



UOB Group

Record Profit Supported By Growth in Core Franchise

March 2023

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Agenda

1. Overview of UOB Group

2. Strong UOB Fundamentals

3. Latest Financials

4. Resilience of the Singapore Housing Market

Appendices:

A: Our Growth Drivers

B: Macroeconomic Outlook

C: UOB's Sustainability Approach

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 31 December 2022

1. USD 1 = SGD 1.344 as at 31 December 2022
2. Average for 4Q22
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 FY22

■ Gross loans	: SGD320b	(USD238b ¹)
■ Customer deposits	: SGD369b	(USD274b ¹)
■ Loan / Deposit ratio	: 85.6%	
■ Net stable funding ratio	: 116%	
■ All-currency liquidity coverage ratio	: 147% ²	
■ Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	: 13.3%	
■ Leverage ratio	: 6.6%	
■ Return on equity ^{3 4}	: 11.9%	
■ Return on assets ⁴	: 0.99%	
■ Net interest margin	: 1.86%	
■ Non-interest income / Total income	: 27.9%	
■ Cost / Income ⁴	: 43.3%	
■ Non-performing loan ratio	: 1.6%	
■ Credit Ratings		

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Issuer rating (Senior unsecured)	Aa1	AA-	AA-
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Negative
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



Best Retail Bank¹,
2022
Best SME Bank²,
2022



Best Bank¹, 2022

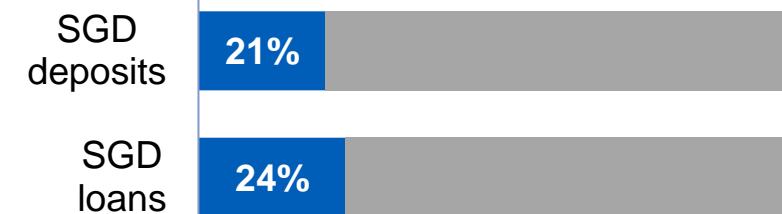


Domestic Retail Bank of
the Year¹, 2022

Source: Company reports

1. In Singapore 2. In Singapore and Asia Pacific

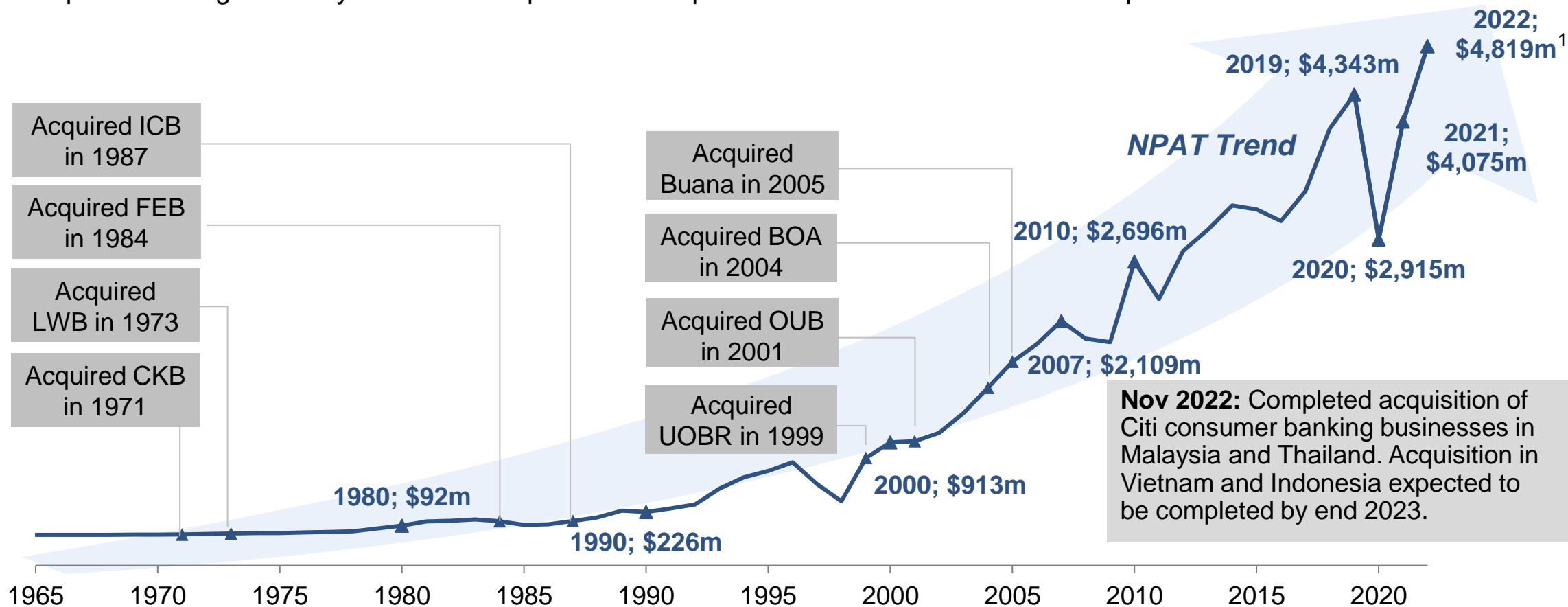
Sizeable domestic market share



Source: UOB, MAS (data as of 31 Dec 2022)

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

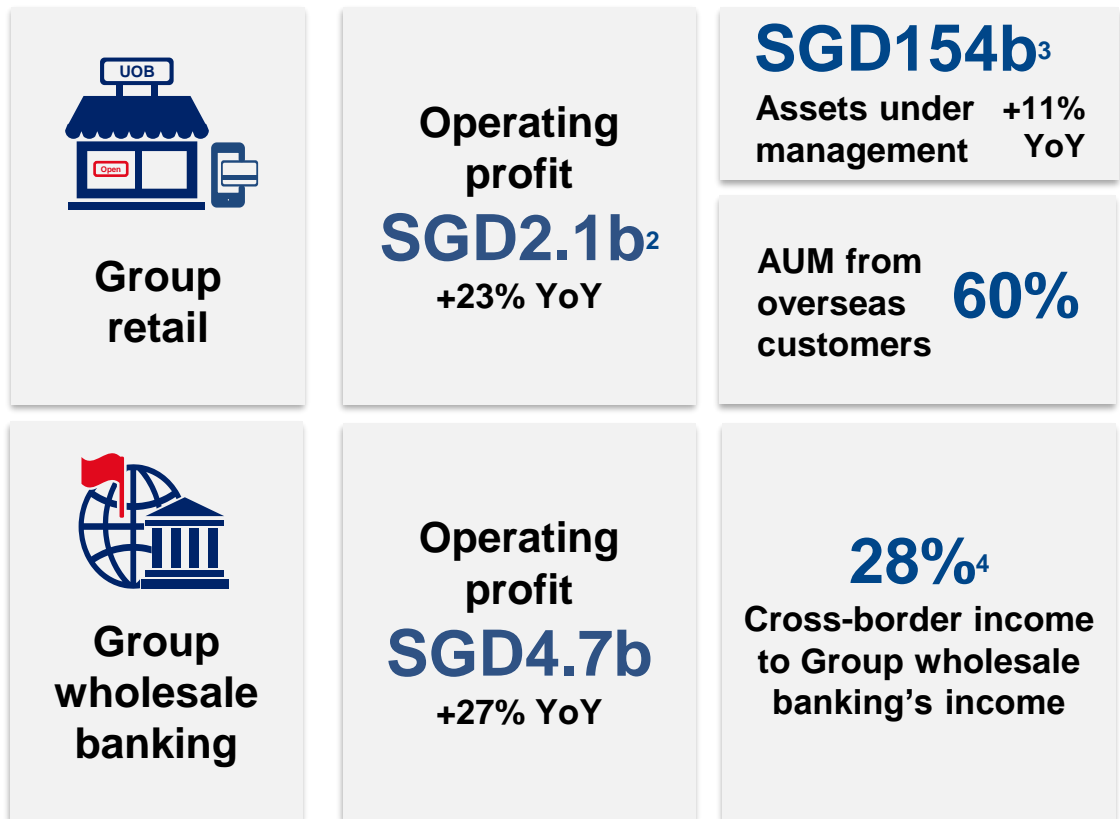


Extensive regional footprint with ~500 offices



- 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

FY22 performance by segment

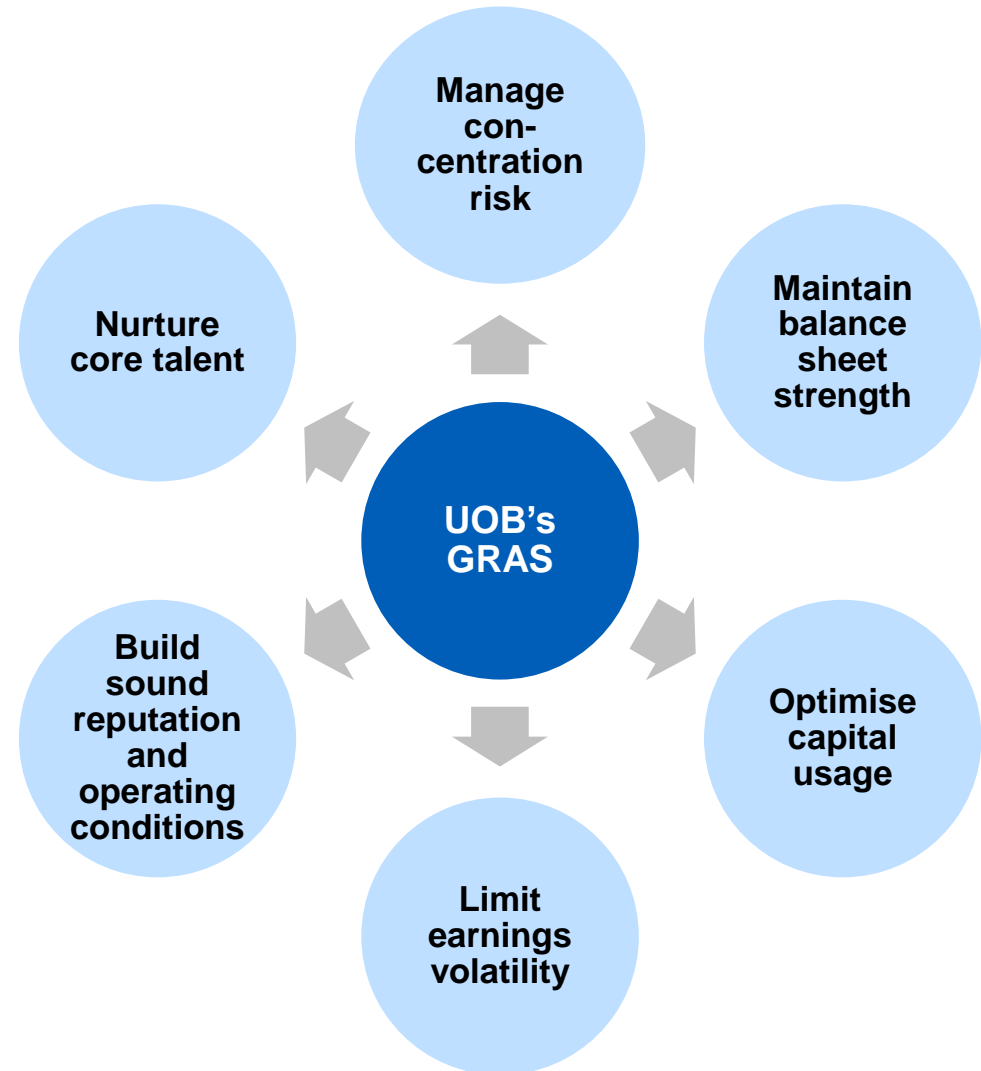


1. Comprise Mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan
2. Excluding one-off expenses
3. Refers to Privilege Banking, Privilege Reserve and Private Bank – including acquisition of Citigroup Malaysia and Thailand
4. As of Dec-2022

