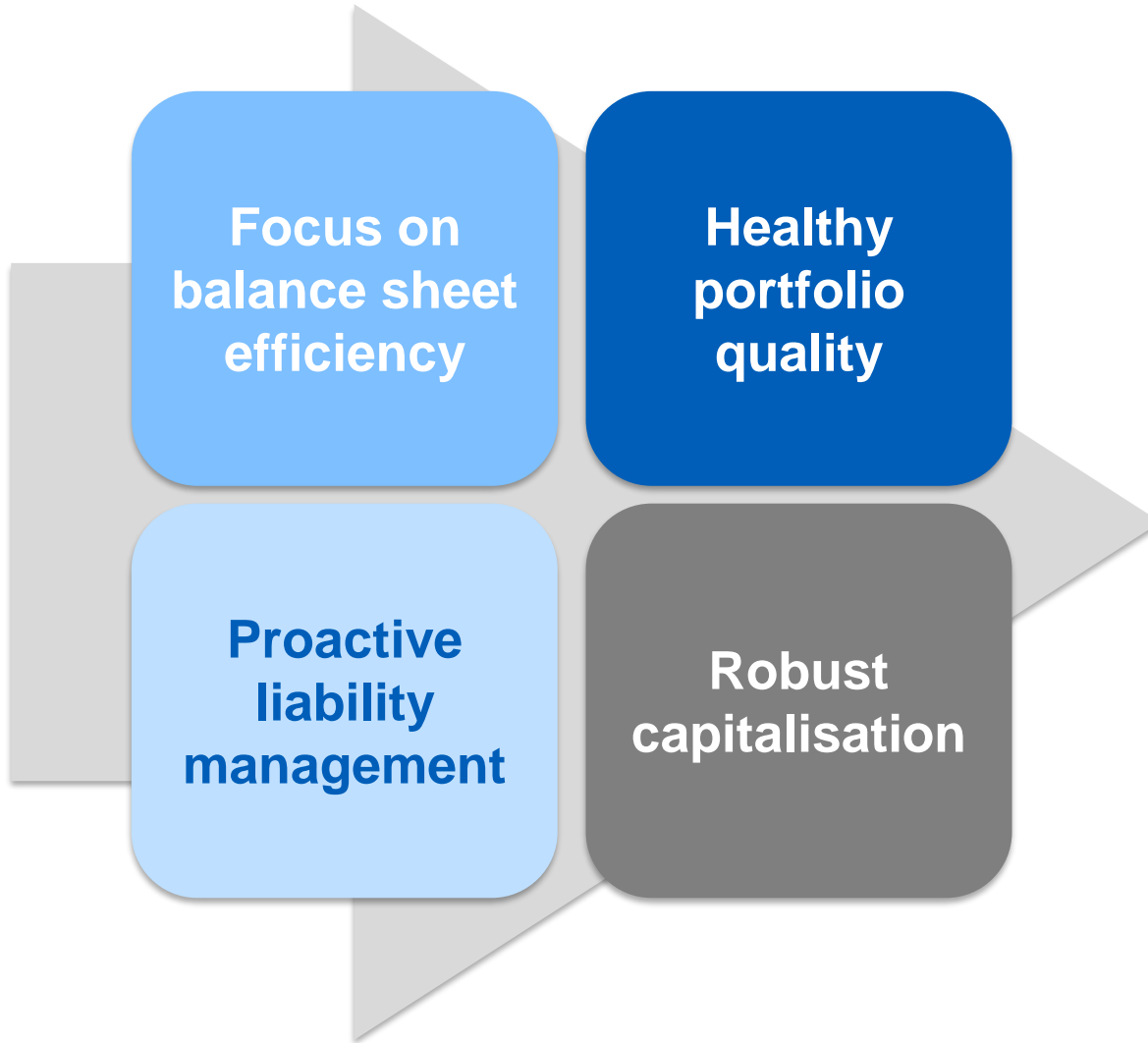
Diversified loan portfolio



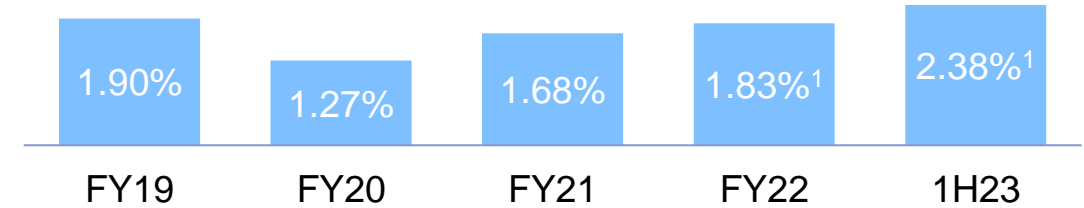
1, Loans by geography are classified according to where credit risks reside, largely represented by the borrower's country of incorporation / operation (for non-individuals) and residence (for individuals)

Note: Financial statistics as at 30 Jun 2023

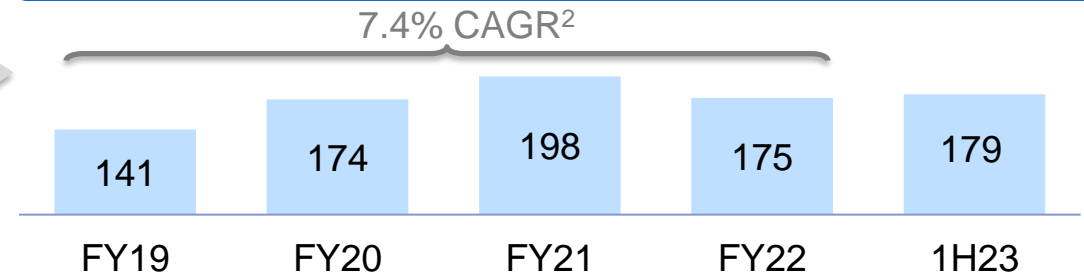
Disciplined balance sheet management



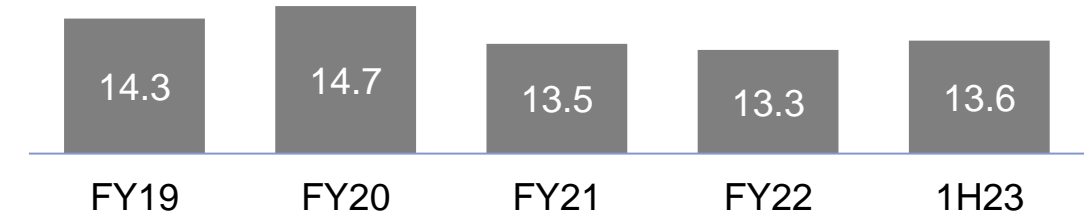
Return on risk-weighted assets



Current Account Saving Account Balances (SGD b)



Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)

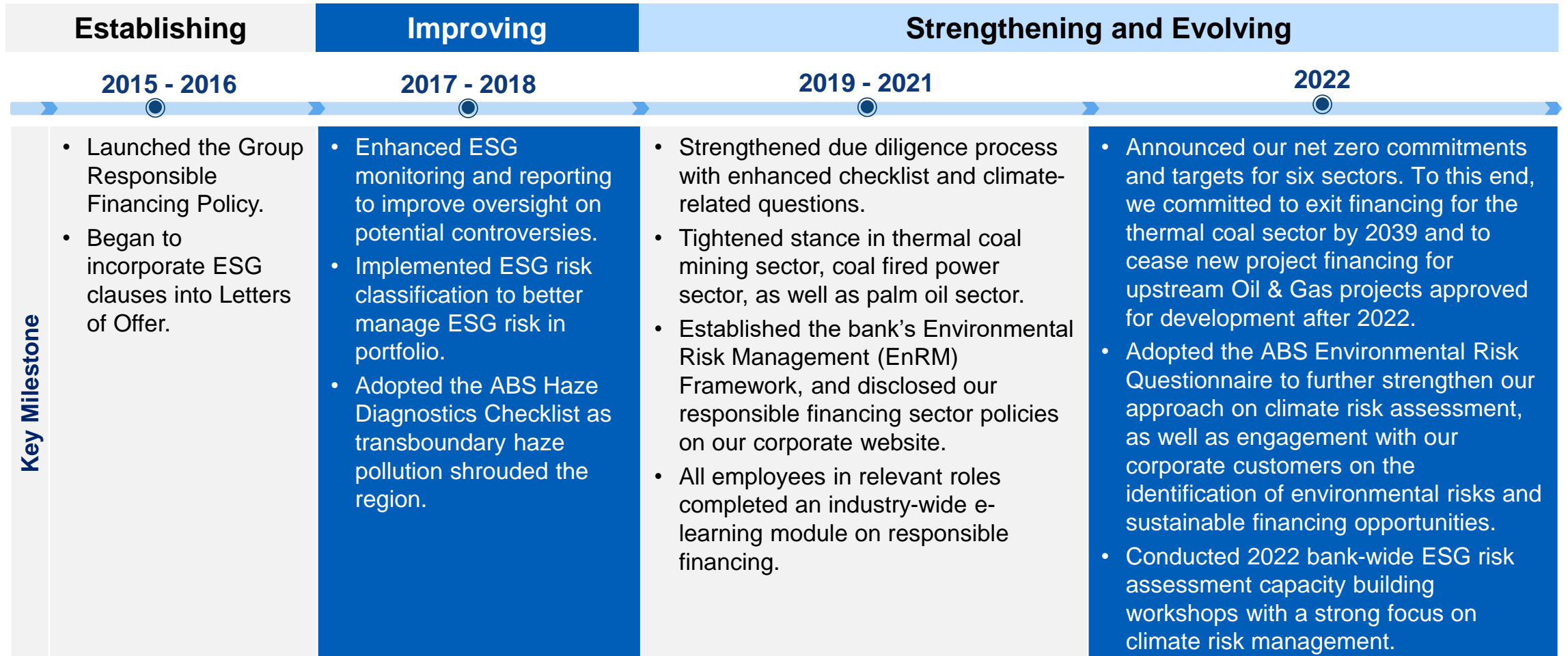


Notes

- 1. Excluding one-off expenses
- 2. Compound annual growth rate over 3 years (FY19 to FY22)

