UOB

UOB Group

Record quarterly profit with resilient balance sheet

Nov 2024

Agenda

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

Key Statistics for 9M24

- Gross loans : SGD334b (USD261b[1])
- Customer deposits : SGD401b (USD313b[1])
- Loan / Deposit ratio : 82.3%
- Net stable funding ratio : 116%
- All-currency liquidity coverage ratio : 141%[2]
- Common Equity Tier 1 ratio : 15.5%
- Leverage ratio : 6.8%
- Return on equity [3, 4] : 13.9%
- Return on assets [4] : 1.21%
- Net interest margin : 2.04%
- Non-interest income / Total income : 33.3%
- Cost / Income [4] : 41.7%
- Non-performing loan ratio : 1.5%
- 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+

Note: Financial statistics as at 30 September 2024
1. USD 1 = SGD 1.2807 as at 30 September 2024
2. Average for 3Q24
3. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions
4. Excluding one-off expenses

A leading Singapore bank; Established franchise in core market segments

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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

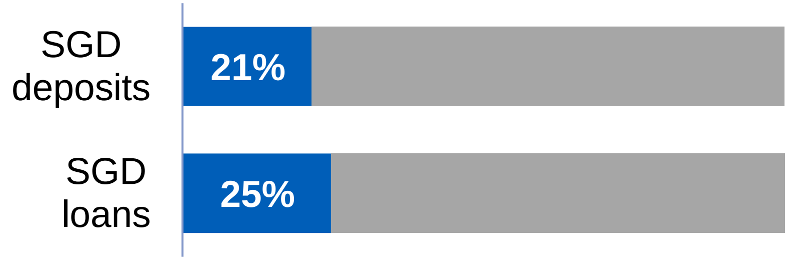
Best Bank in Asia-Pacific, 2024

Singapore's Best Bank, 2024
World's Best Bank for SMEs, 2024

Domestic Retail Bank of the Year - Singapore, 2024

Source: Company reports

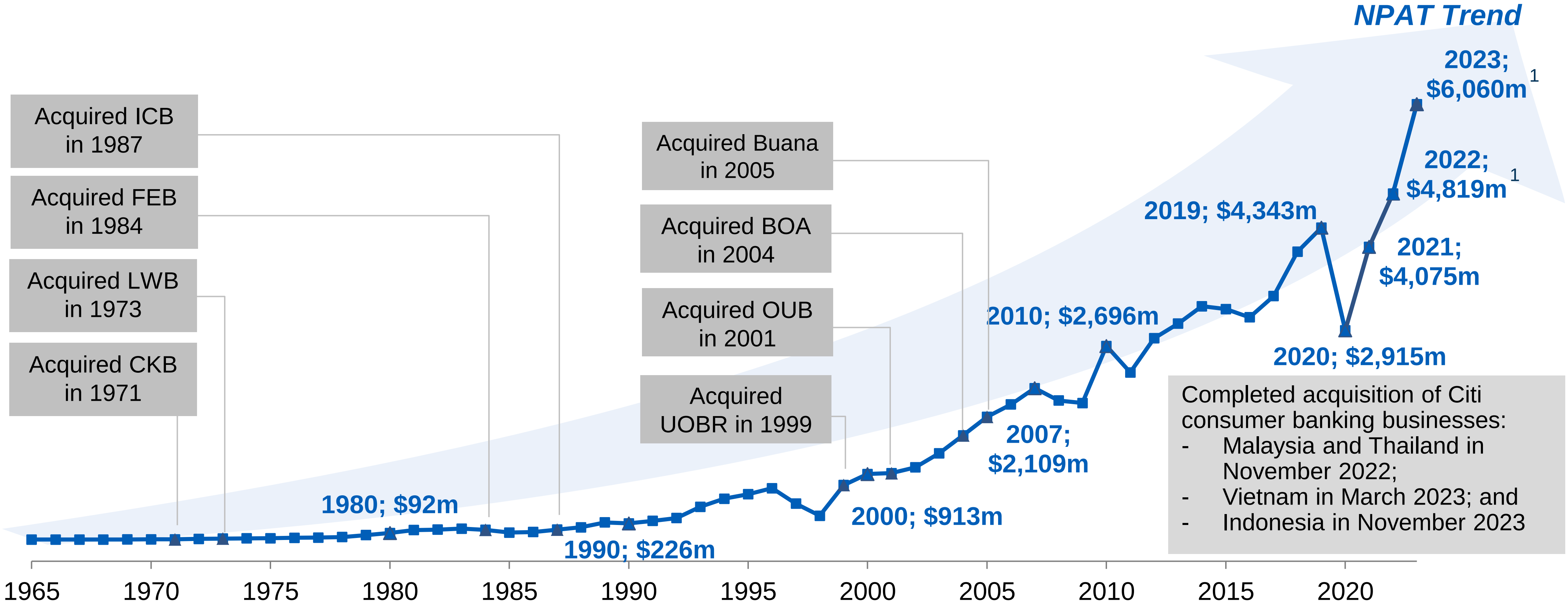
Sizeable domestic market share



Source: UOB, MAS (data as of 30 September 2024)

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

Myanmar
1 branch

Thailand
147 branches

Malaysia
55 branches

Singapore
49 branches

Indonesia
131 branches

Greater China[1]
20 branches

Vietnam
5 branches

Philippines
1 branches

Australia
1 branch

- 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

9M24 performance by segment

Group Retail

Income
SGD4.1b
Flat YoY

SGD185b[2]
Assets under management +9% YoY

61%
AUM from overseas customers

Group Wholesale Banking

Income
SGD5.1b
-5% YoY

26%
Cross-border income to Group wholesale banking's income

1. Comprise Mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan
2. Refers to Privilege Banking, Privilege Reserve and Private Bank – including acquisition of Citigroup Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam

Why UOB?

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

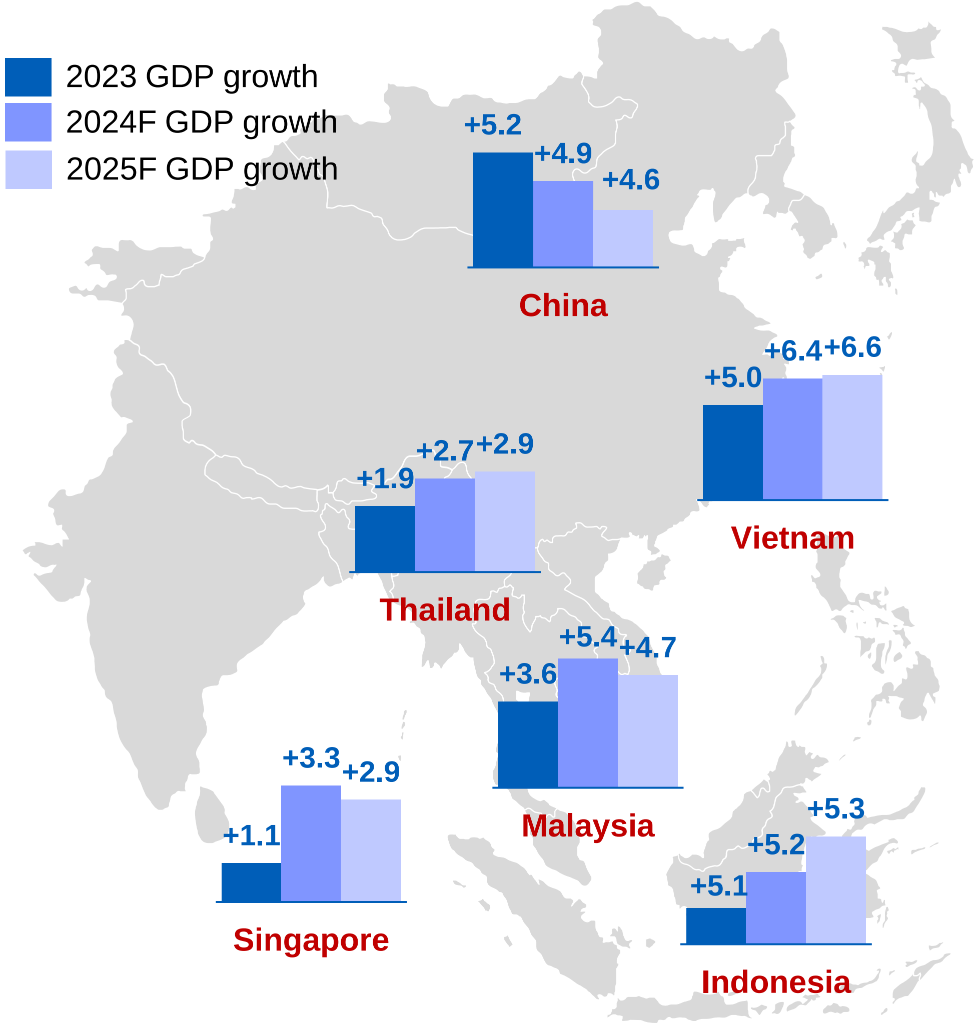
- Strong Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio of 15.5% as at 30 September 2024
- Diversified funding and sound liquidity, with 82.3% loan/deposit ratio
- Strengthened coverage, with general allowance on loans (including RLAR) covering 0.9% of performing loans

Balance growth with stability

- More than half 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

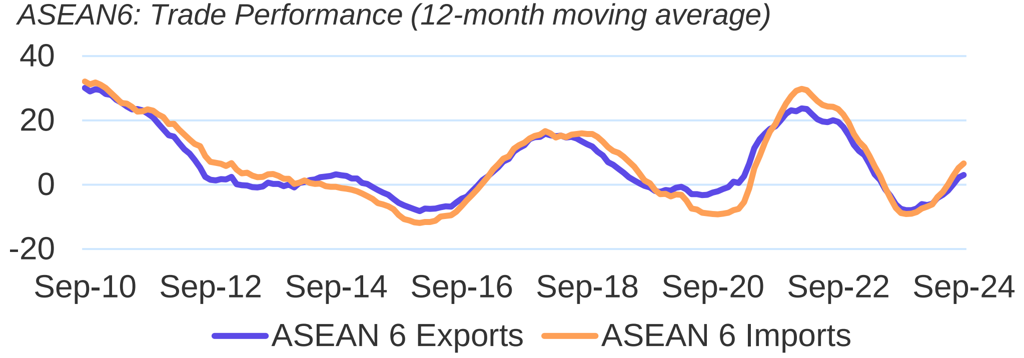
Macroeconomic Outlook

ASEAN economies to remain resilient in 2025



Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research forecasts

External trade stays on positive trajectory



Source: Macrobond, UOB Global Economics & Markets Research

Tourism recovery signals positive consumption outlook

Asia: Inbound Visitor Arrivals, YTD

	Latest YTD mn pax	2023 mn pax	2022 mn pax	2021 mn pax	2020 mn pax	2019 mn pax
Hong Kong	29.5	34.0	0.6	0.1	3.6	55.9
Japan	26.9	25.1	3.8	0.2	4.1	31.9
Thailand	26.1	28.2	11.1	0.4	6.7	39.9
Malaysia	16.5	20.1	10.1	0.1	4.3	26.1
Vietnam	12.7	12.6	3.7	0.2	3.8	18.0
Singapore	12.6	13.6	6.3	0.3	2.7	19.1
South Korea	10.7	11.0	3.2	1.0	2.5	17.5
Indonesia	9.1	11.7	5.9	1.6	4.1	16.1
Taiwan region	5.0	6.5	0.9	0.1	1.4	11.9

Persons, million: 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32

Latest YTD ■ 2023

YTD as of August/September 2024 Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research

Maintaining 2x 25-bps Fed Rate Cuts in 4Q

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	4Q22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24F	1Q25F	2Q25F	3Q25F
US 10-Year Treasury	3.87	3.47	3.84	4.57	3.88	4.20	4.40	3.78	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50
US Fed Funds	4.50	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75
SG 3M SORA	3.10	3.54	3.64	3.71	3.71	3.68	3.64	3.49	2.39	2.19	2.09	2.07
MY Overnight Policy Rate	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
TH 1-Day Repo	1.25	1.75	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
ID 7-Day Reverse Repo	5.50	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.00	4.75
CH 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.65	3.65	3.55	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.35	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20

The Fed began its expected rate-cutting cycle in September with a 50bps cut, likely a one-time outsized move. FOMC minutes and officials suggest a gradual, data-driven approach to future policy. With a softening labour market and easing inflation, we expect two 25bps cuts in November and December 2024, followed by four 25bps cut in 2025.

Several APAC central banks including BSP, BI, BOT and RBNZ, have begun cutting rates at a measured pace, balancing global and domestic factors. Meanwhile, others like the RBA, BNM, CBC and SBV have paused. The PBOC has accelerated easing, cutting its 1Y and 5Y LPR by 35bps and 60bps, respectively, and reducing banks' reserve requirement ratio by 100bps, with another 25-50bps cut possible by end-2024. Further easing in 2025 is possible but limited by narrowing bank margins.

Singapore's core inflation has decelerated towards historical averages, with price pressures becoming less widespread. We project inflation to hit 2.4% YoY by 4Q24 and 1.7% by1Q25 (ex-GST). We expect a 50bps reduction to the S$NEER slope in January or April 2025, with no further changes for the year.

Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research forecasts

Macro resilience across key Southeast Asian markets

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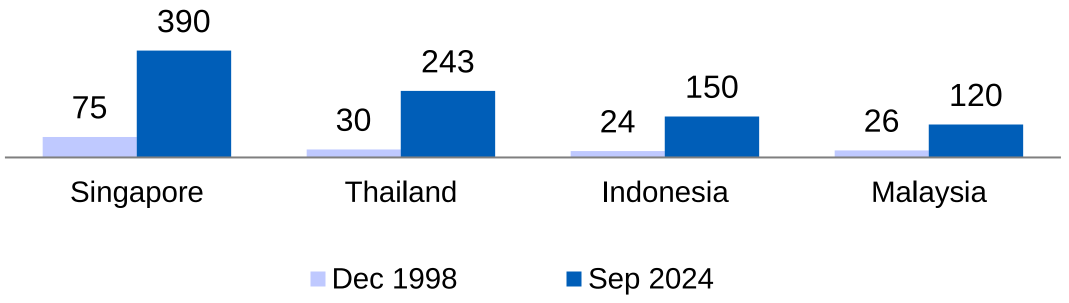
Significantly Higher Foreign Reserves

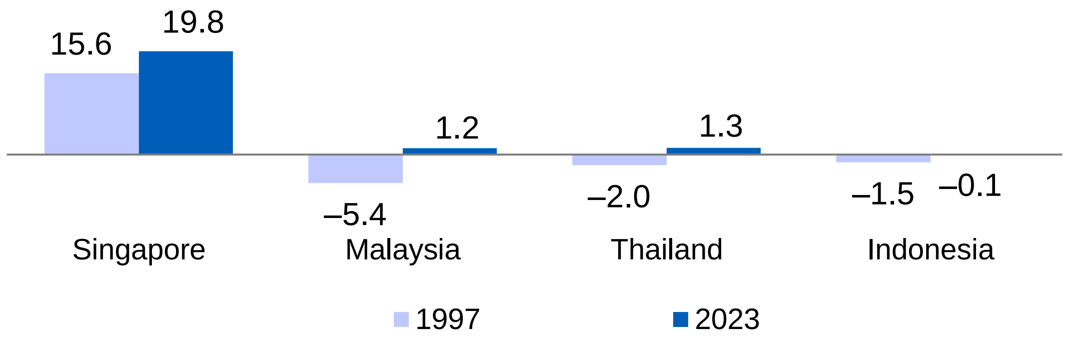
(USD billion)



Sources: World Bank, International Monetary Fund

Improved Current Account Balances

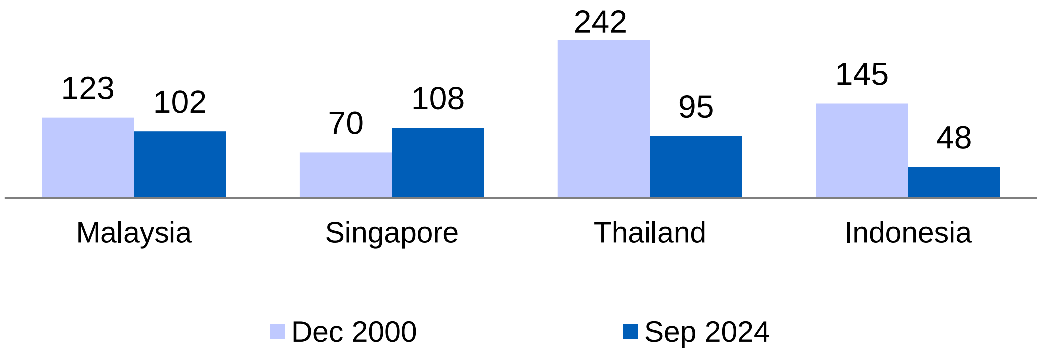
(% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Lower Debt to Equity Ratio

(%)

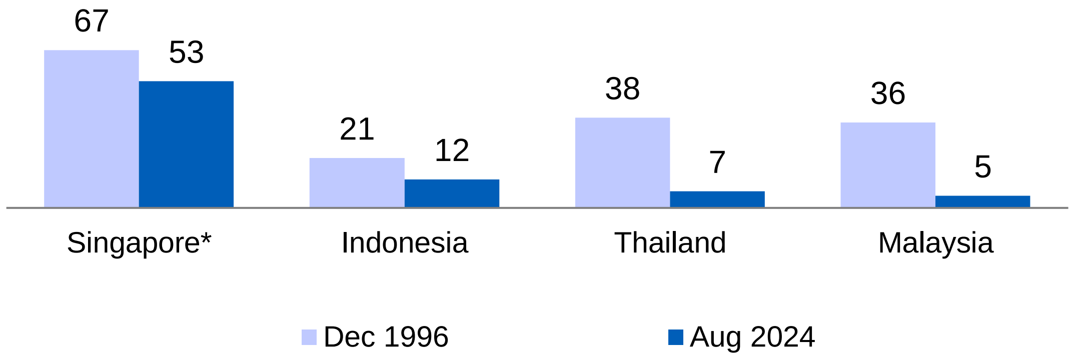


Total debt to equity ratio = total ST and LT borrowings divided by total equity, multiplied by 100

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

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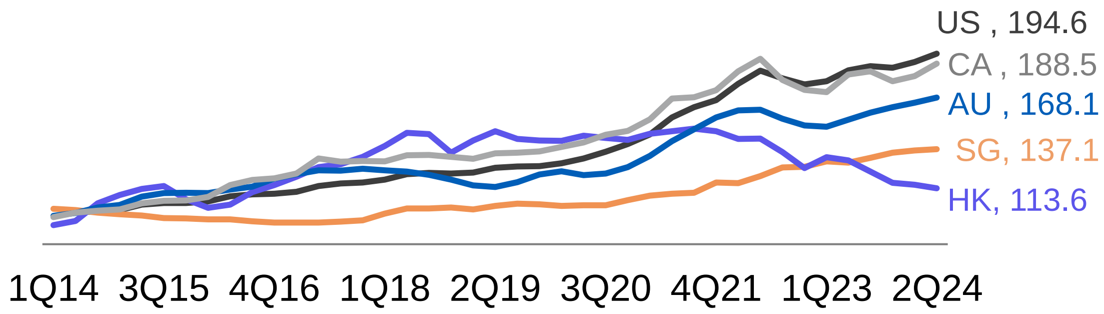
Low risk of housing bubbles due to cooling measures

(3Q14 = 100)

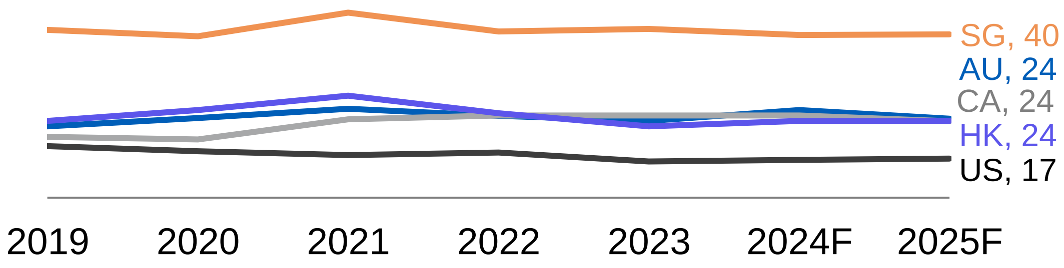


Based on latest property price data as of 2Q24

Sources: CEIC, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

High national savings rate

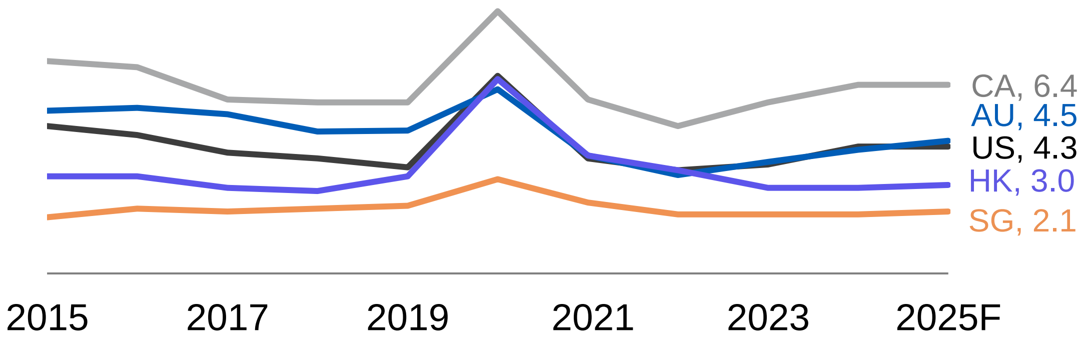
(% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Low unemployment boosts housing affordability and mortgage servicing

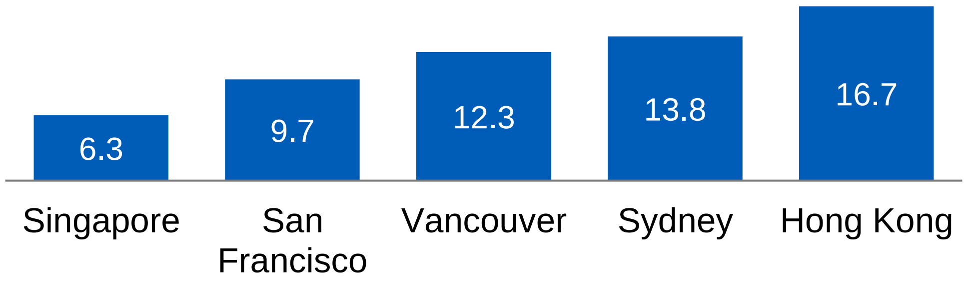
(Unemployment, %)



Sources: Macrobond, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Lower Foreign Currency Loan Mix

(%)



As of 3Q23, based on 2024 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

Singapore has implemented Basel IV[5]

Year	’13	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	’25	’26	’27
Basel III capital ratios	Phased-in						**Full**								
IFRS 9	→					Start									
LCR[1]			Phased-in				**Full**								
NSFR[2]	→					Start									
SACCR[3]	→							**Start date (pending)**							
TLAC[4]							Phased-in			**Full**					
Basel IV[5]												Phased-in			
-- MCRMR[6]	→										Start				
-- Leverage ratio			Disclosure phase			Start	→				Revised[7]				

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 (Final Basel III reforms): 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

Capital adequacy rules 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%)

Strong UOB Fundamentals

Disciplined balance sheet management

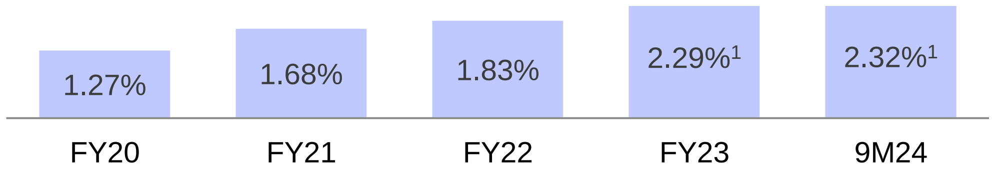
Focus on balance sheet efficiency

Healthy portfolio quality

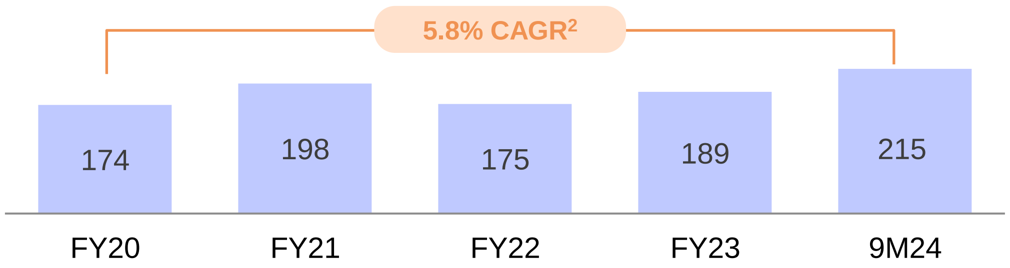
Proactive liability management

Robust capitalisation

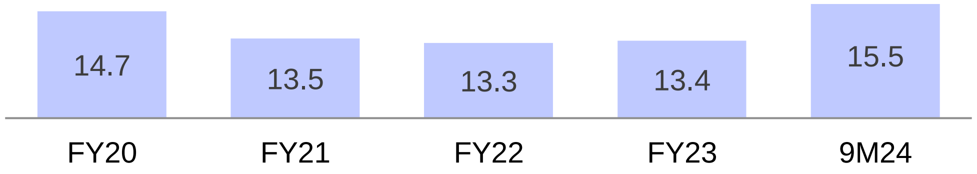
Return on risk-weighted assets



Current Account Saving Account Balances (SGD b)



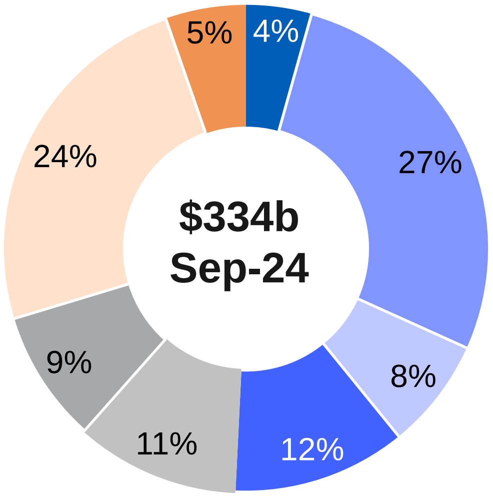
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)