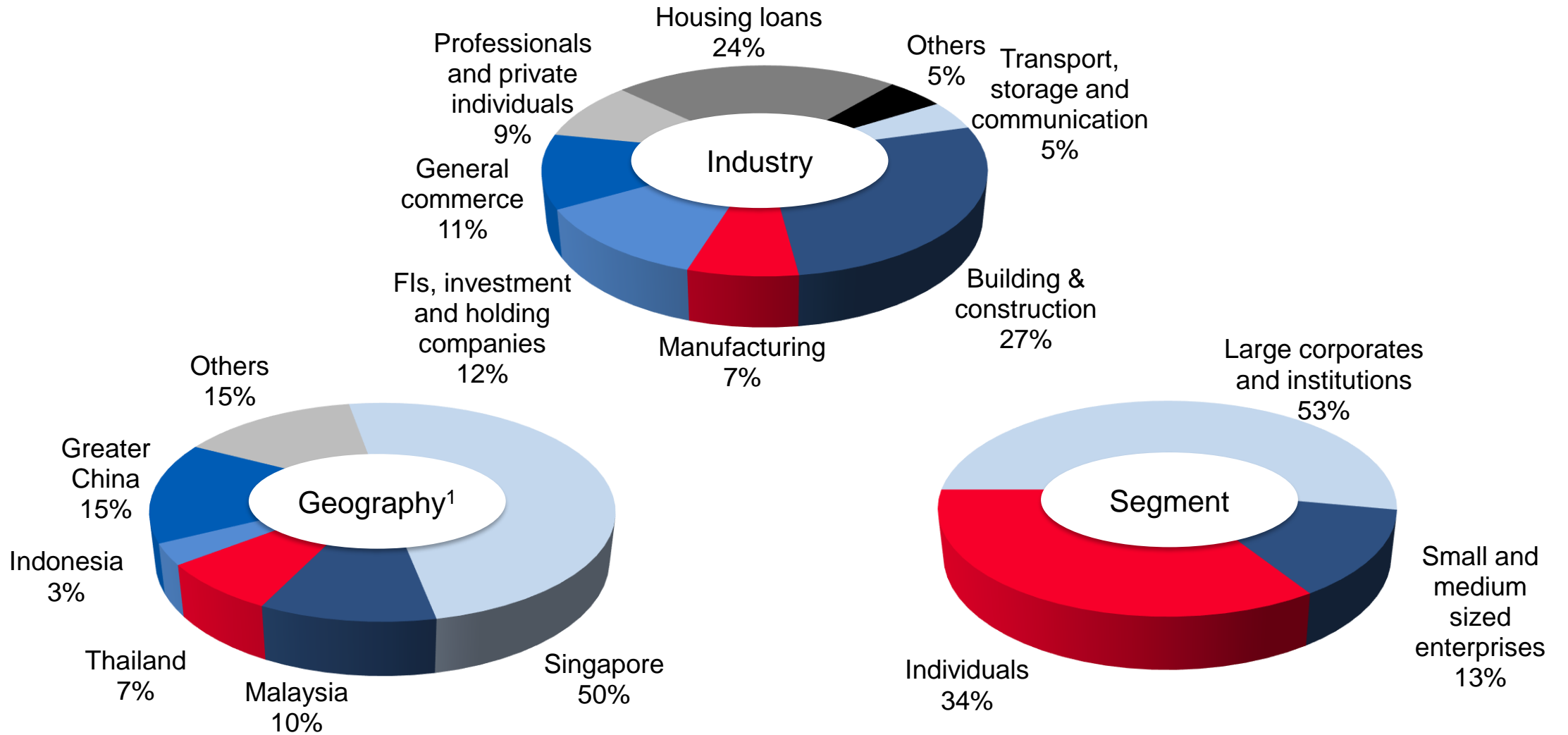
Strong UOB Fundamentals

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



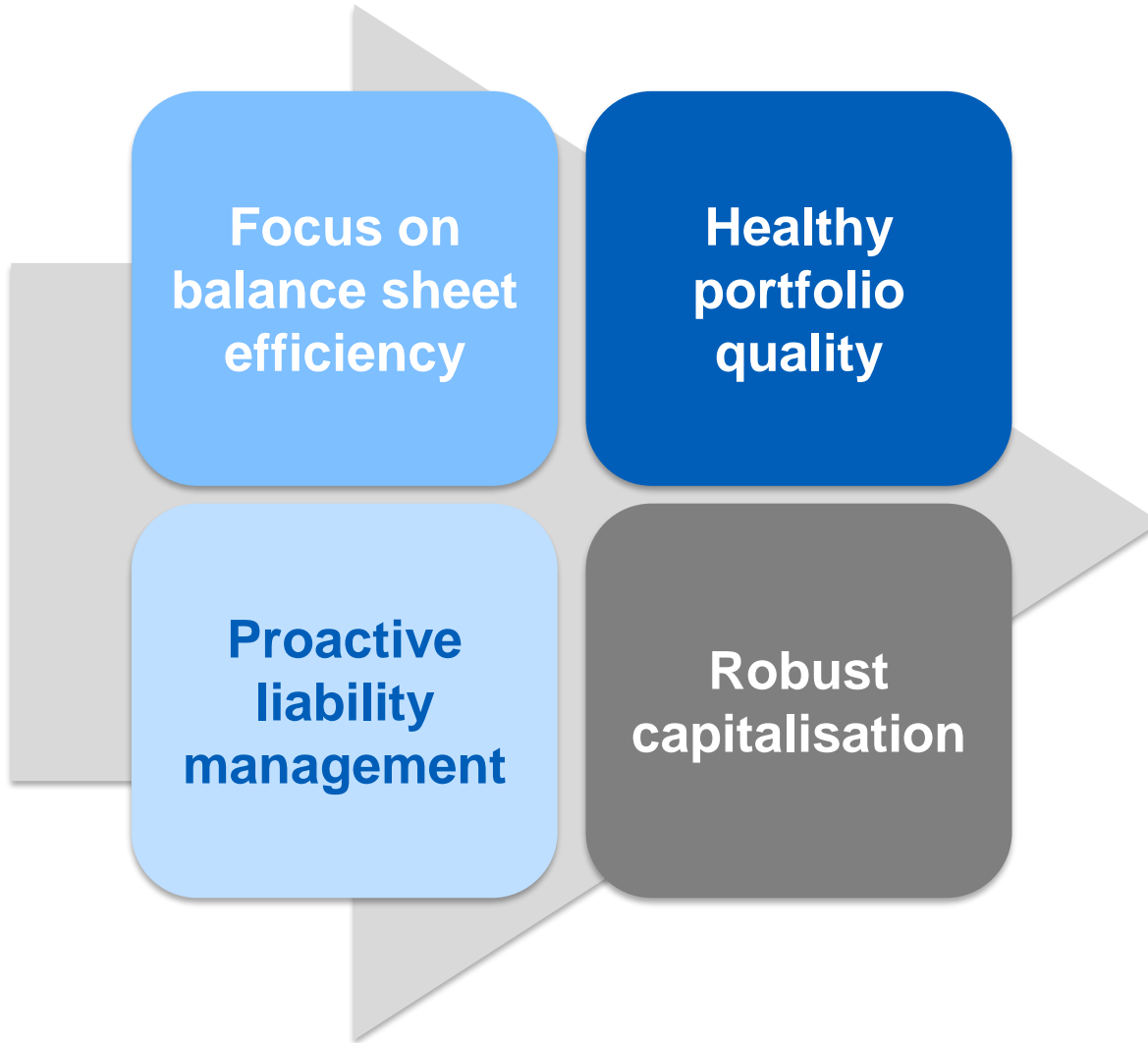
Diversified loan portfolio



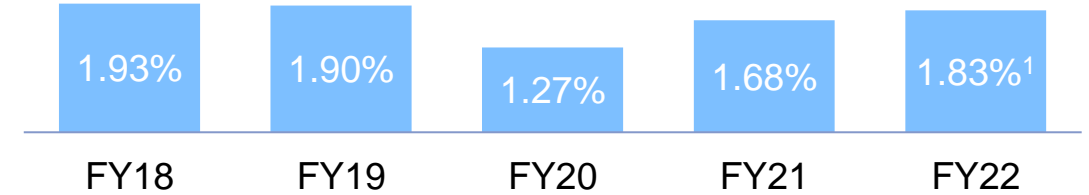
1, Loans by geography are classified according to where credit risks reside, largely represented by the borrower's country of incorporation / operation (for non-individuals) and residence (for individuals)

Note: Financial statistics as at 31 December 2022

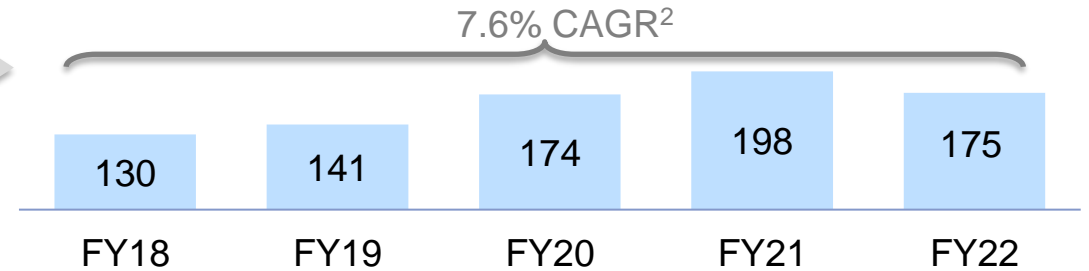
Disciplined balance sheet management



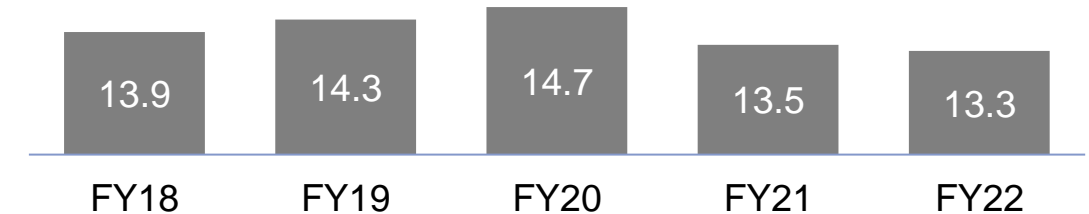
Return on risk-weighted assets



Current Account Saving Account Balances (SGD b)



Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)



Notes

1. Excluding one-off expenses
2. Compound annual growth rate over 4 years (FY18 to FY22)

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	43% ¹	1.0% ¹	86%
Aa1	AA-	AA-	OCBC	a1	43%	1.3%	83%
Aa1	AA-	AA-	DBS	a1	43%	1.1%	79%
A3	A-	A+	HSBC	a3	64%	0.6%	59%
A3	BBB+	A	SCB	baa1	66%	0.4%	57%
Aa2	A-	AA-	BOA	a3	65%	0.9%	54%
Aa3	BBB+	A	Citi	baa1	68%	0.6%	47%
Aa3	AA-	A+	CBA	a2	44%	0.8%	103%
Aa3	AA-	A+	NAB	a2	45%	0.7%	120%
Aa1	AA-	AA-	RBC	a2	54%	0.8%	68%
Aa2	AA-	AA-	TD	a1	53%	0.8%	70%
A3	A-	n.r.	CIMB	baa2	46%	1.0%	90%
A3	A-	n.r.	MBB	a3	45%	0.9%	92%

1. Excluding one-off expenses

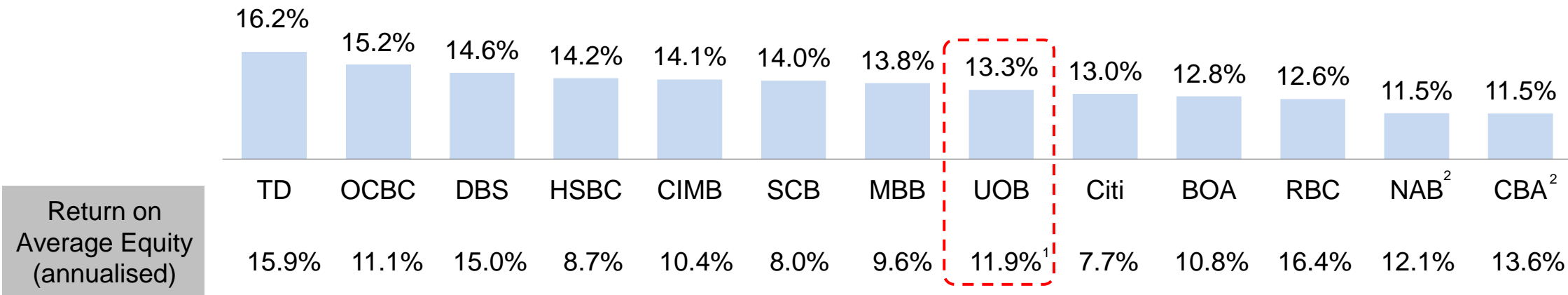
Source: Company reports, Credit rating agencies (updated as of 13 Feb 2023)