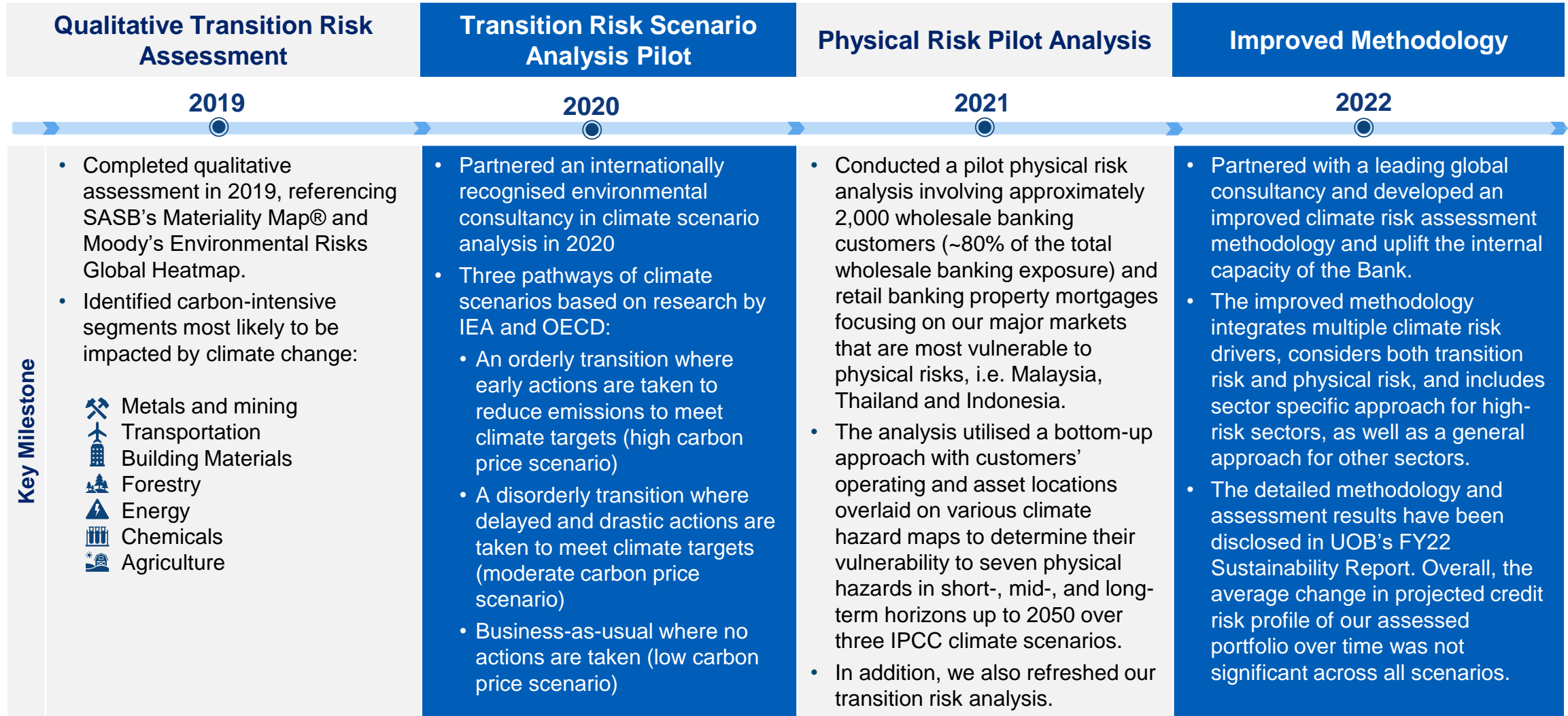
UOB's responsible financing journey: pragmatic and progressive

Overview of UOB Group's Responsible Financing Journey



* Green Finance Industry Taskforce

TCFD Implementation - Climate Scenario Analysis



Comparison against peers



			Standalone Strength	Cost Management	Returns	Liquidity	
Moody's	S&P	Fitch		Moody's baseline credit assessment	Costs/income ratio	Return on average assets (annualised)	Loan/deposit ratio
Aa1	AA-	AA-	UOB	a1	41% ¹	1.2% ¹	84%
Aa1	AA-	AA-	OCBC	a1	38%	1.5%	79%
Aa1	AA-	AA-	DBS	a1	38%	1.4%	80%
A3	A-	A+	HSBC	a3	42%	1.2%	60%
A3	BBB+	A	SCB	baa1	62%	0.6%	54%
A1	A-	AA-	BOA	a2	62%	1.0%	55%
A3	BBB+	A	Citi	baa1	70%	0.5%	49%
Aa3	AA-	A+	CBA	a2	44%	0.8%	103%
Aa3	AA-	A+	NAB	a2	42%	0.8%	121%
Aa1	AA-	AA-	RBC	a2	55%	0.4%	69%
Aa2	AA-	AA-	TD	a1	53%	0.4%	75%
A3	A-	n.r.	CIMB	baa2	47%	1.0%	88%
A3	A-	n.r.	MBB	a3	48%	1.0%	91%

1. Excluding one-off expenses

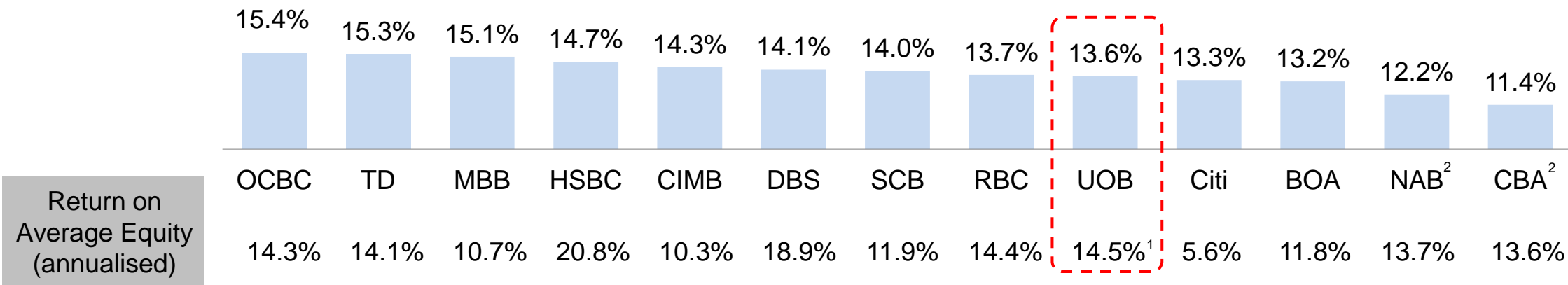
Source: Company reports, Credit rating agencies (updated as of 31 Jul 2023)

Financial data based on period ended 30 Jun 23, except for RBC/TD (period ended 31 Apr 23), NAB, CIMB, Maybank (31 Mar 23), CBA (Half-year ended 31 Dec 22)

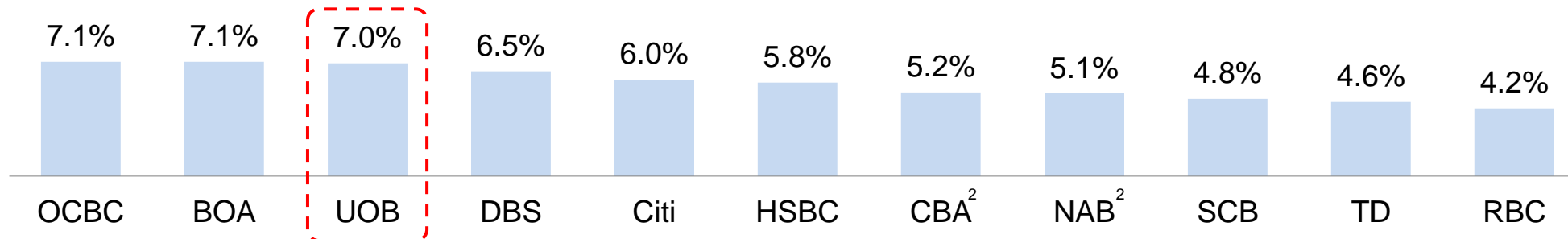
Capital and leverage ratios



Reported Common Equity Tier 1 CAR



Reported Leverage Ratio



1. Excluding one-off expenses

2. CBA's and NAB's common equity Tier 1 CARs based on APRA's standards; their respective internationally comparable ratio was 18.2% (31 Dec 22) and 17.3% (31 Mar 23)

Source: Company reports

Financial data based on period ended 30 Jun 23, except for RBC, TD (Half-year ended 30 Apr 23), NAB, CIMB, Maybank (31 Mar 23), CBA (Half-year ended 31 Dec 22)

Strong investment grade credit ratings

MOODY'S
INVESTORS SERVICE

Aa1 / P-1

- Capital good by global standards
- Deposit-funded and liquid balance sheet
- Traditional banking presence in Singapore, Malaysia and other markets

S&P Global
Ratings

AA- / A-1+

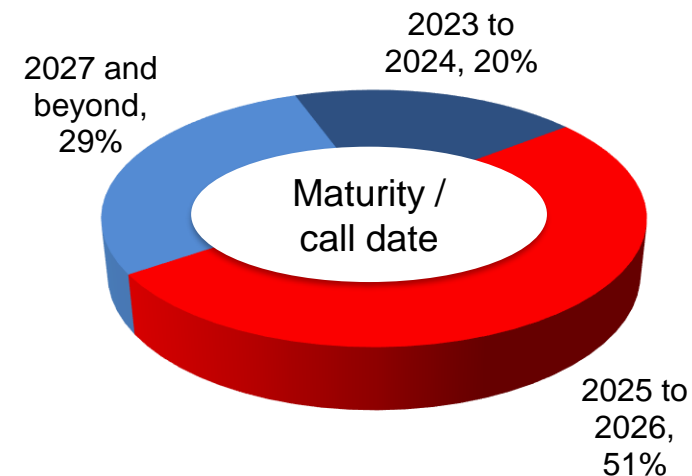
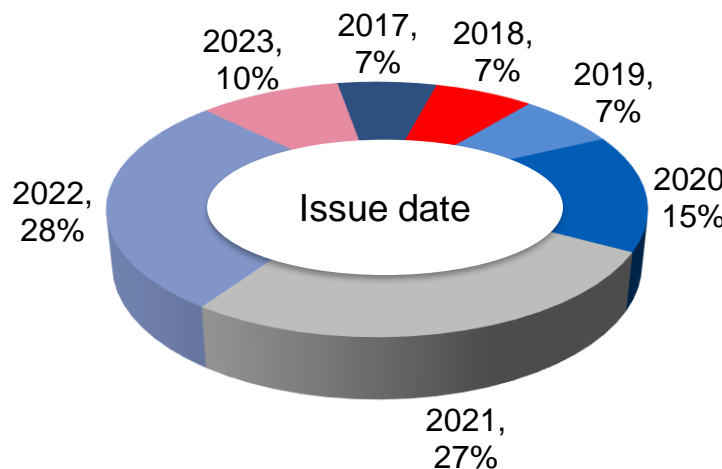
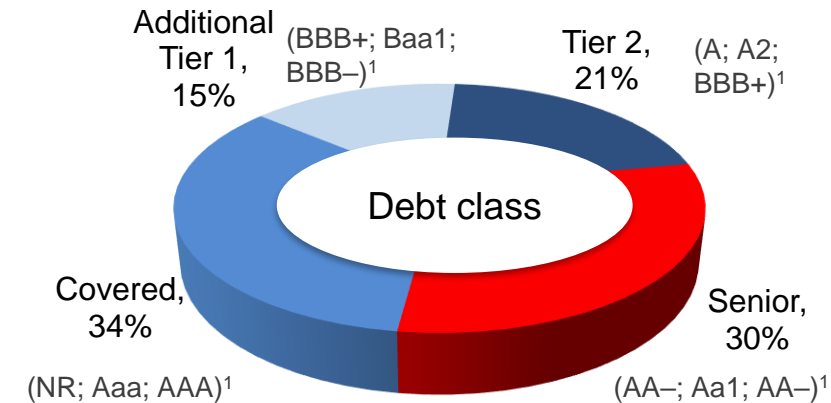
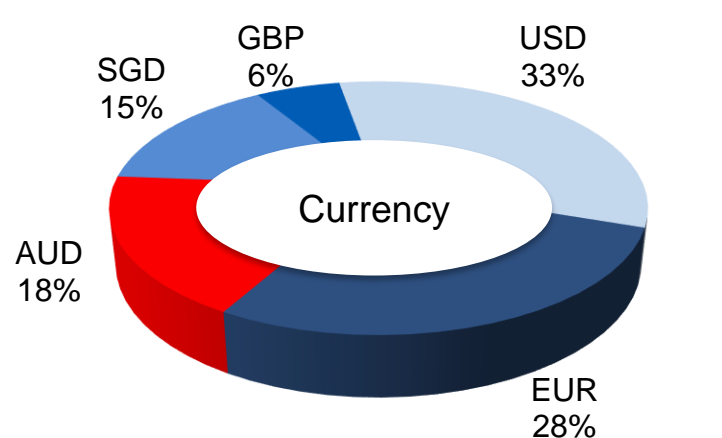
- Well-established market position, strong funding and prudent management record
- Will maintain its capitalisation and asset quality while pursuing regional growth