Notes
1. Excluding one-off expenses
2. Compound annual growth rate over FY20 to 9M24 period

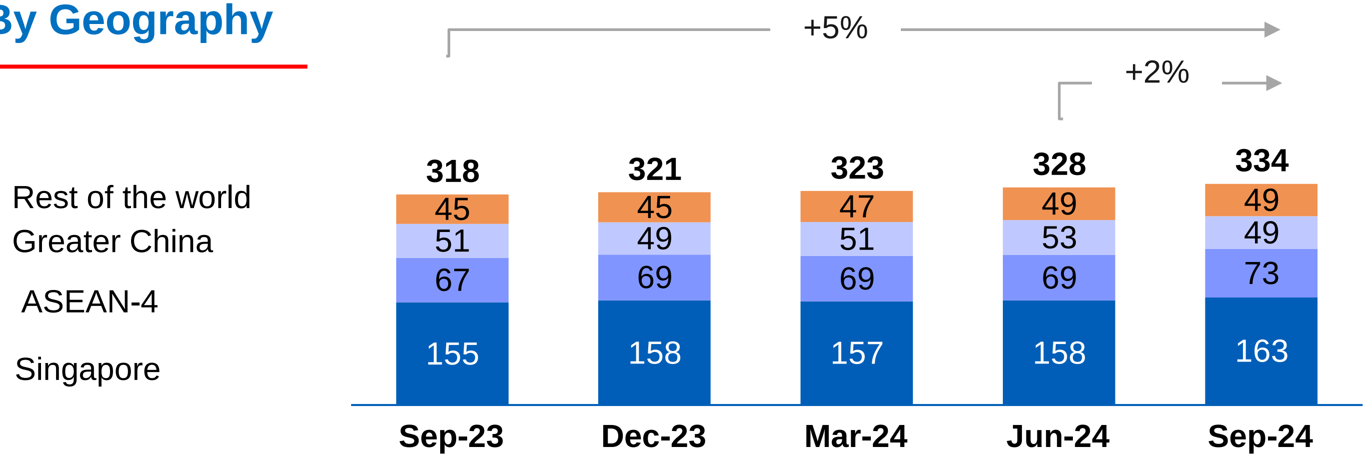
Loans grew 2% QoQ from broad-based wholesale growth and mortgages

By Industry



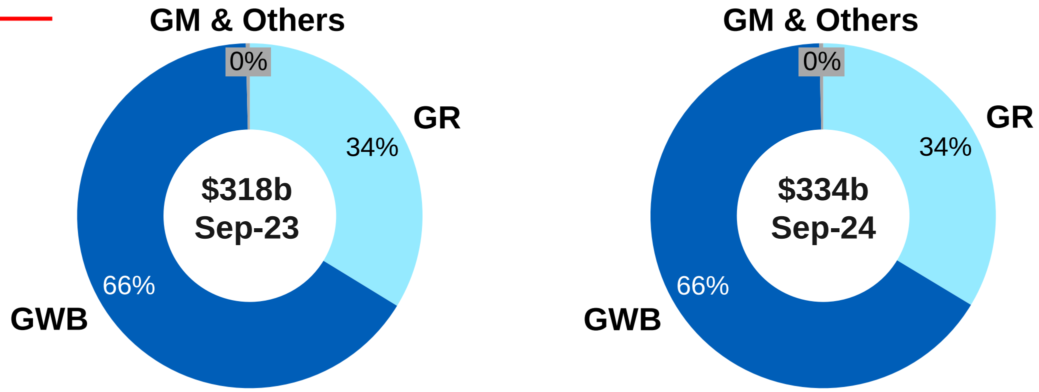
- Transport, storage and communication
- Building and construction
- Manufacturing
- FIs, investment and holding companies
- General commerce
- Professionals and private individuals
- Housing loans
- Others

By Geography



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

By Segment



UOB's responsible financing journey: pragmatic and progressive

Key Milestone	Establishing	Improving	Strengthening	
	2015 – 2016	**2017 – 2018**	**2019 – 2022**	**2023 – 2024**
	• Launched the Group Responsible Financing Policy. • Began to incorporate ESG clauses into Letters of Offer.	• Enhanced ESG monitoring and reporting to improve oversight on potential controversies. • Implemented ESG risk classification to better manage ESG risk in portfolio. • Adopted the ABS Haze Diagnostics Checklist as transboundary haze pollution shrouded the region.	• Announced our net zero commitment. Strengthened due diligence process with enhanced climate-related questions. • Established Environmental Risk Management (EnRM) Framework and disclosed our responsible financing sector policies. • Discontinued new financing of coal-fired power plants, greenfield thermal coal mines/expansion. Aim to exit financing for thermal coal sector by 2039. • Discontinued new financing of greenfield palm oil plantations; all mature plantations to be certified by recognised sustainability bodies. • Discontinued new project financing for upstream oil and gas projects after 2022. • Completed a bank-wide ESG risk assessment capacity-building workshops.	• Developed a net zero operationalisation programme. • Bolstered our environmental risk appetite statement with a quantitative climate risk-related metric to better manage environmental risk in our corporate lending portfolio. • Launched an ESG Adverse News Surveillance System to enhance ongoing ESG risk client monitoring. • Further strengthened deforestation prohibition requirement within palm oil sector. • Launched an in-house responsible financing e-learning module to enhance employees' understanding of our responsible financing policy. • Committed to be early adopter of TNFD recommendations.

* Green Finance Industry Taskforce

TCFD Implementation - Climate Scenario Analysis

UOB

Key Milestone

Qualitative Transition Risk Assessment — 2019

- Completed qualitative assessment in 2019, referencing SASB's Materiality Map® and Moody's Environmental Risks Global Heatmap.
- Identified carbon-intensive segments most likely to be impacted by climate change:
  - Metals and mining
  - Transportation
  - Building Materials
  - Forestry
  - Energy
  - Chemicals
  - Agriculture

Transition Risk Scenario Analysis Pilot — 2020

- Partnered an environmental consultancy in climate scenario analysis
- Three pathways of climate scenarios based on research by IEA and OECD:
  - An orderly transition where early actions are taken to reduce emissions to meet climate targets (high carbon price scenario)
  - A disorderly transition where delayed and drastic actions are taken to meet climate targets (moderate carbon price scenario)
  - Business-as-usual where no actions are taken (low carbon price scenario)

Physical Risk Pilot Analysis — 2021

- Conducted a pilot physical risk analysis involving approximately 2,000 wholesale banking customers (~80% of the total wholesale banking exposure) and retail banking property mortgages focusing on our major markets that are most vulnerable to physical risks, i.e. Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.
- The analysis utilised a bottom-up approach with customers' operating and asset locations overlaid on various climate hazard maps to determine their vulnerability to seven physical hazards in short-, mid-, and long-term horizons up to 2050 over three IPCC climate scenarios.
- In addition, we also refreshed our transition risk analysis.

Improved Methodology — 2022-2024

- Developed an improved climate risk assessment methodology and uplift the Bank's internal capacity.
- The improved methodology integrates multiple climate risk drivers, considers both transition risk and physical risk, and includes sector specific approach for high-risk sectors, as well as a general approach for other sectors.
- Further strengthened our physical risk assessment approach with increased sample coverage and enhanced methodology for our Income Producing Real Estate (IPRE) and Retail Mortgage portfolios.
- Overall, the average change in projected credit risk profile of our assessed portfolio over time was not significant across all scenarios.

Future Plan | **Metrics and Targets** | To align our disclosure with ISSB requirements in view of the transition from TCFD to ISSB standards

In October 2022, we announced our commitment to achieving net zero by 2050, with a focus on 6 priority sectors

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Energy   Built environment

Net zero targets and commitments for six sectors

Energy	**Power** Reduce emissions intensity by **64%** by 2030 and **98%** by 2050	**Automotive** Reduce emissions intensity by **58%** by 2030 and **net zero** by 2050	**Oil and gas** No new project financing for upstream oil and gas projects approved for development after 2022
Built environment	**Real estate** Reduce emissions intensity by **36%** by 2030 and **97%** by 2050	**Construction** Reduce emissions intensity by **31%** by 2030 and **85%** by 2050	**Steel** Reduce emissions intensity by **20%** by 2030 and **92%** by 2050

Covers **~60%** of our corporate lending portfolio

We focused on two significant, high-emitting ecosystems, **energy** and **built environment,** spanning 6 sectors based on:

- Significant contributors to GHG emissions regionally: ~73% of global emissions[1]
- Material to UOB's corporate lending portfolio: ~60% of total corporate lending portfolio

Our commitments were defined in line with guidance by the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)

Source: 1) Our World in Data

2 years on, we are progressing across all priority sectors, and are trending below the reference pathways

Power
(kgCO_2/MWh)

37% below pathway

Automotive
(gCO_2/vehicle-km)

4% below pathway

Note: We have updated both our reference pathway, including our 2030 target, and portfolio data to be in line with the latest market practice. For data consistency, we have omitted 2021 figures.

Oil and gas (O&G)

No new project financing for upstream projects approved for development after 2022

Coal

No new project financing of greenfield or expansion of coal-fired power plants and thermal coal mines; Exit financing for thermal coal sector by 2039

Real estate
(kgCO_2/m^2)

11% below pathway

Construction
(tCO_2/S$million)

18% below pathway

Steel
(tCO_2/tonne)

6% below pathway

Comparison against peers

Moody's	S&P	Fitch		Standalone Strength *Moody's baseline credit assessment*	Cost Management *Costs/income ratio*	Returns *Return on average assets (annualised)*	Liquidity *Loan/deposit ratio*
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**UOB**	a1	42%[1]	1.2%[1]	82%
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**OCBC**	a1	38%	1.6%	82%
Aa1	AA–	AA–	**DBS**	a1	39%[1]	1.5%[1]	77%
A3	A–	A+	**HSBC**	a3	45%	1.1%	58%
A3	BBB+	A	**SCB**	baa1	57%	0.6%	53%
A1	A–	AA–	**BOA**	a2	65%	0.8%	55%
A3	BBB+	A	**Citi**	baa1	66%	0.5%	51%
Aa2	AA–	AA-	**CBA**	a1	45%	0.8%	107%
Aa2	AA–	AA-	**NAB**	a2	46%	0.7%	121%
Aa1	AA–	AA-	**RBC**	a2	60%	0.8%	71%
Aa2	AA–	AA-	**TD**	a2	57%	0.8%	79%
A3	A–	n.r.	**CIMB**	baa1	46%	1.1%	89%
A3	A–	n.r.	**MBB**	a3	49%	1.0%	95%

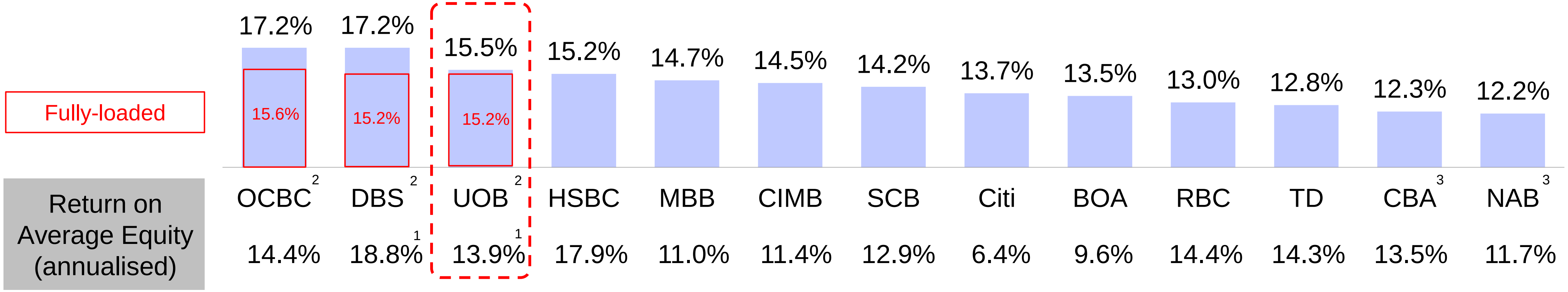
1. Excluding one-off expenses

Source: Company reports, Credit rating agencies (updated as of 1 November 2024)

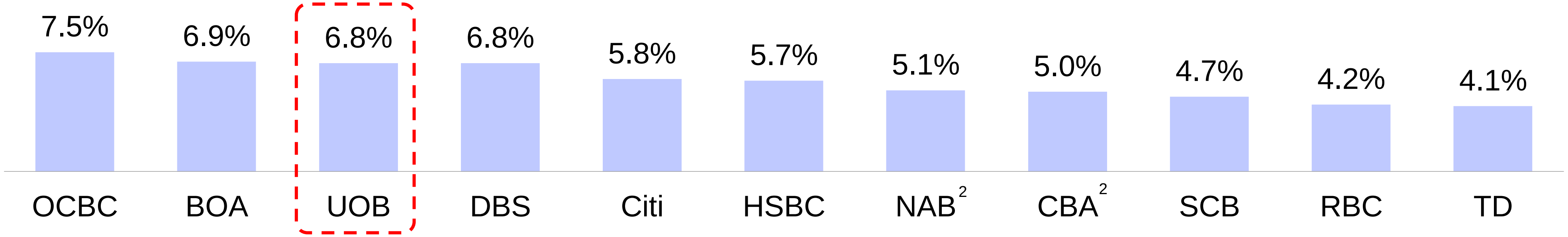
Financial data based on period ended 30 September 2024, except for RBC/TD (30 April 2024), CBA, CIMB, Maybank (30 June 2024) and NAB (31 March 2024)