Financial data based on 31 Dec 22, except for CIMB/MBB, NAB (30 Sep 22), & RBC/TD (31 Oct 22)

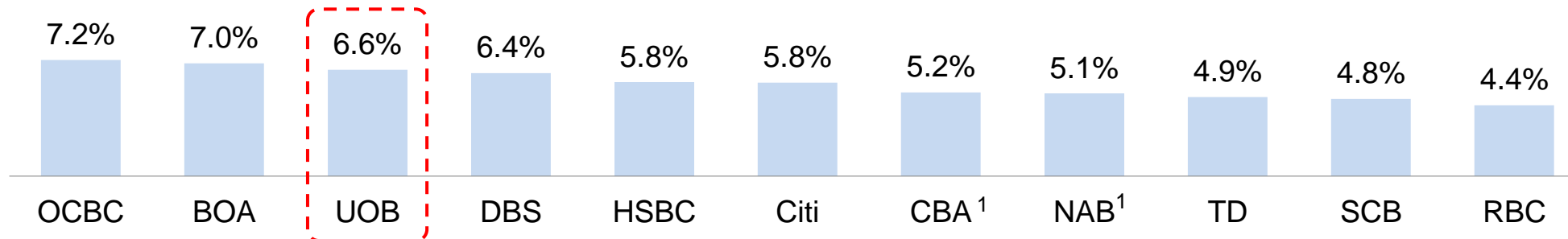
Capital and leverage ratios



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 18.5% (31 Dec 22) and 16.89% (30 Sep 22)

Source: Company reports

Financial data based on 31 Dec 22, except for CIMB/MBB, NAB (30 Sep 22), & RBC/TD (31 Oct 22)

Strong UOB fundamentals

Strong management with proven track record



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

Consistent and focused financial management



- Responsible yet prudent approach in extending loan relief to customers
- Continued investment in talent and technology to build capabilities in a disciplined manner
- More than 50% of Group earnings from home market of Singapore (AAA sovereign rating)

Disciplined management of balance sheet strengths



- Strong Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio of 13.3% as at 31 December 2022
- Diversified funding and sound liquidity, with 85.6% loan/deposit ratio
- Strengthened coverage, with general allowance on loans (including RLAR) covering 0.9% of performing loans

Delivering on regional strategy



- Holistic regional bank, with full control of overseas subsidiaries
- Focus on profitable niche segments and intra-regional flows
- Entrenched domestic presence and deep local knowledge to address needs of our targeted segments

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+

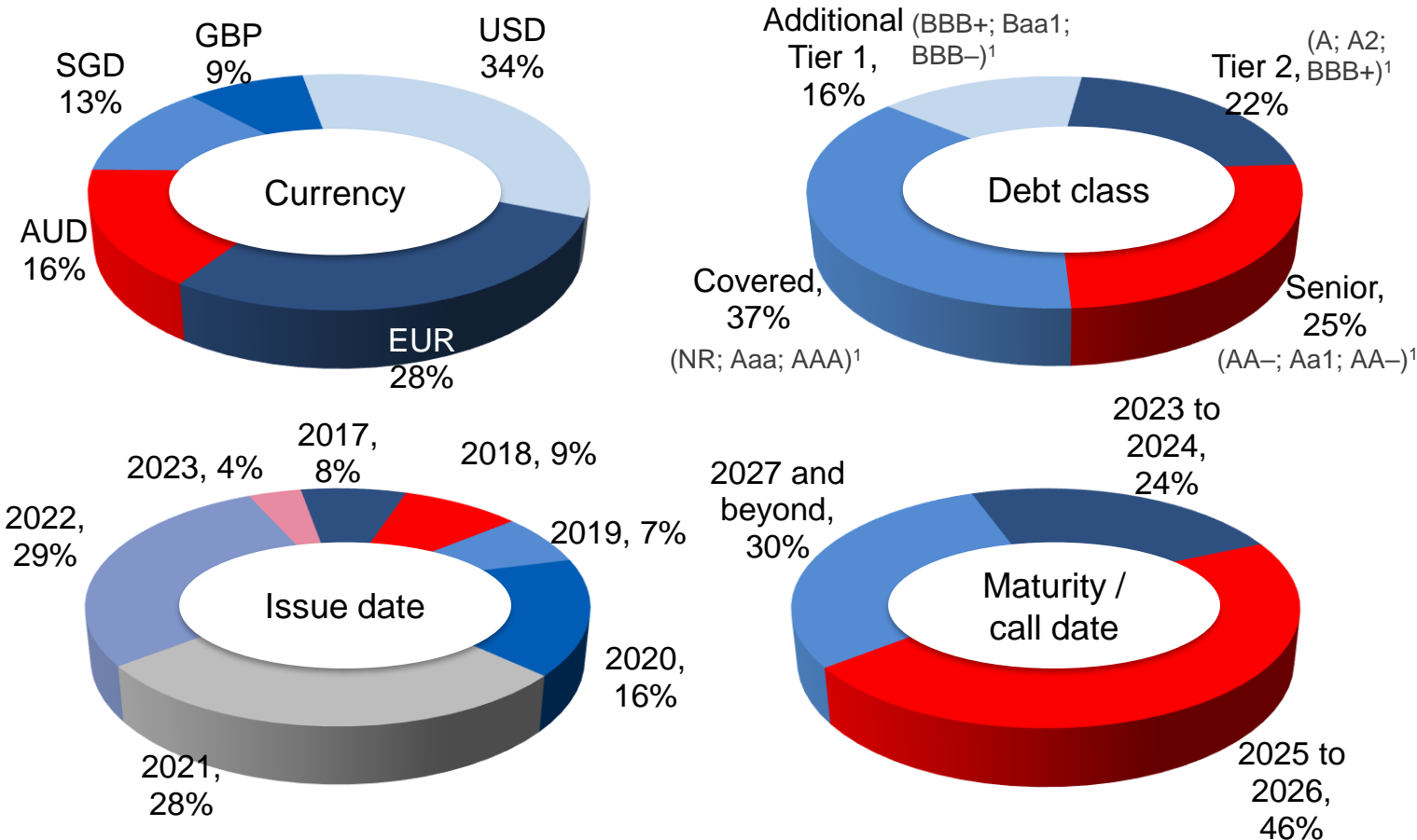
- Well-established market position, strong funding and prudent management record
- Will maintain its capitalisation and asset quality while pursuing regional growth

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



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

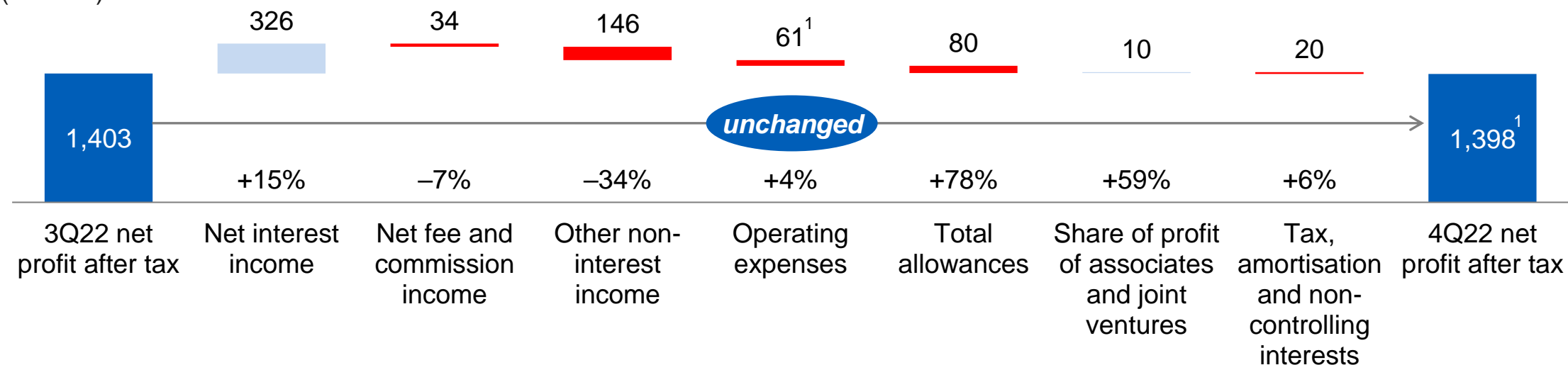
Note: The pie charts represent outstanding UOB's public rated issuances as of 13 Feb 23; for more details, please refer to <https://www.uobgroup.com/investor-relations/capital-and-funding-information/group-securities.html>

Latest Financials

4Q22 financial overview

Net Profit After Tax Movement, 4Q22 vs 3Q22

(SGD m)



Key Indicators	4Q22	3Q22	QoQ Change	4Q21	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) ²	2.22	1.95	+0.27% pt	1.56	+0.66% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	23.1	29.8	-6.7% pt	31.1	-8.0% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%) ¹	42.6	42.6	-	45.0	-2.4% pt
Return on equity (%) ^{1, 2, 3}	13.8	14.0	-0.2% pt	10.0	+3.8% pt

1. Excluding one-off expenses

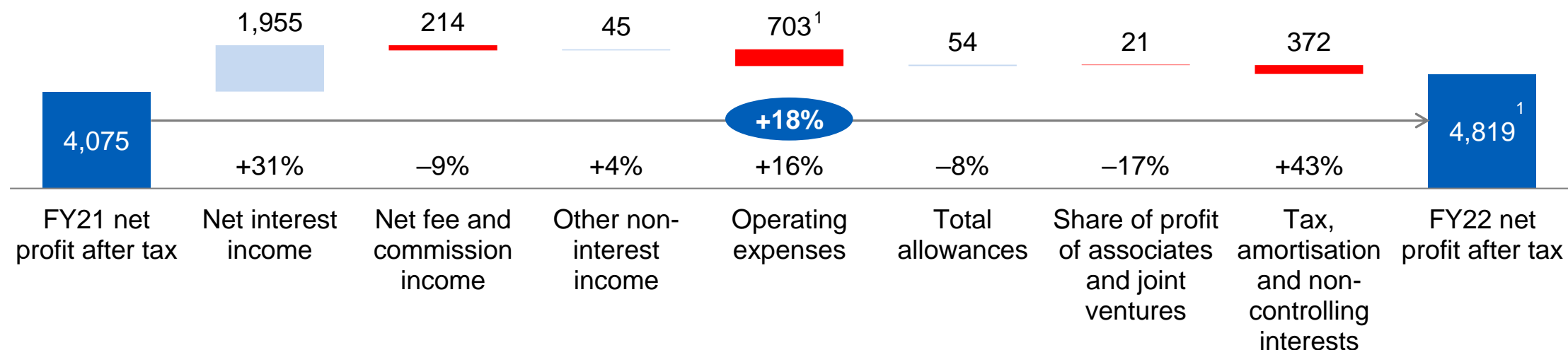
2. Computed on an annualised basis

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

FY22 financial overview

Net Profit After Tax Movement, FY22 vs FY21

(SGD m)



Key Indicators	FY22	FY21	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%)	1.86	1.56	+0.30% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	27.9	34.7	-6.8% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%) ¹	43.3	44.1	-0.8% pt
Return on equity (%) ^{1,2}	11.9	10.2	+1.7% pt