FitchRatings

AA- / F1+

- Sound capital and high loan-loss buffers
- Disciplined funding strategy, supported by its strong domestic franchise

A regular issuer in key debt capital markets globally



Source: Credit rating agencies

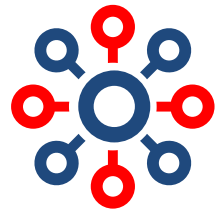
Note: The pie charts represent outstanding UOB's public rated issuances as of 17 Jul 23; for more details, please refer to <https://www.uobgroup.com/investor-relations/capital-and-funding-information/group-securities.html>

1. The issuance ratings are by Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service and S&P Global Ratings, respectively

Our Growth Drivers

Our growth drivers

Realise full potential of our integrated platform	Sharpen regional focus	Reinforce fee income growth	Long-term growth perspective
---	------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------



- Provides us with ability to serve expanding regional needs of our customers
- Improves operational efficiency, enhances risk management, seamless customer experience and faster time to market



- Global macro environment remains uncertain but the region's long-term fundamentals continue to remain strong
- Region is our growth engine in view of growing intra-regional flows and rising consumer affluence, leveraging digitalisation and partnerships



- Grow fee income to offset competitive pressures on loans and improve return on risk weighted assets
- Increase client wallet share size by intensifying cross-selling efforts, focusing on service quality and expanding range of products and services

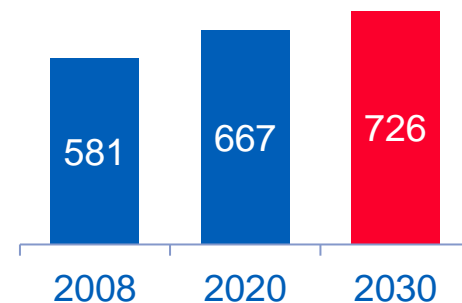


- Disciplined approach in executing growth strategy, balancing growth with stability
- Focus on risk adjusted returns; ensure balance sheet strength and robust capital through economic cycles

Southeast Asia's immense long-term potential

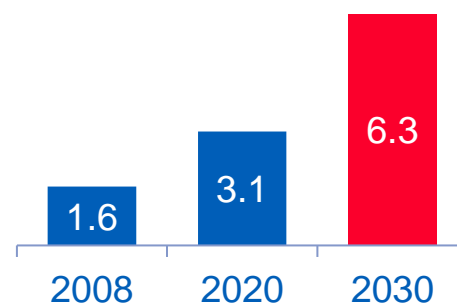
Population

(Million persons)



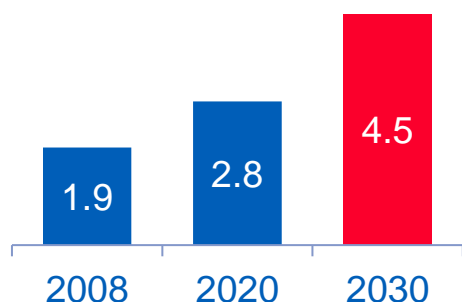
GDP¹

(USD trillion)



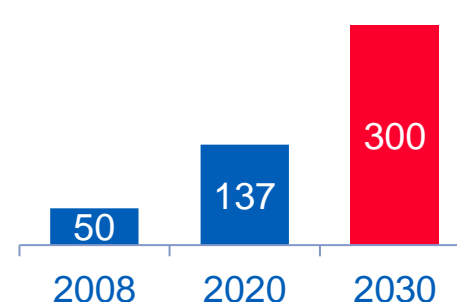
Trade²

(USD trillion)



FDI³

(USD billion)

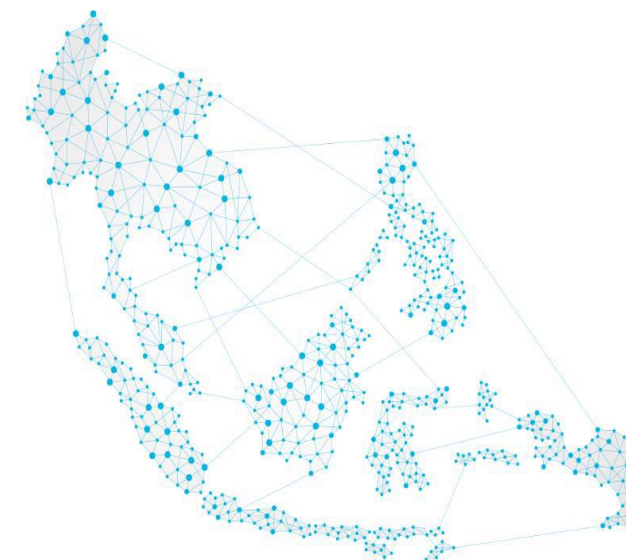


Southeast Asia's immense growth prospects...

- Third largest population globally, after China and India
- Young demographics, with 382 million below 35 years old
- Fifth largest economic bloc globally by GDP¹
- Fourth largest trading group globally
- Third largest recipient of inward FDI³ globally

... that UOB is uniquely placed to capture

- Most diverse regional franchise among Singapore banks
- Full effective control of regional subsidiaries and integrated platform



1. Gross domestic product 2. Comprises exports and imports 3. Foreign direct investments

Source: Macrobond, UOB Global Economics and Markets Research

Strong retail presence in high potential regional markets



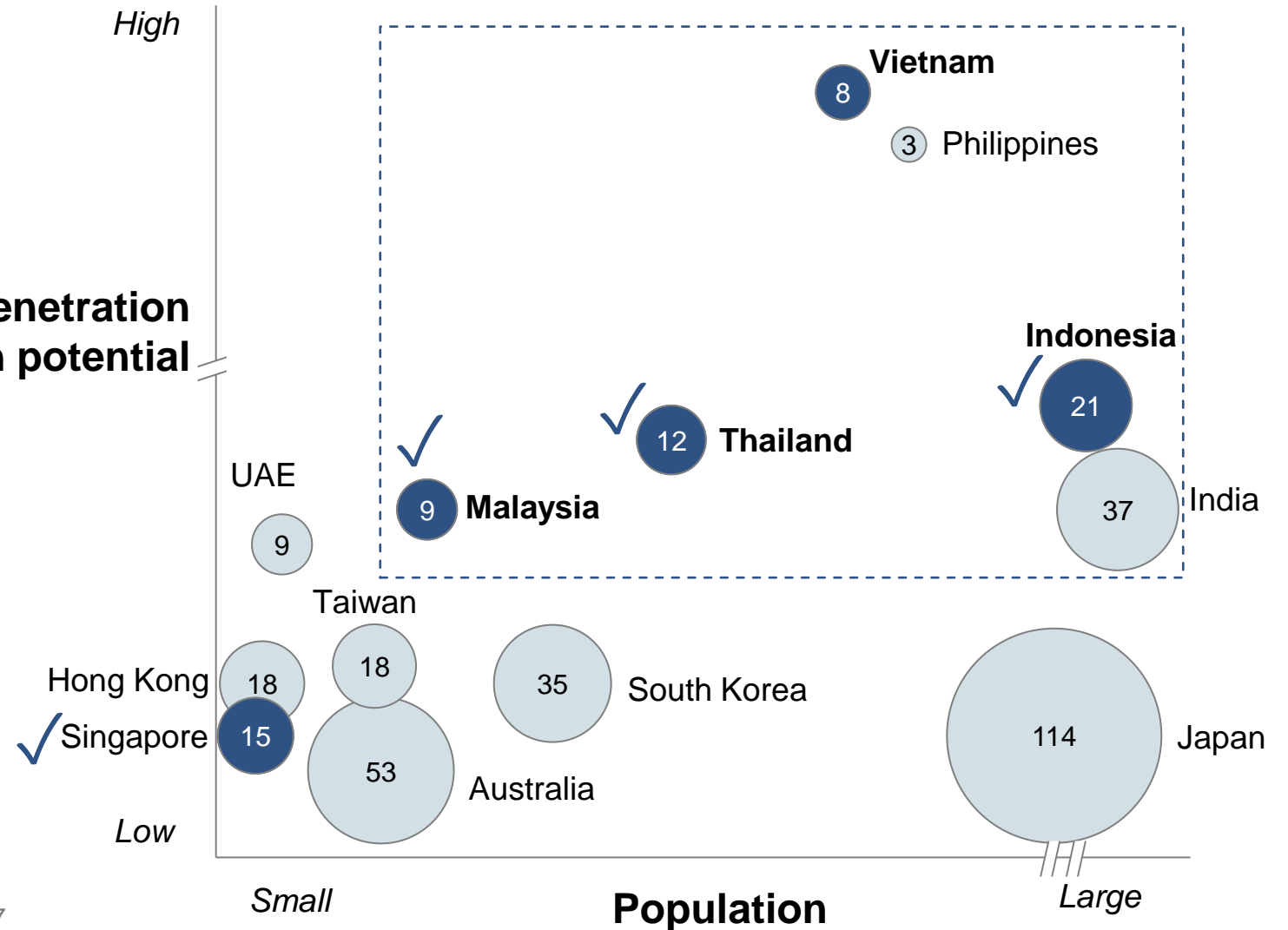
2019 retail banking pool sizes

● USD b

● Denotes UOB's core markets in Southeast Asia

✓ TMRW by UOB was launched in Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

