UOB 大華銀行

UOB Group

Steady Core Earnings supported by Healthy Balance Sheet Position

May 2015

Singapore Company Reg No. 193500026Z

Agenda

1 Overview of UOB Group

2 Macroeconomic Outlook

3 Strong UOB Fundamentals

4 Our Growth Drivers

5 Latest Financials

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 through organic means and a series of acquisitions. It is today a leading bank in Singapore with an established presence in the ASEAN region. The Group has an international network of over 500 offices in 19 countries and territories.

Note: Financial statistics as at 31 March 2015.
1. FX rate used: USD 1 = SGD 1.375 as at 31 March 2015.
2. Based on final rules effective 1 January 2018.
3. Leverage ratio is calculated based on the revised MAS Notice 637 which took effect from 1 January 2015.
4. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank net of preference share dividend and capital securities distributions.
5. Computed on an annualised basis.

Key Statistics for 1Q15

- Total assets : SGD313.6b (USD228.1b[1])
- Shareholder's equity : SGD30.8b (USD22.4b[1])
- Gross loans : SGD203.3b (USD147.9b[1])
- Customer deposits : SGD239.4b (USD174.1b[1])
- Common Equity Tier 1 CAR : 14.3%
- Proforma Common Equity Tier 1 CAR [2] : 12.8%
- Leverage ratio [3] : 7.6%
- ROA : 1.04% [5]
- ROE [4] : 11.1% [5]
- NIM : 1.76% [5]
- Non-interest/Total income : 38.6%
- NPL ratio : 1.2%
- Loans/Deposits ratio : 83.4%
- Cost / Income : 43.6%
- Credit Ratings :

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Issuer Rating (Senior Unsecured)	Aa1	AA–	AA–
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable
Short Term Debt	P-1	A-1+	F1+

A Leading Singapore Bank With Established Franchise In Core Market Segments

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Group Retail	Group Wholesale Banking	Global Markets and Investment Management
▪ Best Retail Bank in Singapore[1] ▪ Strong player in credit cards and private residential home loan business	▪ Best SME Banking[1] ▪ Seamless access to regional network for our corporate clients	▪ Strong player in Singapore dollar treasury instruments ▪ UOB Asset Management is one of Singapore's most awarded fund managers[2]

UOB Group's recognition in the industry

Bank of the Year, Singapore

Best Bank in Singapore

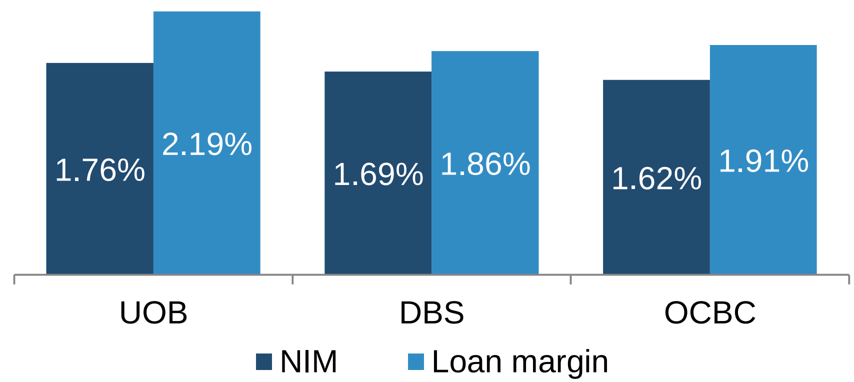
Best Retail Bank in Singapore

Best SME Banking

Source: Company reports.

1. The Asian Banker Excellence in Retail Financial Services International Awards 2011 (Retail and SME Banking), 2012 & 2014 (Retail Banking).
2. The Edge Lipper – Singapore Fund Awards.

Highest 1Q15 NIM among local peers

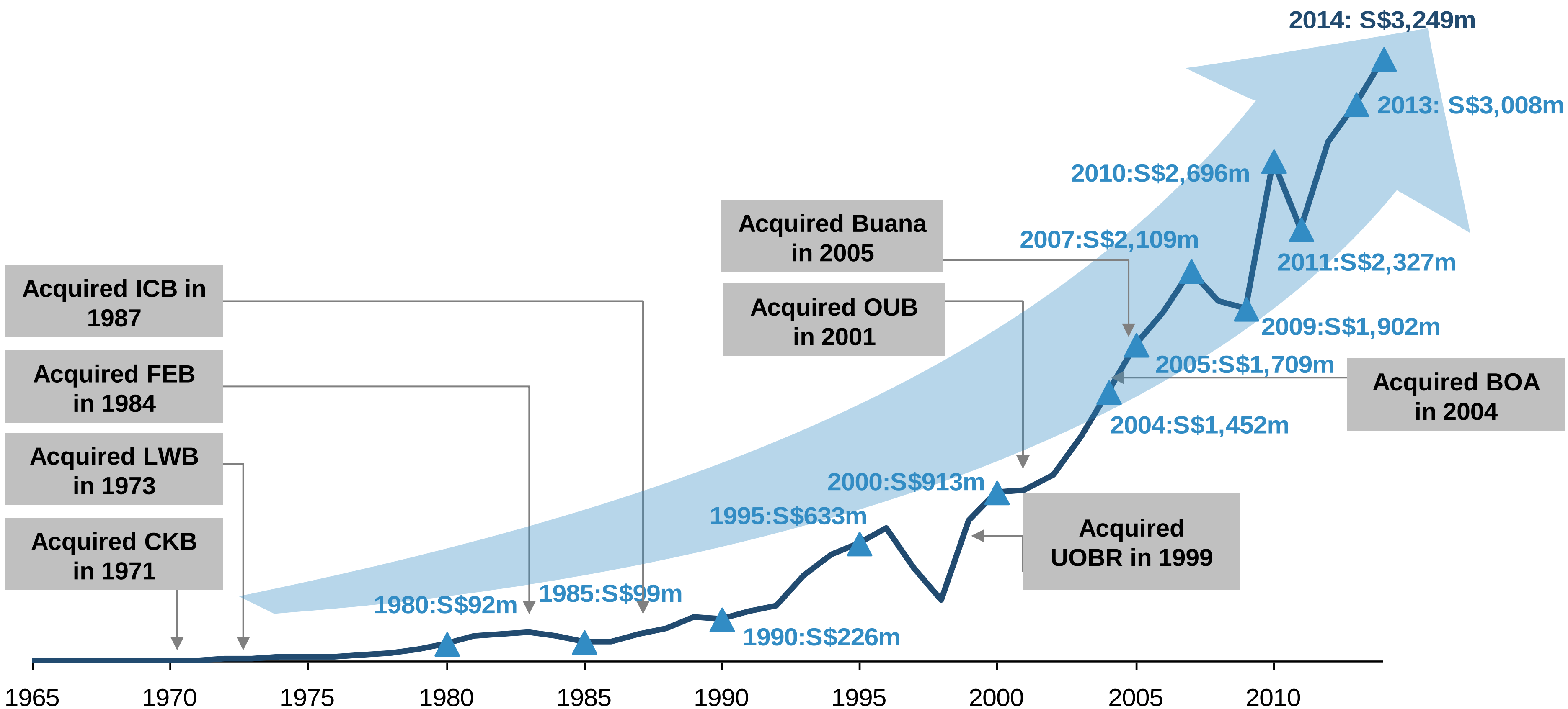


Loan margin is the difference between the rate of return from customer loans and costs of deposits.

Source: Company reports.

Proven Track Record Of Execution

- UOB Group's management has a proven track record in steering the Group through various global events and crises. Achieved record NPAT of SGD3,249 million in 2014
- Stability of management team ensures consistent execution of strategies
- Disciplined management style which underpins the Group's overall resilience and sustained performance



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

Expanding Regional Banking Franchise

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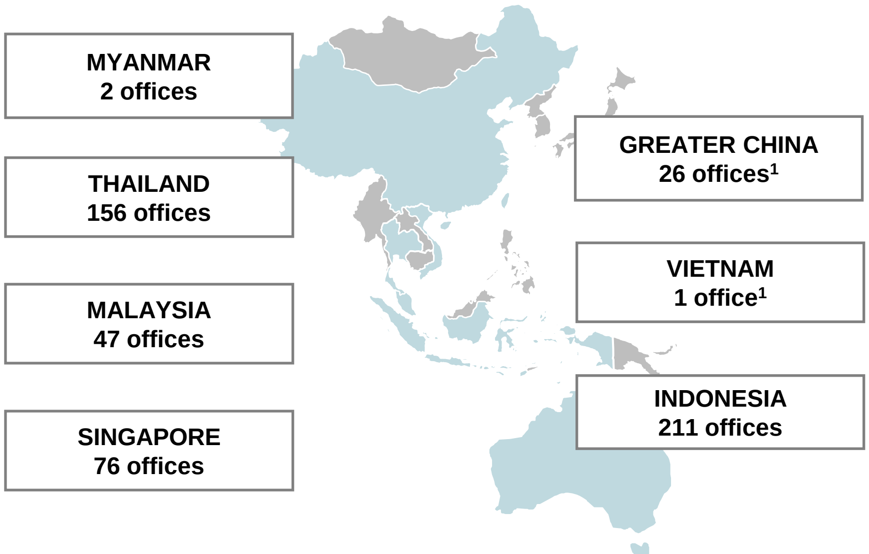
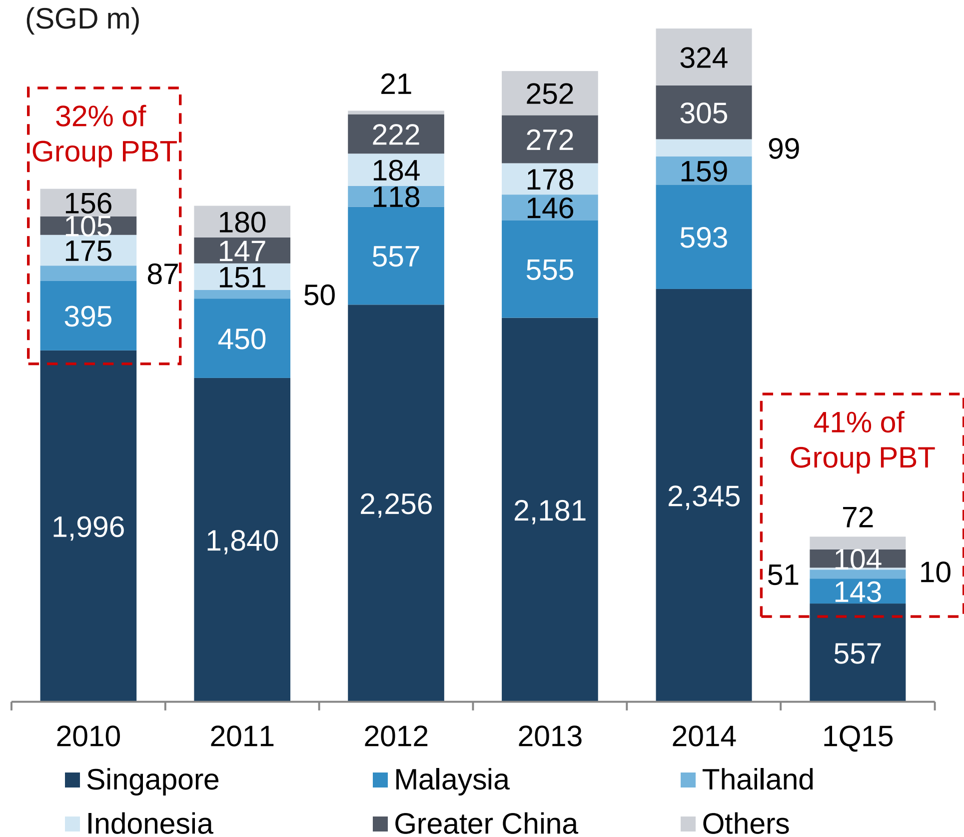
Extensive Regional Footprint with 500+ Offices



- 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
- Simultaneous organic and inorganic growth strategies in emerging/new markets of China and Vietnam
- Aim for region to contribute 40% of Group's PBT in medium term

Profit before Tax and Intangibles by Region



Established regional network with key South East Asian pillars, supporting fast-growing trade, capital and wealth flows

Note: Profit before tax and intangibles excluded gain on UOB Life and UIC for 2010.

1. UOB owns c13% in Evergrowing Bank in China and c20% in Southern Commercial Joint Stock Bank in Vietnam.

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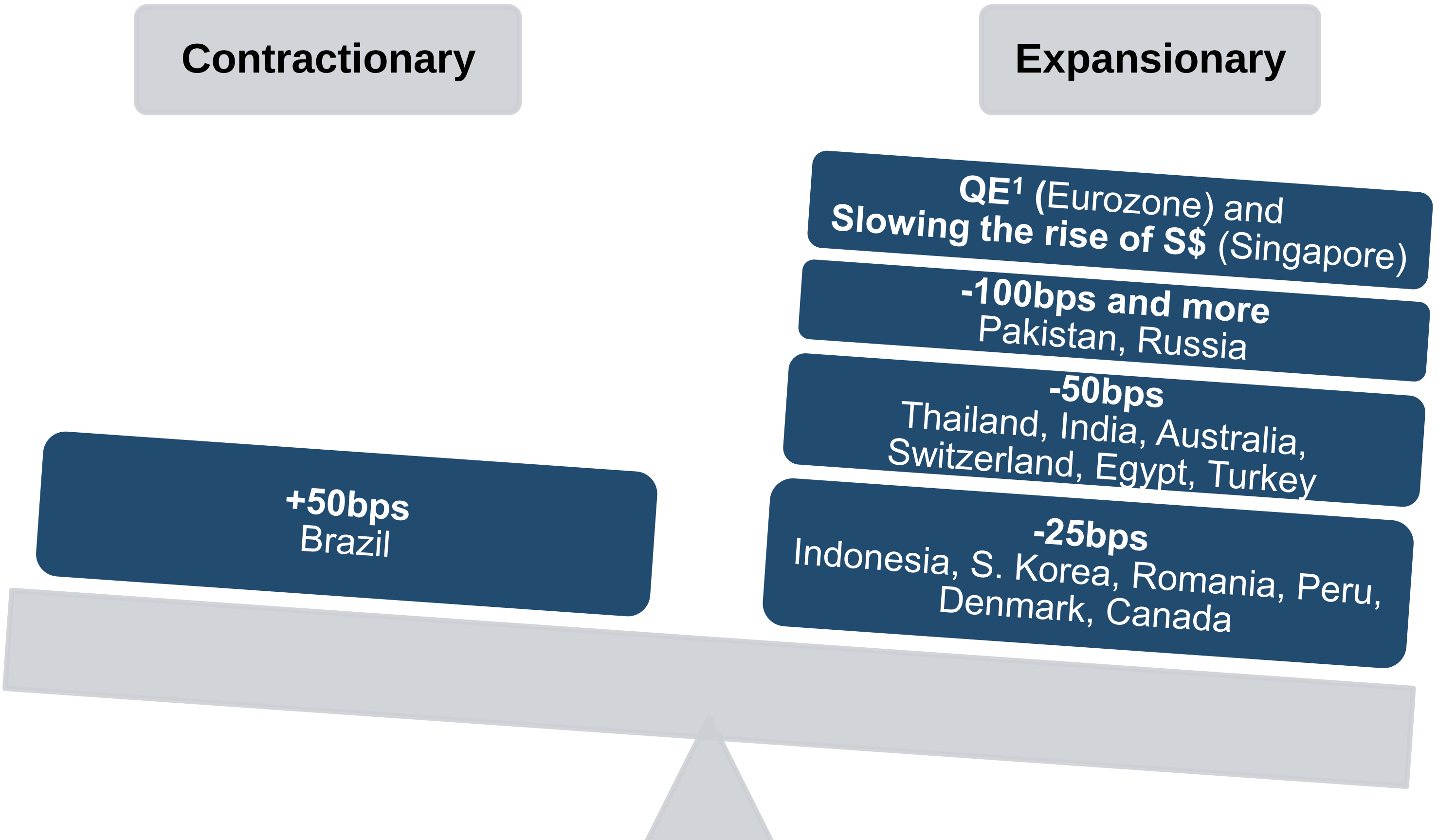
Central Banks' Recent Easing Moves Spurred by Low/Negative Inflation & Weak Growth

Recent Central Banks' Policy Decisions on Rates in year-to-date 2015



Sources: Bloomberg and various news wires

1. QE: Quantitative easing

Fed Expected to Hike Rates in 2015, With Conclusion of QE Tapering in 2014

Effects Of Low Interest Rates & QE

- Increased liquidity
- Lower interest rates and borrowing costs
- Flow of hot money in search of yields
- Wealth effects from higher equity and asset prices

Negative Implications on Markets

- Asset bubbles with influx of hot money
- Rise in household debt and corporate leverage
- More carry trades (borrowing funds in US$ to invest in higher yield emerging market assets)
- Investments in marginal assets

Impact Of Reversing QE & Low Rates

- Reversal of capital flows and unwinding of carry trades
- Depreciation of Asian currencies → unhedged foreign exchange (FX) risks
- Depletion of FX reserves to stabilize currencies
- Higher interest rates→ higher debt servicing for corporates and consumers
- Correction in property and financial markets → impact on LTVs for property and mortgage portfolio, margin financing