Capital and leverage ratios

Reported Common Equity Tier 1 CAR



Reported Leverage Ratio



1. Excluding one-off expenses
2. The three major Singapore banks have implemented Final Basel III reforms (both transitional and fully-loaded ratios are shown above)
3. Common equity Tier 1 ratios of CBA and NAB are based on APRA's standards; their respective internationally comparable ratio was 19.1% (30 June 2024) and 17.5% (31 March 2024)

Source: Company reports

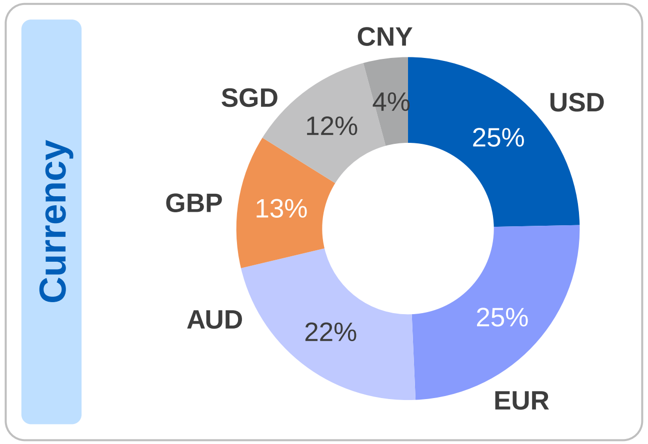
Financial data based on period ended 30 September 24, except for RBC/TD (30 April 2024), CBA, CIMB, Maybank (30 June 2024) and NAB (31 March 2024)

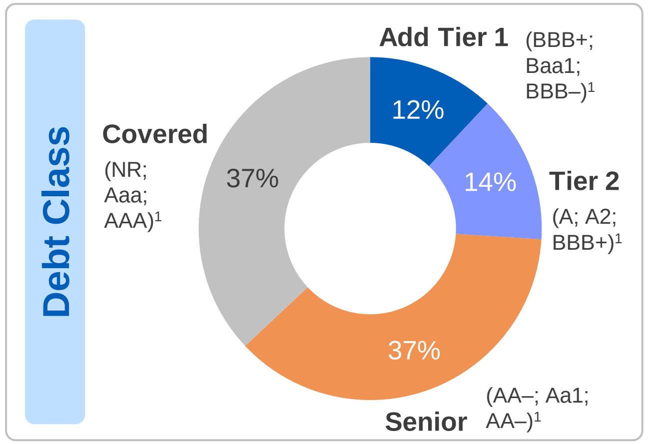
Strong investment grade credit ratings

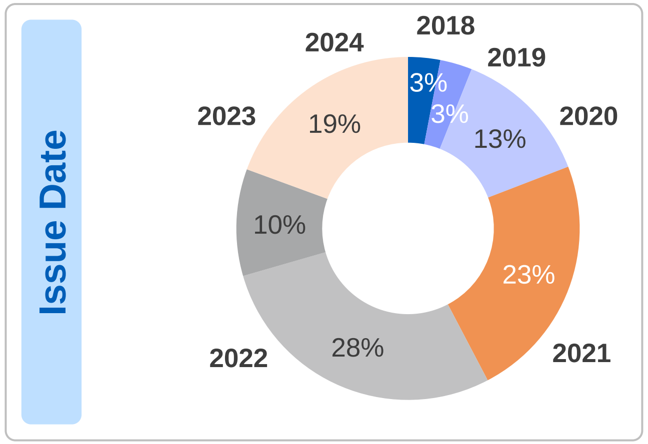
UOB

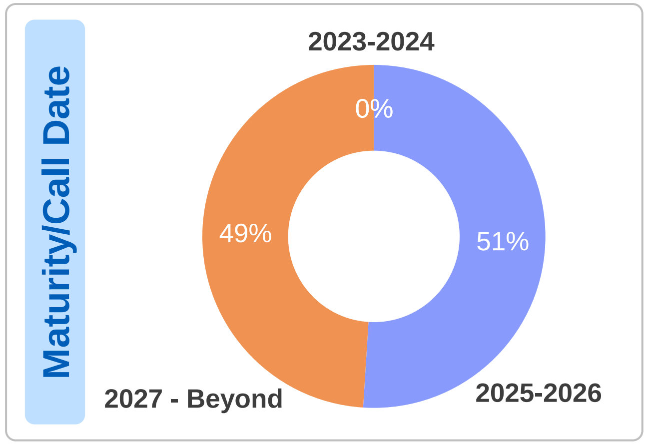
Moody's Investors Service	Aa1 / P-1
S&P Global Ratings	AA– / A-1+
Fitch Ratings	AA– / F1+

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 8 November 24; for more details, please refer to https://www.uobgroup.com/investor-relations/capital-and-funding-information/group-securities.html

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

Our Growth Drivers

Our growth drivers

UOB

Realise 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 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

Reinforce fee income growth

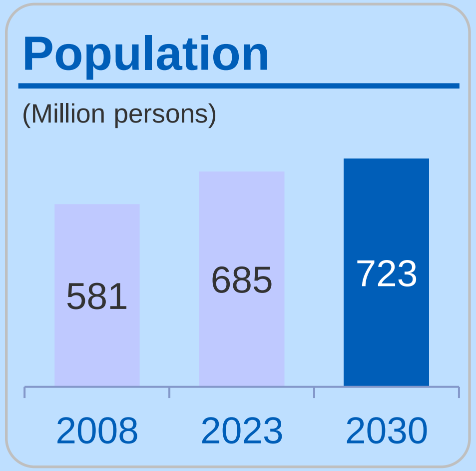
- Grow fee income to offset competitive pressures on loans and improve return on risk weighted assets
- Increase client wallet share size by intensifying cross-selling efforts, focusing on service quality and expanding range of products and services

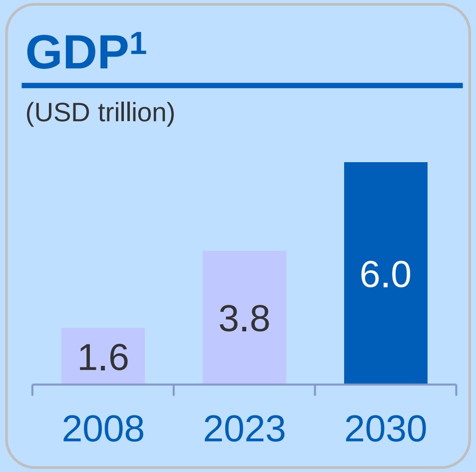
Long-term growth perspective

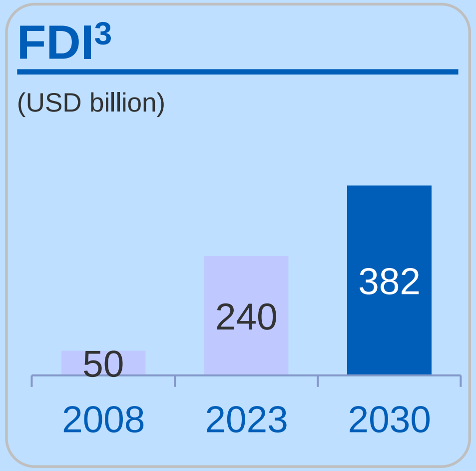
- Disciplined approach in executing growth strategy, balancing growth with stability
- Focus on risk adjusted returns; ensure balance sheet strength and robust capital through economic cycles

Southeast Asia's immense long-term potential

UOB







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 GDP[1]
- Fourth largest trading group globally
- Third largest recipient of inward FDI[3] 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

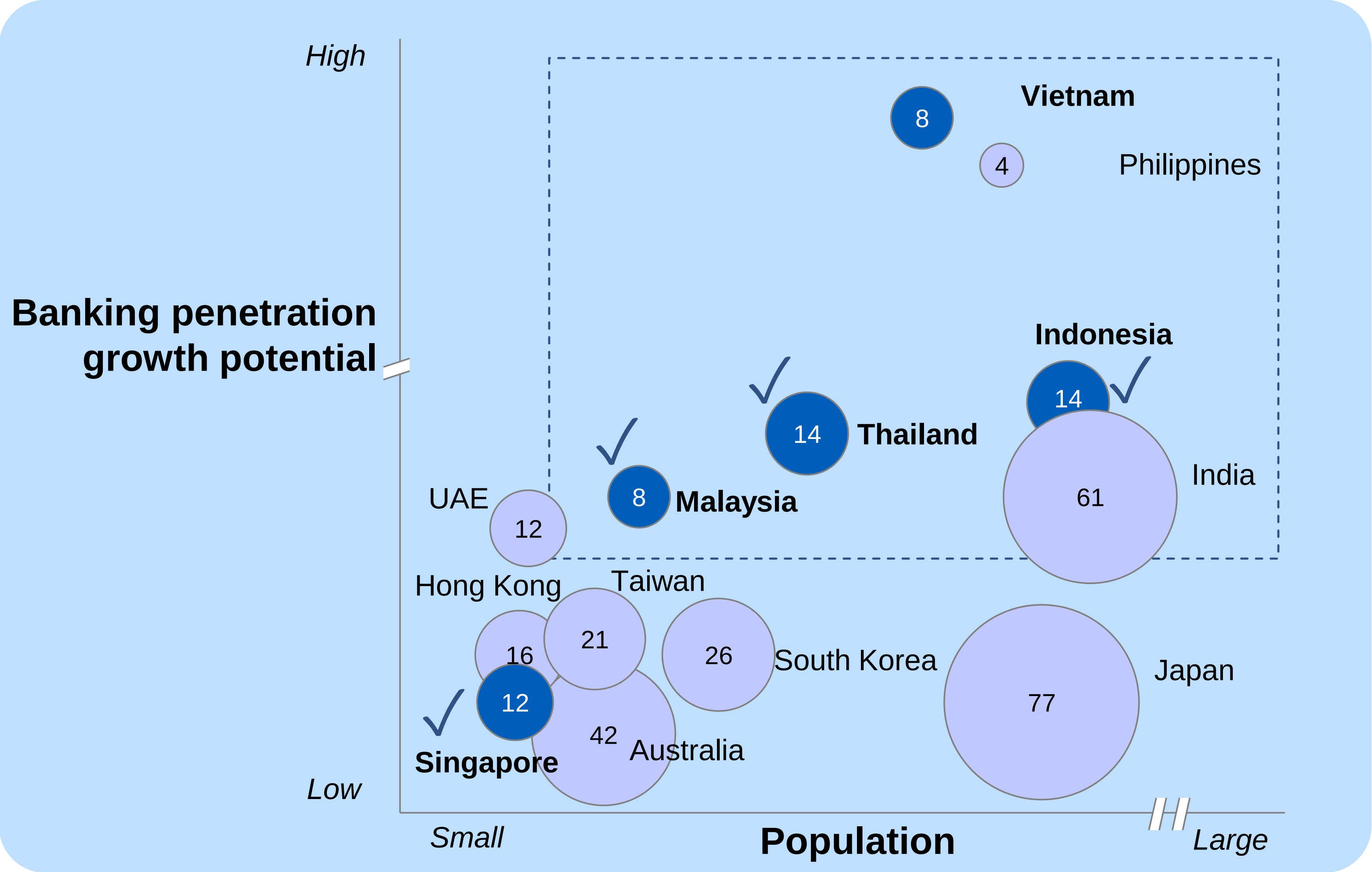
Strong retail presence in high potential regional markets

2022 retail banking pool sizes

USD b

Denotes UOB's core markets in Southeast Asia

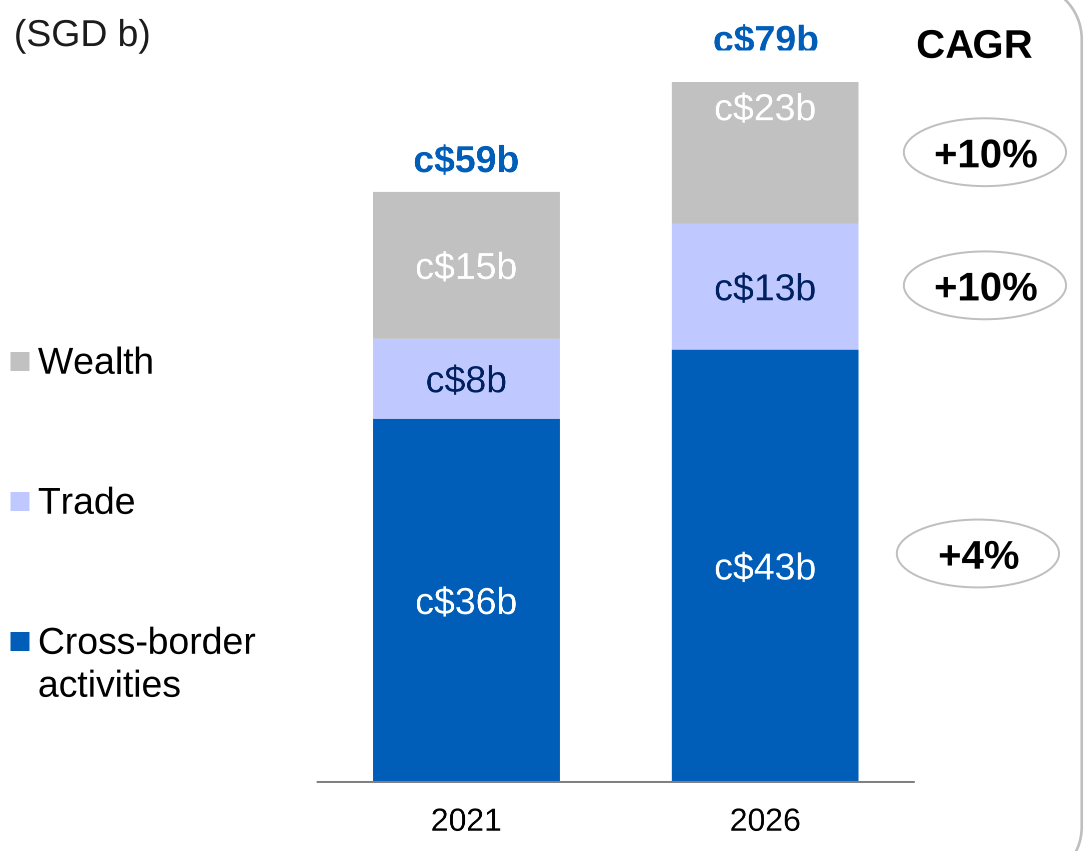
TMRW by UOB was launched in Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.