Banking penetration growth potential

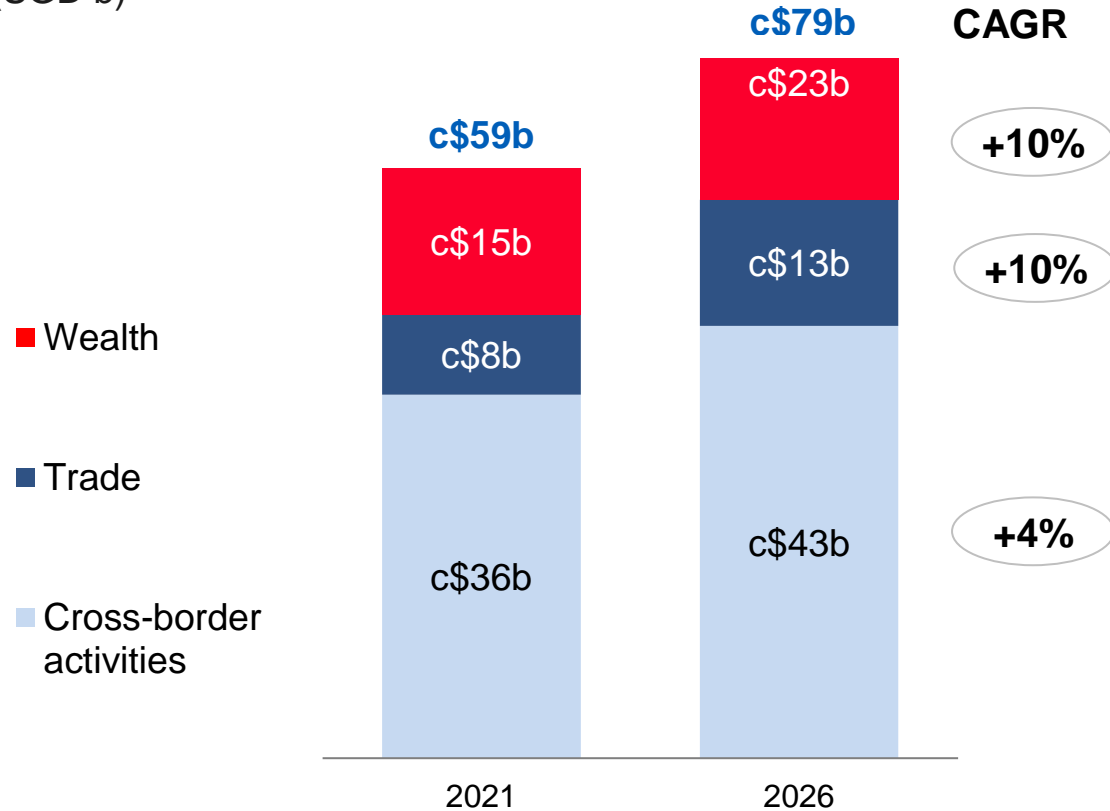


Note: UAE and Japan's retail banking market size as of 2017
 Source: BCG banking pools (2019), World Bank (2017)

Revenue potential from ‘connecting the dots’ in the region

Industry’s potential connectivity revenue

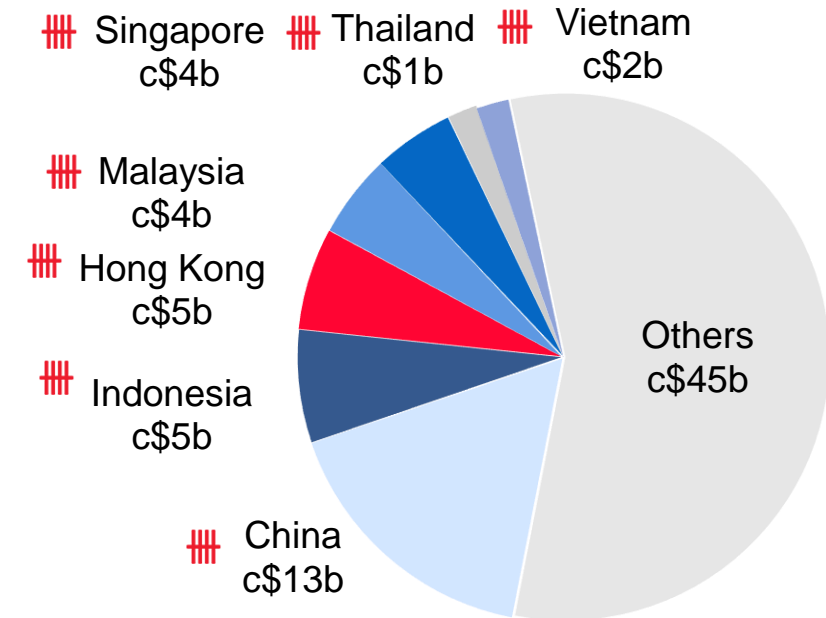
(SGD b)



Industry’s potential connectivity revenue (2026)

(SGD b)

Markets where UOB has a presence



Note: ‘Trade’ and ‘cross-border activities’ capture both inbound and outbound flows of Southeast Asia, with ‘trade’ comprising exports and imports while ‘cross-border activities’ comprising foreign direct investments and M&A. ‘Wealth’ captures offshore and onshore assets booked in Singapore as a wealth hub. Incorporating BCG analysis, these are converted into banking revenue potential

Source: Boston Consulting Group’s analysis, Boston Consulting Group Global Banking Revenue pool

Consumers

- Tapping on rising affluence and growing digitalisation in Southeast Asia



Scale Acquisition with Digital

Scale UOB TMRW across ASEAN to digitally acquire at low cost

>7m

Retail customers, 78% are digitally enabled

+47%

Year on year increase of new-to-bank customers acquired vs 1H22, 56% digitally acquired



Deepen Engagement with Eco-system Partnerships

Leverage combined regional franchise in growing the number of multi-markets partnerships to drive customer engagement and lifetime value

45

Strategic multi-markets partnerships to cater for our customers growing lifestyle needs

+51%

Year on year growth in credit card fees in 1H23



Leverage data insights to drive Omni-channel Offerings

Embrace data insights to digitalise customer experiences & processes; repurpose branches for more advisory needs

S\$165b

Assets under management (AUM)^{1,2}
▲ 19% YoY

~2x

Higher average revenue generation by omni-channel customers vs other customers

1. Of which 59% are from customers overseas. 2. Refers to Privilege Banking, Privilege Reserve and Private Bank.

Wholesale customers

- Growing regional franchise, capturing cross-border opportunities



Strengthening Connectivity

Across our ASEAN footprint and global network



+17%
Cross border income¹;
Formed 23% of GWB income



+35%
Suppliers and distributors² within
Financial Supply Chain
Management (FSCM) solution



Sector Specialisation

Building capabilities for
greater diversification
and risk mitigation



+28%
Income from Non-Real Estate &
Hospitality and Non-FIG sectors¹



+25%
Global Financial Institutions
Group (FIG) income¹



Deepening Digitalisation

For secure and
efficient transactions



+103%
Cashless payments to
businesses in the region³



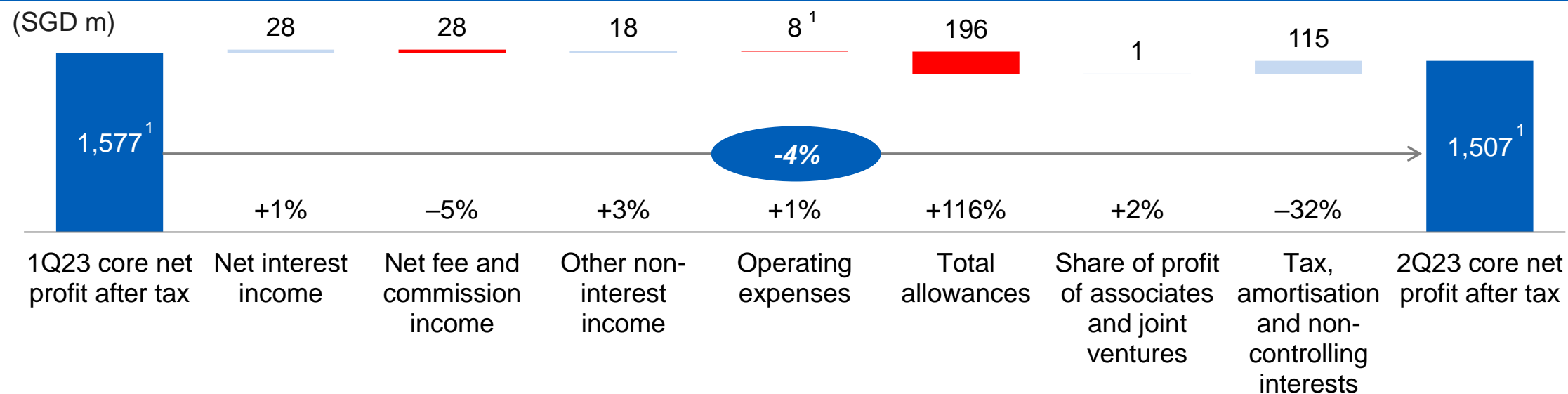
+8%
Digital banking transactions by
businesses across the Group⁴

1. Year on year growth for May-23 YTD. 2. As of May-23. 3. 2Q23 YoY. Refers to payments made on Corporate PayNow, DuitNow and PromptPay in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. 4. 2Q23 YoY. Refers to digital banking transactions via UOB Infinity/BIBPlus

Latest Financials

2Q23 financial overview

Core Net Profit After Tax Movement, 2Q23 vs 1Q23



Key Indicators	2Q23	1Q23	QoQ Change	2Q22	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) ²	2.12	2.14	-0.02% pt	1.67	+0.45% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	31.2	31.6	-0.4% pt	31.1	+0.1% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%) ¹	40.9	40.9	-	43.8	-2.9% pt
Return on equity (%) ^{1, 2, 3}	14.1	14.9	-0.8% pt	11.0	+3.1% pt

1. Excluding one-off expenses

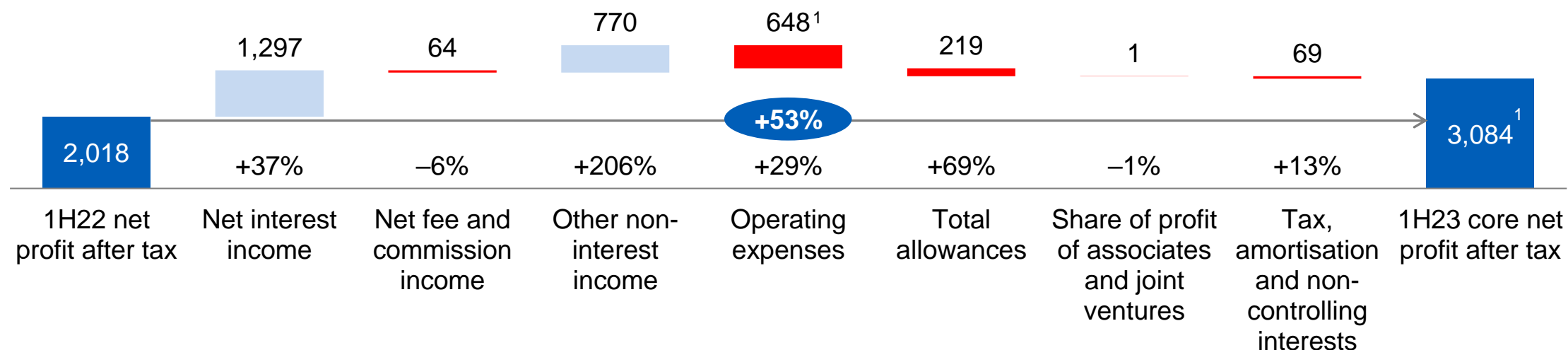
2. Computed on an annualised basis

3. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions

1H23 financial overview

Core Net Profit After Tax Movement, 1H23 vs 1H22

(SGD m)



Key Indicators	1H23	1H22	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) ²	2.13	1.63	+0.50% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	31.4	29.9	+1.5% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%) ¹	40.9	44.3	-3.4% pt
Return on equity (%) ^{1,2,3}	14.5	9.9	+4.6% pt

1. Excluding one-off expenses
 2. Computed on an annualised basis
 3. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions