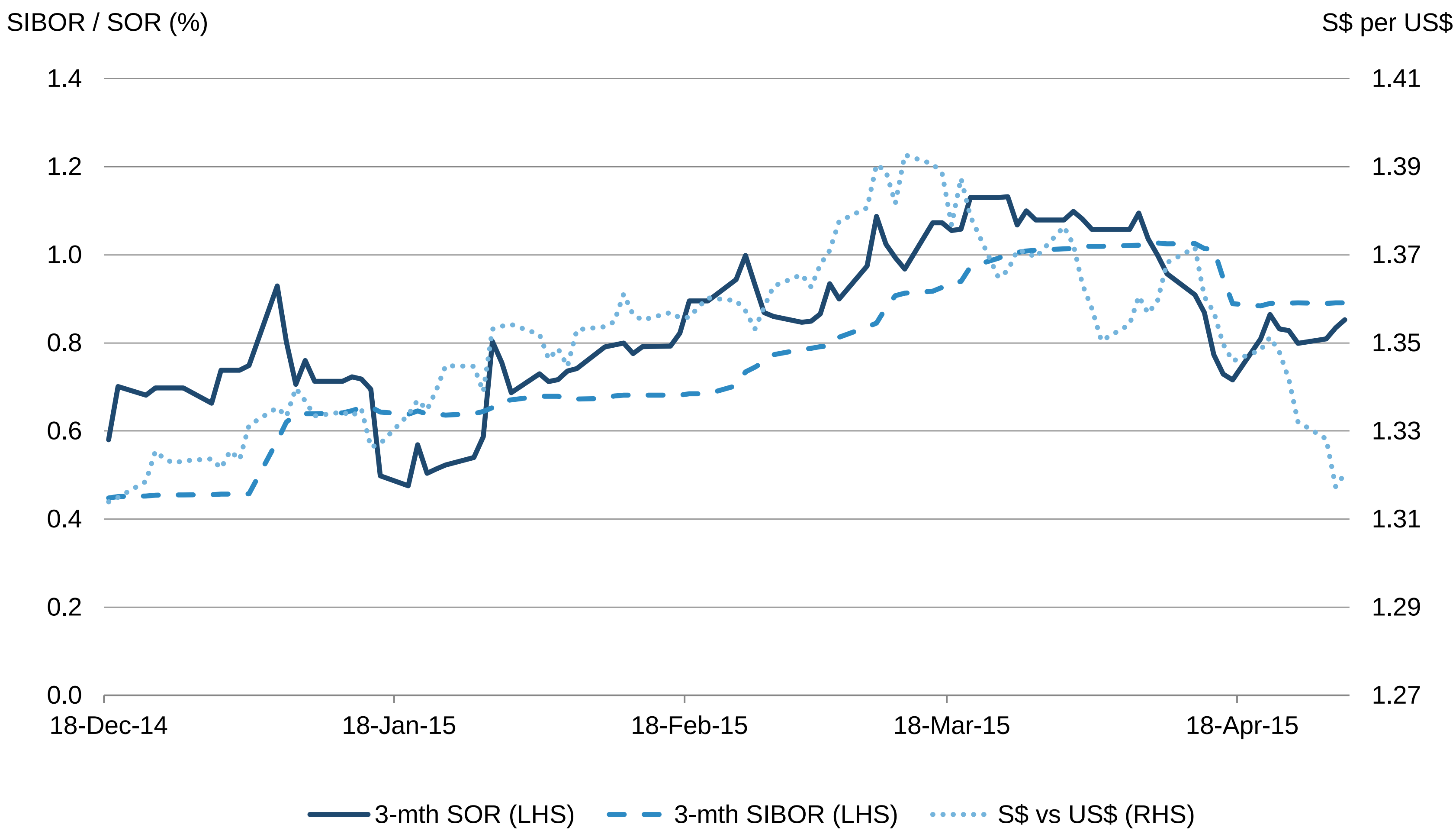
***Indonesia** and **India** are most vulnerable due to higher current account deficits relative to other Asian countries (and increasingly being financed by volatile portfolio flows)*

***Hong Kong** and **Singapore** are vulnerable to major corrections in the property market*

*Burgeoning household debt in **Malaysia, Singapore** and **Thailand** could also cause problems, should interest rates rise*

Singapore Interest Rates Lifted by Stronger US$; Further Upside When Fed Eventually Hikes Rates

UOB's S$ Floating-rate Loans to Benefit from Uptrend in Singapore's Short-term Interest Rates



Southeast Asia – Resilient Key Markets

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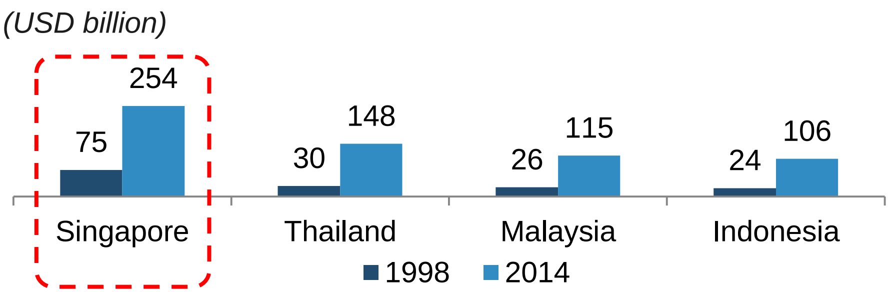
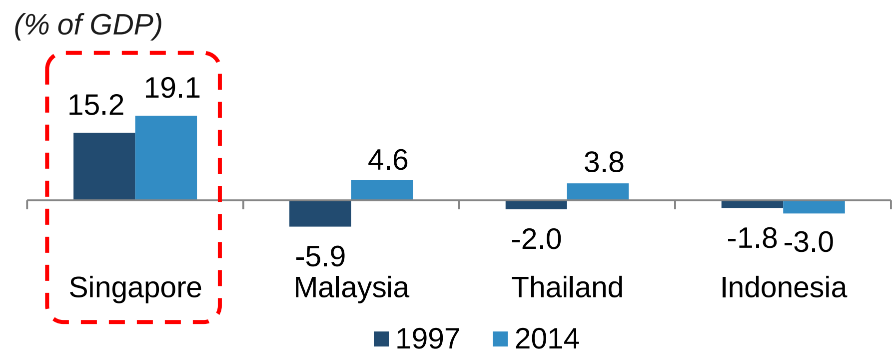
- The long-term fundamentals and prospects of key Southeast Asian markets have greatly improved since the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis.
- Compared with 1997, they have:
  - Significantly higher levels of foreign reserves
  - Healthier current account and balance of payment positions
  - Lower levels of corporate leverage
  - Lower levels of foreign currency debts

Asian Foreign Reserves



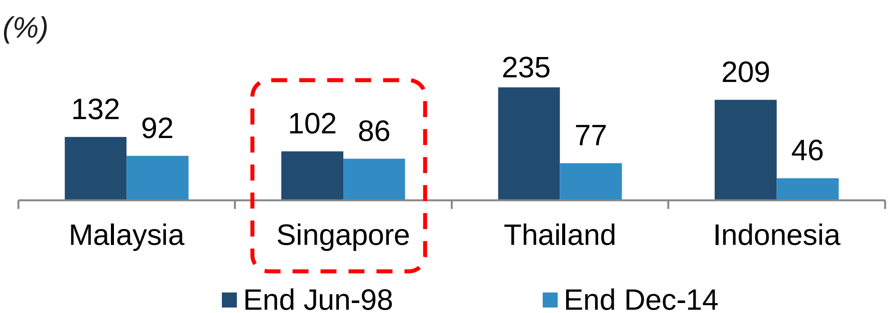
2014 foreign reserves include foreign currency reserves (in convertible foreign currencies)
Source: IMF

Current Account as % of GDP



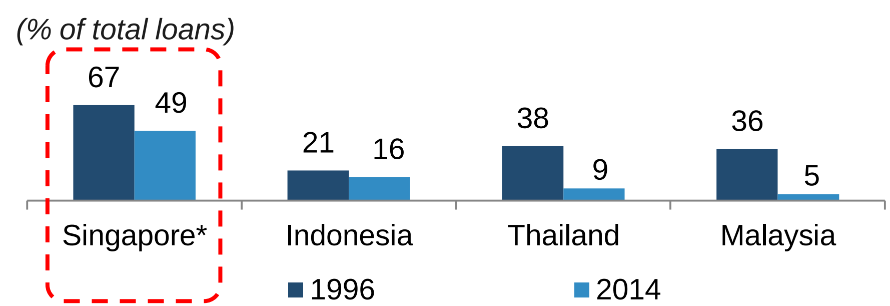
Source: IMF, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Asian Corporates: Total 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, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Foreign Currency Loans as % of Total Loans



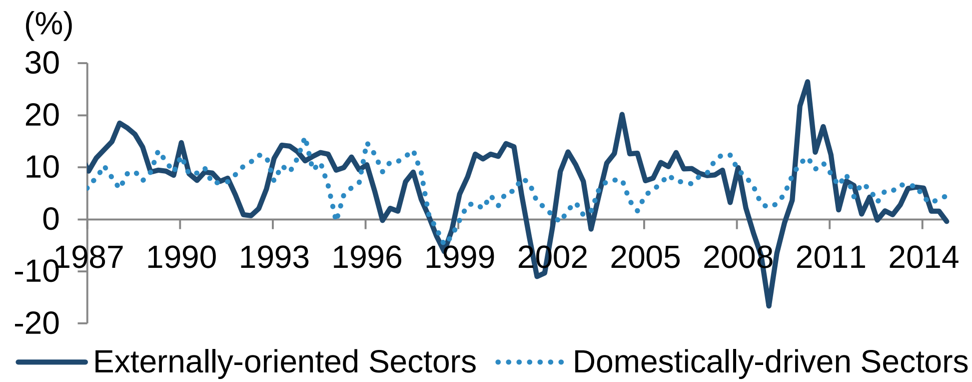
* Foreign currency loans in 1996 approximated by using total loans of Asia Currency Units
Sources: Central banks

Singapore Expected to Grow 3.3% in 2015, While Restructuring Continues

- Singapore's 1Q15 GDP (adv. est.) grew 2.1% y/y; key drag from manufacturing due to slowdown in electronics, precision engineering and transport engineering clusters. Weakness was also partly due to the low base last year. The services sector remained robust and grew 3.1% y/y.
- 2015 GDP forecast to grow 2.9% (2014: +2.9%), as the manufacturing sector is expected to pick up (+3.4% vs. +2.6% in 2014) due to improvement in US economy.
- Core inflation for 2015 will ease towards 1.2% (2014: 1.9%) as lower commodity prices and slower growth in healthcare costs outweigh cost pressures from the tight labour market.

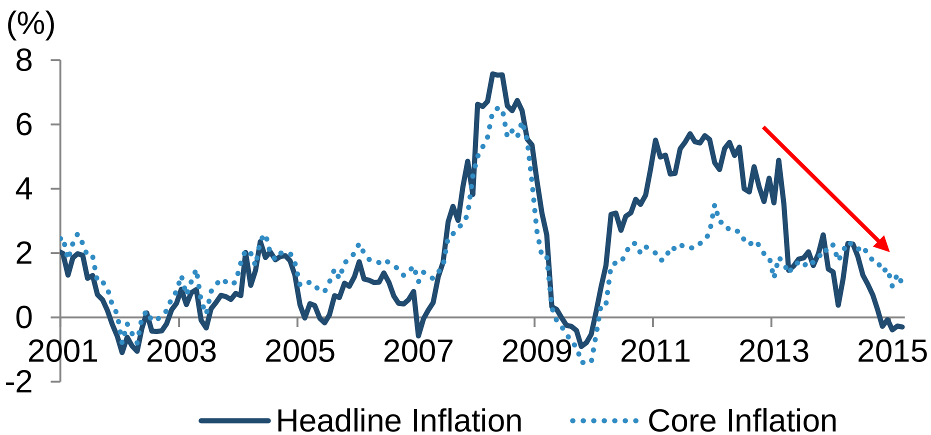
Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research

External Sectors Slowed Considerably



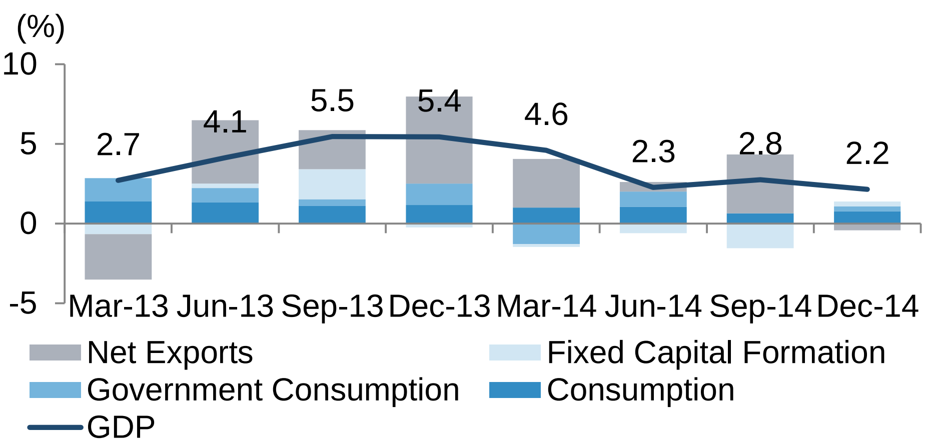
Source: Singapore Department of Statistics

2015 Core Inflation At 1.2% On Average



Source: Singapore Department of Statistics

Economy Expected To Grow 2.9% In 2015



Source: Singapore Department of Statistics

SEA Banking Sector: Strong Fundamentals Remain Intact

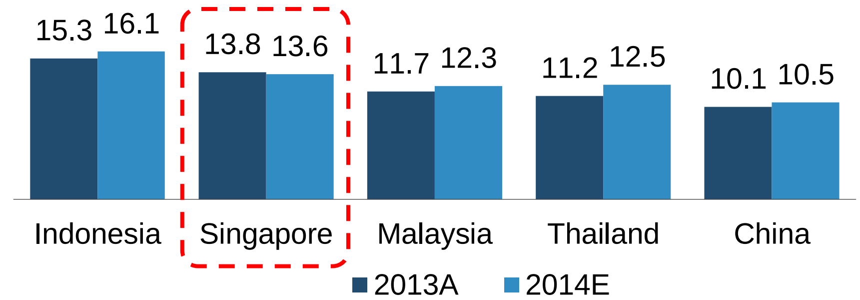
Key Banking Trends

- There has been a resurgence in loan demand after the deleveraging of ASEAN banks during the Global Financial Crisis
- ASEAN banks have healthy capital and funding levels
  - — Singapore banks enjoy one of the highest capital ratios in the region
  - — As solvency is not generally an issue in ASEAN, focus would be on putting the excess capital to productive uses
- Policy changes in regulation, liquidity, rates and sector consolidation are shaping the ASEAN banking business models going forward

Source: Research estimates, Monetary Authority of Singapore

Robust Capital Positions

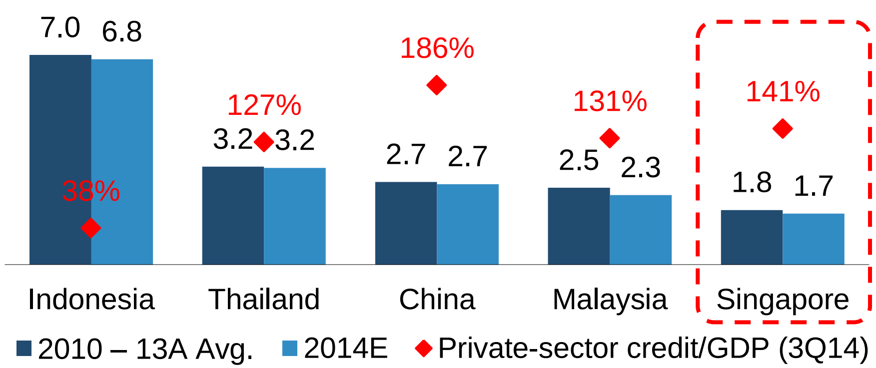
(Tier 1 CAR, in %)



Source: Research estimates

Higher NIM, Lower Credit Penetration in Region

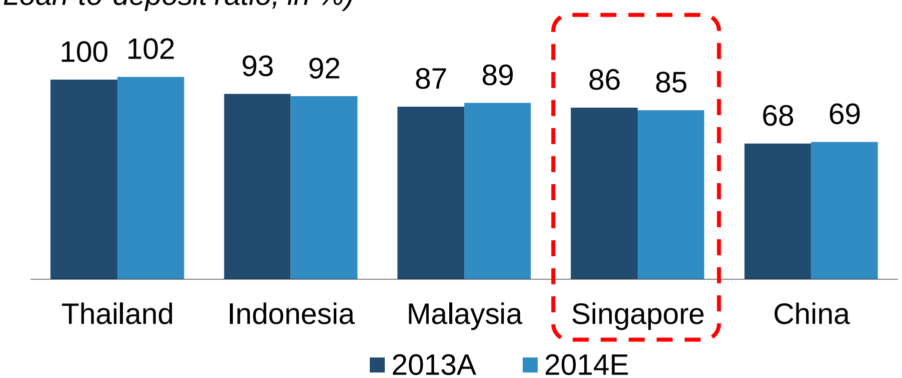
(Net interest margin and private-sector credit / GDP, in %)



Source: Research estimates, BIS, IMF

Stable Funding – Adequate Loan-to-Deposit Ratios

(Loan-to-deposit ratio, in %)



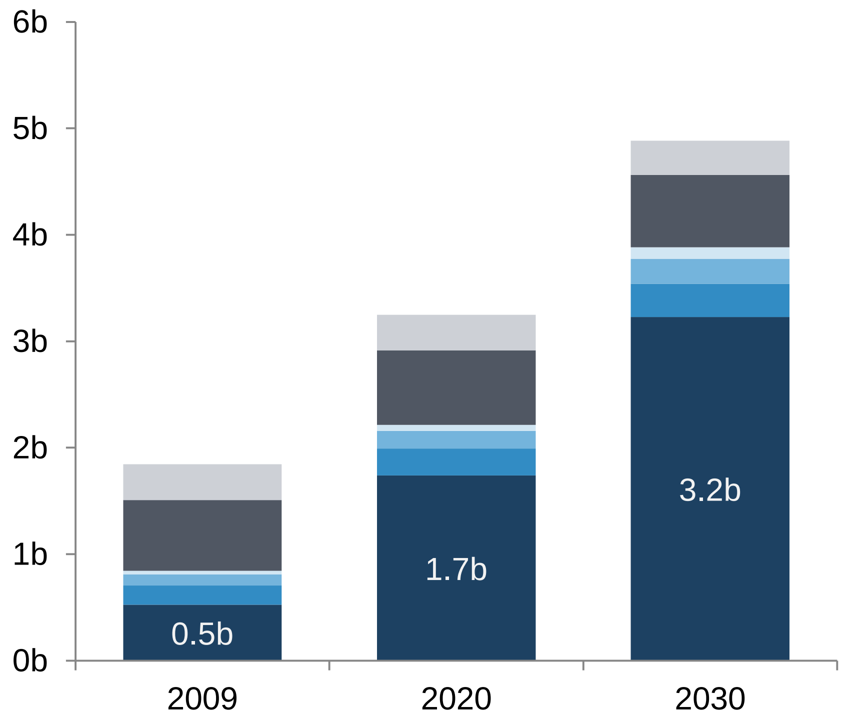
Source: Research estimates

Prospects for Asia Remain Optimistic Due to Growing Population and Consumer Affluence