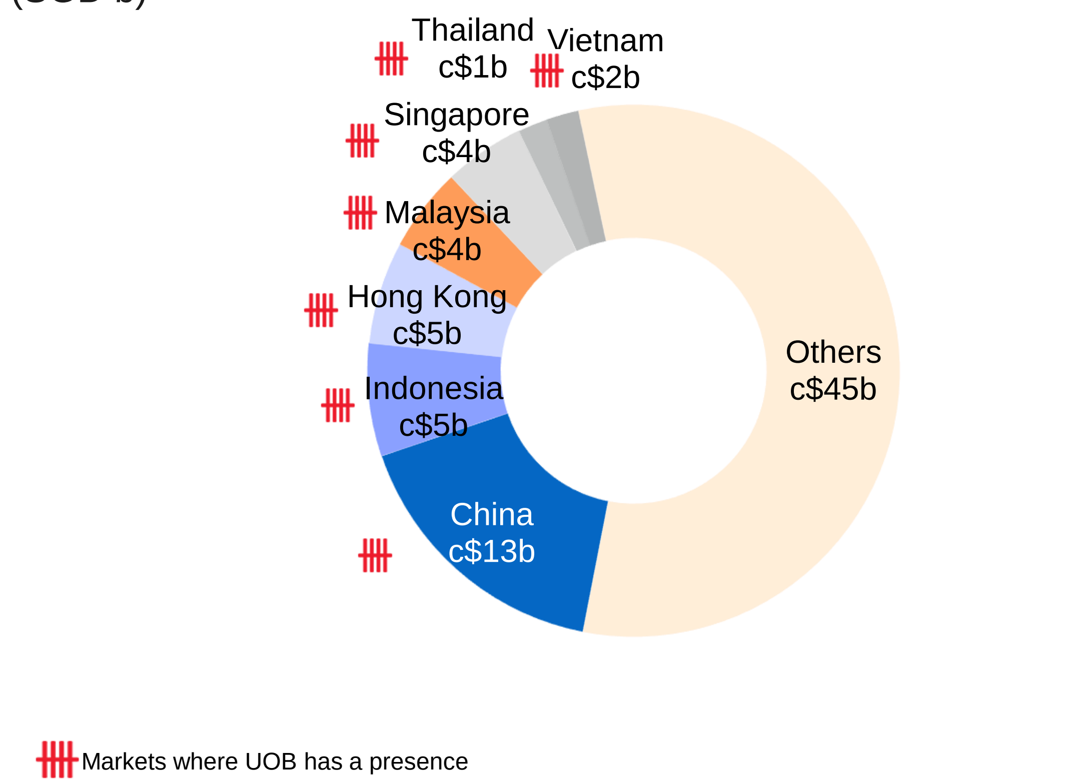
Source: BCG banking pools (2022), World Bank (2022)

Revenue potential from 'connecting the dots' in the region

Industry's potential connectivity revenue



Industry's potential connectivity revenue (2026)



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

Healthy growth across business franchise

Income by business segment

	9M24 $'m	9M23 $'m	YoY
Group Retail	4,119	4,102	0%
Group Wholesale Banking	5,135	5,379	(5%)

Group Retail

Tapping on rising affluence in Southeast Asia on enlarged franchise

+17%
increase[1] in **CASA** balance

+12%
pickup[1] in **card billings** across ASEAN markets

+32%
growth[1] in **wealth management** income[2], with AUM at $185b

Group Wholesale Banking

Strong IB performance and strategic pivot towards CASA, trade & higher quality assets amid a competitive landscape

+16%
YoY growth[1] in **CASA**

+22%
YoY growth[1] in **trade** loans

66%[4]
income contribution to GWB from **non-real estate sectors**, with ASEAN-4[3] at 84%[4]

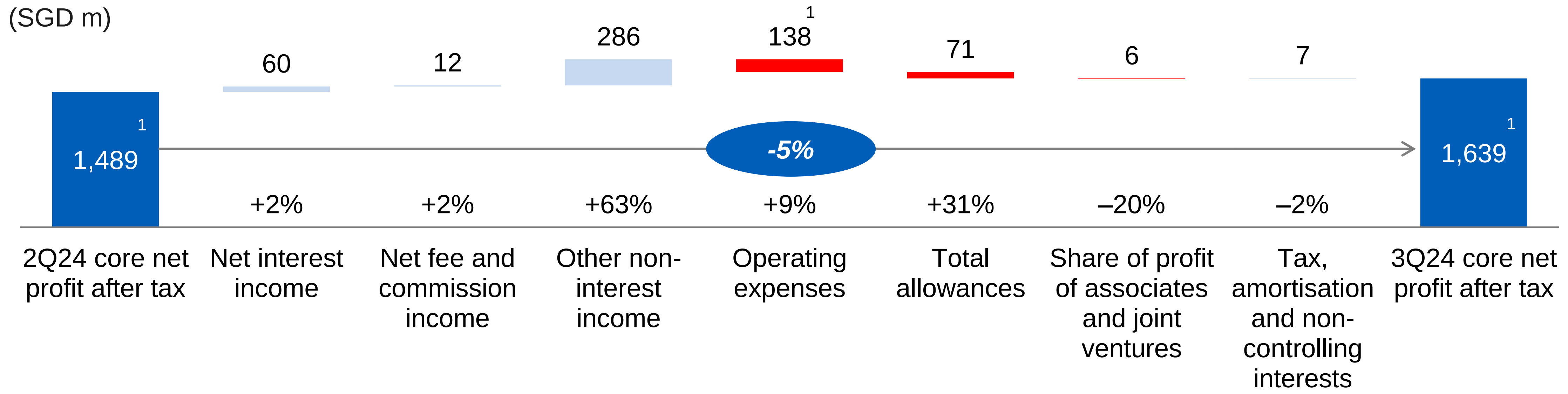
1. Represents year-on-year growth for 9M24
2. Comprises wealth management fees and income jointly recognised with Global Markets
3. ASEAN-4 comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam
4. Based on YTD Aug 2024; excludes Business Banking

Latest Financials

3Q24 financial overview

UOB

Core Net Profit After Tax Movement, 3Q24 vs 2Q24

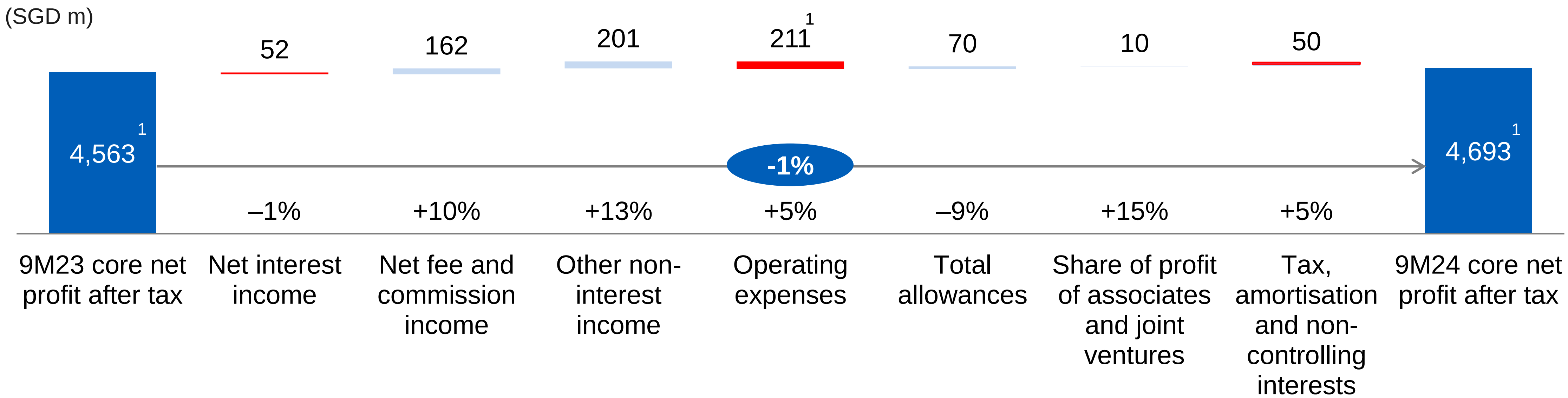


Key Indicators	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ Change	3Q23	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) [2]	2.05	2.05	–	2.09	–0.04% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	35.8	30.9	+4.9% pt	29.7	+6.1% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%) [1]	41.5	41.8	–0.3% pt	41.0	+0.5% pt
Return on equity (%) [1, 2, 3]	14.3	13.3	+1.0% pt	13.9	+0.4% pt

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

9M24 financial overview

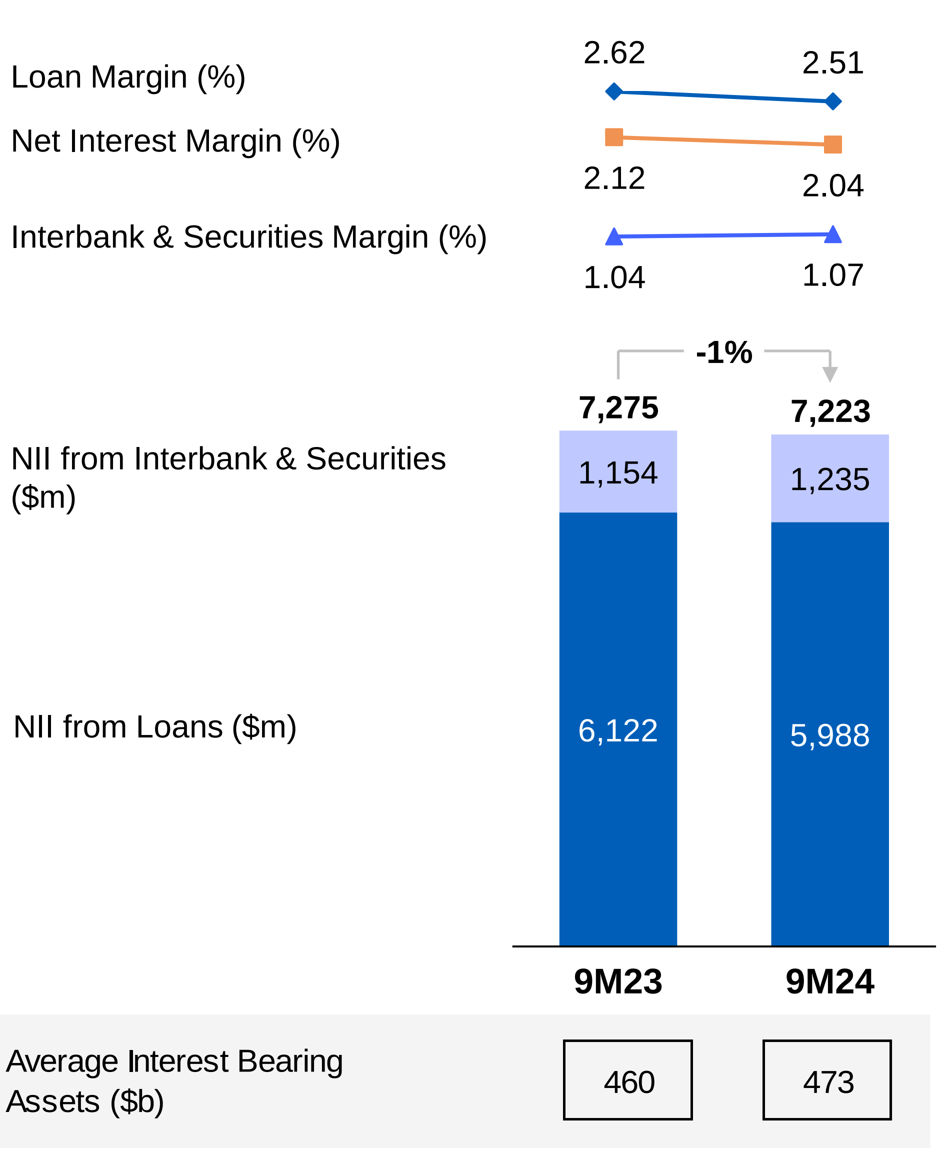
Core Net Profit After Tax Movement, 9M24 vs 9M23