1. Excluding one-off expenses

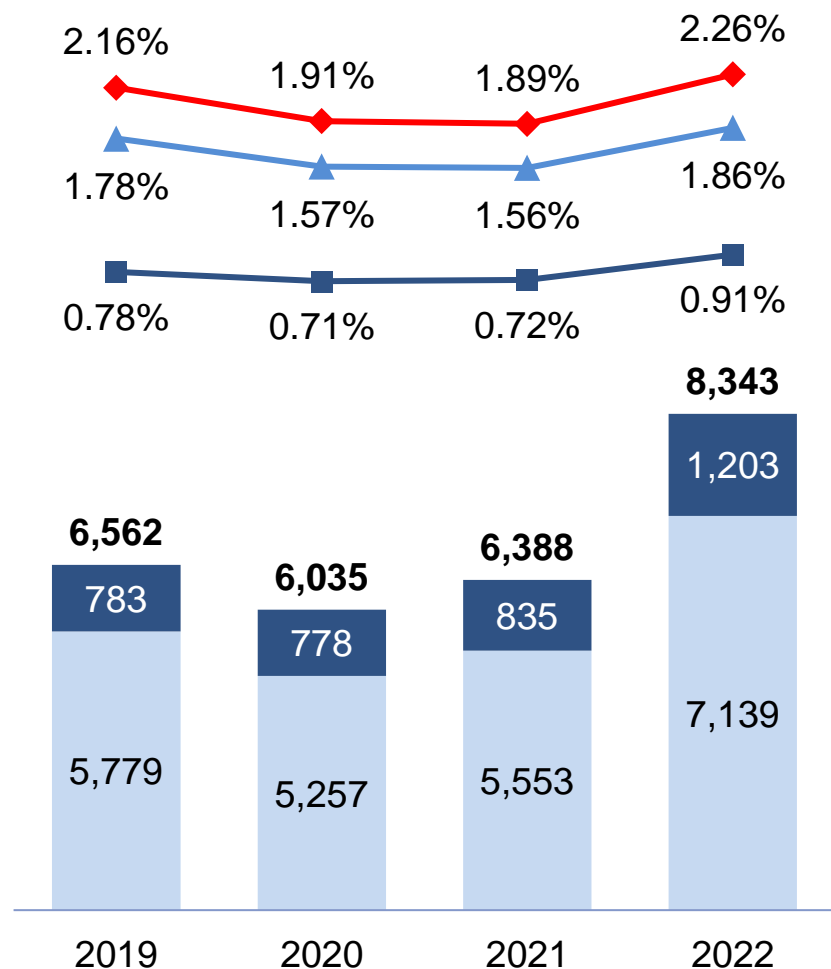
2. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions

Strong net interest margin expansion amid rate hikes



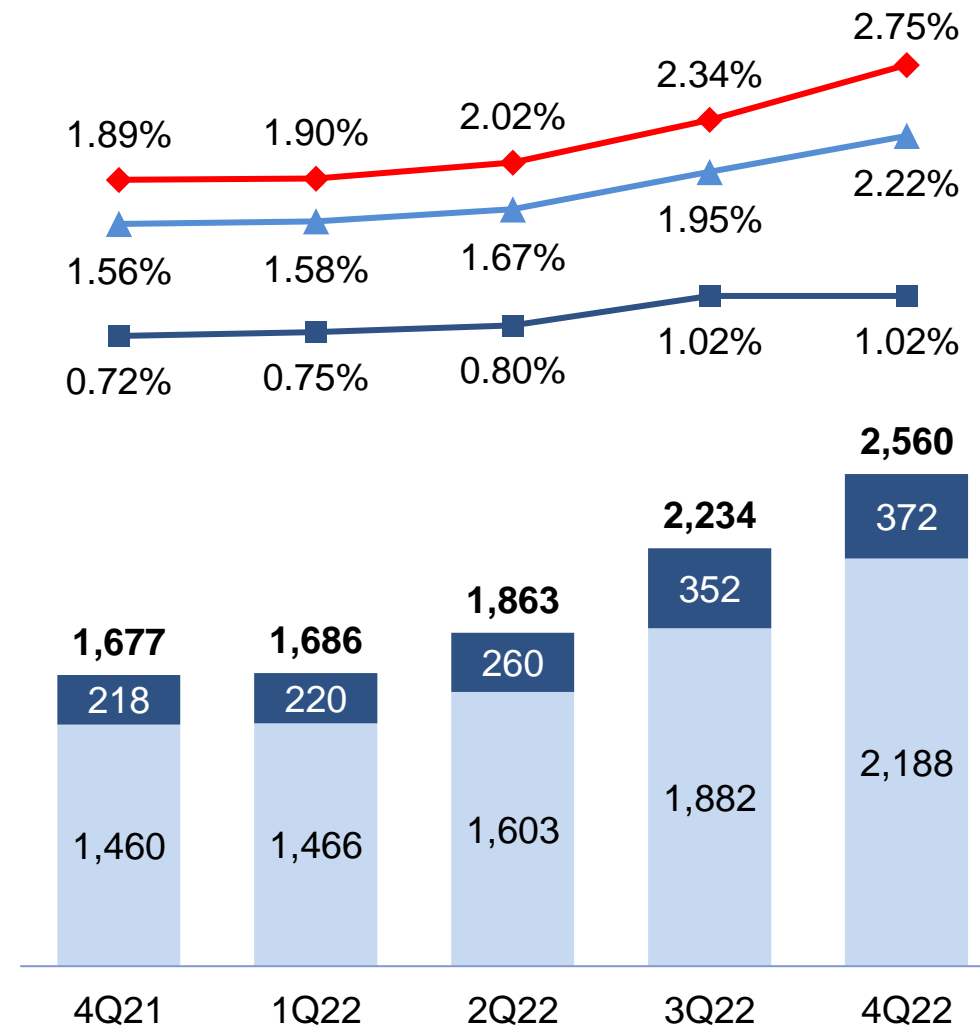
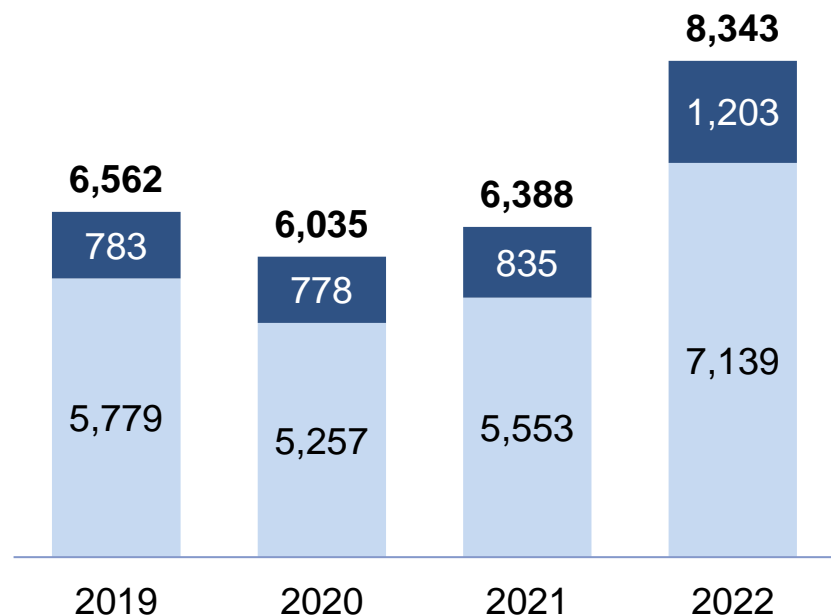
Net interest margin (%) *

- Loans
- Overall
- Interbank & securities



Net interest income (SGD m)

- Total
- Interbank & securities
- Loans



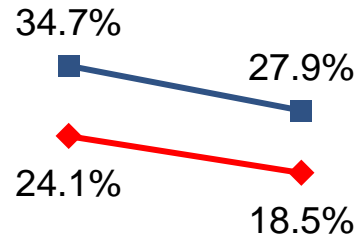
* Computed on an annualised basis, where applicable

Non-interest income supported by diversified revenue engines



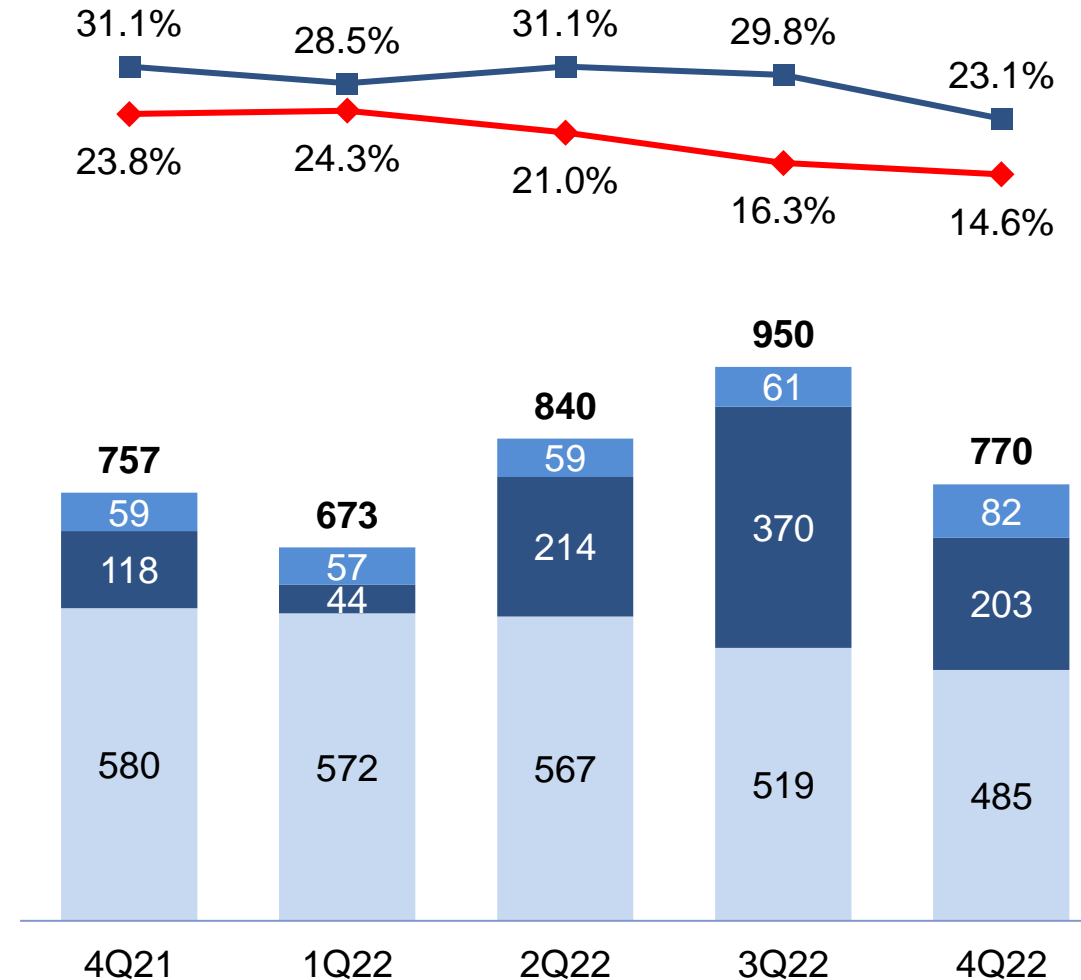
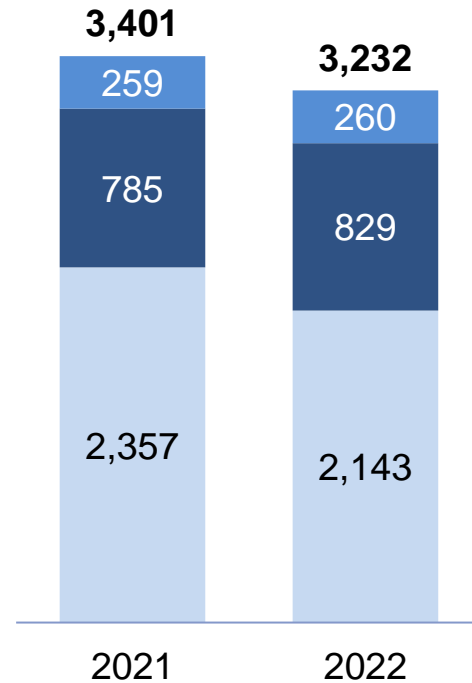
% of total income

- Non-interest income
- Net fee income



Non-interest income (SGD m)