Growing Global Middle Class

APAC's middle class:
2009: 28% of global middle class
2030: 66%

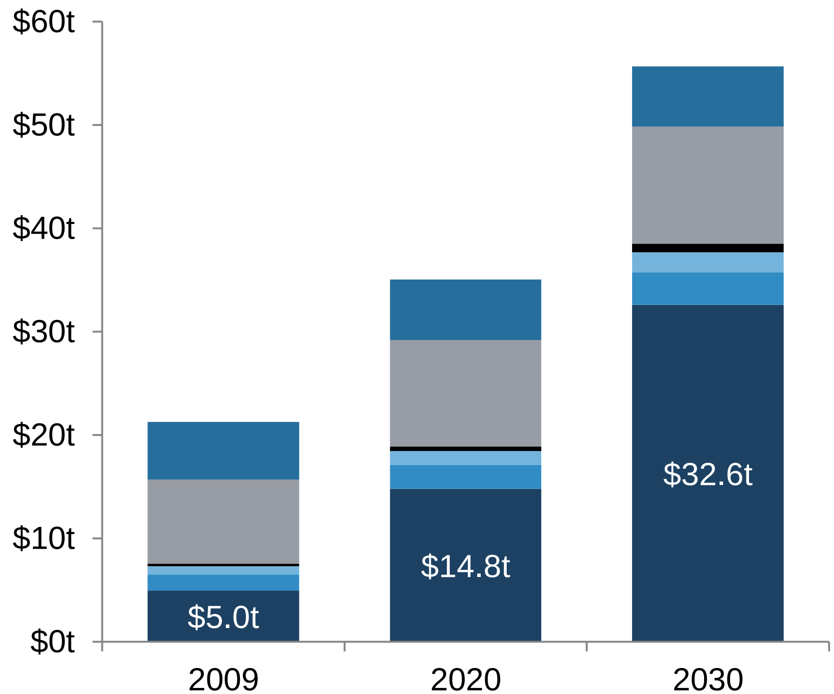
(Billion)



Spending by Global Middle Class

APAC's middle class spending:
2009: 23% of global middle class
2030: 56%

(Trillion of 2005 PPP dollars)



■ Asia Pacific ■ LatAm ■ Middle East & North Africa ■ Sub Saharan Africa ■ Europe ■ North America

Source: UN, OECD, The Brookings Institution, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Room For More Optimism As Intra-Regional Trade is Set to Thrive in ASEAN after AEC[1] Kicks Off

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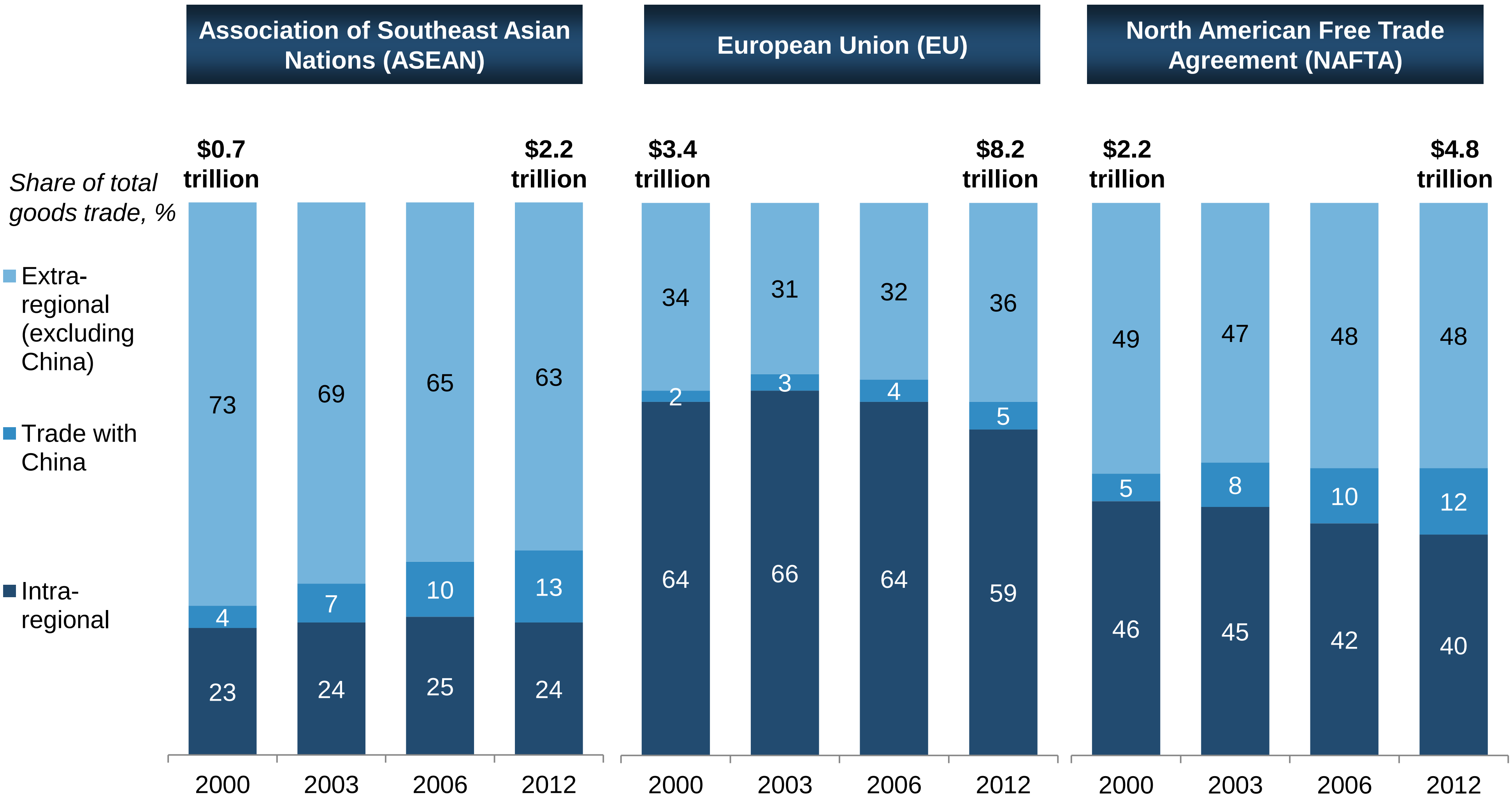
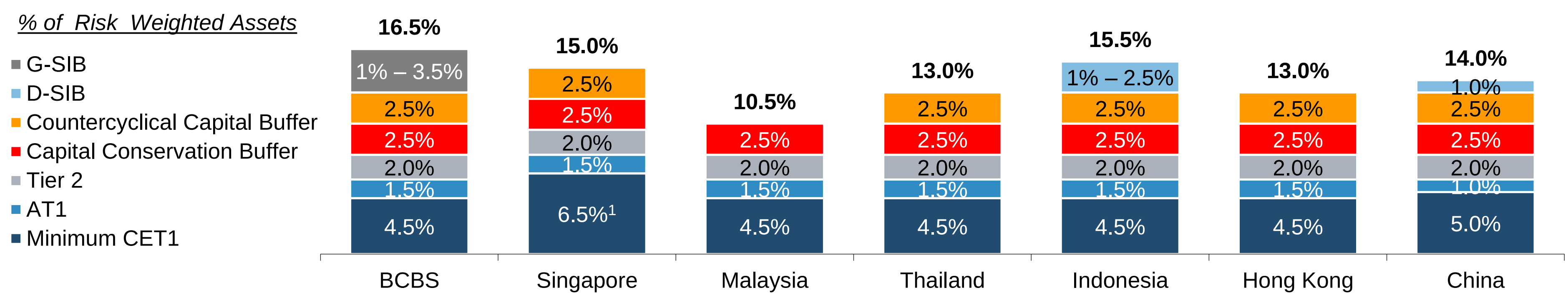


Source: Comtrade; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

1. AEC: ASEAN Economic Community

Basel III Implementation across Jurisdictions

Particulars	BCBS	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Hong Kong	China
	BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS						
Minimum CET1	4.5%	6.5%[1]	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%
Minimum Tier 1	6.0%	8.0%[1]	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Minimum Total Capital	8.0%	10.0%[1]	8.0%	8.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Full Compliance	Jan-15	Jan-15	Jan-15	Jan-13	Jan-14	Jan-15	Jan-13
Capital Conservation Buffer	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Full Compliance	Jan-19	Jan-19	Jan-19	Jan-19	Jan-19	Jan-19	Jan-19
Countercyclical Capital Buffer [2]	Up to 2.5%	Up to 2.5%	Under consideration	Up to 2.5%	Up to 2.5%	Up to 2.5%	Up to 2.5%
Full Compliance	Jan-19	Jan-19	Pending	Jan-19	Jan-19	Jan-19	Pending
D-SIB	–	2.0%	Pending	Pending	1.0% – 2.5%	Pending	1.0%
G-SIB	1.0% – 3.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pending
Minimum Leverage Ratio (Pillar 1)	3.0%	Pending	Pending	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Full Compliance	2018	Pending	Pending	2018	2018	Pending	2013



Source: Regulatory notifications and rating reports

1. Includes 2% for D-SIB buffer
2. Each local regulator determines its own level of countercyclical capital buffer to accumulate capital in periods of economic expansion.

Resolution Regime Overview

Resolution Regime in Asia

Country	Public Discussion	Existing Resolution Powers	Factors influencing views on bail-in [1]	How Past resolution been handled
Singapore	No	Transfer powers; no statutory bail-in	**Role as an international financial centre**; *strength of system; good coordination between regulator and local banks*	Crisis prevention tools; no record of bank failures in the past
Indonesia	No	Transfer powers; no statutory bail-in	*History of public sector bailouts*	Liquidation; public funds
Hong Kong	Yes	Transfer powers; statutory bail-in proposed	**Role as an international financial centre and presence of G-SIBs**	Liquidation; public funds; M&A
China	No	Transfer powers; no statutory bail-in	*Risk of contagion in debt market; role of government in banking sector*	Capital injections; NPL disposals; forbearance

1. **Bold text** indicates factors in favor of implementing a bail-in regime; *italic text* indicates factors against

Resolution Regime: Priorities for 2015

As per Financial Stability Board (FSB), any Financial Institution that could be systemically significant or critical if it fails, should be subject to a resolution regime that has the Key Attributes set out. Reforms on resolution regimes are still underway and the FSB has identified the following priorities for 2015 to help further advance progress on this area:

- Finalise the common international standard on TLAC that G-SIBs must have;
- Achieve the broad adoption of contractual recognition of temporary stays on early termination and cross-default rights in financial contracts and finalise FSB guidance on effective cross-border recognition;
- Develop further guidance to support resolution planning by home and host authorities, in particular in regard to funding arrangements and operational continuity of core critical services; and
- Promote full implementation of FSB's requirements for resolution regimes and resolution planning beyond the banking sector

Source: Moody's report on A Compendium of Bank Resolution and Bail-in Regimes in the Asia-Pacific, Regulatory notifications
Note: Malaysia and Thailand have also yet to implement a framework for resolution regime

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3. **Strong UOB Fundamentals**
4. Our Growth Drivers
5. Latest Financials

Strong UOB Fundamentals

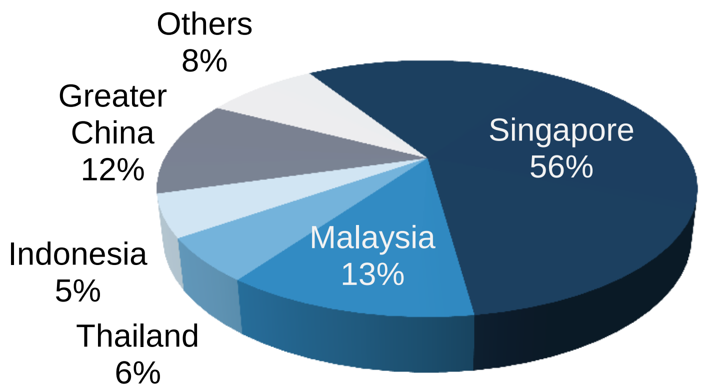
Strong Management with Proven Track Record	▪ Proven track record in steering the bank through various global events and crises ▪ Stability of management team ensures consistent execution of strategies
Consistent and Focused Financial Management	▪ Delivered record NPAT of SGD3,249m in FY14, driven by broad-based growth ▪ Decent start to 2015 with NPAT of S$801m in 1Q15; NIM widened by 7 basis points over 4Q14 in a rising interest rate environment ▪ Improved fee income capabilities since 2010 ▪ Well-controlled costs while continuing to invest in building long-term capabilities
Prudent Management of Capital, Liquidity and Balance Sheet	▪ Strong capital base; Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio of 14.3% as at 31 March 2015, well above Basel III capital requirements ▪ Liquid and well diversified funding mix with loan/deposits ratio at 83.4% ▪ Stable asset quality, with well-diversified loan portfolio
Delivering on Regional Strategy	▪ Holistic regional bank with effective full control of subsidiaries in key markets with lower credit penetration ▪ Key regional franchise continues to deliver as we leverage regional business flows ▪ Entrenched local presence: ground resources and integrated regional network to better address the needs of our targeted segments

UOB is focused on the basics of banking;
Stable management team with proven execution capabilities

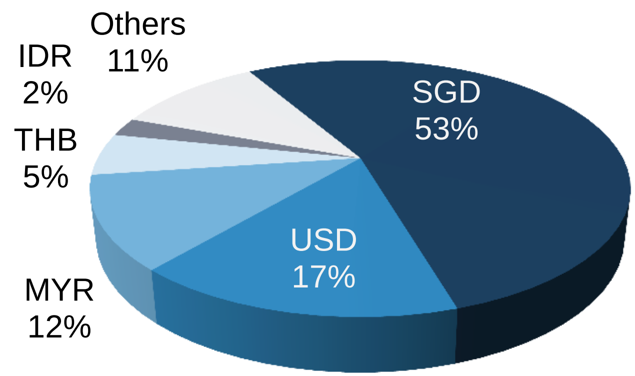
Source: Company report

Diversified Loan Portfolio

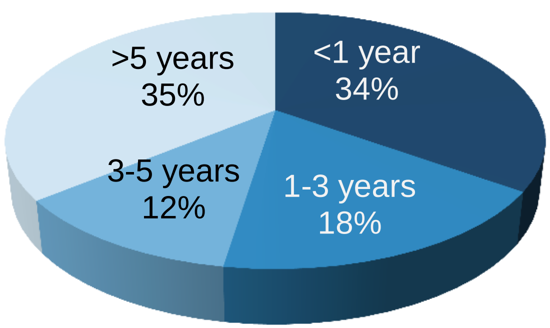
Gross Customer Loans by Geography [1]



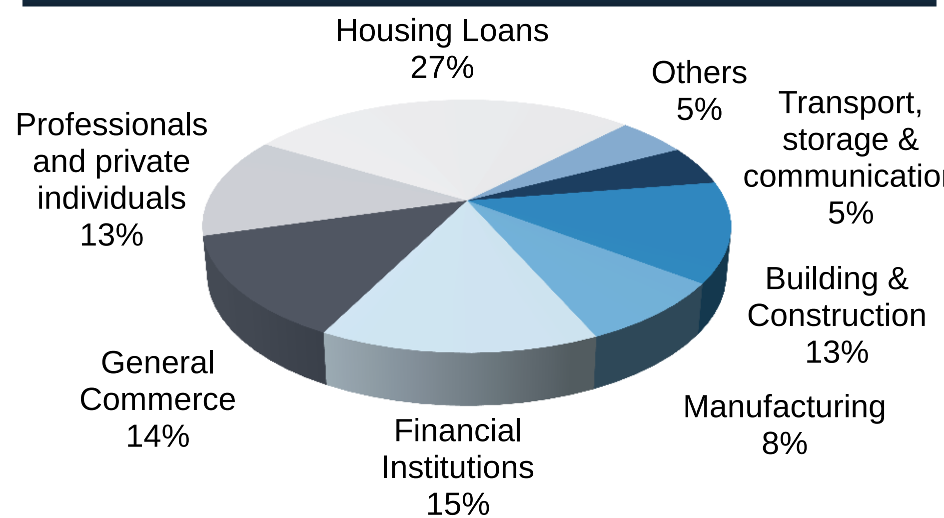
Gross Customer Loans by Currency



Gross Customer Loans by Maturity



Gross Customer Loans by Industry

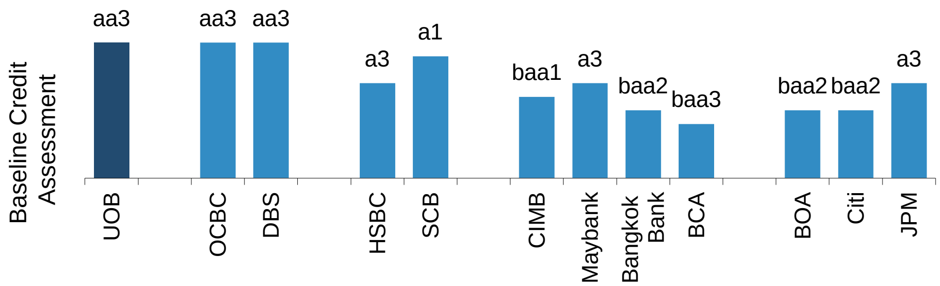


Note: Financial statistics as at 31 March 2015.

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).