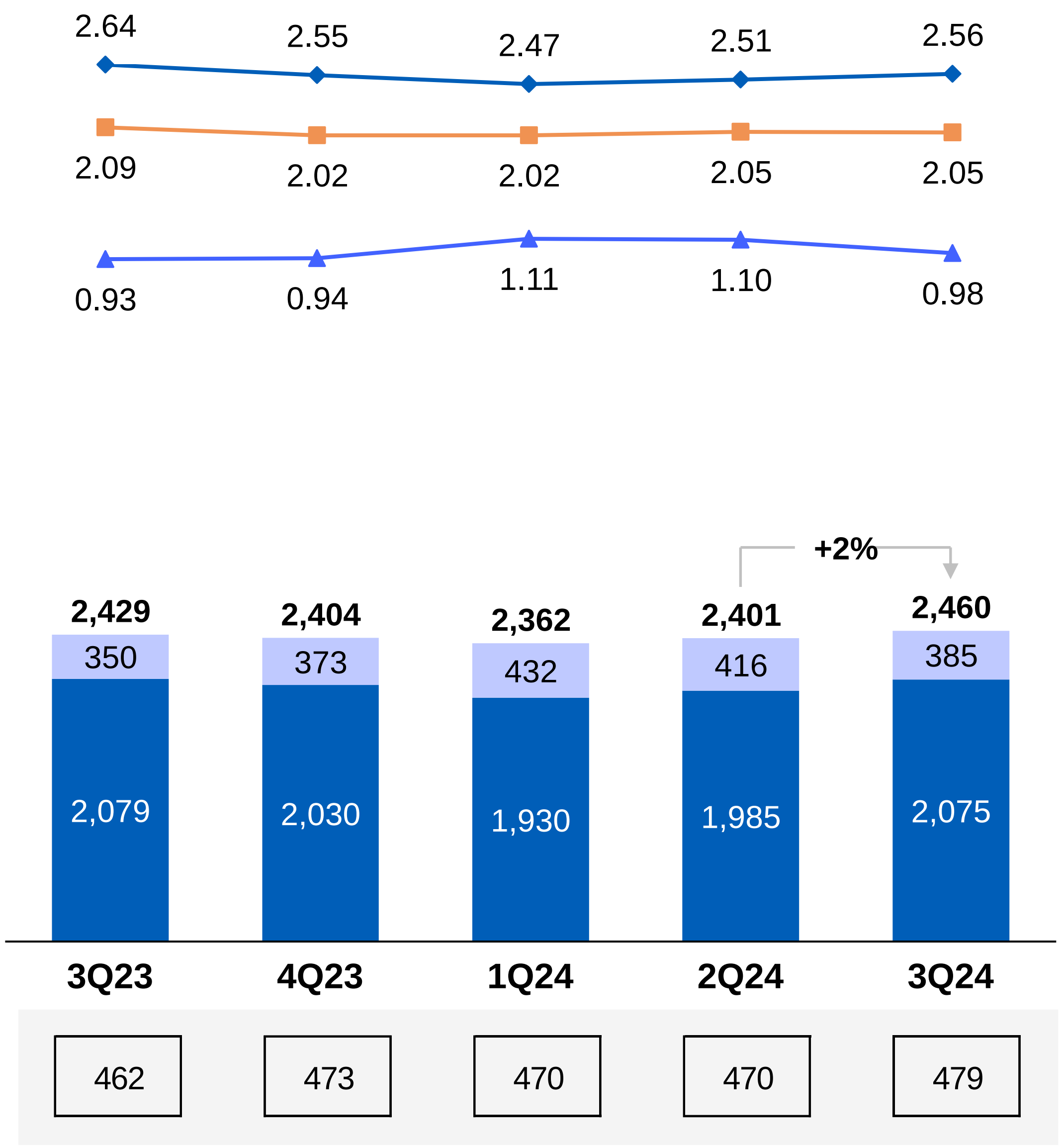


Key Indicators	9M24	9M23	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) [2]	2.04	2.12	–0.08% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	33.3	30.9	+2.4% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%) [1]	41.7	40.9	+0.8% pt
Return on equity (%) [1, 2, 3]	13.9	14.3	–0.4% pt

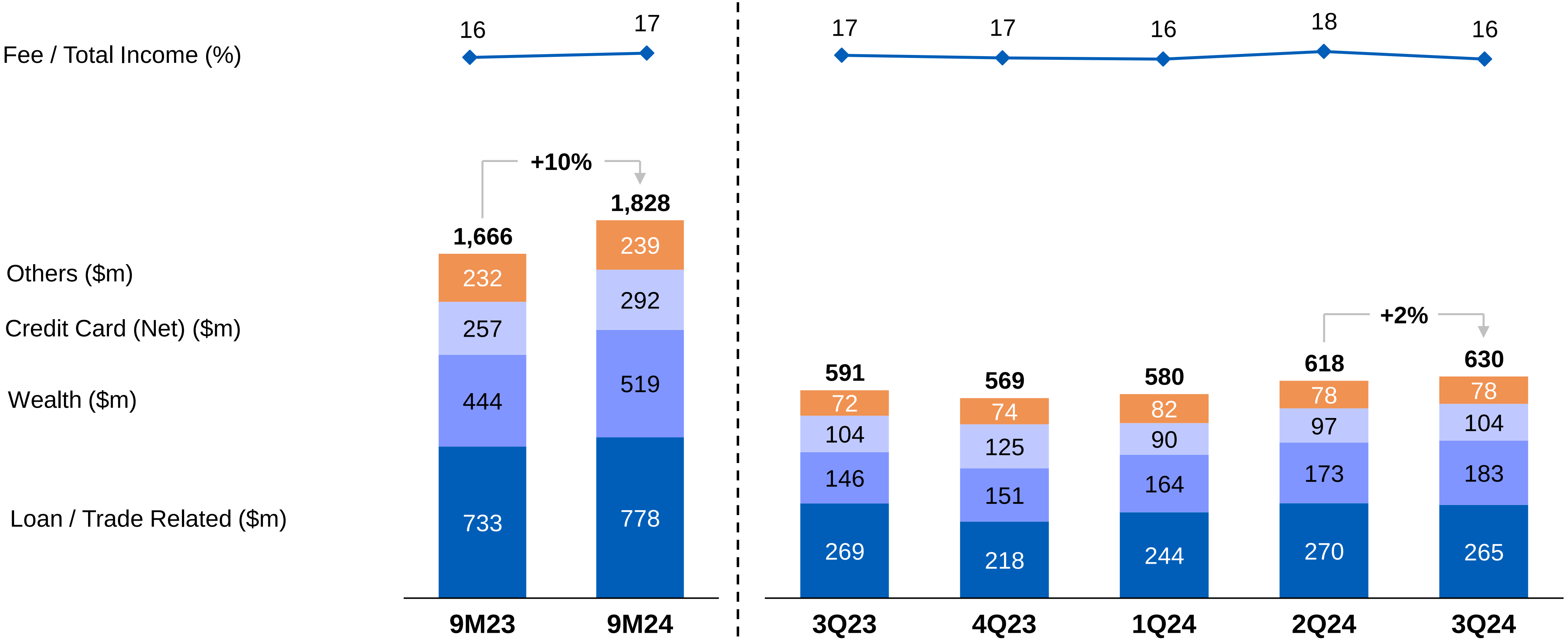
1. Excluding one-off expenses
2. Computed on an annualised basis
3. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions

NIM stable at 2.05%; proactive deposit cost management to mitigate interest rate headwinds

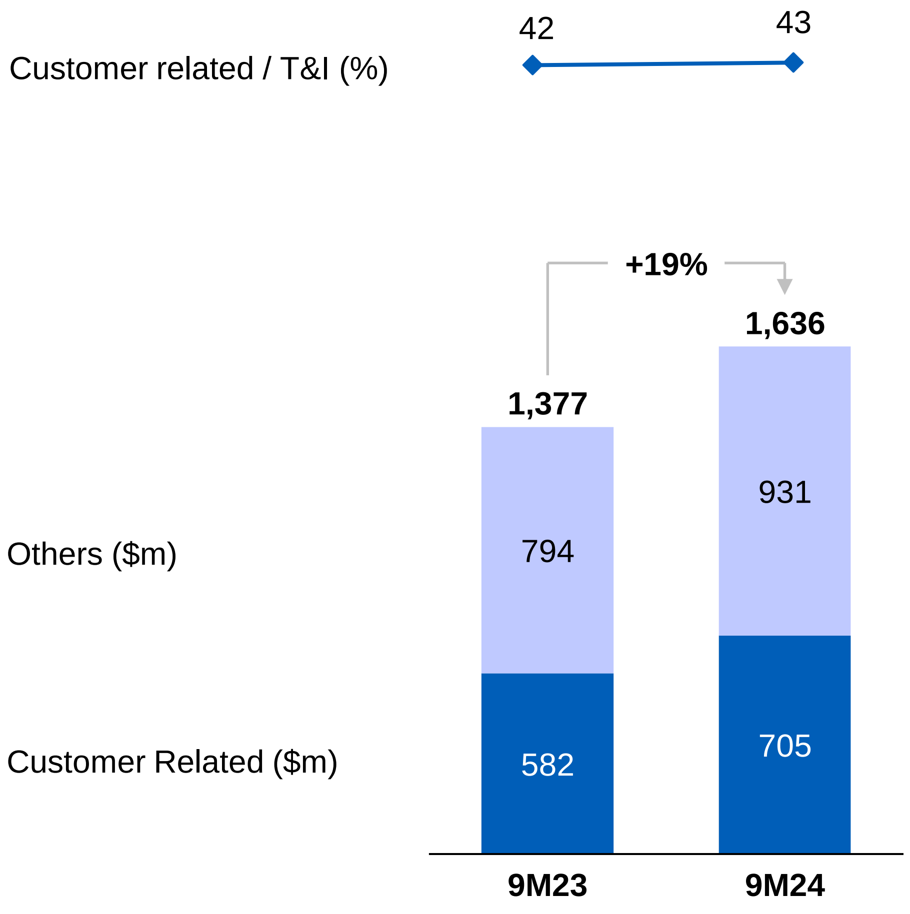


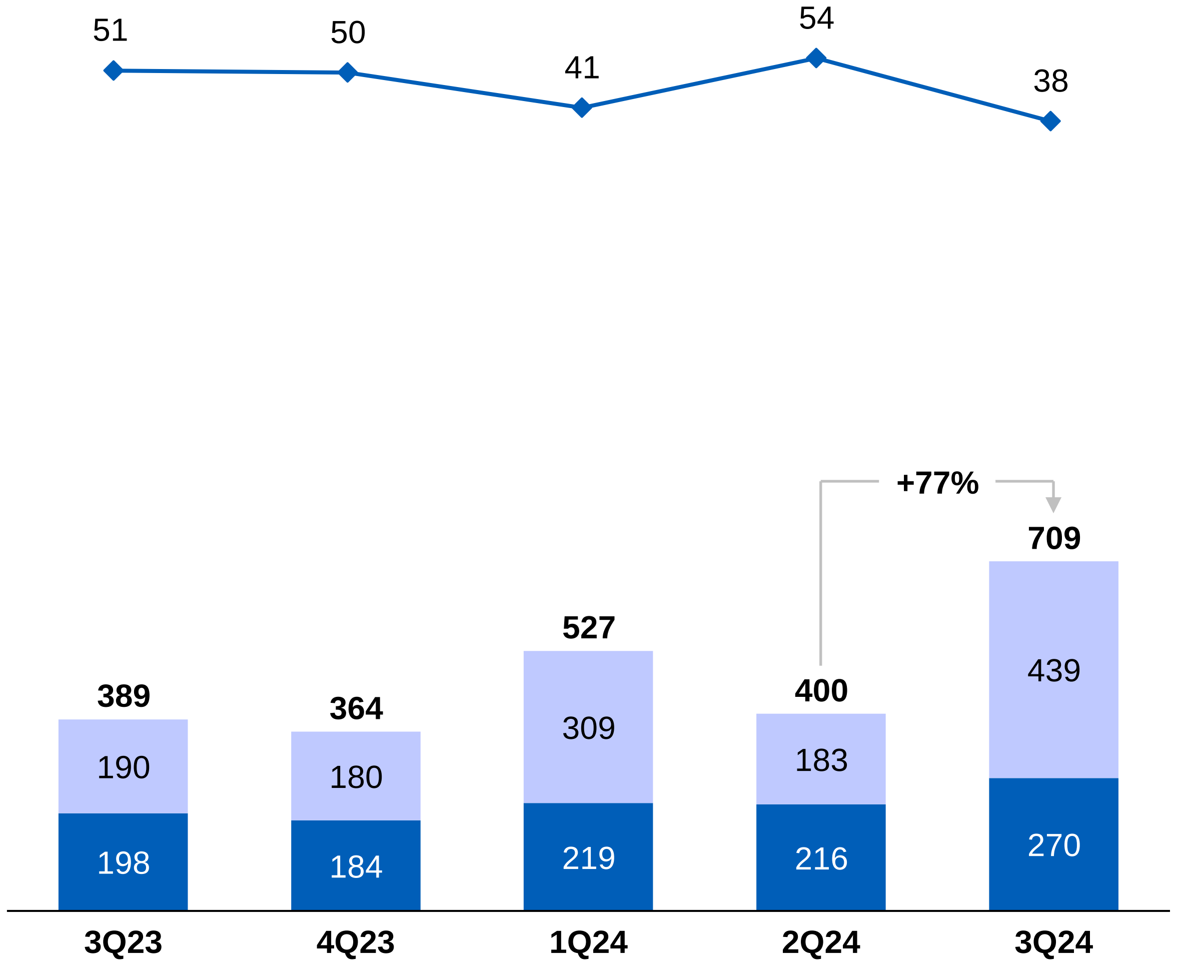


3Q24 fees rose to a new-high, bolstered by healthy trade and wealth demand and pick-up in card fees