- Total
- Others
- Trading and investment income
- Net fee income



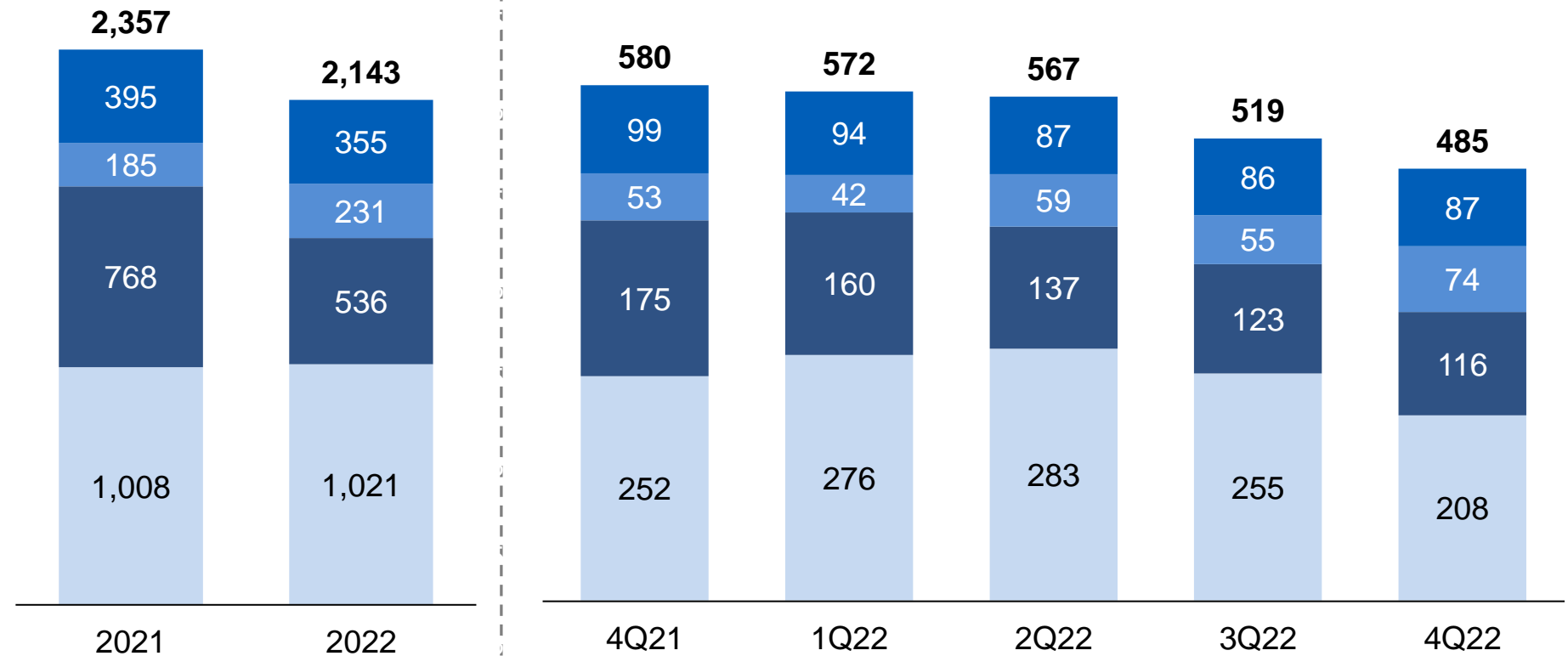
Note: Fee income has been restated where the amounts are net of expenses directly attributable to fee income

Credit card fees driven by strong rebound in regional spending and travel; muted investor sentiments weighed on wealth fees



Net fee income (SGD m)

- Total
- Others
- Credit Card (Net)
- Wealth
- Loan / Trade Related



Note: The amounts represent fee income on a net basis

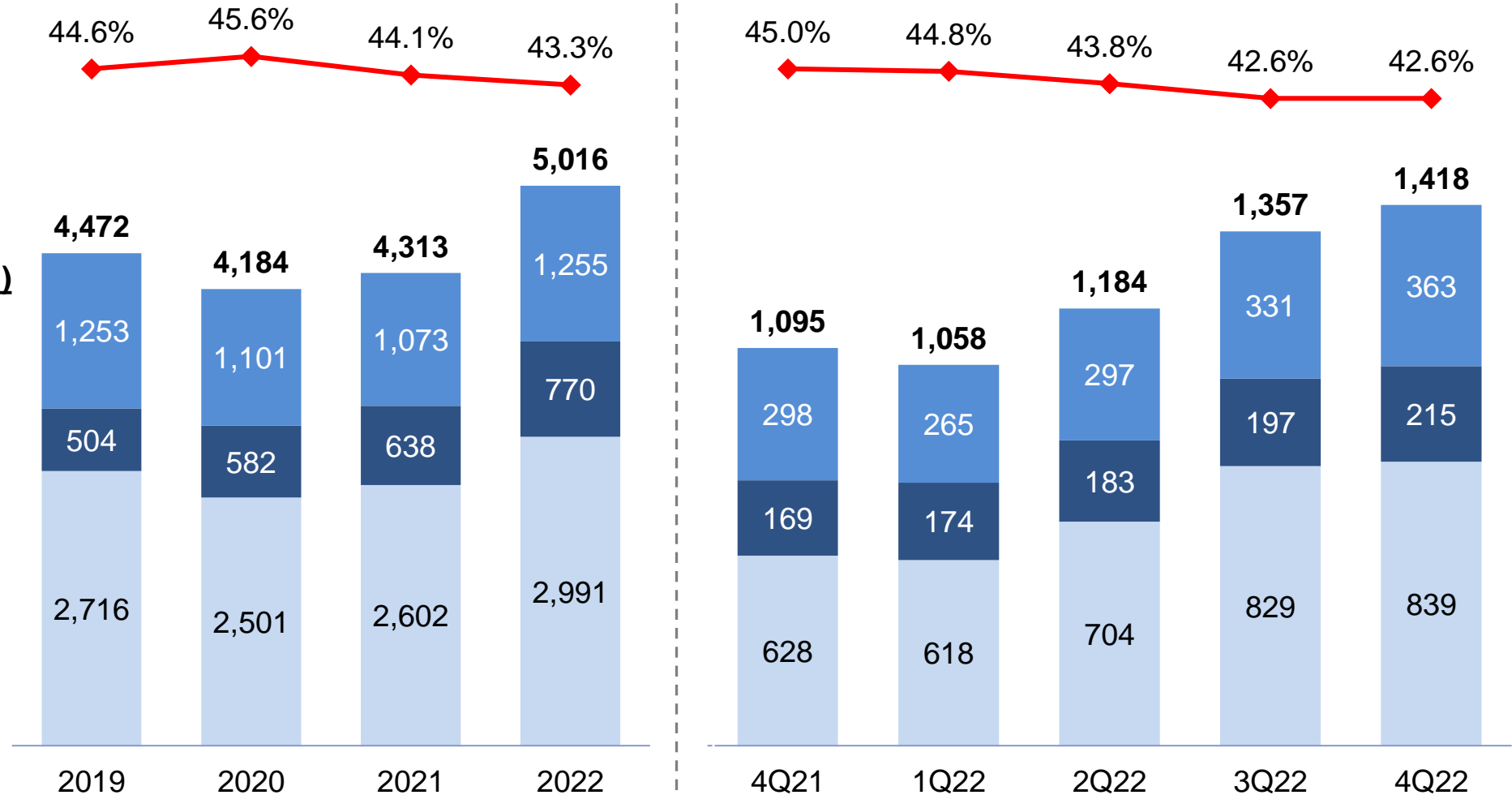
Lower CIR as revenue growth outpaced increase in expenses



— Costs / Income¹ ratio (CIR, %)

Core expenses¹ (SGD m)

- Total
- Others
- IT-related expenses
- Staff costs



1. Excluding one-off expenses

Note: Expenses have been restated where the amounts no longer include expenses directly attributable to fee income

Diversified growth across our key markets

	FY22	FY21	YoY	4Q22	3Q22	QoQ
	SGD m	SGD m	+/(-)	SGD m	SGD m	+/(-)
Core Operating profit¹			%			%
Singapore	3,824	2,805	+36	1,204	1,078	+12
Rest of Southeast Asia	1,427	1,327	+8	404	386	+5
<i>Malaysia</i>	744	689	+8	195	216	-10
<i>Thailand</i>	425	407	+5	135	98	+37
<i>Indonesia</i>	233	221	+5	67	62	+8
<i>Vietnam</i>	17	4	>100	5	7	-26
<i>Others</i>	8	6	+44	3	3	+21
North Asia	670	605	+11	170	180	-6
<i>Greater China</i>	626	568	+10	162	169	-4
<i>Others</i>	44	36	+21	8	11	-25
Rest of the world	637	740	-14	134	183	-26
Total	6,559	5,476	+20	1,912	1,827	+5
Overseas contribution¹	42%	49%	-7%pt	37%	41%	-4%pt

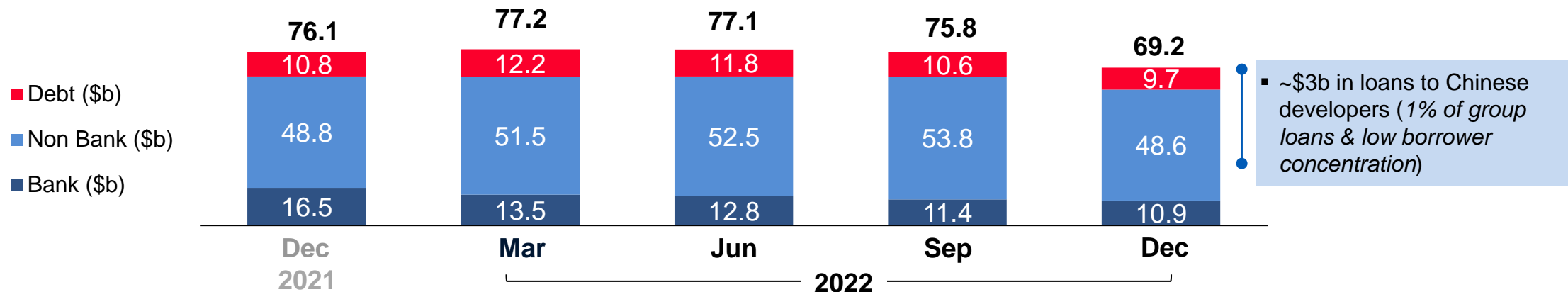
1. Excluding one-off expenses

Broad based growth across most geographies

Gross Loans	Dec-22	Sep-22	QoQ	Dec-21	YoY
	SGD b	SGD b	+/(-) %	SGD b	+/(-) %
Singapore	160	165	-3	158	+2
Rest of Southeast Asia	69	63	+11	63	+9
<i>Malaysia</i>	33	29	+13	30	+12
<i>Thailand</i>	23	20	+20	21	+13
<i>Indonesia</i>	10	11	-9	10	-1
<i>Vietnam</i>	2	2	-8	2	(0)
<i>Others</i>	1	1	-3	1	-2
North Asia	52	57	-9	53	-2
<i>Greater China</i>	49	54	-10	49	(0)
<i>Others</i>	3	3	-4	4	-26
Rest of the world	38	39	-2	37	+3
Total	320	323	-1	311	+3

Note: 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)

Exposure to Greater China



As at 31 Dec 2022:

Mainland China exposure
(\$22.3b or 4% of total assets)

Bank exposure (\$8.3b)

- ~40% of total exposure to Mainland China, with top 5 domestic banks and 3 policy banks accounting for ~65% of total bank exposure
- 99% with <1 year tenor; trade accounts for ~40% of total bank exposure

Non-bank exposure (\$11.2b)

- Client base include top-tier state-owned enterprises, large local corporates and foreign investment enterprises
- ~60% denominated in RMB and ~50% with <1 year tenor
- NPL ratio at 0.6%

Hong Kong SAR exposure
(\$40.8b or 8% of total assets)

Bank exposure (\$0.8b)

- ~80% are to foreign banks

Non-bank exposure (\$34.5b)

- Exposure mainly to corporate and institutional clients
- ~50% with <1 year tenor
- NPL ratio at 1.1%

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. 25

Exposure to Commodities

Dec 22	Oil and Gas (O&G)		Other Commodity Segments ²	Total
	Upstream industries	Traders / downstream industries ¹		
Outstanding loans	S\$1.9b	S\$8.0b	S\$8.8b	S\$18.7b
% of total loans	3%		3%	6%

Outstanding O&G exposure is to downstream players and traders which are mainly national oil companies (NOCs) and global firms, while short-term structured loans account for a significant share of the remainder.

A considerable portion of upstream exposure is to NOCs and international oil companies, while vulnerable accounts were already classified and their collateral value marked down (by as much as 90%) by end 2017.