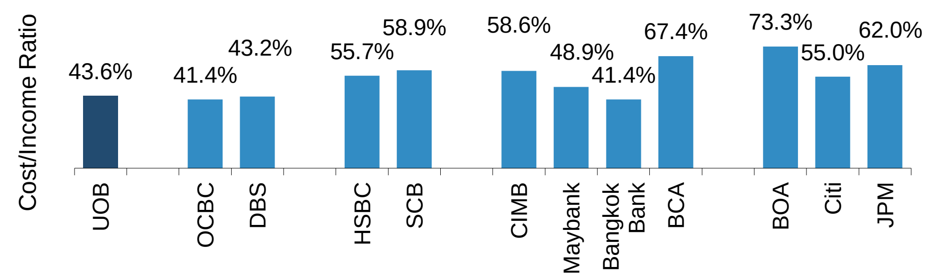
Competitive Against Peers

Bank Standalone Strength



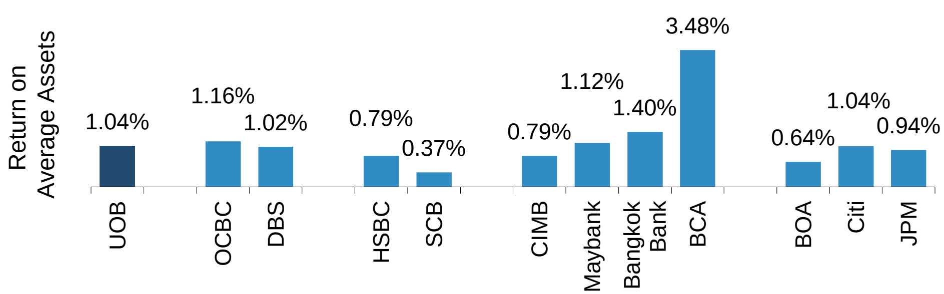
Moody's	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa3	A2	A3	A3	Baa1	Baa3	Baa2	Baa2	A3
S&P	AA–	AA–	AA–	A	A–	BBB-	A–	BBB+	n.r.	A–	A–	A
Fitch	AA–	AA–	AA–	AA–	AA–	n.r.	A–	BBB+	BBB-	A	A	A+

Efficient Cost Management

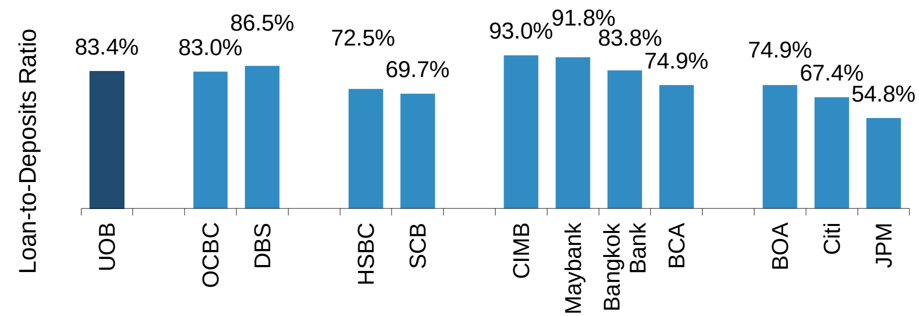


Moody's	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa3	A2	A3	A3	Baa1	Baa3	Baa2	Baa2	A3
S&P	AA–	AA–	AA–	A	A–	BBB-	A–	BBB+	n.r.	A–	A–	A
Fitch	AA–	AA–	AA–	AA–	AA–	n.r.	A–	BBB+	BBB-	A	A	A+

Competitive ROAA[1]



Well-Maintained Liquidity



UOB's competitiveness enhanced by prudent management and strong financials

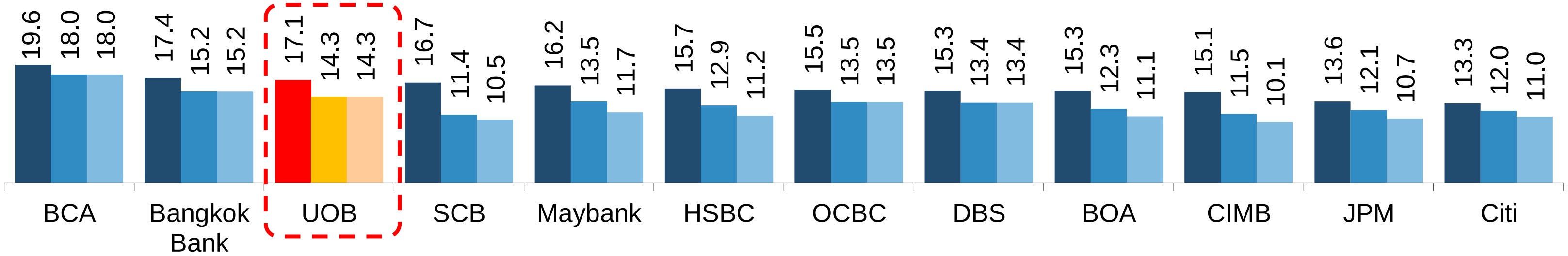
Source: Company reports, Credit rating agencies.
Financials were as of 31 March 2015, except for Standard Chartered (SBC), CIMB and Maybank, whose financials were as of 31 December 2014. Ratios of BCA were bank only.

1. ROA calculated on an annualised basis

Strong Capitalisation and Low Leverage

Total CAR, Tier 1 CAR, Common Equity Tier 1

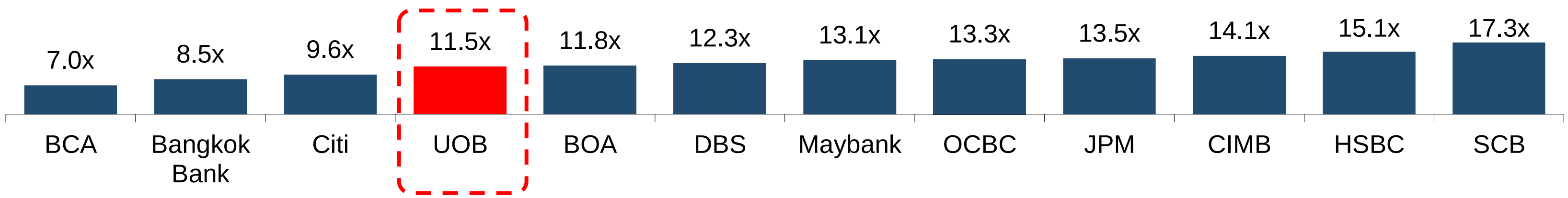
(Total CAR, Tier 1 CAR, Common Equity Tier 1 CAR in %)



	BCA	Bangkok Bank	UOB	SCB	Maybank	HSBC	OCBC	DBS	BOA	CIMB	JPM	Citi
Capital raised from 2013 – 2015 YTD (US$ bn)[1]	0.2	-	1.1	-	1.1	11.9	3.9	0.6	8.4	1.1	16.2	12.3
Return on Average Equity [2]	20.2%	11.6%	11.1%	7.8%	13.8%	11.5%	13.2%	12.2%	5.4%	9.2%	11.0%	9.0%

Leverage

Leverage (no. of times)[3]



UOB is one of the most well-capitalised banks with lower gearing compared with some of the most renowned banks globally

Source: Company reports, Dealogic.
Financials were as of 31 March 2015, except for Standard Chartered (SCB), Maybank and CIMB, whose financials were as of 31 December 2014.

1. From 1 January 2015 till 5 May 2015 and includes Tier 1 capital
2. Computed on an annualised basis.
3. Leverage is calculated as tangible assets (reported total assets less goodwill and intangibles) divided by tangible equity (reported total equity less goodwill and intangibles).

Strong Investment Grade Credit Ratings

Ratings

Moody's Investors Service — ***Aa1/Stable/P-1***

- '…Strong and valuable business franchise'
- 'Long experience in serving SME segment should enable it to maintain its customer base.'
- 'Ability to keep its asset quality measures consistently at a good level'

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (McGraw Hill Financial) — ***AA– /Stable/A-1+***

- 'Prudent management team… expect the bank to continue its emphasis on funding and capitalisation to buffer against global volatility'
- 'UOB will maintain its earnings, asset quality and capitalization while pursuing regional growth.'
- 'Above average funding and strong liquidity position'

Fitch Ratings — ***AA– /Stable/F1+***

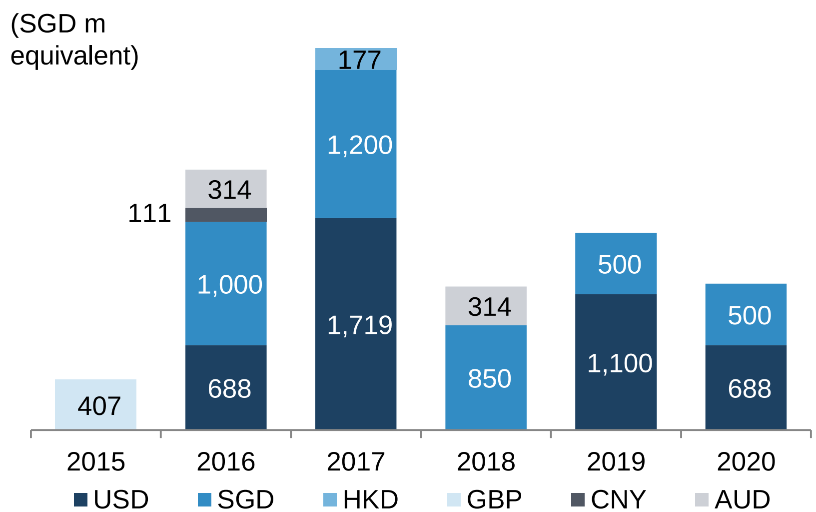
- 'Ratings reflect its strong domestic franchise, prudent management, robust balance sheet… '
- 'Stable funding profile and liquid balance sheet…'
- 'Notable credit strengths …core capitalisation, domestic funding franchises and close regulatory oversight.'

Debt Issuance History

Issue Date	Type	Structure	Call	Coupon	Amount	Issue Rating (M / S&P / F)
Tier 1						
Nov 2013	B3 AT1	Perpetual	2019	4.750%	SGD500m	A3 / BB+ / BBB
Jul 2013	B3 AT1	Perpetual	2018	4.900%	SGD850m	A3 / BB+ / BBB
Dec 2005	B2 AT1	Perpetual	2016	5.796%	USD500m	A3 / BBB- / BBB
Tier 2						
May 2014	B3 T2	12NC6	2020	3.500%	SGD500m	A2 / BBB / A+
Mar 2014	B3 T2	10.5NC5.5	2019	3.750%	USD800m	A2 / BBB / A+
Oct 2012	B2 LT2	10NC5	2017	2.875%	USD 500m	Aa3 / A+ / A+
Jul 2012	B2 LT2	10NC5	2017	3.150%	SGD1,200m	Aa3 / A+ / A+
Apr 2011	B2 LT2	10NC5	2016	3.450%	SGD1,000m	Aa3 / A+ / A+
Senior Unsecured						
Sep 2014	-	5.5yr FXN	-	2.50%	USD500m	Aa1 / AA– / AA–
Sep 2014	-	4yr FRN	-	BBSW 3m +0.64%	AUD300m	Aa1 / AA– / AA–
Apr 2014	-	1yr FRN	-	3mGBP LIBOR flat	GBP200m	Aa1 / AA– / –
Nov 2013	-	3yr FRN	-	BBSW 3m +0.65%	AUD300m	Aa1 / AA– /AA–
Jun 2013	-	3yr FXN	-	2.50%	CNY500m	Aa1 / AA– / AA–
Mar 2012	-	5yr FXN	-	2.20%	HKD1,000m	Aa1 / – / –
Mar 2012	-	5yr FXN	-	2.25%	USD750m	Aa1 / AA– / AA–

B2: Basel II, B3: Basel III, AT1: Additional Tier 1, T2: Tier 2, LT2: Lower Tier 2
FXN: Fixed Rate Notes; FRN: Floating Rate Notes
Above table includes only rated debt issuances; updated as of 26 February 2015

Debt Maturity Profile



Note: Maturities shown at first call date rather than ultimate maturity.
FX rates as at 31 March 2015: USD 1 = SGD 1.38;
SGD 1 = MYR 2.69; SGD 1 = HKD 5.64; AUD 1 = SGD 1.05;
SGD 1 = CNY 4.51; 1 GBP = SGD 2.04.

Robust Risk Management Framework

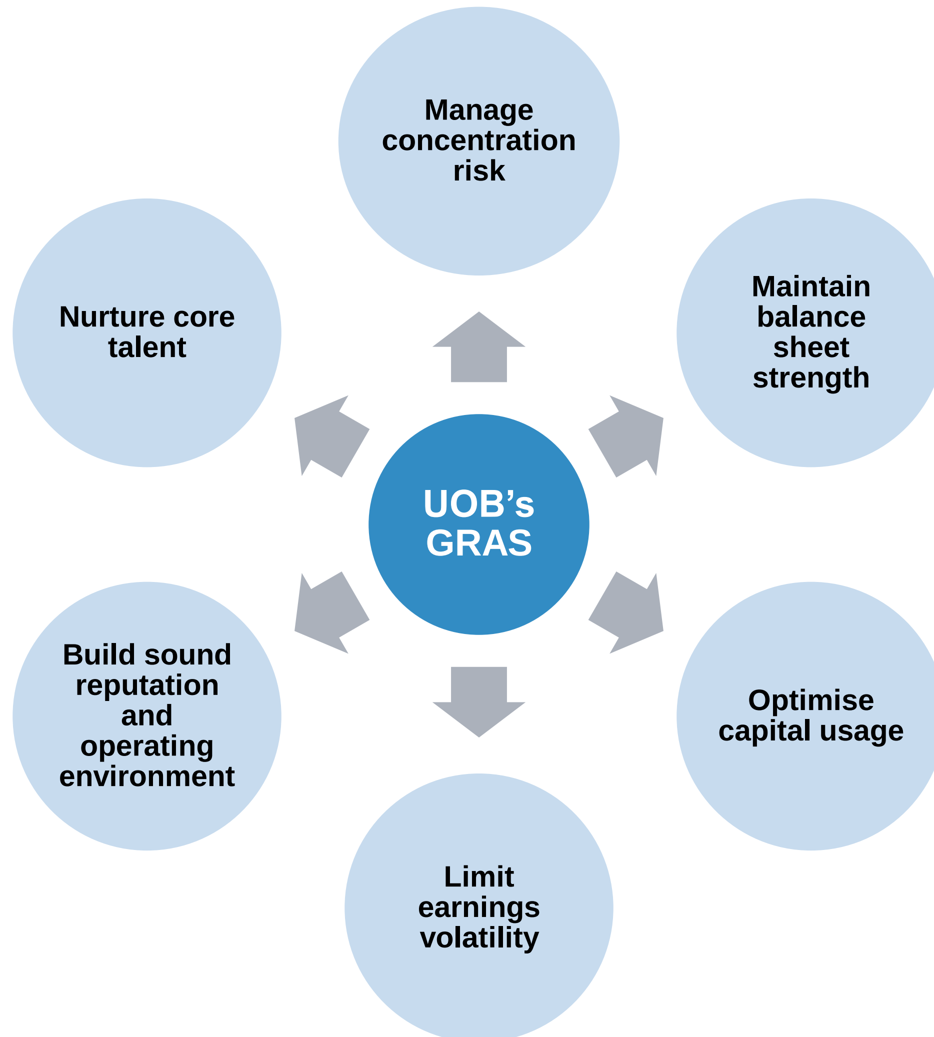
Robust Risk Management Framework	▪ Operate under strict regulatory regime; prudential standards in line with global best practices ▪ Strong risk culture; do not believe in achieving short-term gains at the expense of long-term interests ▪ Focused on businesses which we understand and are well-equipped to manage ▪ Active board and senior management oversight ▪ Comprehensive risk management policies, procedures and limits governing credit risks, funding risks, interest rate risks, market risks and operational risks ▪ Regular stress tests ▪ Strong internal controls and internal audit process
Common Operating Framework across Region	▪ Standardised and centralised core banking systems completed at end-2013 ▪ Common operating framework integrates regional technology, operations and risk infrastructure, ensuring consistent risk management practices across core markets ▪ Core framework anchored to Singapore head office’s high corporate governance standards
Key Risks to Monitor	▪ Property-related risks: — Healthy portfolio: low NPL ratio and provisions — Majority of housing loans are for owner-occupied properties; comfortable average LTV ratio; delinquency and NPL trends regularly analysed — c.50% of property-related corporate loans are short-term development loans with diversified risks; progress, sales and cashflow projections of projects closely monitored ▪ Exposure to steepening yield curve: Investment portfolio (mainly liquid asset holdings) monitored daily with monthly reporting to ALCO. Average duration reduced to 2 – 3 years. ▪ Exposure to declining regional currencies: Ensure loans only granted to borrowers who have foreign currency revenues; otherwise, borrowers are required to hedge open positions

Managing Risks for Stable Growth

- **Prudent approach has been key to delivering sustainable returns over the years**

- **Institutionalised framework through 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

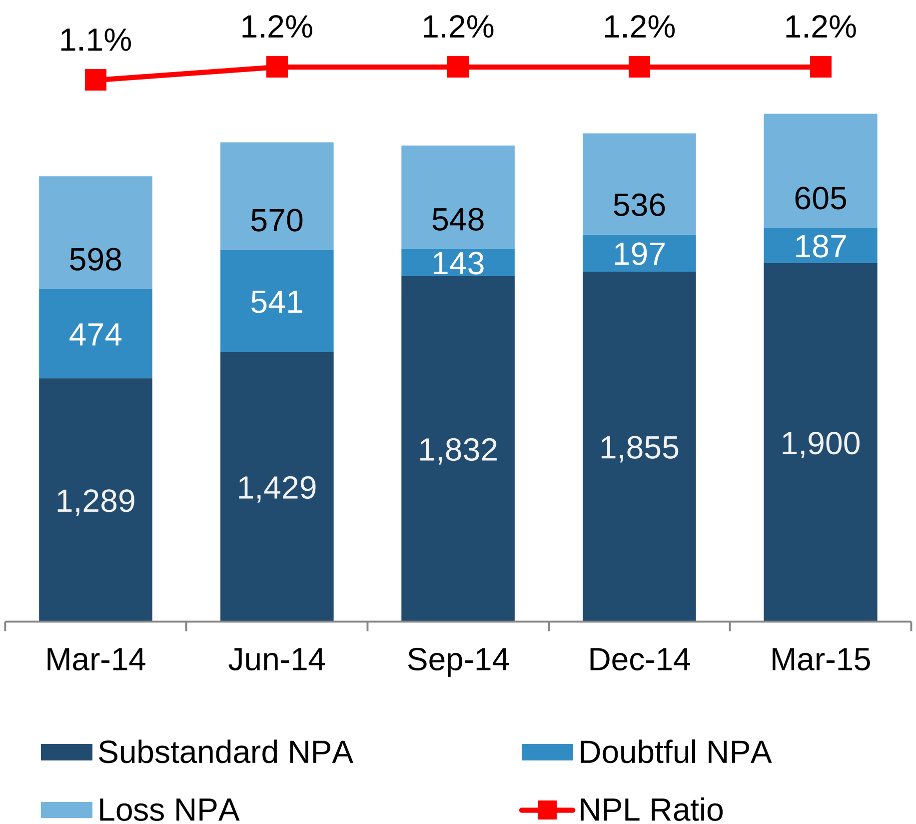
Group Risk Appetite Statement (GRAS)