Performance by Geography

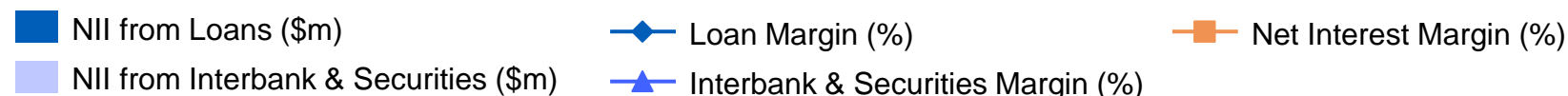
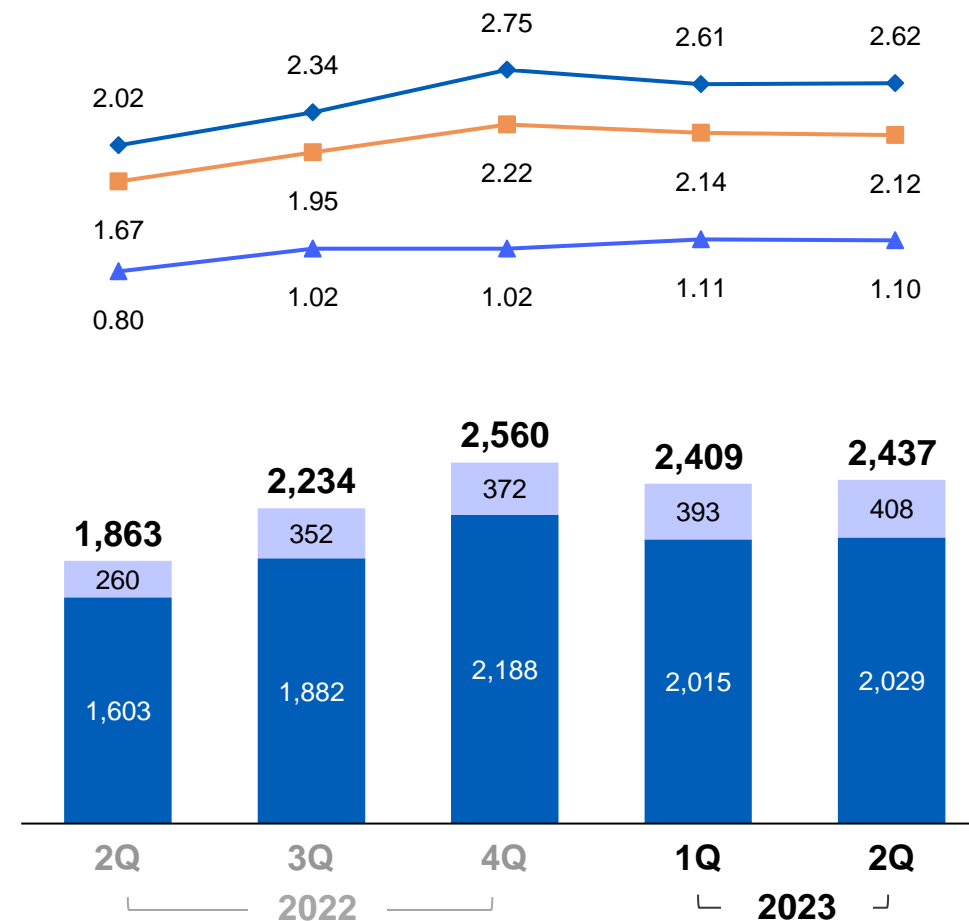
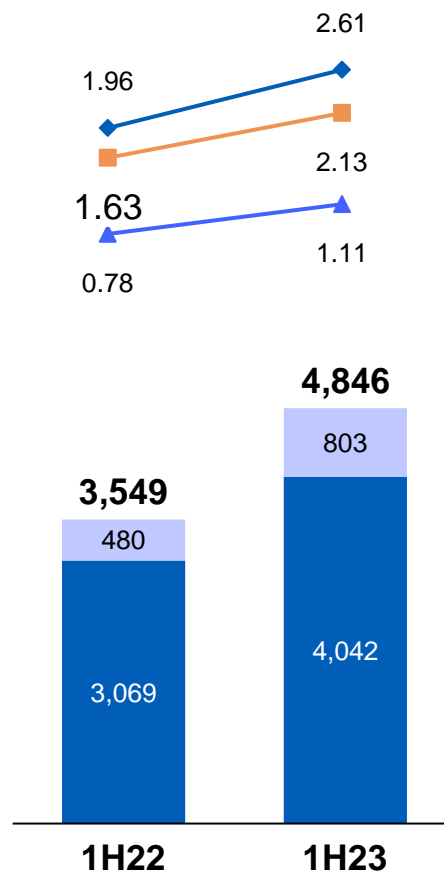
- 1H23 Core operating profit surged to \$4.2b
- ASEAN-4 benefited from Citi consolidation
- Overseas contribution at 42% to Group operating profit

	1H23	1H22	YoY	2Q23	1Q23	QoQ
	\$m	\$m	+/(-)%	\$m	\$m	+/(-)%
Core operating profit ⁽¹⁾						
Singapore	2,418	1,542	57	1,184	1,233	(4)
ASEAN-4	911	635	43	446	465	(4)
Malaysia	412	333	24	188	224	(16)
Thailand	364	193	89	193	171	13
Indonesia	122	104	17	57	64	(11)
Vietnam	14	5	>100	8	6	46
North Asia	343	320	7	190	153	24
Greater China	310	295	5	172	137	26
Others	33	24	35	17	16	9
Rest of the world	505	323	57	273	232	18
Total	4,177	2,820	48	2,093	2,083	0
Overseas contribution (%) ⁽¹⁾	42.1	45.3	(3.2)	43.4	40.8	2.6

(1) Excluding one-off expenses

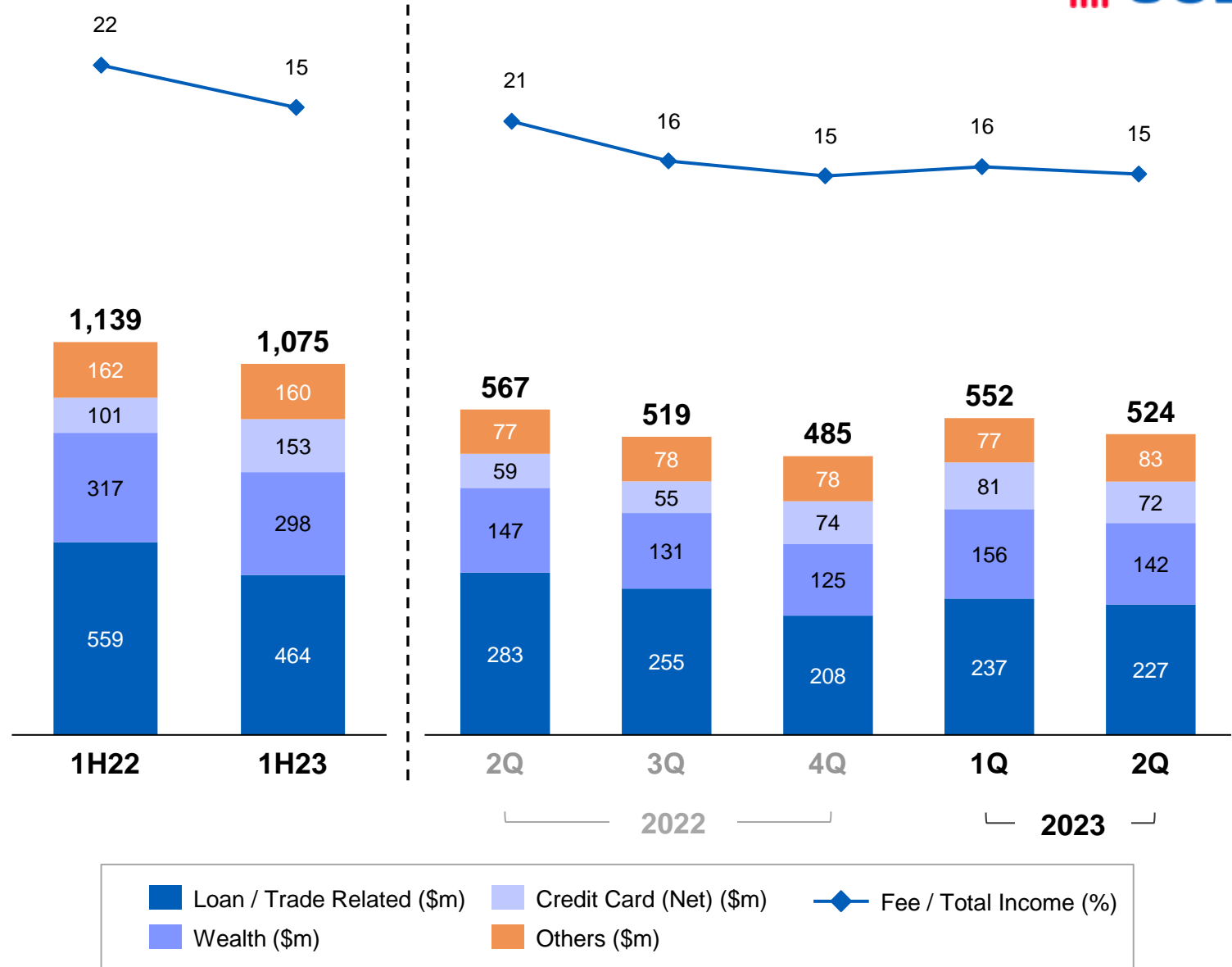
Net Interest Income and Margin

- NII rose 1% QoQ from longer calendar quarter
- Slight moderation in 2Q23 NIM due to excess liquidity deployed to high quality assets