Note:

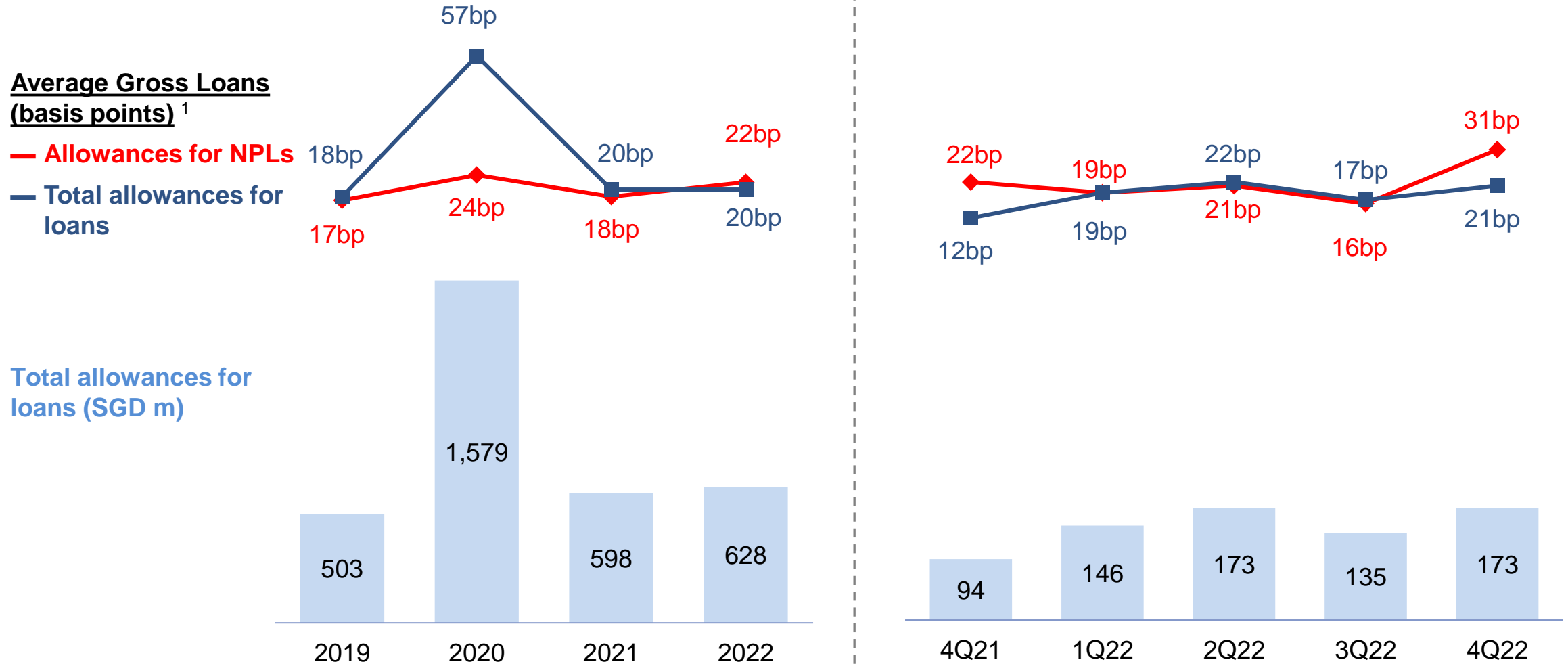
1. O&G upstream industries include offshore service companies.
2. Other commodity segments refer to agribusiness, metals and mining.

NPA formation normalised from previous quarter; NPL ratio remained low at 1.6%



(SGD m)	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22
NPAs at start of period	4,772	5,077	5,289	5,422	5,037
Non-individuals:					
New NPAs	670	462	661	214	395
Upgrades and recoveries	(172)	(207)	(363)	(448)	(322)
Write-offs	(205)	(36)	(123)	(60)	(121)
	5,065	5,296	5,464	5,128	4,989
Individuals (Net)	12	(7)	(42)	(91)	(27)
Citi Acquisition	0	0	0	0	165
NPAs at end of period	5,077	5,289	5,422	5,037	5,127
NPL ratio (%)	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%

Steady credit costs as asset quality remains benign

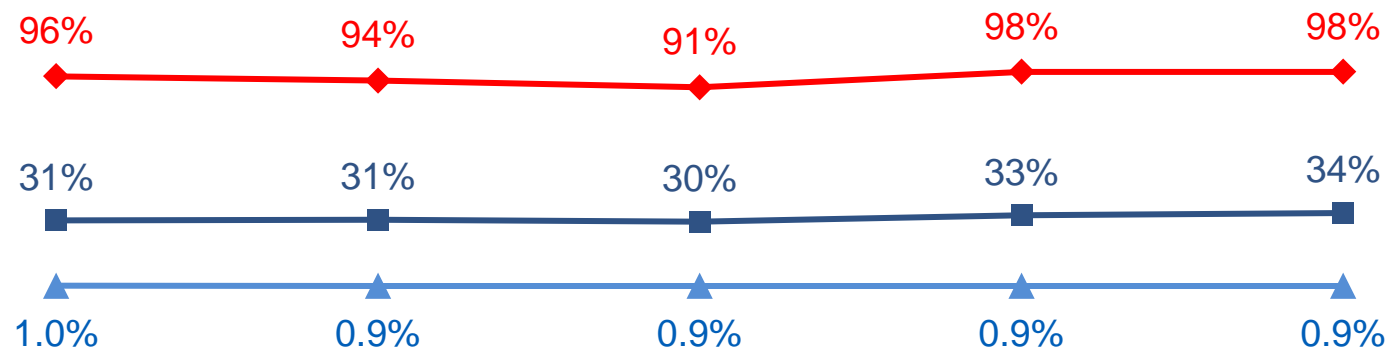


1. Computed on an annualised basis, where applicable

Allowances sufficient amid ongoing macro uncertainties

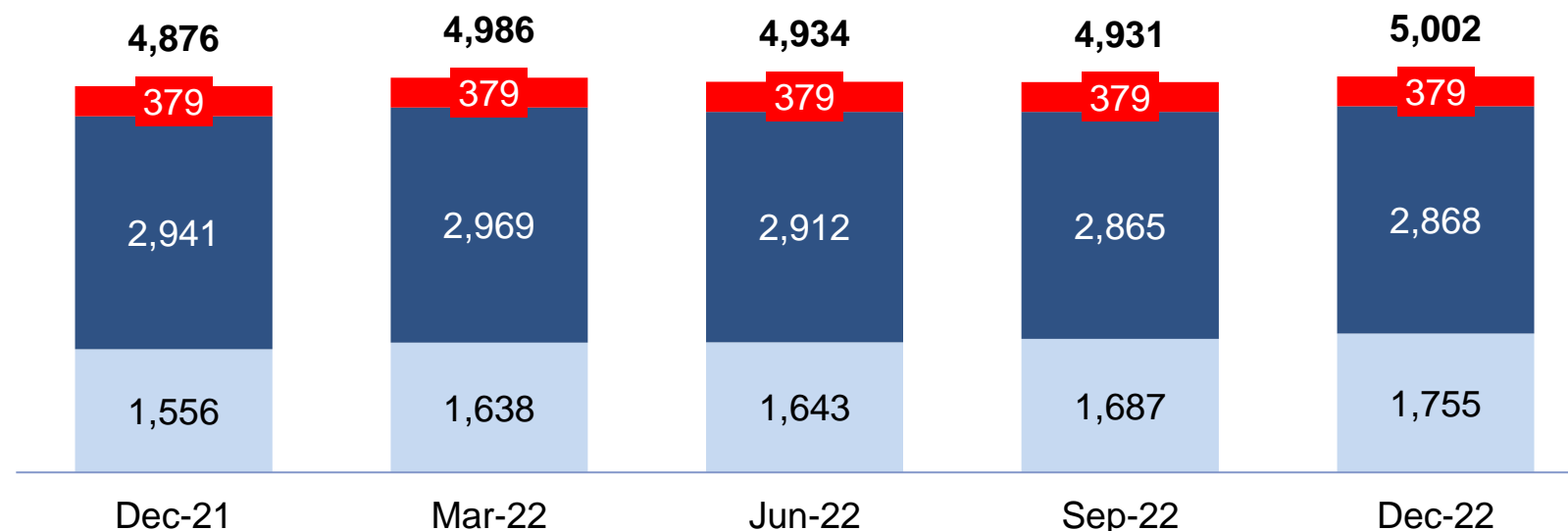
Coverage ratios (%)

- Total allowances¹ / NPAs
- Specific allowances / NPAs
- General allowance on loans¹ / performing loans (%)



Allowances (SGD m)

- Total
- Regulatory loss allowance reserve
- General allowance
- Specific allowance



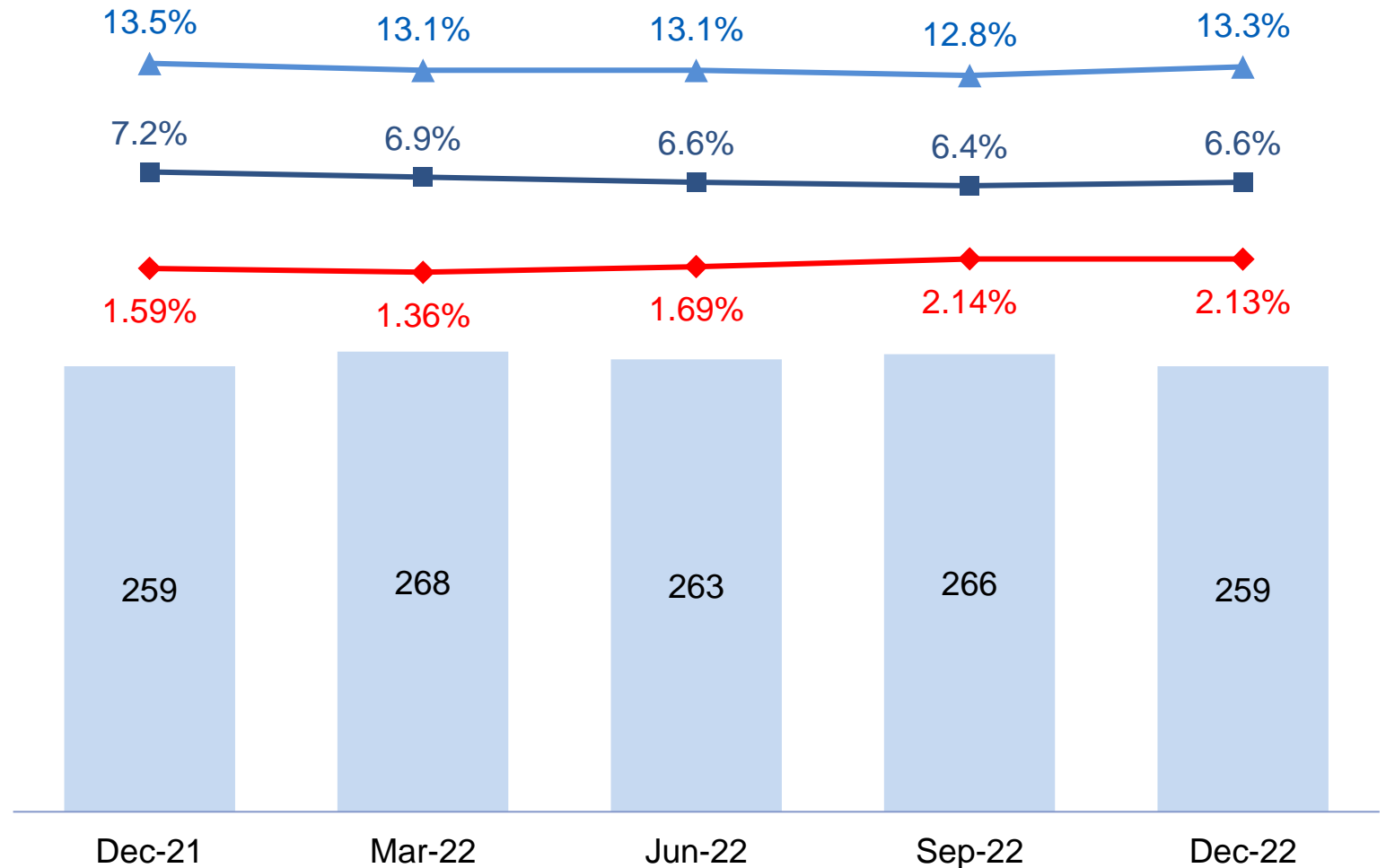
1. Total allowances include regulatory loss allowance reserve pursuant to MAS Notice No. 612