Resilient Asset Quality; High Impairment Coverage

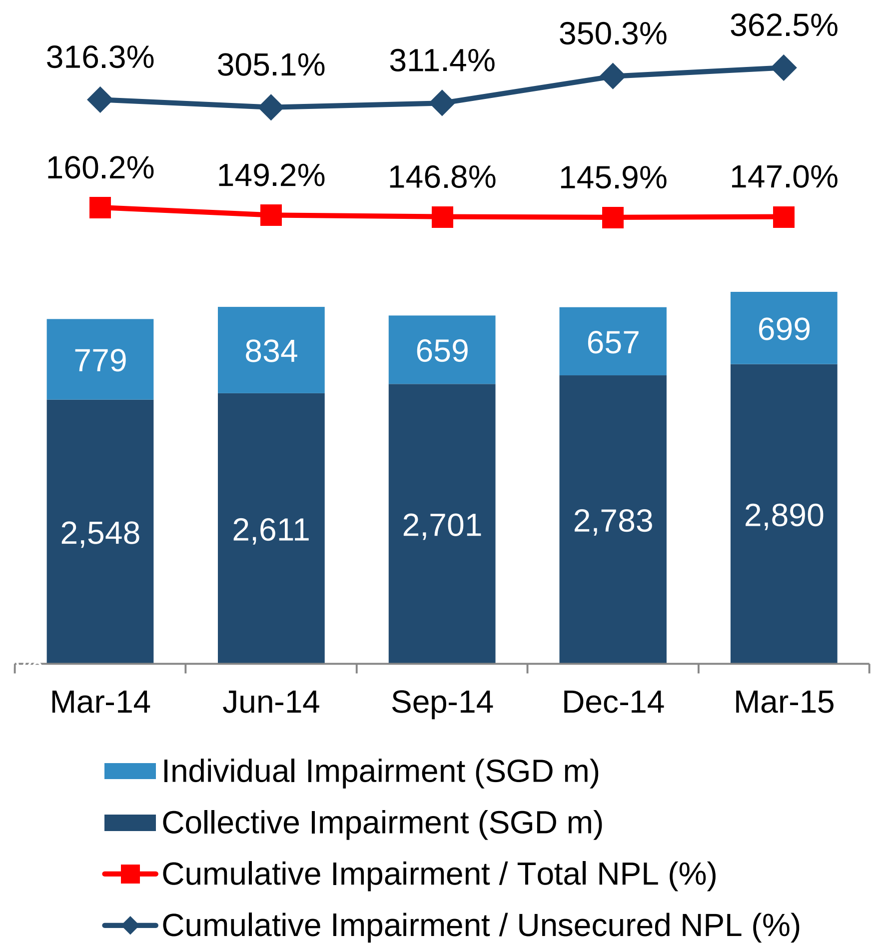
Stable NPL Ratio

(SGD m)



Consistently High Impairment Coverage

(SGD m)

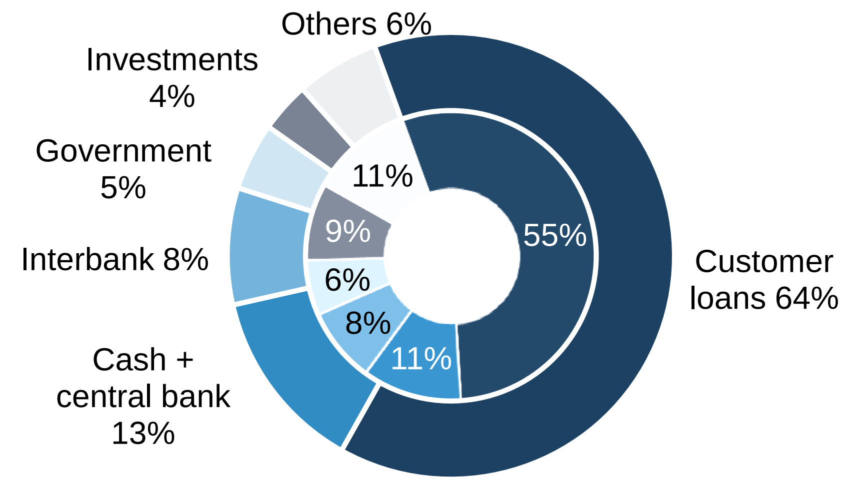


Focusing on Preserving Balance Sheet Strength

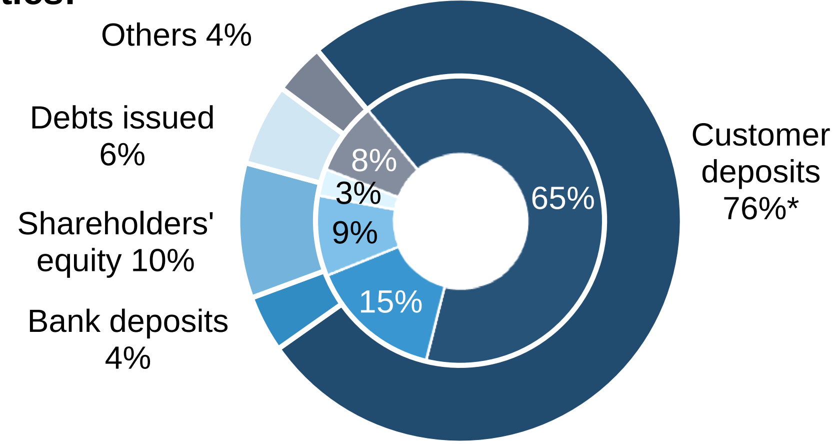
- **Overall portfolio resilient in face of market uncertainties**
- **Diversifying funding sources and reducing reliance on interbank market**
  - Remain mainly deposit-funded
- **Comfortable in meeting new Liquidity Coverage Ratio requirements from 1Q 2015 onwards**

Strengthening our Balance Sheet

Assets:
Inner circle: 2008
Outer circle: 1Q15



Equity and liabilities:
Inner circle: 2008
Outer circle: 1Q15



* The definition of 'Customer Deposits' was expanded to include deposits from financial institutions relating to fund management and operating accounts from 1Q14 onwards.

Agenda

1 Overview of UOB Group

2 Macroeconomic Outlook

3 Strong UOB Fundamentals

4 Our Growth Drivers

5 Latest Financials

Our Growth Drivers

Realise Full Potential of our Integrated Platform	■ 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
Sharpen Regional Focus	■ Global macro environment remains uncertain. The region's long-term fundamentals continue to remain strong ■ Region is our future engine of growth
Reinforce Fee Income Growth	■ Grow fee income to offset competitive pressures on loans and improve return on capital ■ Increase client wallet share size by intensifying cross-selling efforts, focusing on service quality and expanding range of products and services
Long-term Growth Perspective	■ Disciplined approach in executing growth strategy, balancing growth with stability ■ Focus on risk adjusted returns; ensure balance sheet strength amidst global volatilities

Milestone in Regionalisation

- **Harnessing potential of regional network through an integrated platform**
  - Completion of platform at end-2013
- **Integrated regional platform to bring:**
  - Improved productivity and operational efficiency
  - Quicker speed to market
  - Enhanced risk management
  - Consistent and seamless customer experience
- **Positions us for next stage of regional business growth**

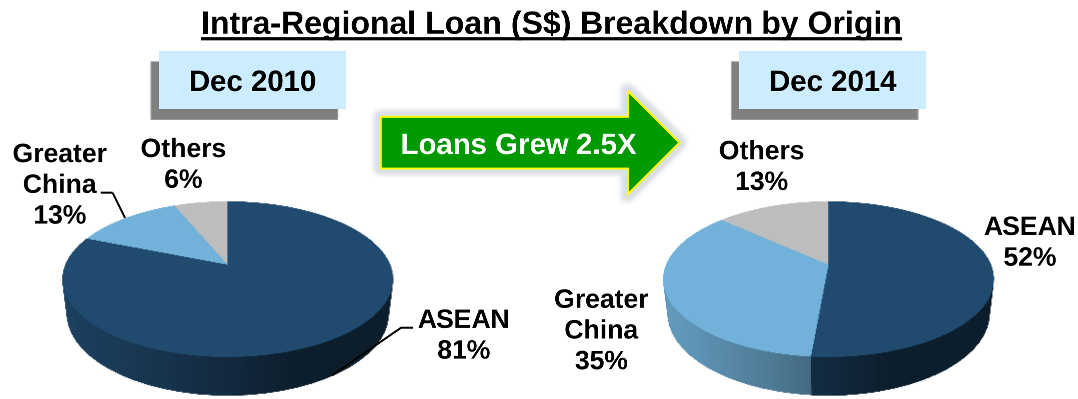
Full Rollout of Integrated Regional Platform

✓ **All other overseas locations (across 14 countries) completed**

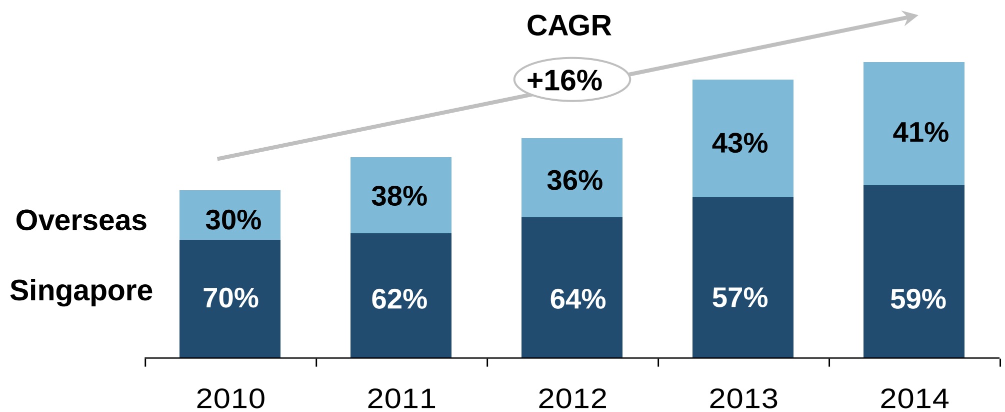
Capitalising on Rising Intra-Regional Flows

- **Building 3 growth pillars in wholesale banking**
  - Strengthen geographical footprint
  - Develop integrated portfolio of product solutions
  - Improve breadth and depth of client portfolio
- **Capturing more opportunities to cross-sell and diversify beyond loans into fees and deposits**
- **Targeting for overseas wholesale profit contribution of 50% by 2015**

Growing Intra-Regional Wholesale Business



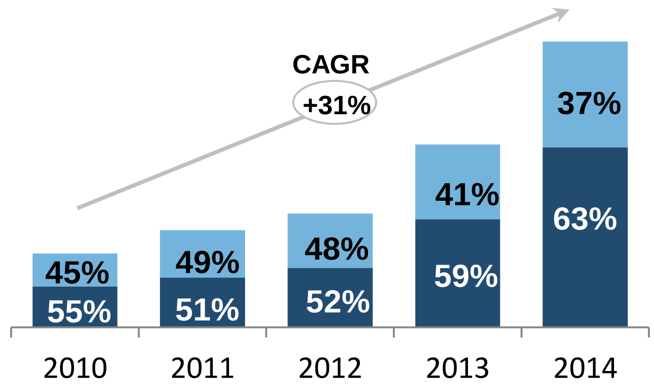
Growing Overseas Wholesale Profit Contribution



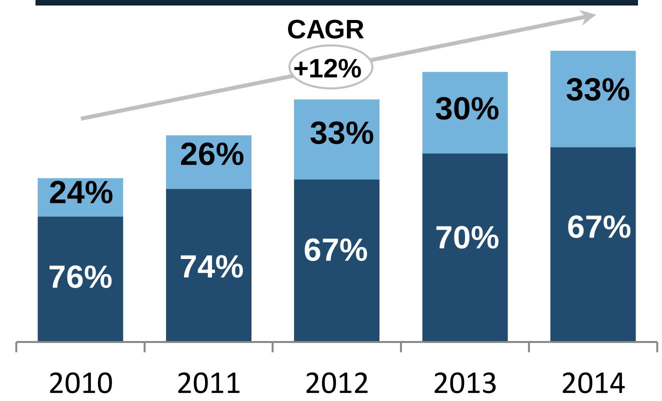
Making Good Progress in Transaction Banking

- Healthy growth in trade assets spurred by new and deeper client acquisition
- Continue to invest in regional cash management and liquidity management solutions
- Focus on supply chain solutions to address clients' working capital & trade flow requirements
- Leveraging our franchise in growing deposit base

Trade Loans



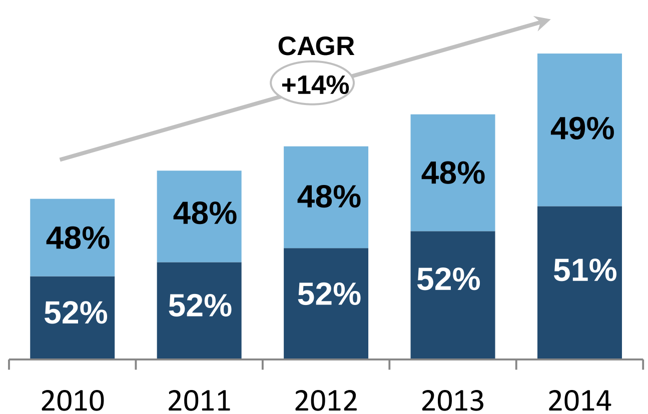
Deposits



Singapore Overseas

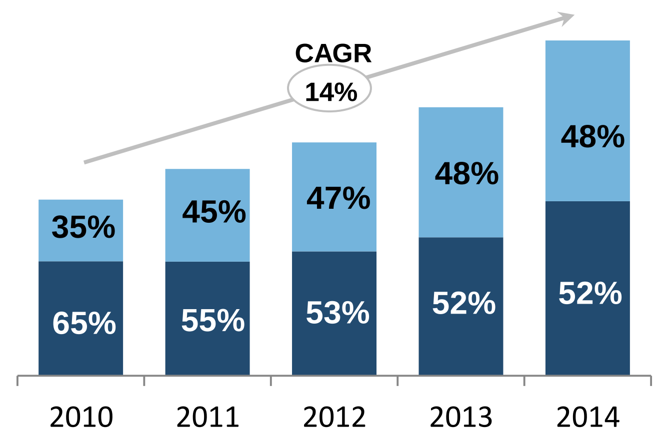
Transaction Banking Revenue

Breakdown by Cash / Trade



Cash Trade

Breakdown by Geography



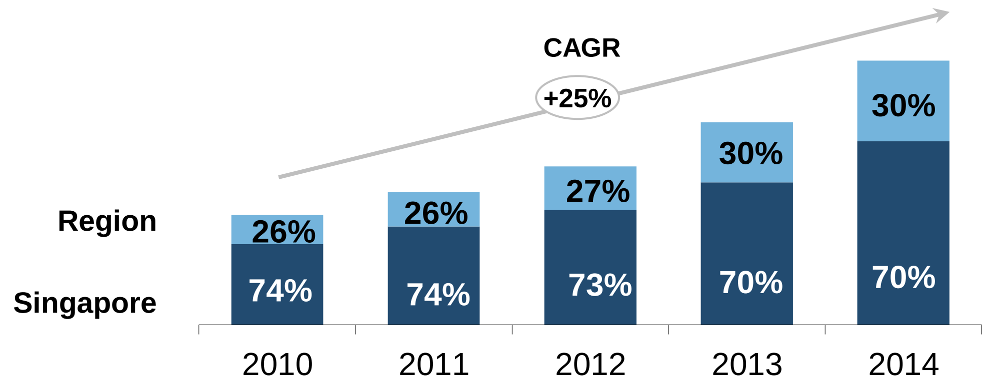
Singapore Overseas

Capturing Rising Asian Consumer Affluence

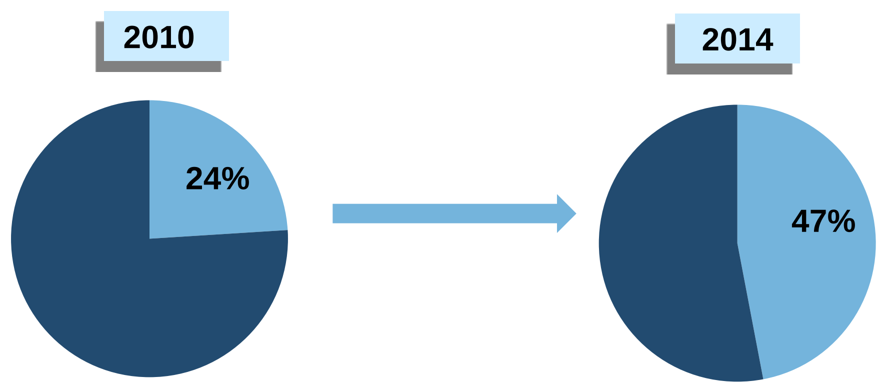
- **Wealth management's[1] FY2010 – 2014 performance:**
  - AUM up from $48bn to $80bn
  - Customer base grew from 100,000 to 191,000
  - Widened regional wealth management footprint from 29 to 51 wealth management centres

- **Sharpening our focus on private banking as customers' needs grow**
  - Tapping on strong network and customer franchise in the region