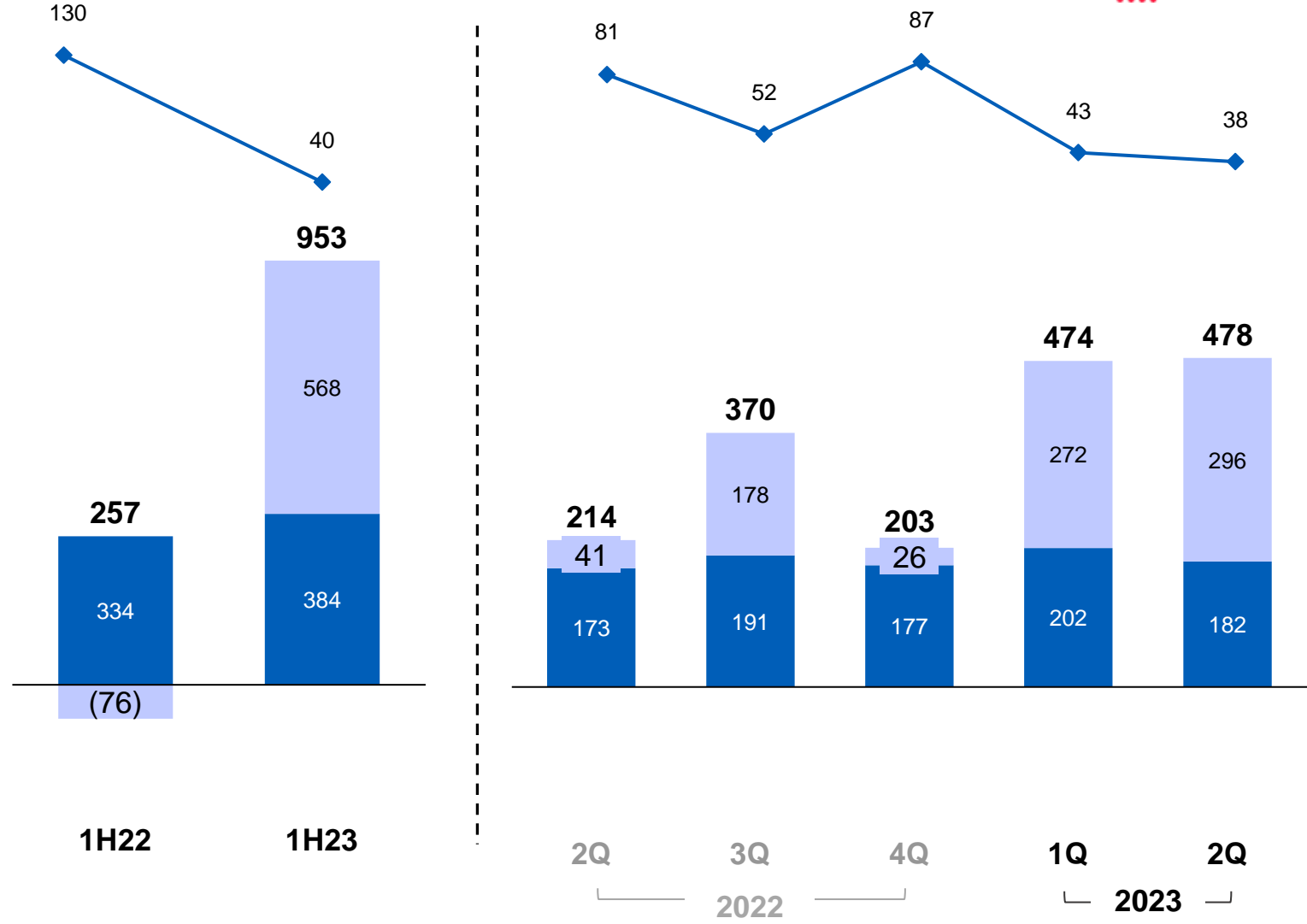
Fee Income

- Net fee income eased 5% QoQ
- Loan / trade related fees declined on softer lending activities
- Wealth fees recovery hampered by cautious investor sentiments
- Credit card fees sustained momentum after excluding last quarter one-off adjustment on rebates



Trading & Investment Income

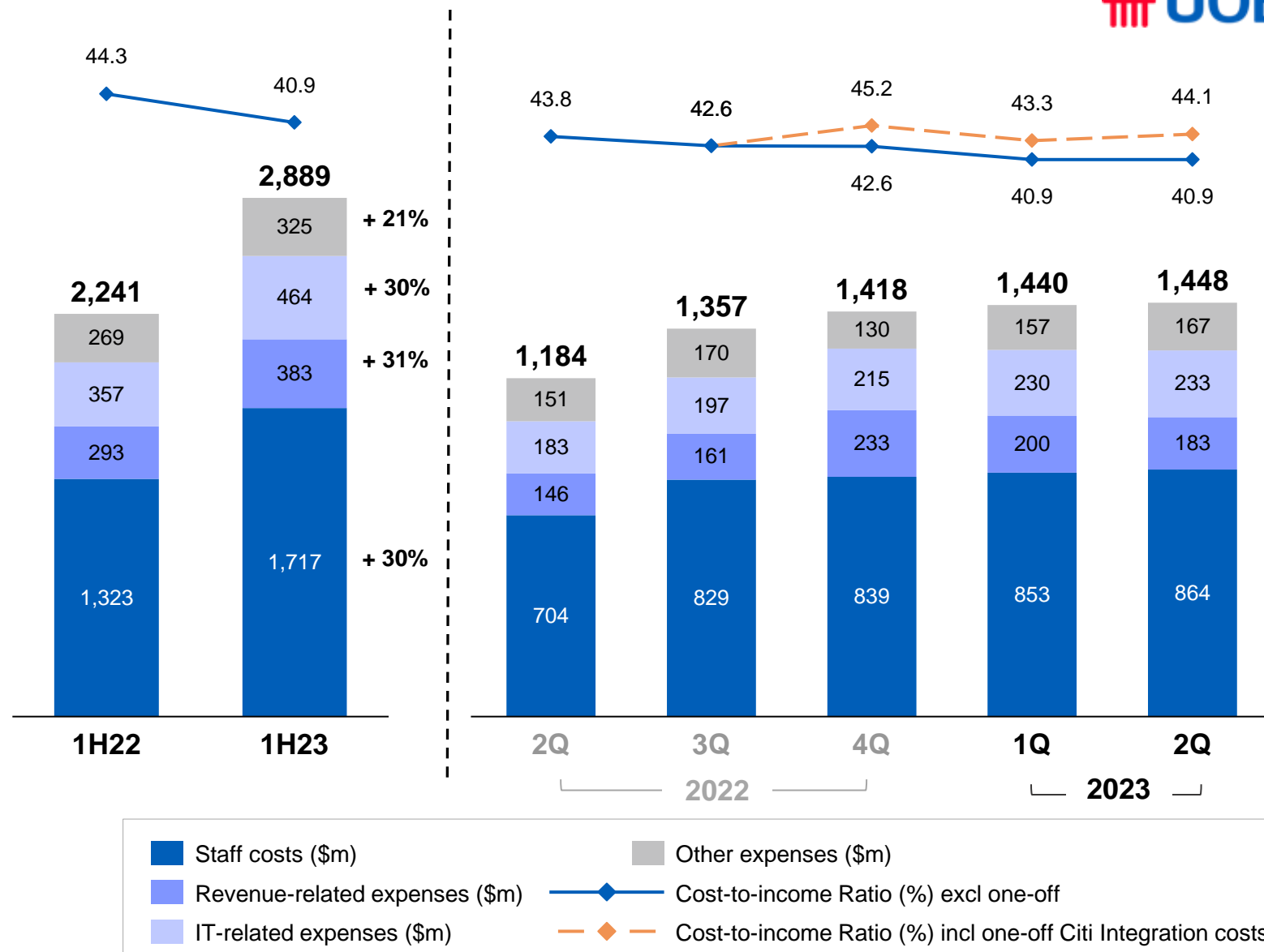
- Another record quarter for T&I
- Resilient customer-related treasury income, supported by hedging demands
- Good performance from trading and liquidity management activities



■ Customer Related (\$m)
 ■ Others (\$m)
 ◆ Customer related / T&I (%)

Core Expenses and Cost / Income Ratio ⁽¹⁾

- CIR unchanged at 40.9% on the back of disciplined spending
- Continued focus on investments to enhance capabilities to drive strategic initiatives



(1) Excluding one-off expenses

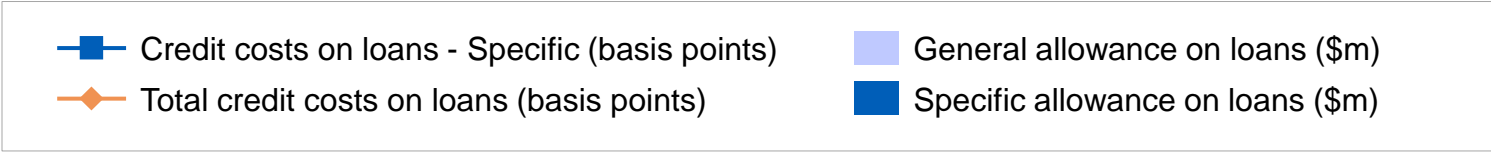
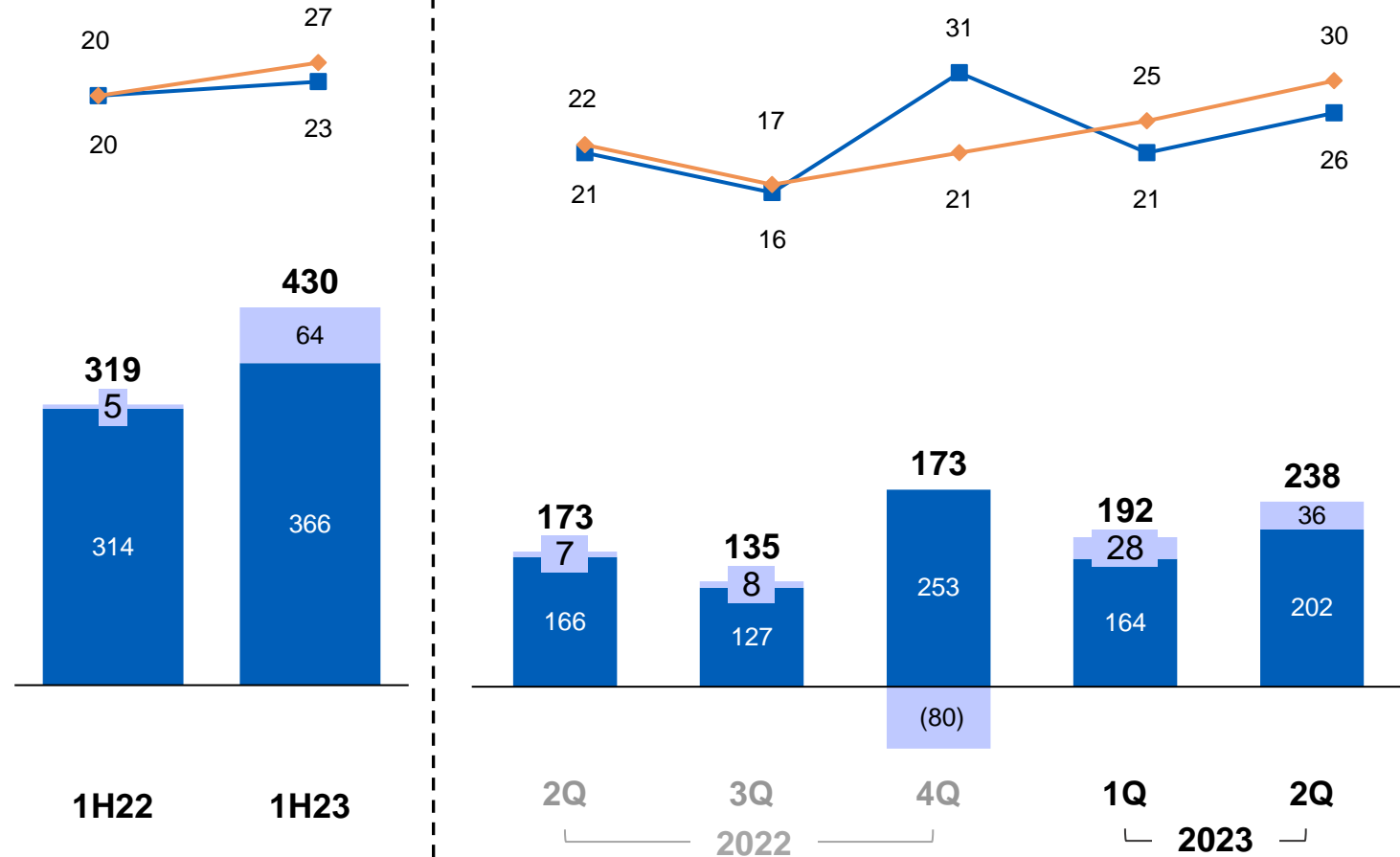
Non-Performing Assets