Capital and leverage ratios remained robust



- Common equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%)
- Leverage ratio (%)
- Return on risk-weighted assets (%) ¹

▣ Risk weighted assets (SGD b)

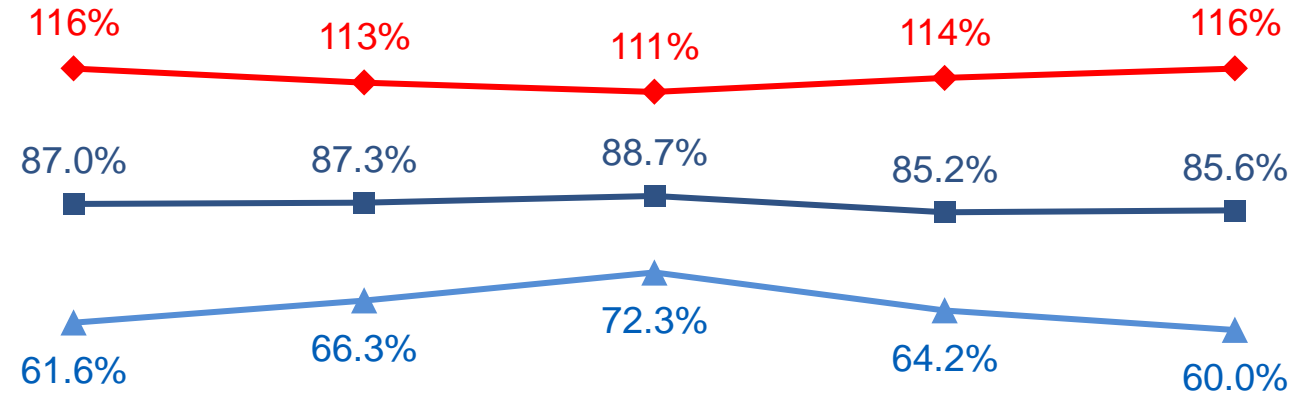


1. Computed on an annualised basis, excluding one-off expenses

Sound funding and liquidity positions

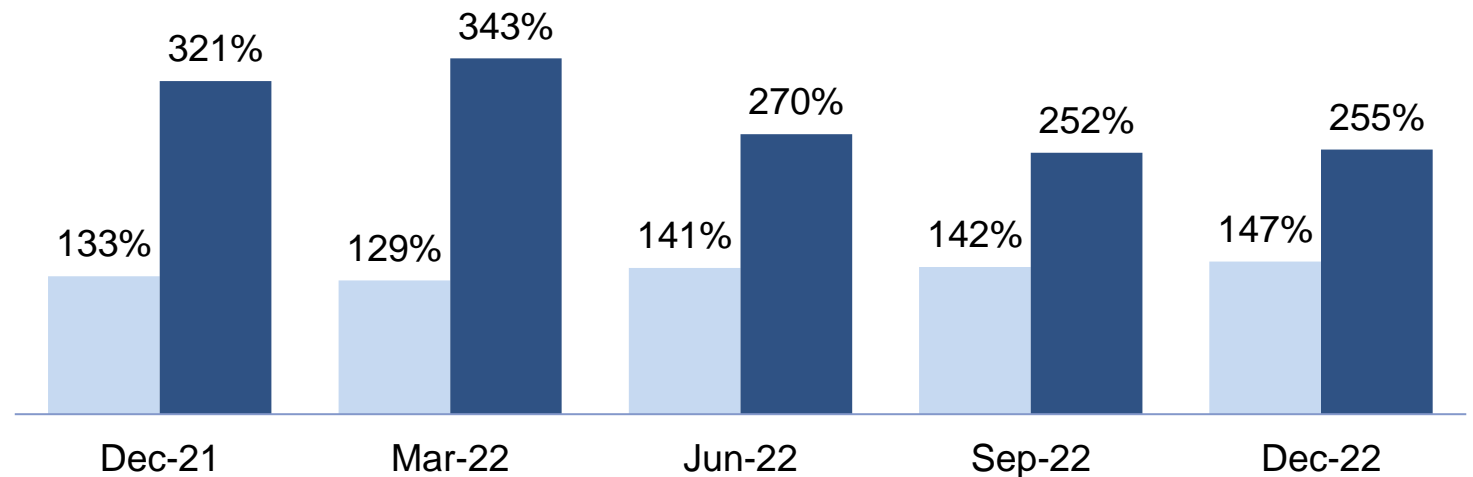


- Net stable funding ratio (%)
- Group loan-deposit ratio (%)
- USD loan-deposit ratio (%)



Liquidity coverage ratio (%) ¹

- SGD
- All-currency



1. Computed on a quarterly average basis

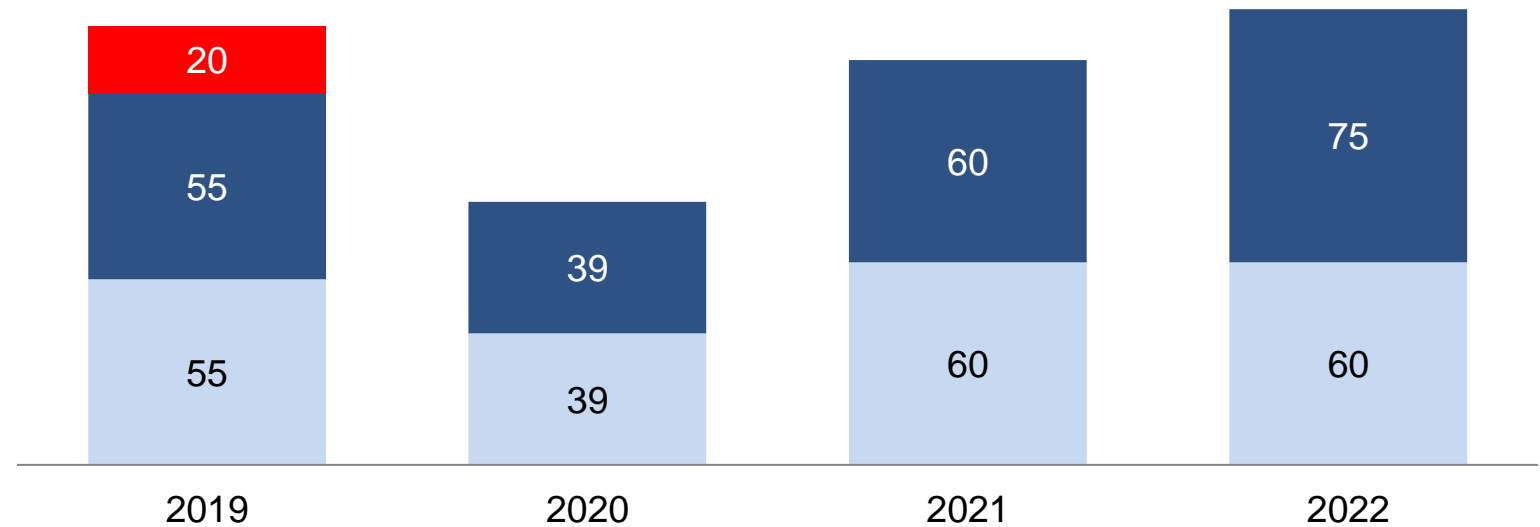
Dividends in line with higher earnings and strong capital position

Net dividend per ordinary share (¢)

 Special

 Final

 Interim



Payout amount (SGD m)

2,171

1,304

2,011

2,261

Payout ratio (%)

50

45¹

49

49

Payout ratio (excluding special dividends) (%)

42

45¹

49

49

1. FY20 dividends were in line with Monetary Authority of Singapore's call for banks to cap dividends at 60% of 2019 dividends.

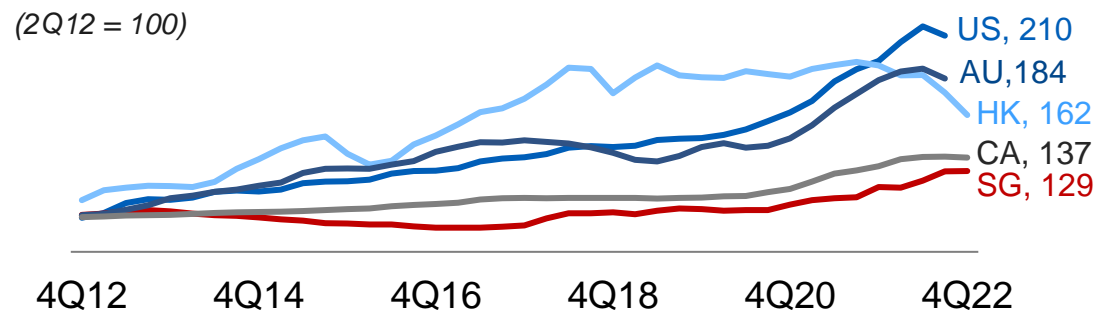
Note: The Scrip Dividend Scheme was applied to all the dividends for the financial years ended 2020

The Scheme provides shareholders with the option to receive Shares in lieu of the cash amount of any dividend declared on their holding of Shares. For more details, please refer to www.uobgroup.com/investor-relations/shares-and-dividends/dividends.html

Resilience of the Singapore Housing Market

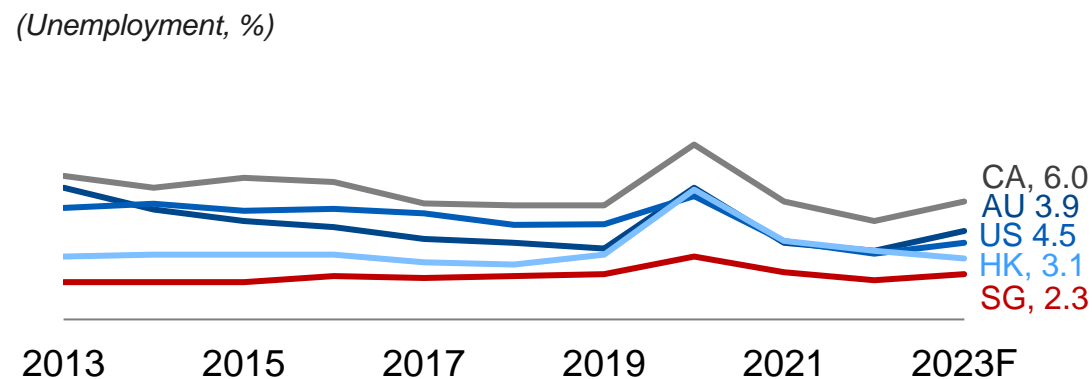
Singapore mortgages remain a low-risk asset class

Low risk of housing bubble due to cooling measures



US and AU are based on 3Q22 data
Sources: CEIC, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

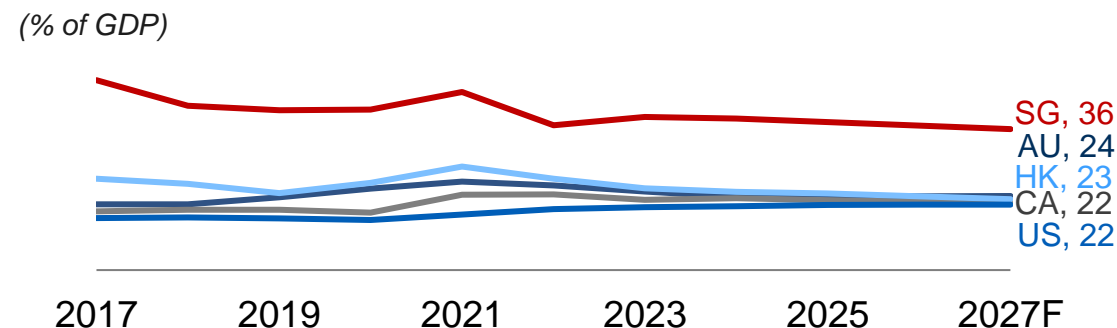
Low unemployment underscores housing affordability and support for mortgage servicing



Sources: Macrobond, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

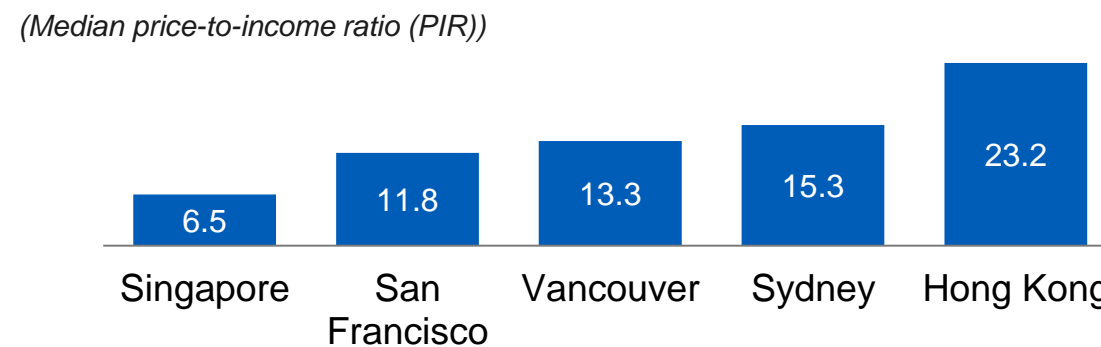
Note: AU: Australia; CA: China; HK: Hong Kong; SG: Singapore; US: United States

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 30 September 2021, based on 2022 edition of Urban Reform Institute report
Singapore's PIR calculated based on condominium price of S\$1.44m and medium monthly household income of S\$18.5k.