Growing Regional Wealth Management Profit Contribution



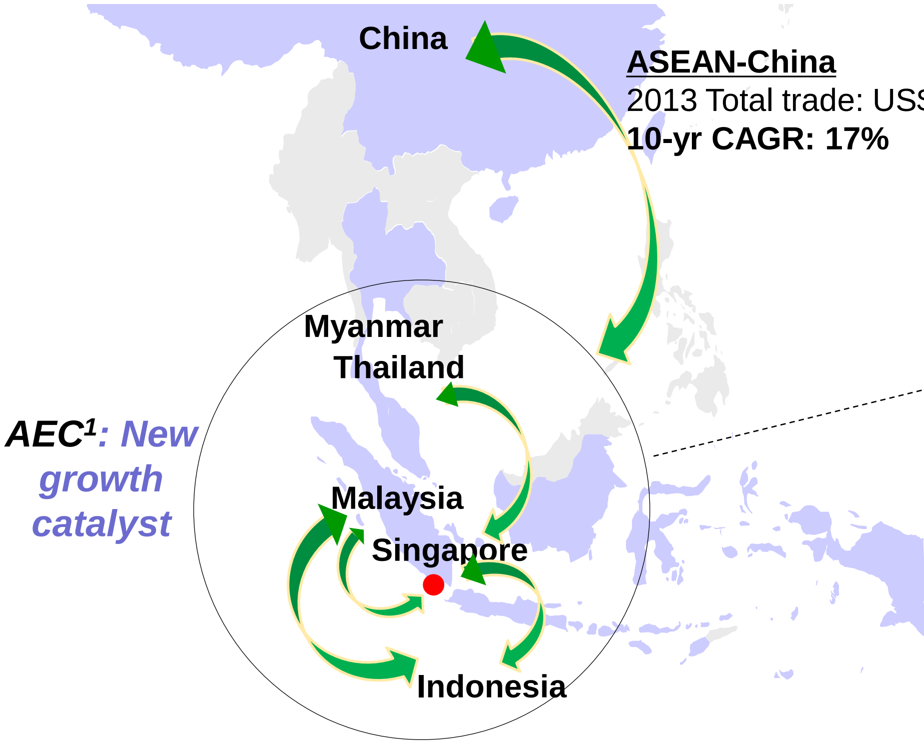
Total WM profit as a % of Personal Financial Services (PFS) profit



1. Wealth Management comprises Privilege Banking, Privilege Reserve and Private Banking customer segments

Tapping on Increasing Connectivity in ASEAN

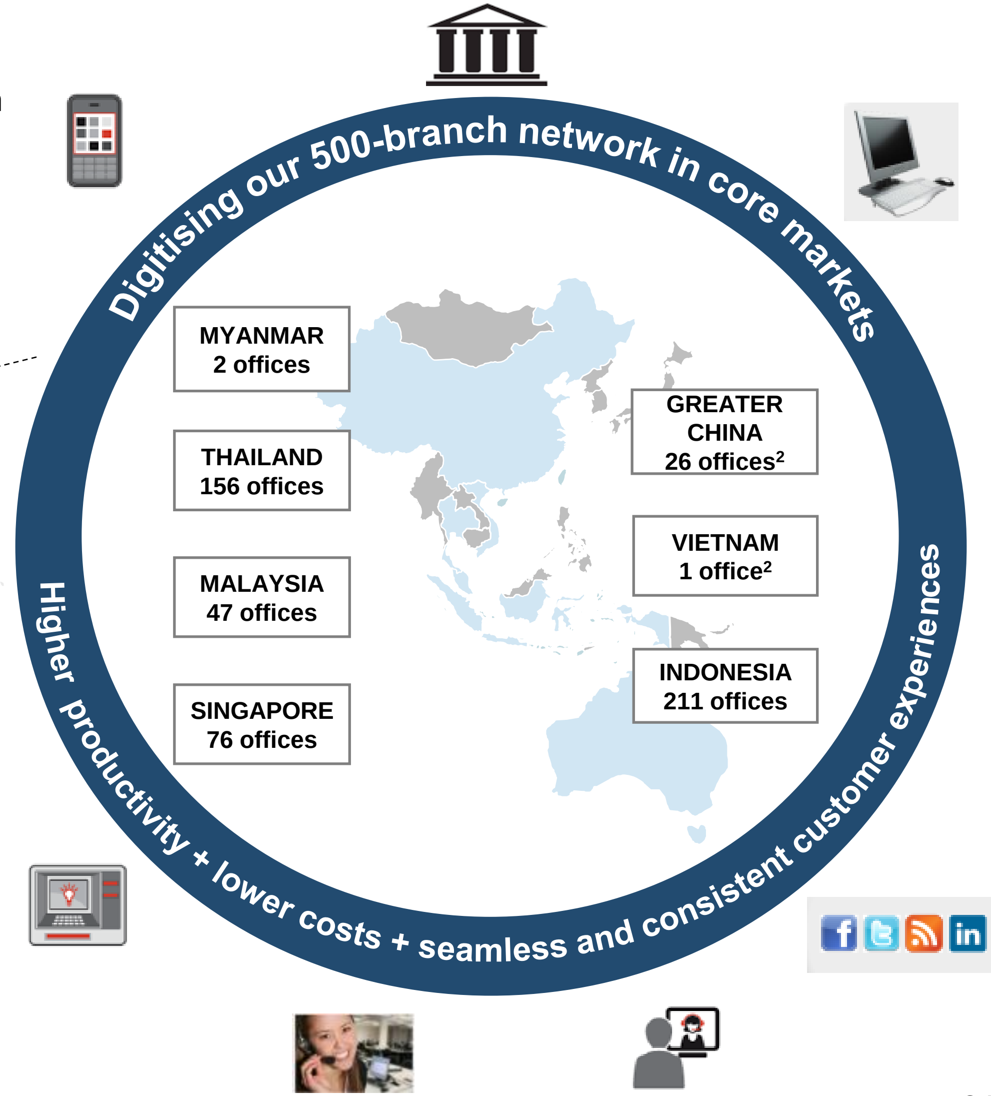
Strong ASEAN-China and Intra-ASEAN Flows



ASEAN-China
2013 Total trade: US$405bn
10-yr CAGR: 17%

Intra-ASEAN
2013 Total trade: US$609bn
10-yr CAGR: 11%
2030 forecast: US$1.9tn (3X increase)

UOB: Towards a Multi-Channel Model



Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research
1. AEC: ASEAN Economic Community.
2. UOB owns c14% in Evergrowing Bank in China and c20% in Southern Commercial Joint Stock Bank in Vietnam.

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	▪ Entrenched local presence. Ground resources and integrated regional network allow us to better address the needs of our targeted segments ▪ Truly regional bank with full ownership and control of regional subsidiaries
Strong Fundamentals	▪ Sustainable revenue channels as a result of carefully-built core business ▪ Strong balance sheet, sound capital & liquidity position and resilient asset quality – testament of solid foundation built on the premise of basic banking
Balance Growth with Stability	▪ Continue to diversify portfolio, strengthen balance sheet, manage risks and build core franchise for the future ▪ Maintain long-term perspective to growth to ensure sustainable shareholder returns

Proven track record of financial conservatism and strong management committed to the long term

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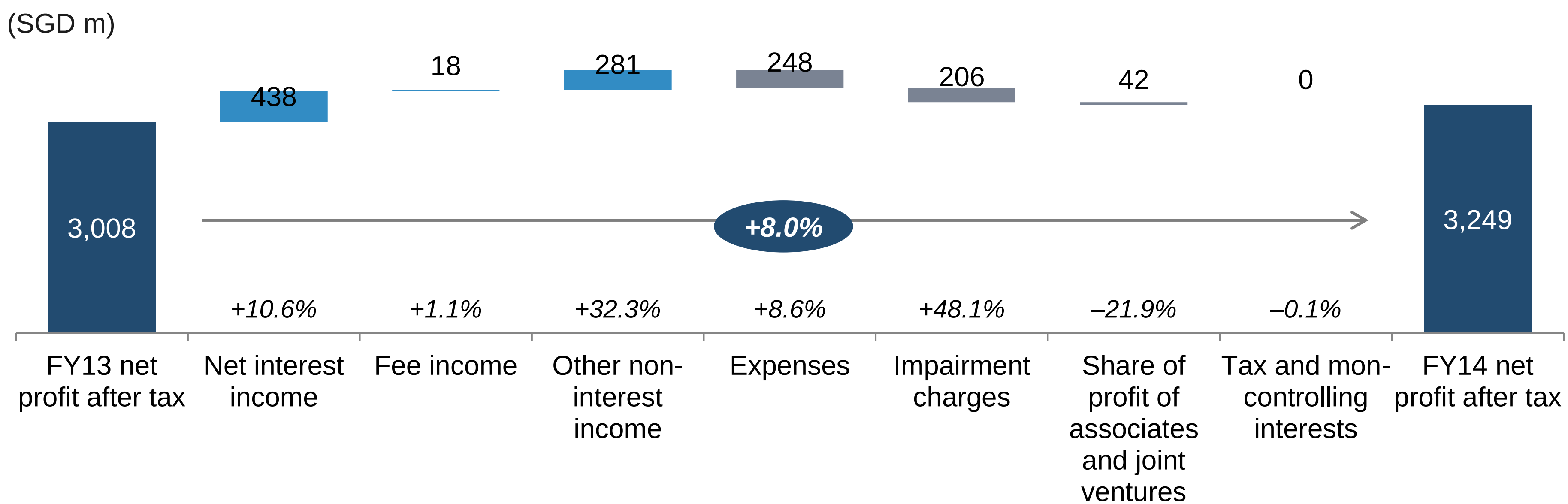
FY14 Financial Overview

Net Profit After Tax[1] (NPAT) Movement, FY14 vs FY13

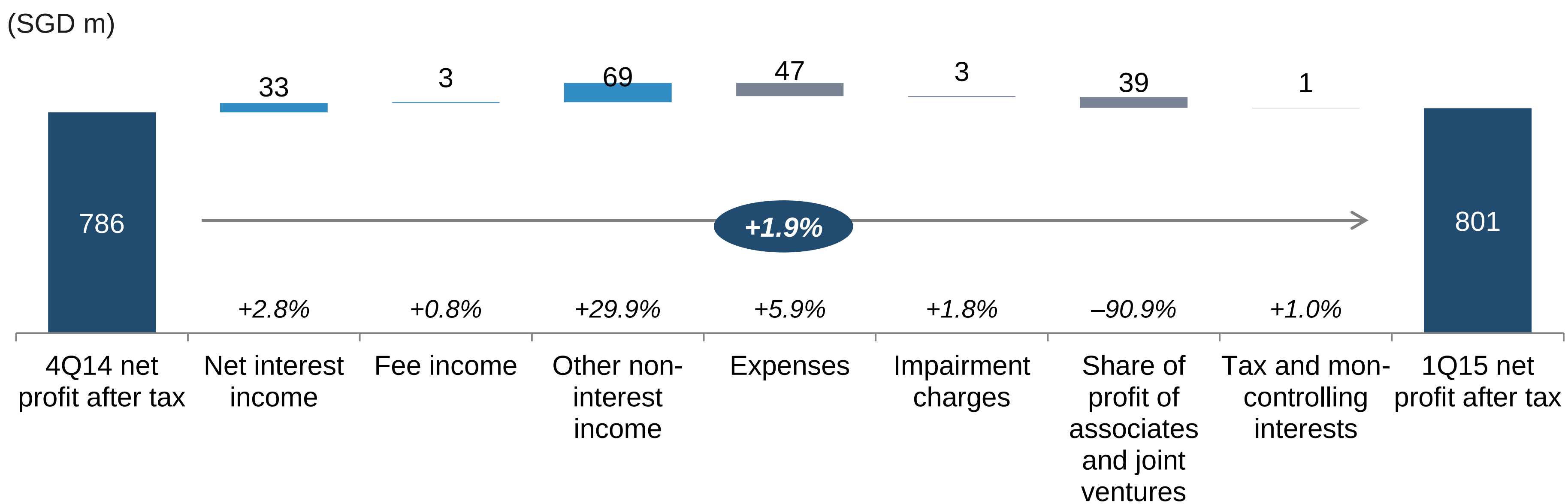


Key Indicators	FY14	FY13	YoY Change
NIM (%)	1.71	1.72	(0.01)% pt
Non-NII / Income (%)	38.9	38.7	0.2% pt
Expense / Income ratio (%)	42.2	43.1	(0.9)% pt
ROE (%) [2]	12.3	12.3	0.0% pt

1. Refer to profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank.
2. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank net of preference share dividends and capital securities distributions.

1Q15 Financial Overview

Net Profit After Tax[1] Movement, 1Q15 vs 4Q14



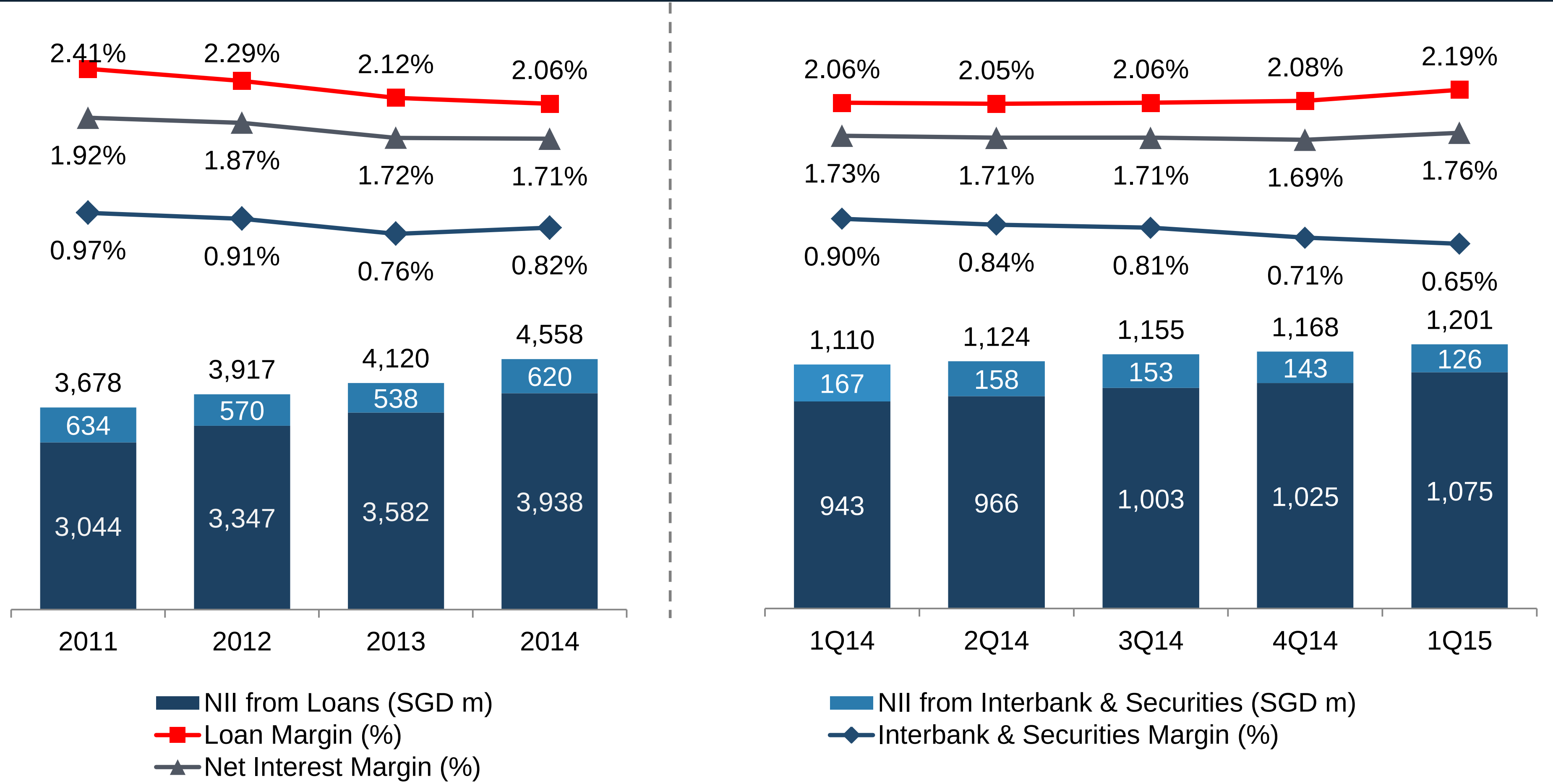
Key Indicators	1Q15	4Q14	QoQ Change	1Q14	YoY Change
NIM (%) [2]	1.76	1.69	+0.07% pt	1.73	+0.03% pt
Non-NII / Income (%)	38.6	36.8	+1.8% pt	36.7	+1.9% pt
Expense / Income ratio (%)	43.6	43.5	+0.1% pt	43.1	+0.5% pt
ROE (%) [2,3]	11.1	11.3	(0.2)% pt	12.4	(1.3)% pt

1. Refer to profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank.
2. Computed on an annualised basis.
3. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank net of preference share dividends and capital securities distributions.