- Asset quality remained resilient and portfolio well-collateralized with SP/NPA stable at 33%

(\$m)	2022			2023	
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
NPAs at start of period	5,289	5,422	5,037	5,127	5,150
<u>Non-individuals</u>					
New NPAs	661	214	395	301	364
Less:					
Upgrades and recoveries	363	448	322	80	137
Write-offs	123	60	121	218	65
	<u>5,464</u>	<u>5,128</u>	<u>4,989</u>	<u>5,130</u>	<u>5,312</u>
Individuals	(42)	(91)	(27)	13	(120)
NPAs at end of period	5,422	5,037	4,962	5,143	5,192
Add: Citi acquisition	-	-	165	7	-
NPAs at end of period including Citi	<u>5,422</u>	<u>5,037</u>	<u>5,127</u>	<u>5,150</u>	<u>5,192</u>
NPL Ratio (%)	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Specific allowance/NPA (%)	30	33	34	32	33

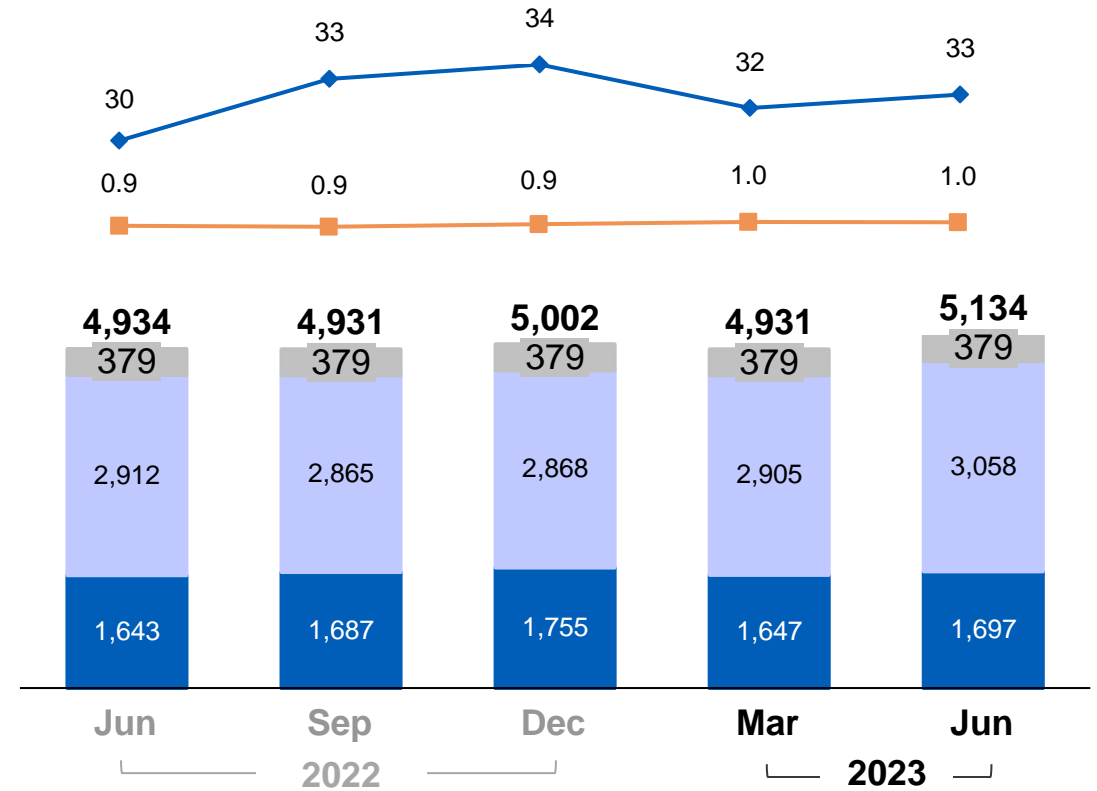
Total Allowance on Loans

- Specific allowance higher this quarter largely due to a major Thailand corporate account
- Pre-emptive general allowance set aside to maintain prudent provisioning level; total credit costs on loans increased to 30bp for 2Q23



Allowance Coverage

- Adequate reserve buffer with prudent coverage for performing loans at 1.0%
- NPA coverage stable at 99% or 209% taking collateral into account



NPA coverage (%) ⁽²⁾	91	98	98	96	99
Unsecured NPA coverage (%) ⁽²⁾	185	207	207	212	209

■ General allowance on loans include RLAR/Performing loans (%)
 ◆ Specific allowance/NPA (%)
 ■ Specific allowance (\$m)
 ■ General allowance (\$m)
 ■ RLAR (\$m)⁽¹⁾

Notes:

- (1) Regulatory loss allowance reserve (RLAR) is a non-distributable reserve appropriated through retained earnings to meet MAS Notice No. 612 Credit Files, Grading and Provisioning requirements.
- (2) Includes RLAR as part of total allowance.

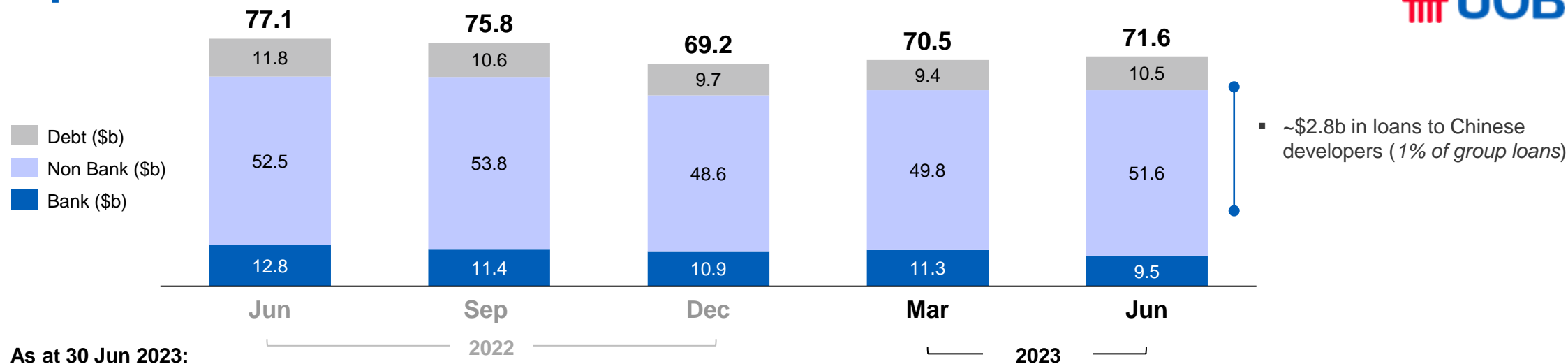
Gross Loans

- Loans grew 1% QoQ driven by Singapore, North Asia and developed markets
- YoY growth of 1% on constant currency basis

	Jun-23 \$b	Mar-23 \$b	Jun-22 \$b	QoQ +/(-)%	YoY +/(-)%
Singapore	156	155	163	1	(4)
ASEAN-4	68	68	63	(1)	7
Malaysia	32	33	30	(3)	8
Thailand	24	24	21	(0)	15
Indonesia	10	10	11	0	(14)
Vietnam	2	2	2	3	21
North Asia	55	53	56	3	(1)
Greater China	52	50	53	4	(2)
Others	4	4	4	0	2
Rest of the world	40	39	39	3	3
Total	319	316	322	1	(1)
<i>At constant FX basis</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

Note: Loans are classified based on where credit risks reside, represented by country of incorporation/operation for non-individuals and residence for individuals.

Exposure to Greater China



Mainland China exposure

(\$21.9b or 4% of total assets)

Bank exposure (\$7.7b)

- ~35% of total exposure to Mainland China, with top 5 domestic banks and 3 policy banks accounting for ~70% of total bank exposure
- ~99% with <1 year tenor; trade accounts for ~20% of total bank exposure

Non-bank exposure (\$10.9b)

- Client base include top-tier state-owned enterprises, large local corporates and foreign investment enterprises
- ~65% denominated in RMB and ~55% with <1 year tenor
- NPL ratio at 0.7%

Hong Kong SAR exposure

(\$43.8b or 9% of total assets)

Bank exposure (\$0.4b)

- ~85% are to foreign banks

Non-bank exposure (\$37.3b)

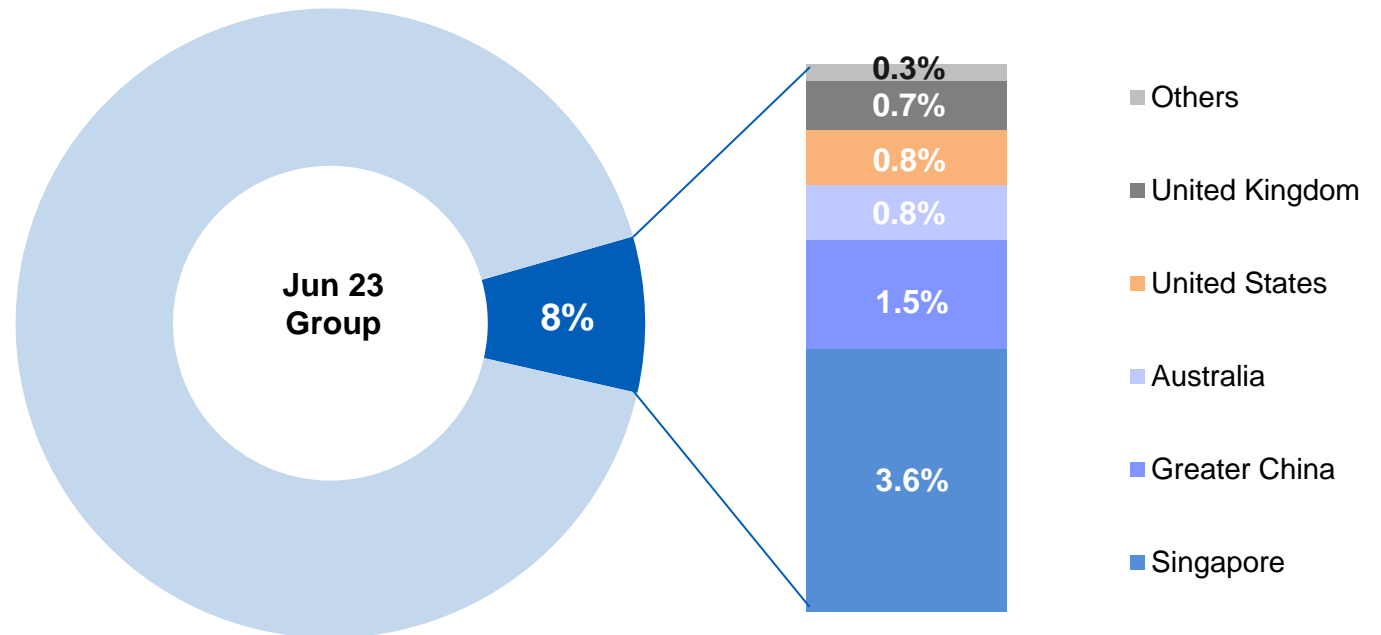
- Exposure mainly to corporate and institutional clients
- ~55% with <1 year tenor
- NPL ratio at 1.4%

Note: Classification is according to where credit risks reside, largely represented by the borrower's country of incorporation/operation for non-individuals and residence for individuals.