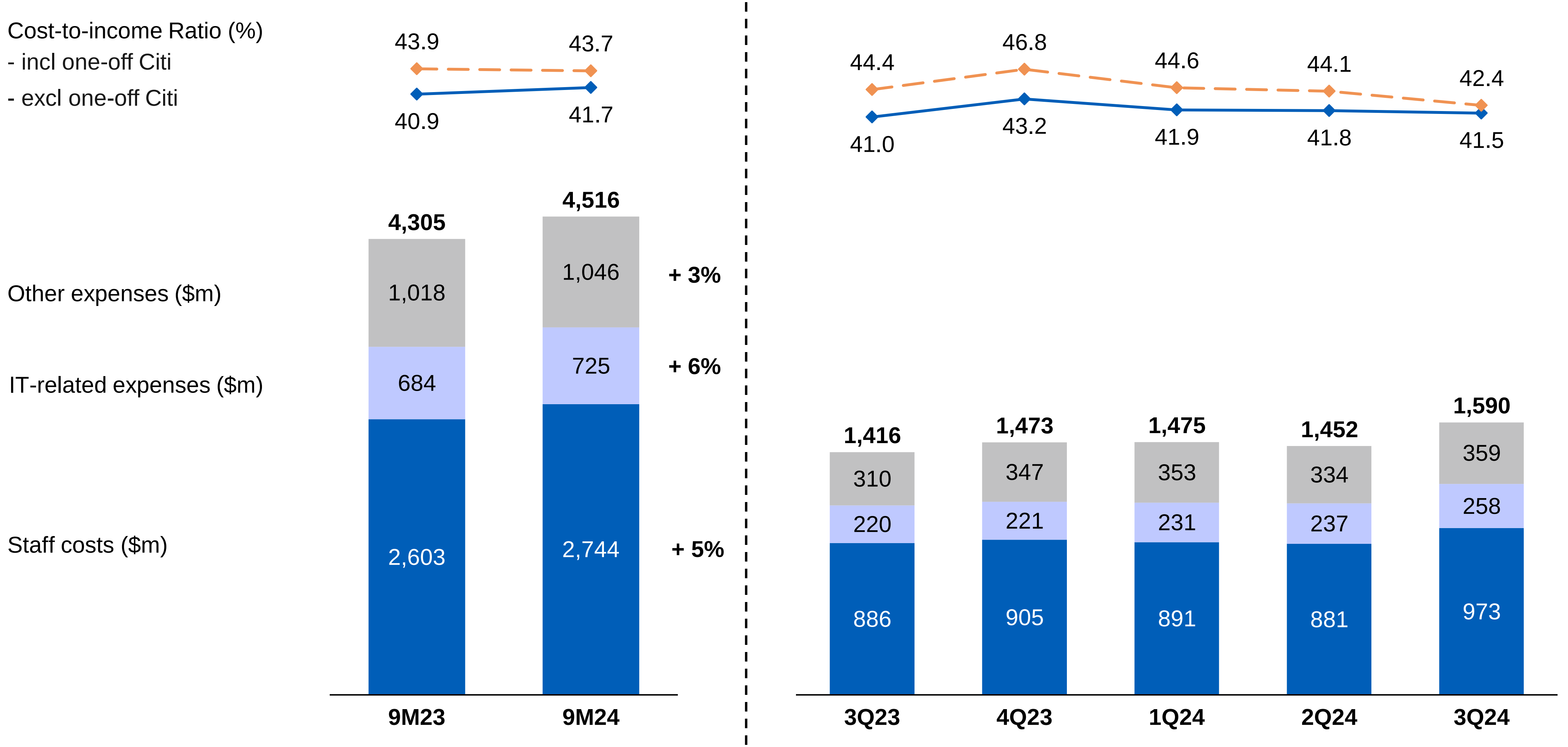


All-time high customer-related treasury supported by strong hedging demands, trading and liquidity performance more than doubled





Core CIR steady on enlarged income base and continued cost discipline

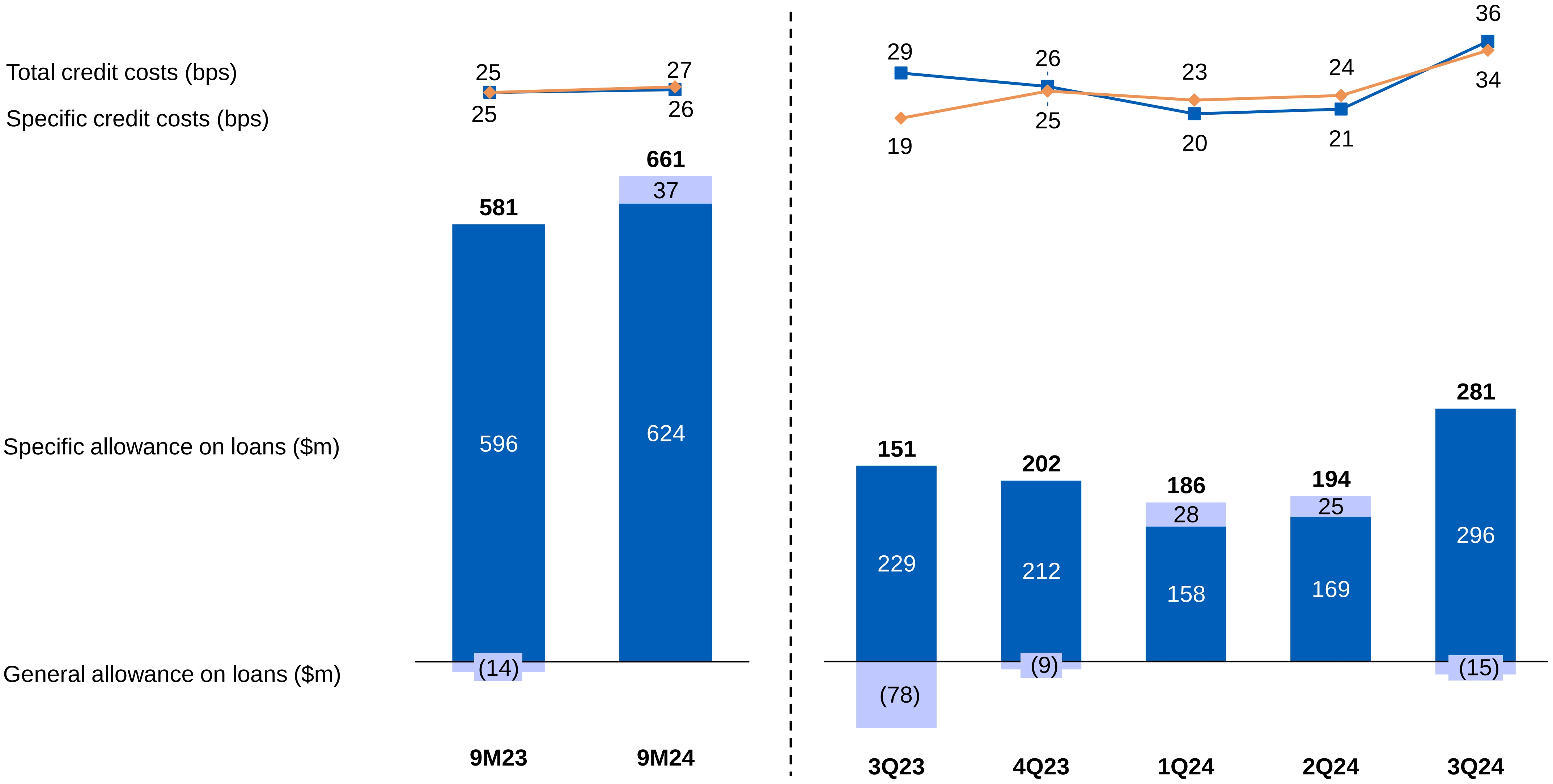


Asset quality stable with NPL ratio unchanged at 1.5%

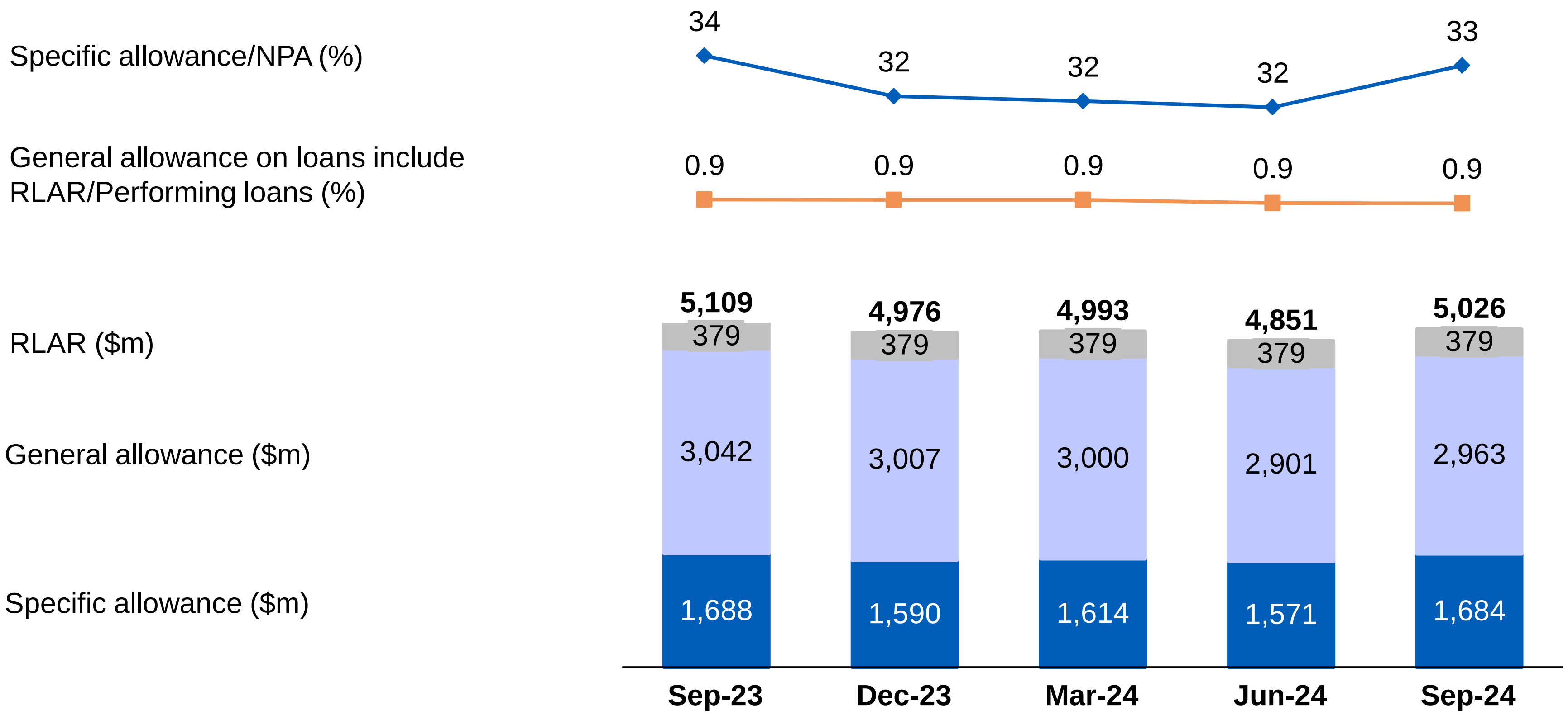
UOB

($m)	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24
NPAs at start of period	5,192	5,011	4,946	5,051	4,952
Non-individuals					
New NPAs	267	389	249	438	212
Less:					
Upgrades and recoveries	298	288	183	289	190
Write-offs	150	218	34	238	71
	5,011	4,894	4,979	4,962	4,903
Individuals	0	38	72	(10)	152
NPAs at end of period	5,011	4,932	5,051	4,952	5,055
Add: Citi acquisition		14			
NPAs at end of period including Citi	5,011	4,946	5,051	4,952	5,055
NPL Ratio (%)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	**1.5**

Higher specific allowance mainly from Thailand operational merger issues, expect to normalise in the next two quarters