NII driven by Growth in Loans and Margins

UOB 大華銀行

Net Interest Income (NII) and Margin

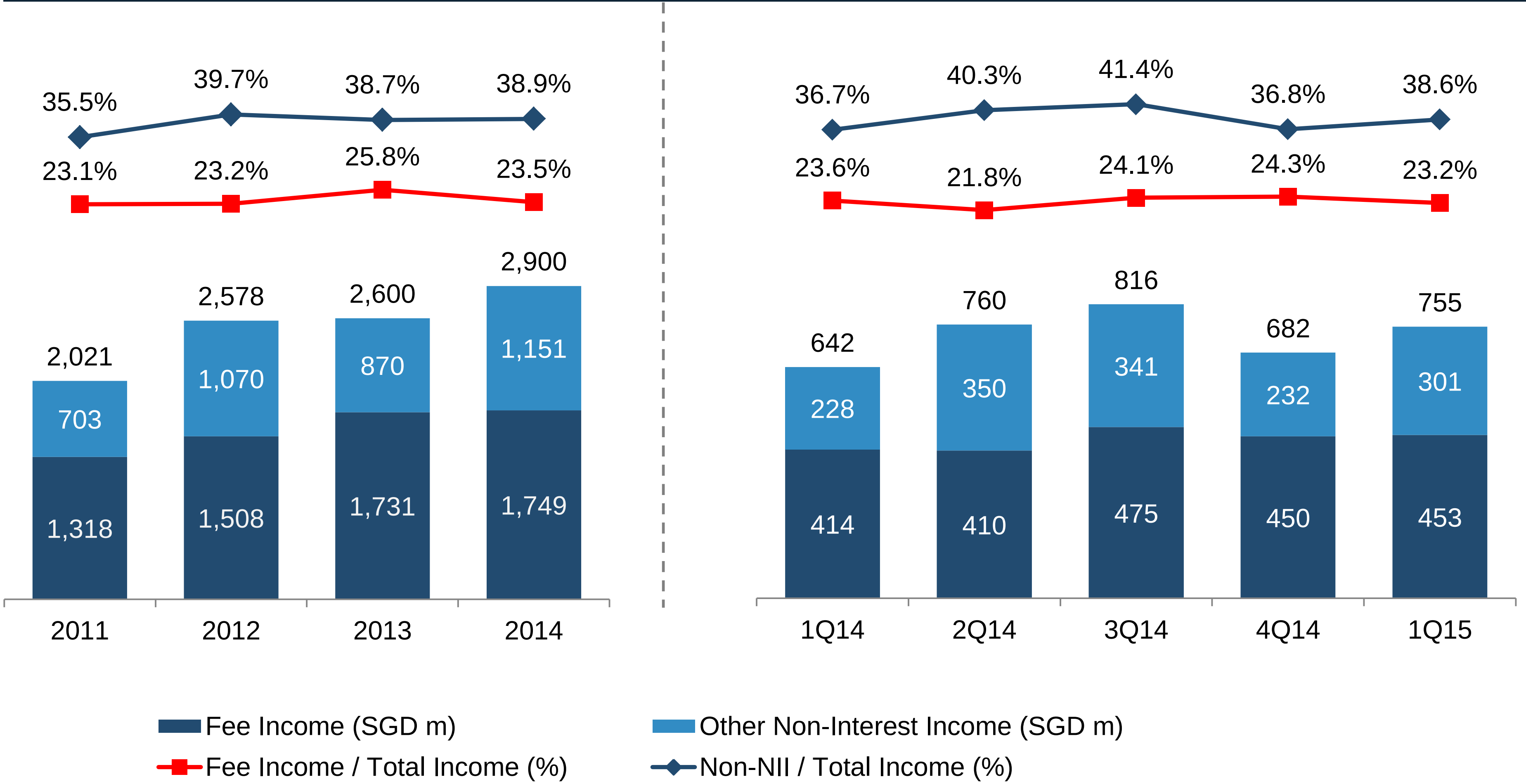


Note: The definition of 'Customer Deposits' was expanded to include deposits from financial institutions relating to fund management and operating accounts from 1Q14 onwards. The interest expenses relating to these deposits and the corresponding impact to loan margin and interbank/securities margin for FY2013 were restated accordingly.

Steady Non-Interest Income Mix Underpins Diversity

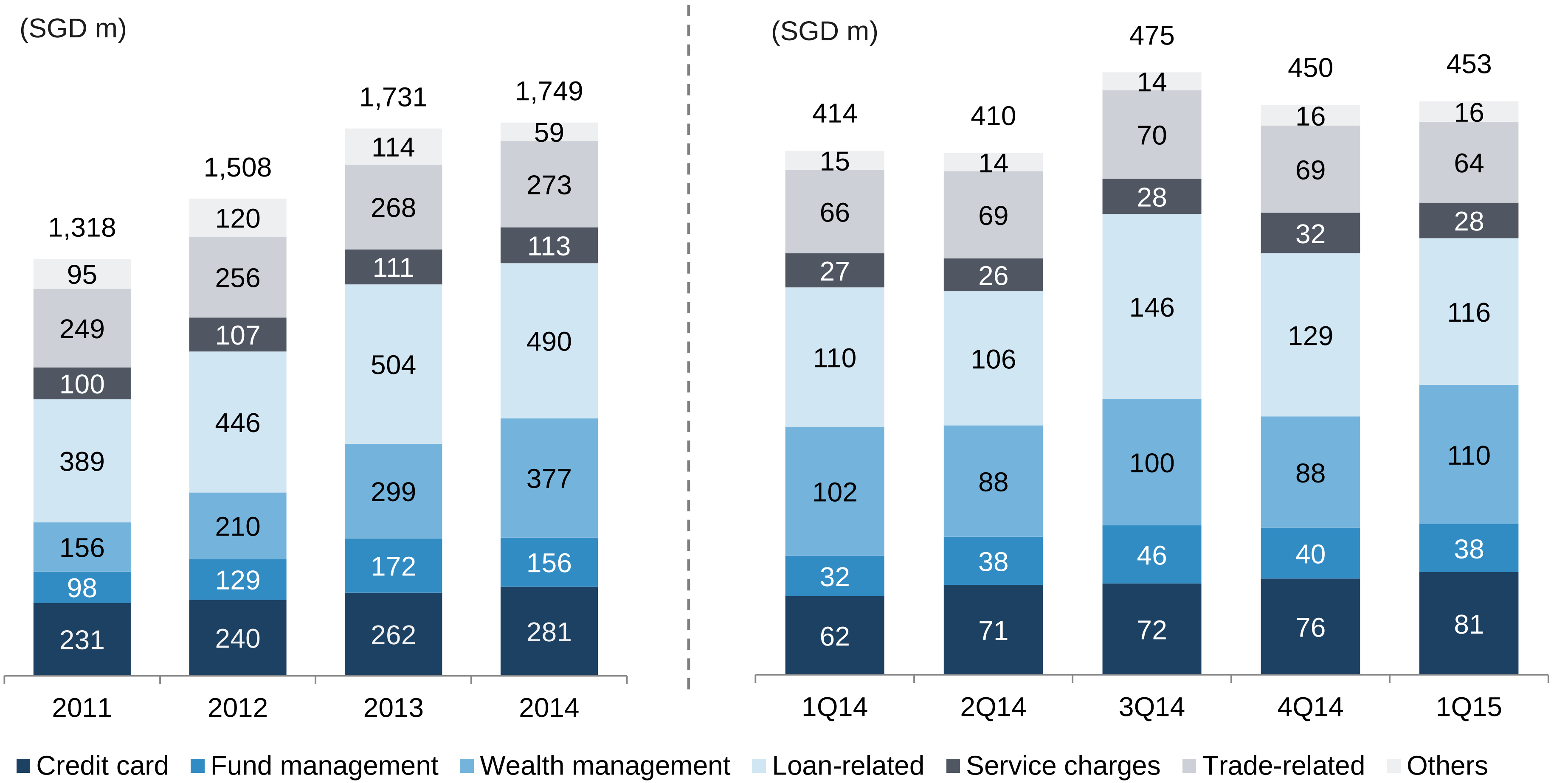
UOB 大華銀行

Non-Interest Income (Non-NII) and Non-NII Ratio



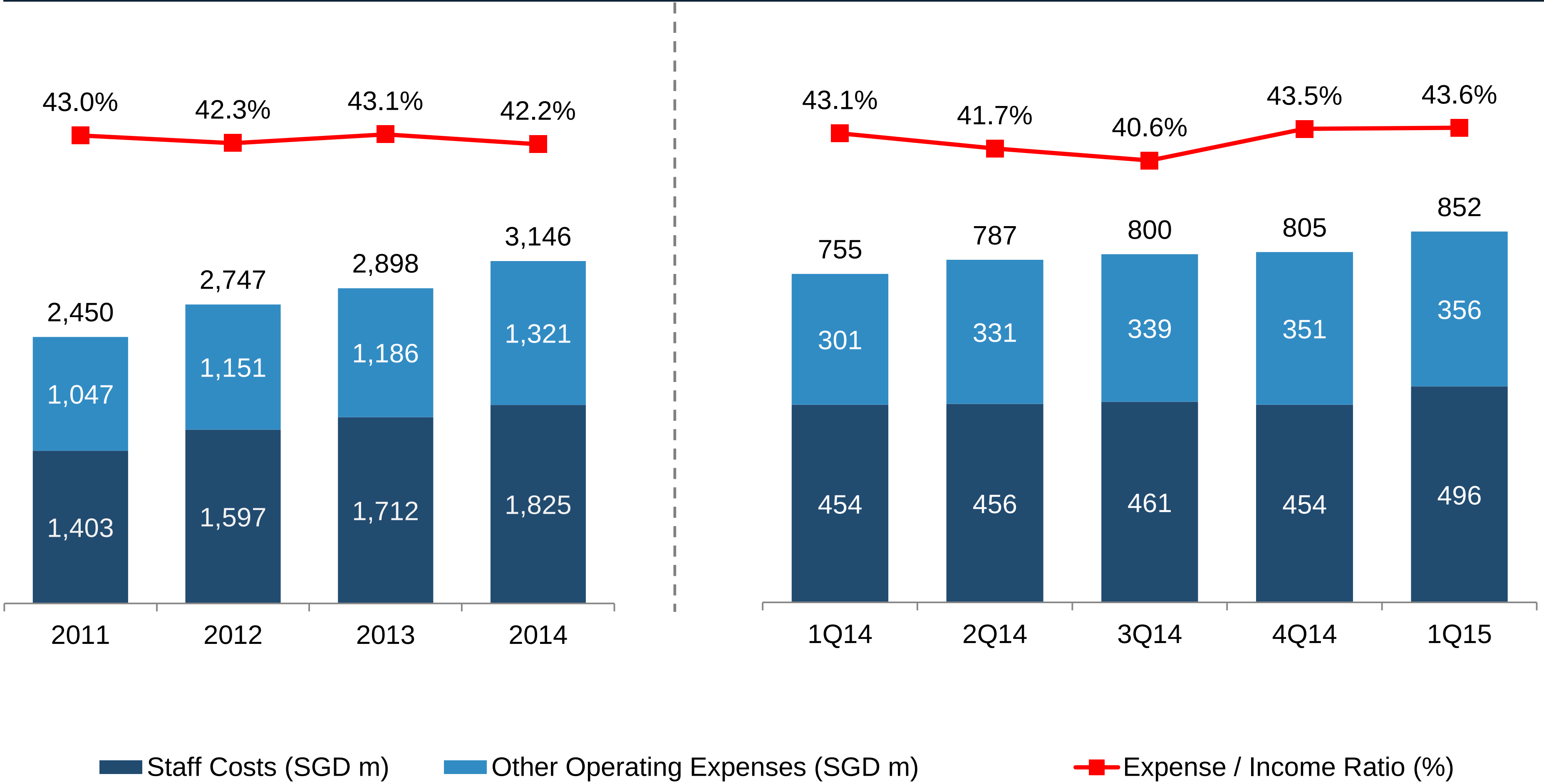
Broad-based Growth in Fee Income

Breakdown of Fee Income



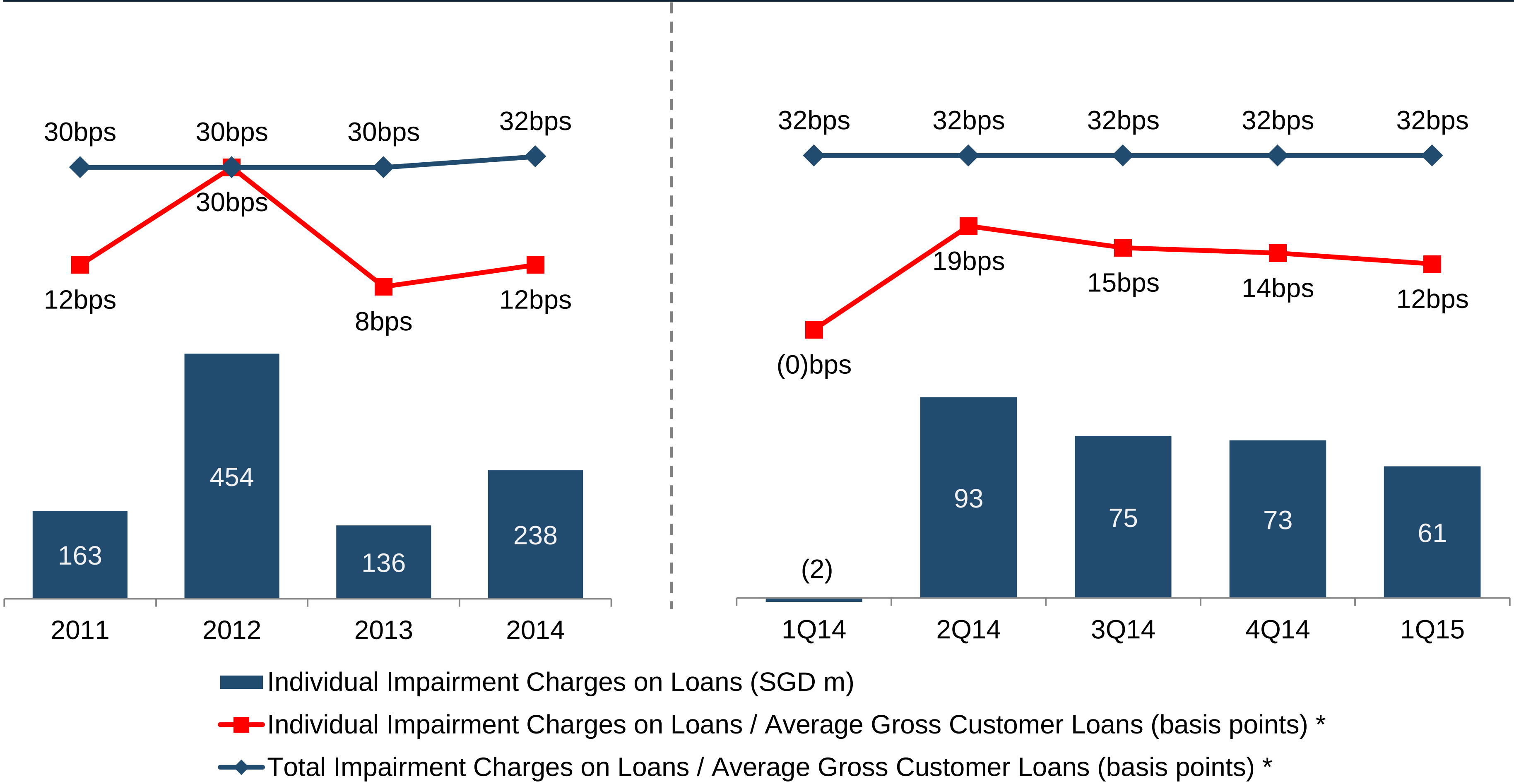
Disciplined Cost Management

Operating Expenses and Expense / Income Ratio



Total Loans Charge-off Rate Relatively Stable

Impairment Charges on Loans

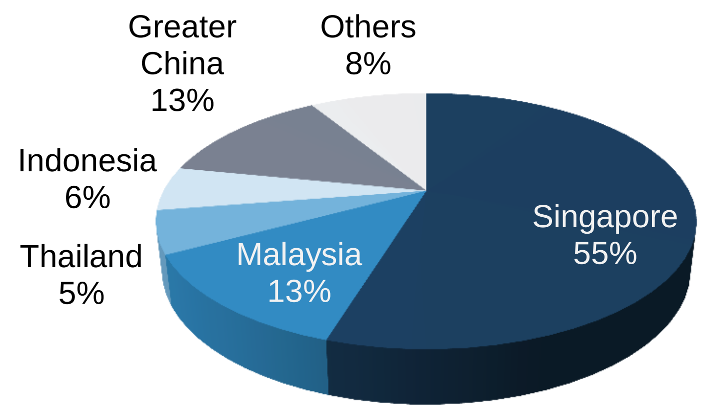


* Computed on an annualised basis.