Exposure to Commercial Real Estate - Office

- Almost half of office exposure is in Singapore
- Overseas exposure backed by strong sponsors
- Largely secured by class-A office properties
- Average LTV around 50-60%

Commercial Real Estate - Office exposure is ~8% of loans



Total Funding

- Customer deposits up 1% QoQ, alongside stable CASA ratio at 47.6%

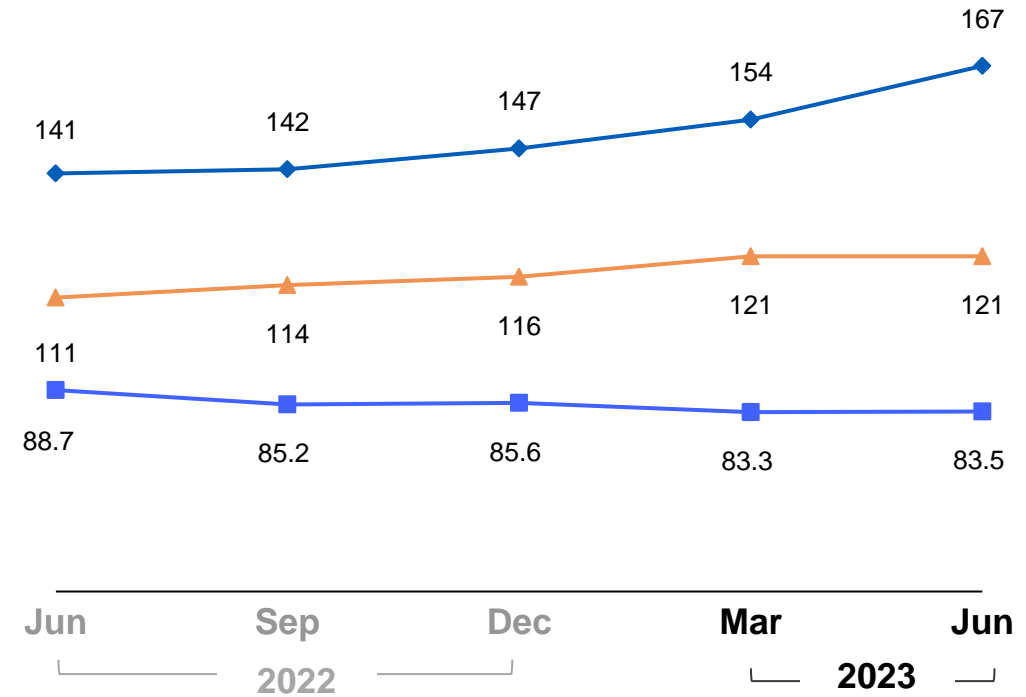
	Jun-23 \$b	Mar-23 \$b	Jun-22 \$b	QoQ +/(-)%	YoY +/(-)%
Singapore	261	254	245	3	7
ASEAN-4	70	73	66	(4)	7
Malaysia	34	34	31	1	8
Thailand	25	26	22	(6)	11
Indonesia	10	11	11	(12)	(8)
Vietnam	2	2	2	(3)	18
North Asia	22	22	22	(1)	1
Greater China	22	22	22	(1)	(0)
Others	0	0	0	(1)	>100
Rest of the world	24	25	26	(6)	(7)
Total Customer Deposits	377	374	358	1	5
Wholesale funding ⁽¹⁾	61	60	74	0	(18)
Total funding	437	435	432	1	1
CASA/Deposit Ratio (%)	47.6	47.9	54.7	(0.3)	(7.1)

Note:

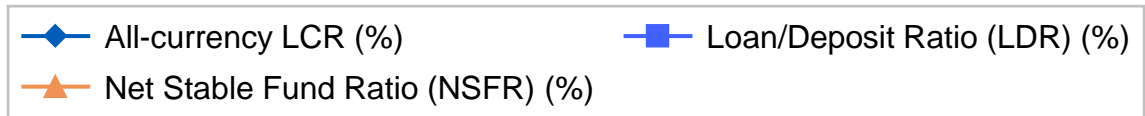
(1) Comprising debt issuances, perpetual capital securities and interbank liabilities.

Liquidity Ratios

- Funding and liquidity positions remained strong with LCR at 167% and NSFR at 121%

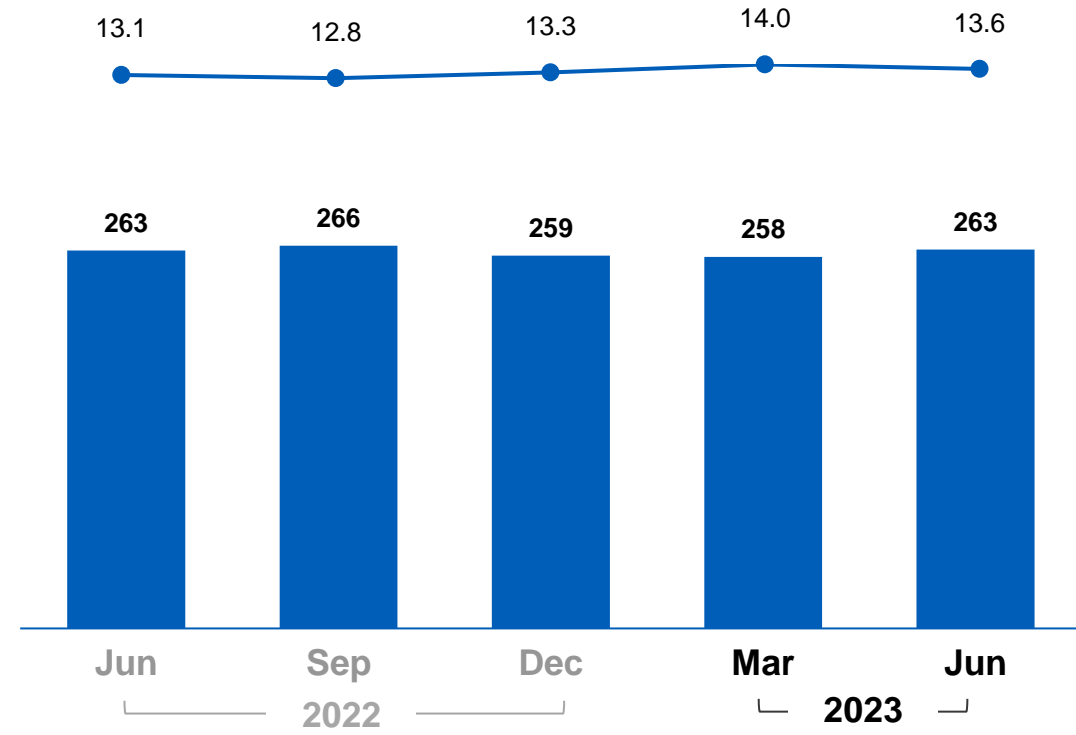


USD LDR (%)	72.3	64.2	60.0	60.7	62.9
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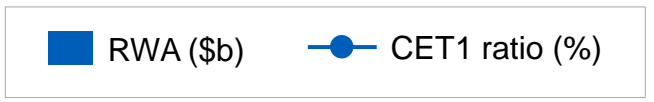


Capital

- CET1 ratio steady at 13.6%

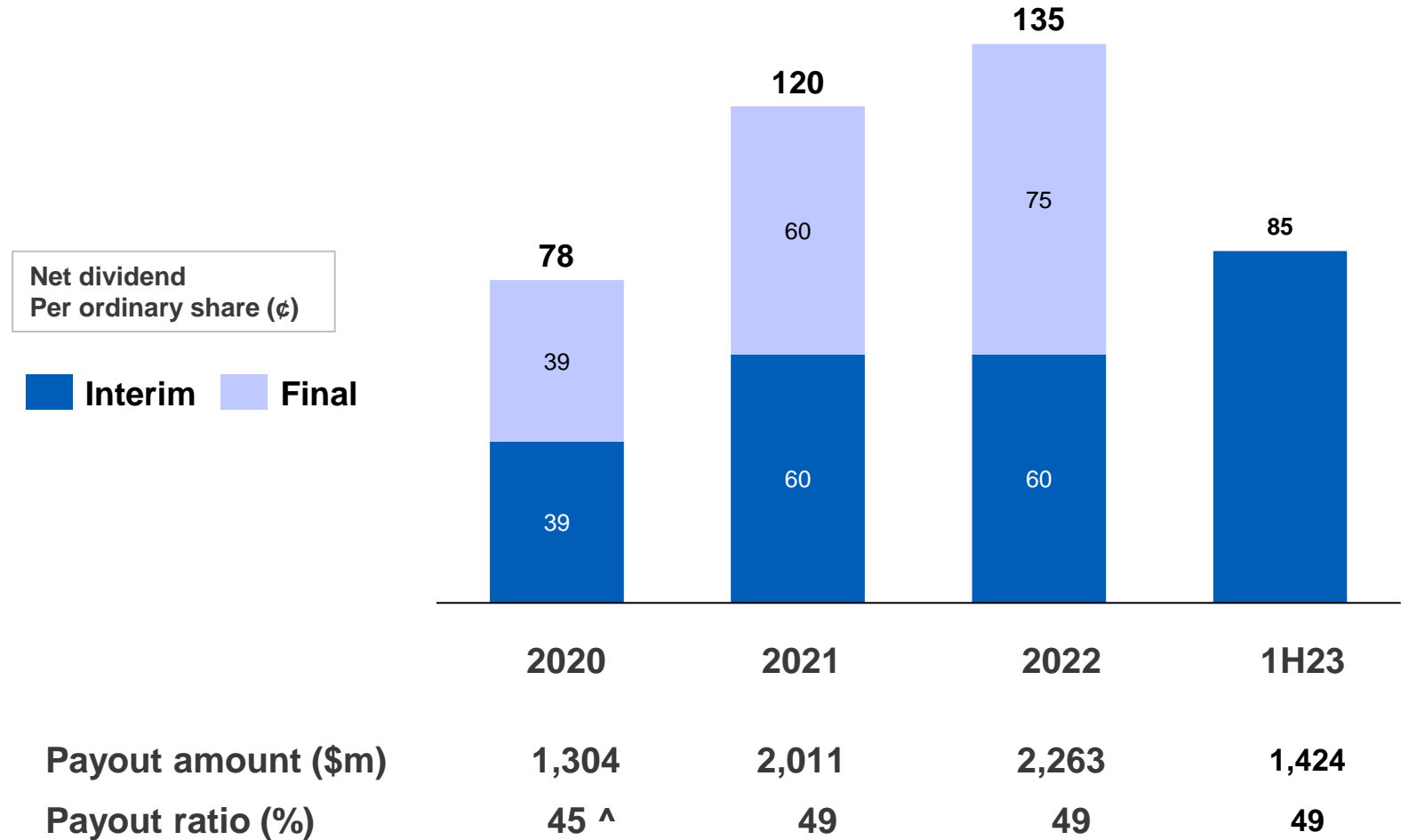


Leverage ratio (%)	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.0
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Dividends

- Committed to consistent and sustainable returns to shareholders
- Interim dividend of 85 cents per share



^ Dividend for 2020 is in line with Monetary Authority of Singapore's call for banks to cap the total dividends per share (DPS) at 60% of 2019's DPS.



Right By You