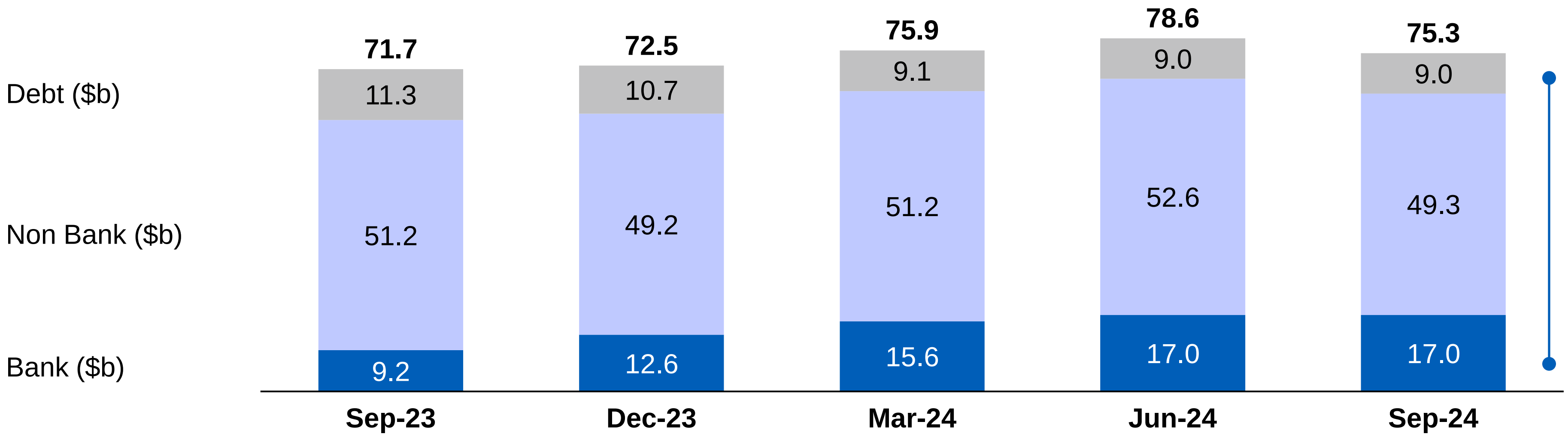
Provision coverage remains stable



	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24
NPA coverage (%) [1]	102	101	99	98	**99**
Unsecured NPA coverage (%) [1]	205	209	204	214	**210**

(1) Includes RLAR (Regulatory loss allowance reserve) as part of total allowance

Exposure to Greater China



- ~$2b in loans to Chinese developers (*1% of group loans*)

Mainland China

Bank exposure ($13.3b)

- ~ 50% of total exposure to Mainland China, with top 5 domestic banks and 3 policy banks accounting for ~ 75% of total bank exposure
- ~ 100% with <1 year tenor; trade accounts for ~5% of total bank exposure

Non-bank exposure ($11.3b)

- Client base include top-tier state-owned enterprises, large local corporates and foreign investment enterprises
- ~70% denominated in RMB and ~60% with <1 year tenor
- NPL ratio at 2.8%

Hong Kong SAR

Bank exposure ($1.7b)

- ~80% are to foreign banks

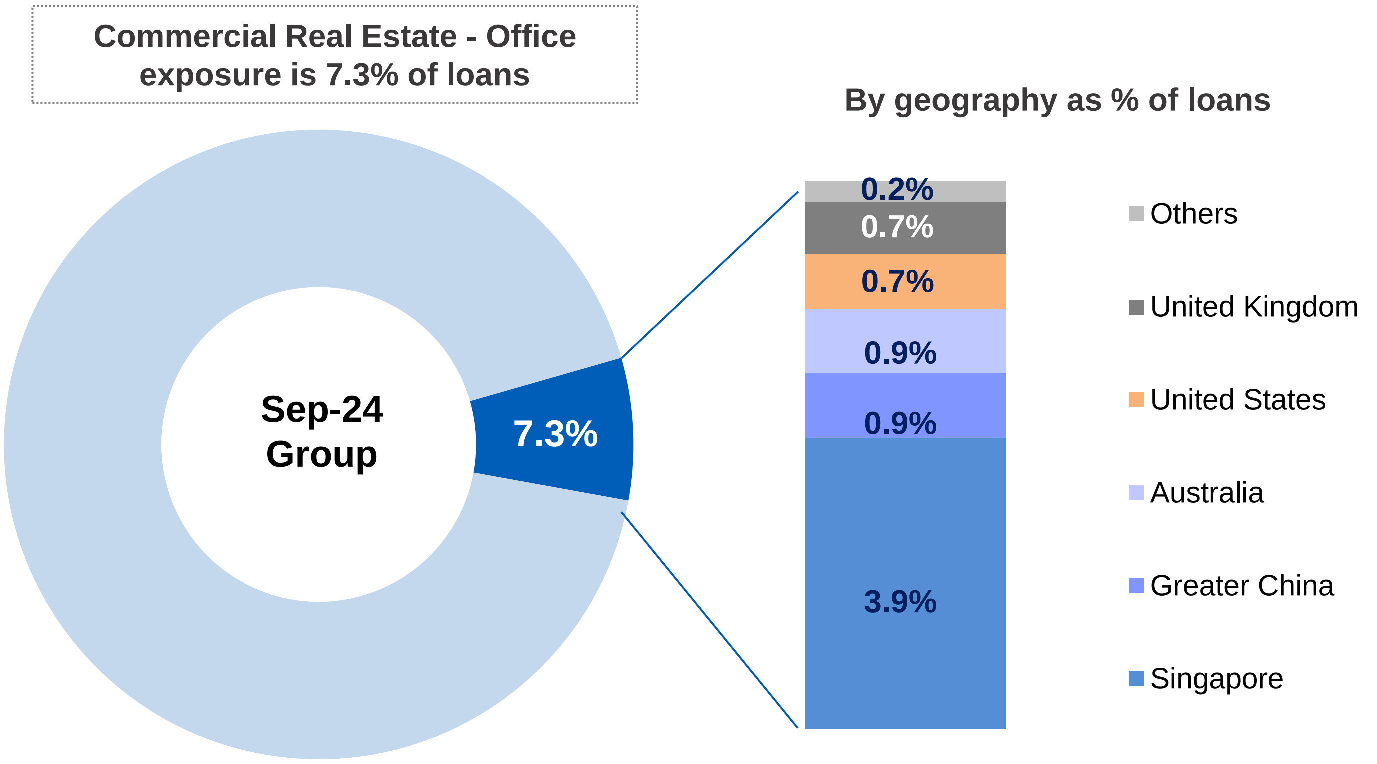
Non-bank exposure ($34.6b)

- Exposure mainly to corporate and institutional clients
- ~70% with <1 year tenor
- NPL ratio at 1.9%

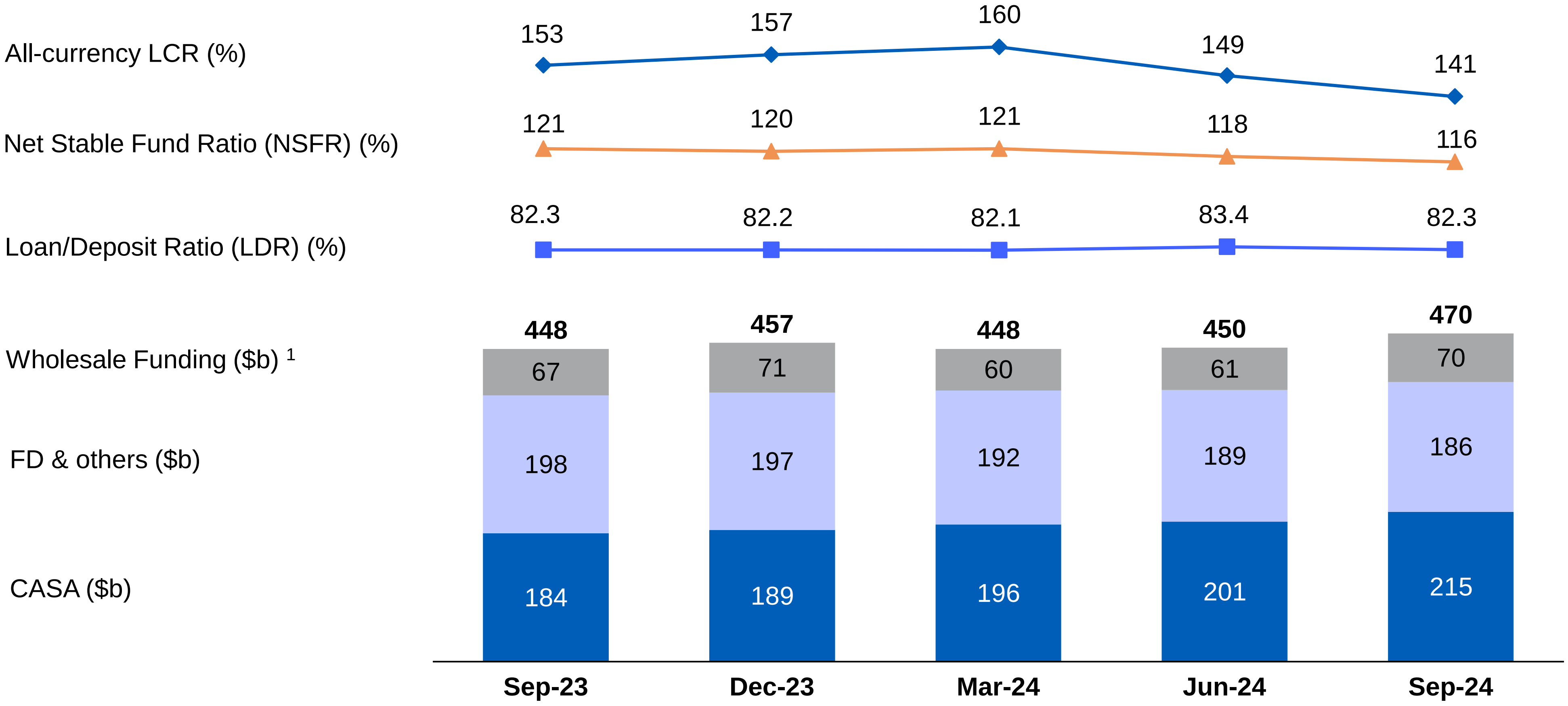
Note: Classification is according to where credit risks reside, largely represented by the borrower's country of incorporation/operation for non-individuals and residence for individuals

Exposure to Commercial Real Estate - Office

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



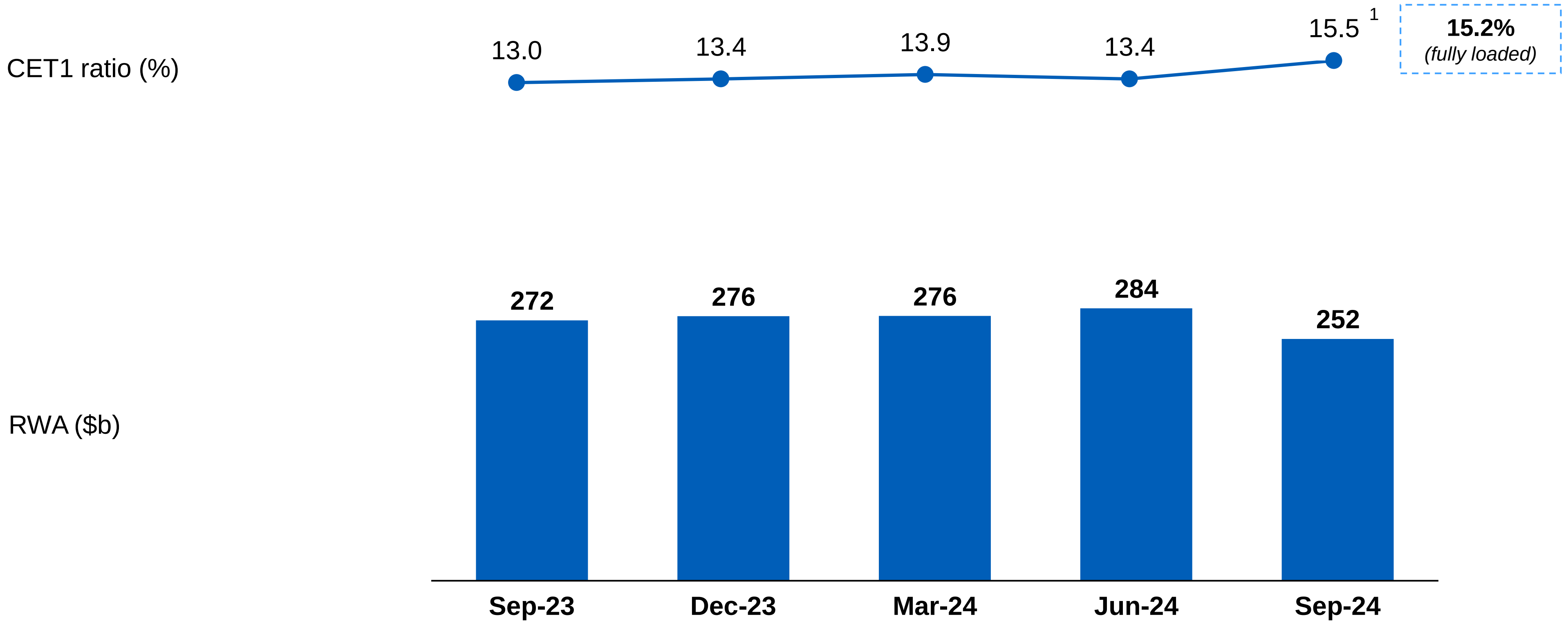
Strong funding position, with healthy CASA growth and improved CASA mix



	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24
CASA/Deposit Ratio (%)	48.2	48.9	50.6	51.5	53.6

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

Resilient capital position with CET1 ratio at 15.5%



	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24
Leverage ratio (%)	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	**6.8**

(1) Based on MAS Notice 637 issued on 20 September 2023, with effect from 1 July 2024

Right By You