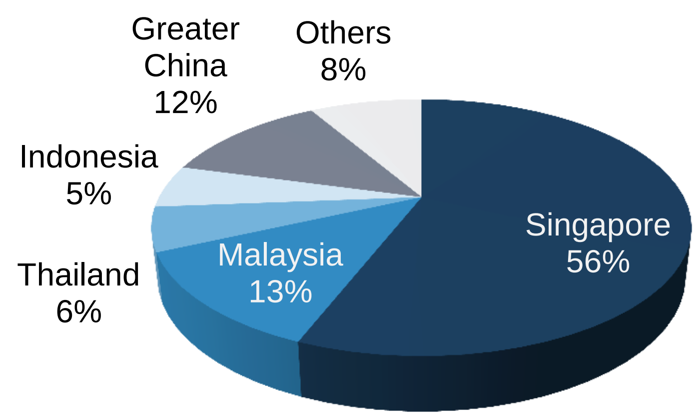
Healthy Loan Growth

Gross Loans *	Mar-15 SGD b	Dec-14 SGD b	QoQ +/(–) %	Mar-14 SGD b	YoY +/(–) %
Singapore	114.5	109.7	4.3	109.7	4.3
Regional:	72.5	73.0	-0.6	63.1	15.0
Malaysia	25.9	25.8	0.5	24.8	4.3
Thailand	11.4	10.8	5.2	10.0	14.1
Indonesia	11.0	11.1	-1.1	10.3	6.2
Greater China	24.3	25.3	-4.1	17.9	35.3
Others	16.3	16.6	-1.9	15.8	3.4
Total	**203.3**	**199.3**	**2.0**	**188.6**	**7.8**
USD Loans	**34.0**	**33.5**	**1.7**	**29.0**	**17.3**

Dec-14



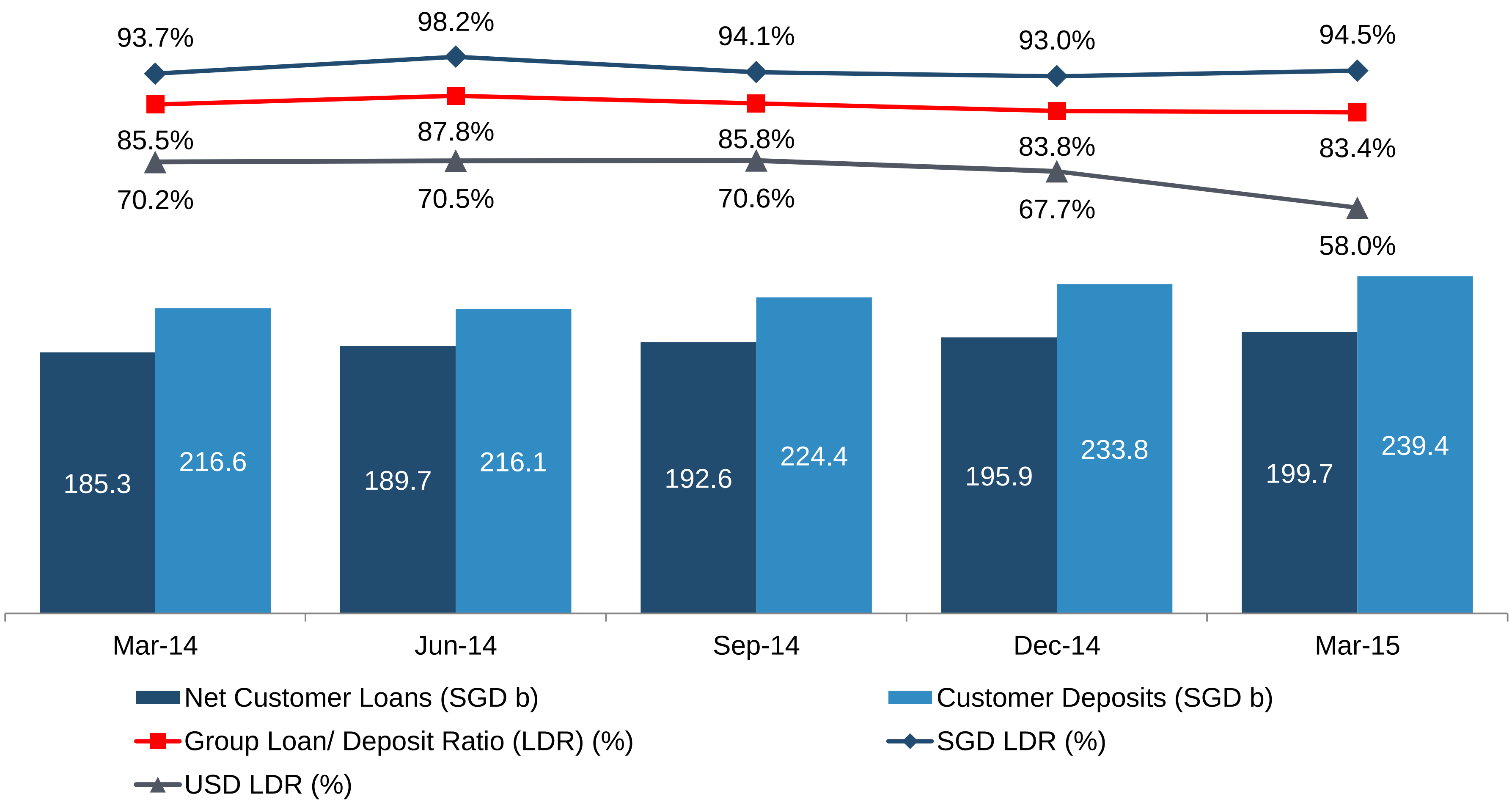
Mar-15



* 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).

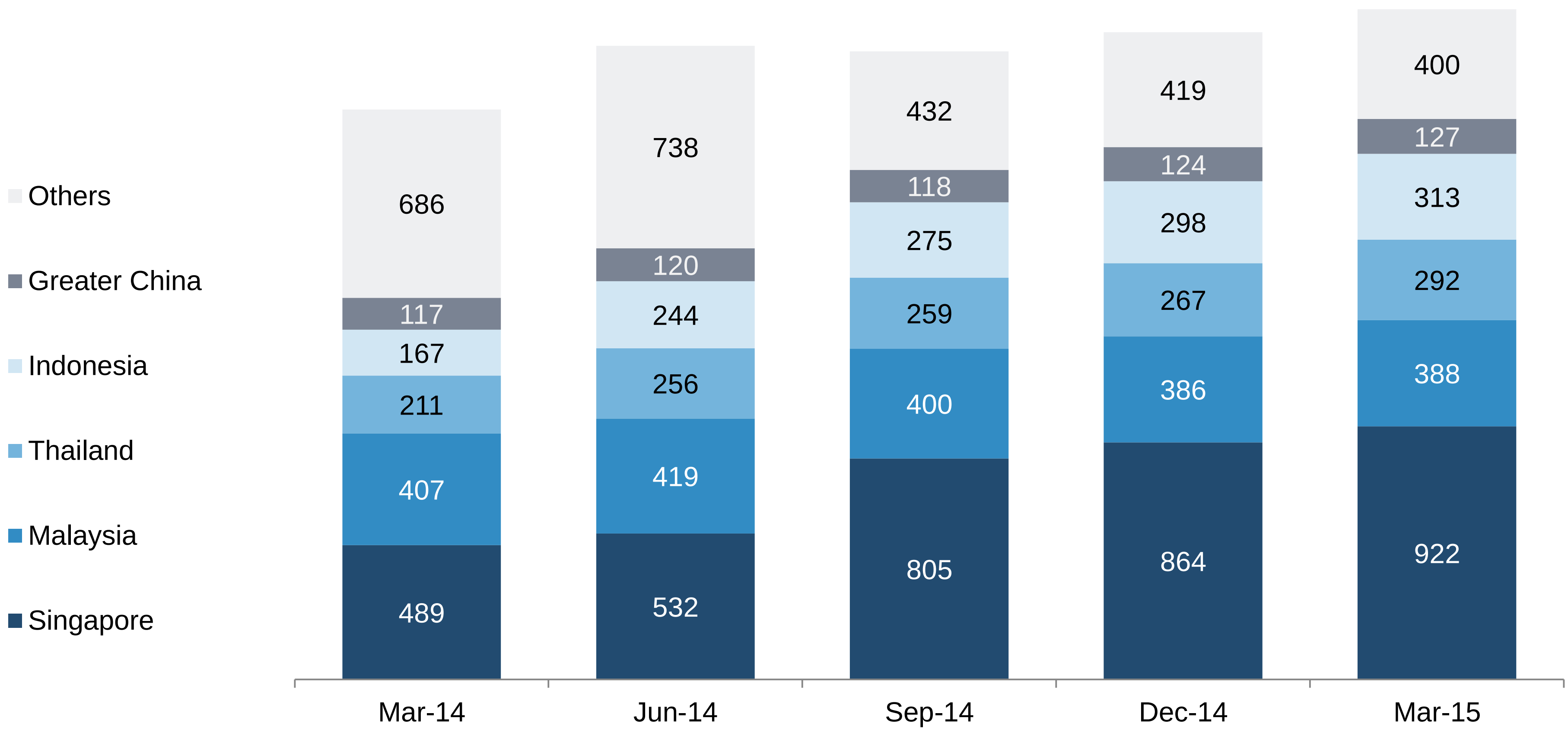
Stable Liquidity Position

Customer Loans, Deposits and LDR



Robust Credit Quality; NPL Ratio Stable at 1.2%

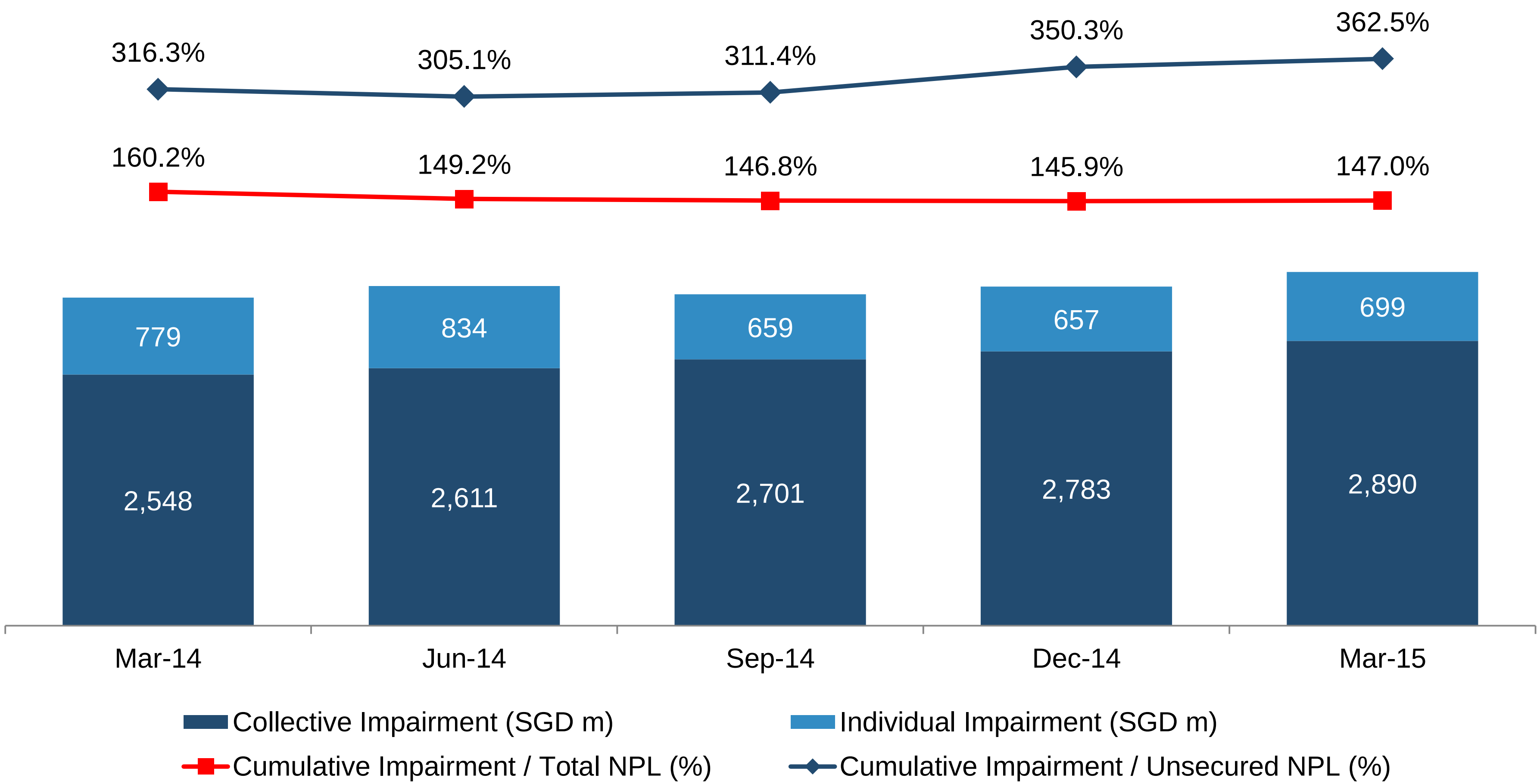
	Mar-14	Jun-14	Sep-14	Dec-14	Mar-15
NPL ratio	**1.1%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**
NPL* (SGD m)	**2,077**	**2,309**	**2,289**	**2,358**	**2,442**



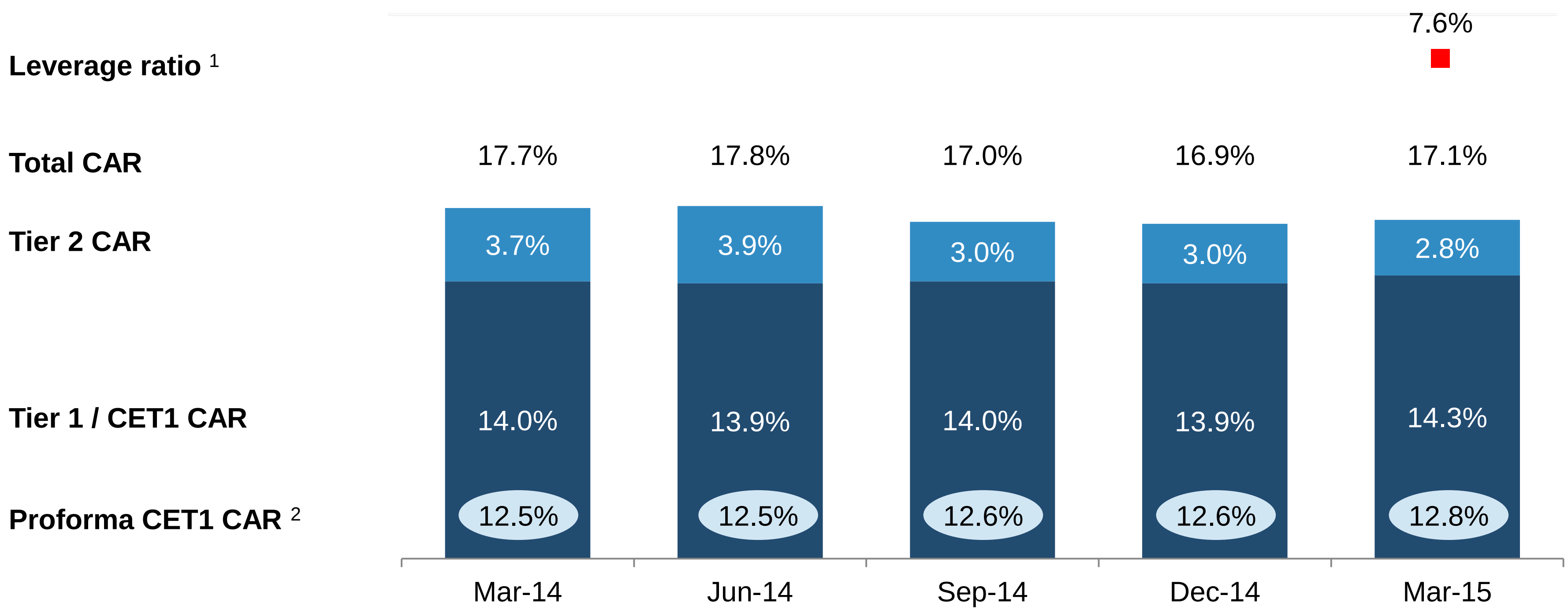
* NPL by geography is classified according to where credit risks reside, largely represented by the borrower's country of incorporation / operation (for non-individuals) and residence (for individuals).

Strong Impairment Coverage

Consistently High Impairment Coverage



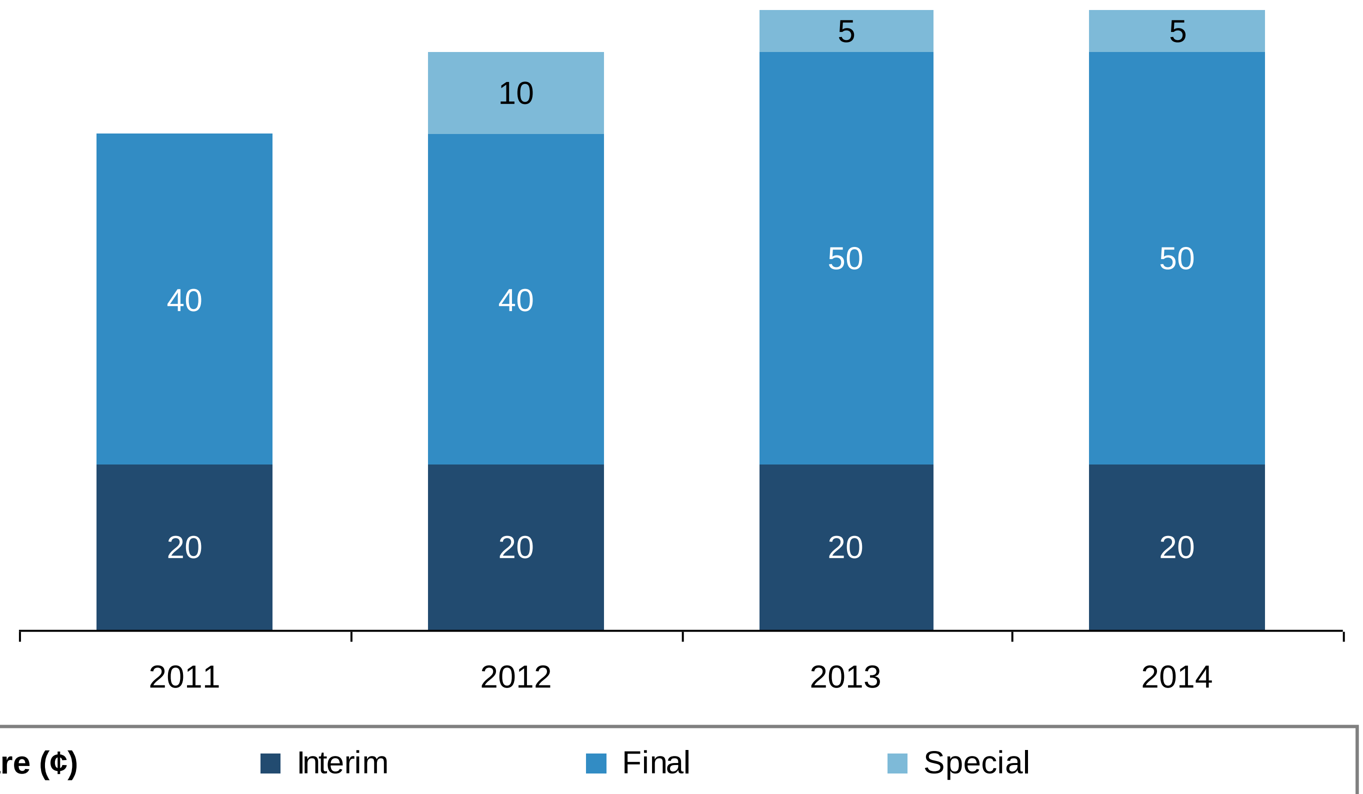
Strong Capital and Leverage Ratios



SGD b					
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	23	23	24	25	26
Tier 1 Capital	23	23	24	25	26
Total Capital	29	30	29	30	31
Risk-Weighted Assets	161	168	171	179	182

1. Leverage ratio is calculated based on the revised MAS Notice 637 which took effect from 1 January 2015.
2. Based on final rules effective 1 January 2018.

Stable Dividend Payout



	2011	2012	2013	2014
Payout amount (SGD m)	944	1,102	1,182	1,202
Payout ratio (%)	41	39	39	37