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

Appendix A: 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

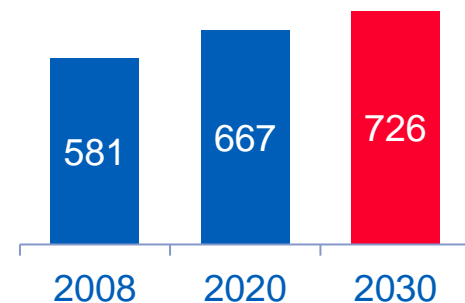


- Disciplined approach in executing growth strategy, balancing growth with stability
- Focus on risk adjusted returns; ensure balance sheet strength and robust capital through economic cycles

Southeast Asia's immense long-term potential

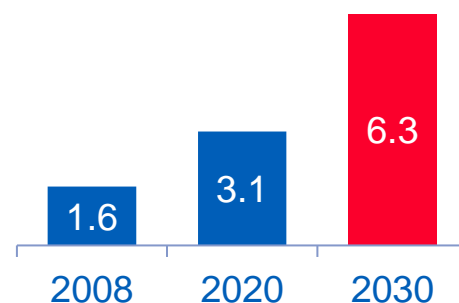
Population

(Million persons)



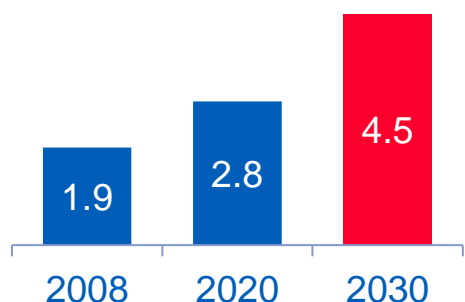
GDP¹

(USD trillion)



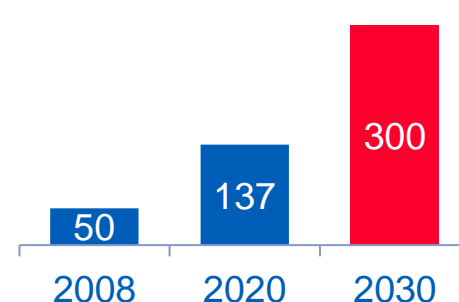
Trade²

(USD trillion)



FDI³

(USD billion)

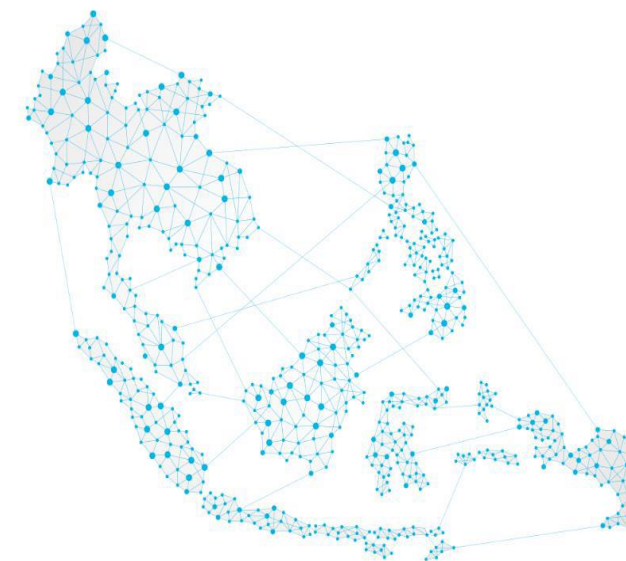


Southeast Asia's immense growth prospects...

- 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

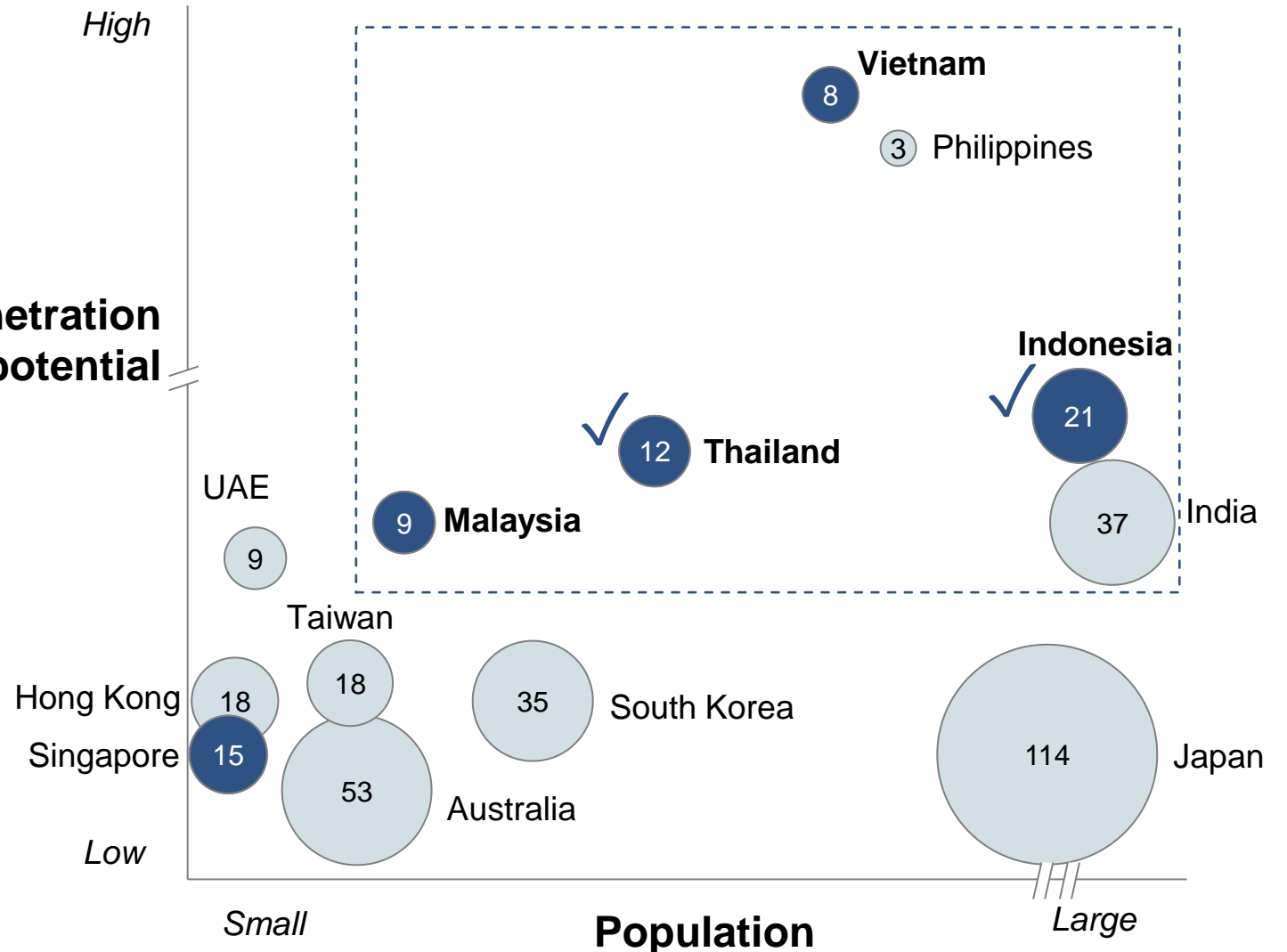
2019 retail banking pool sizes

● USD b

● Denotes UOB's core markets in Southeast Asia

✓ **TMRW** by UOB was launched in Thailand (March 2019) and Indonesia (August 2020)

Banking penetration growth potential

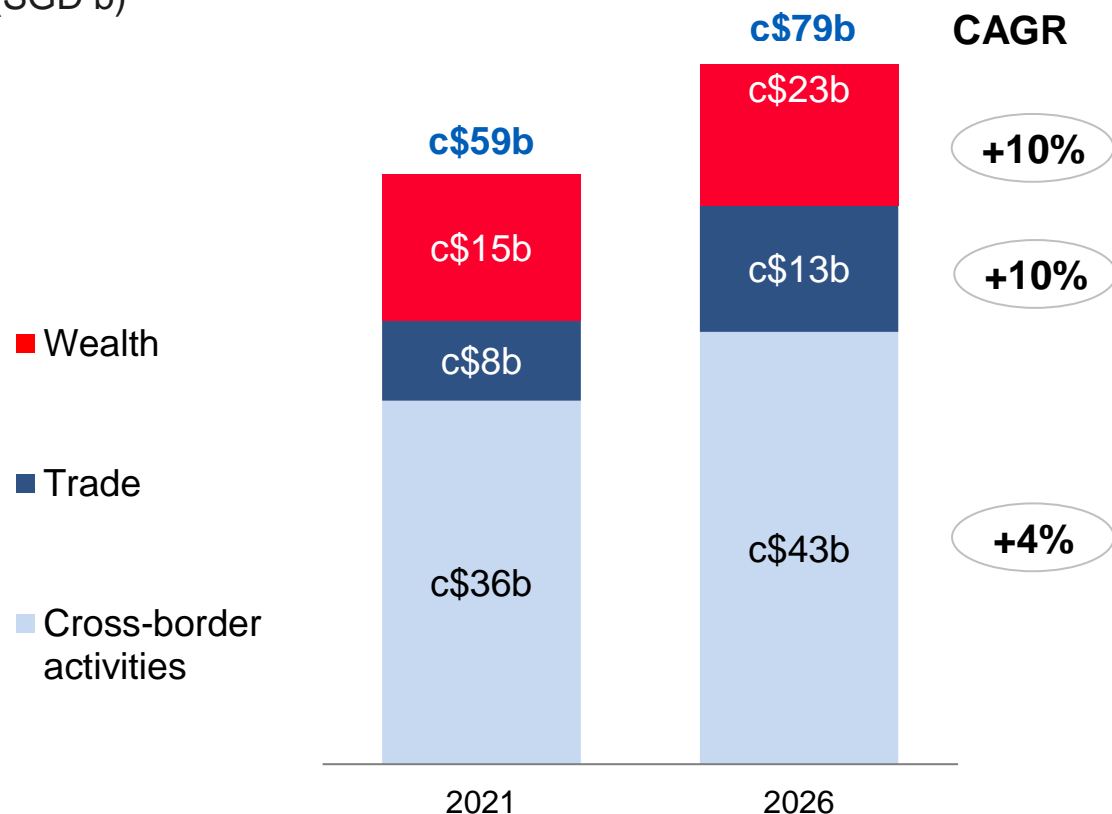


Note: UAE and Japan's retail banking market size as of 2017
 Source: BCG banking pools (2019), World Bank (2017)

Revenue potential from ‘connecting the dots’ in the region

Industry’s potential connectivity revenue

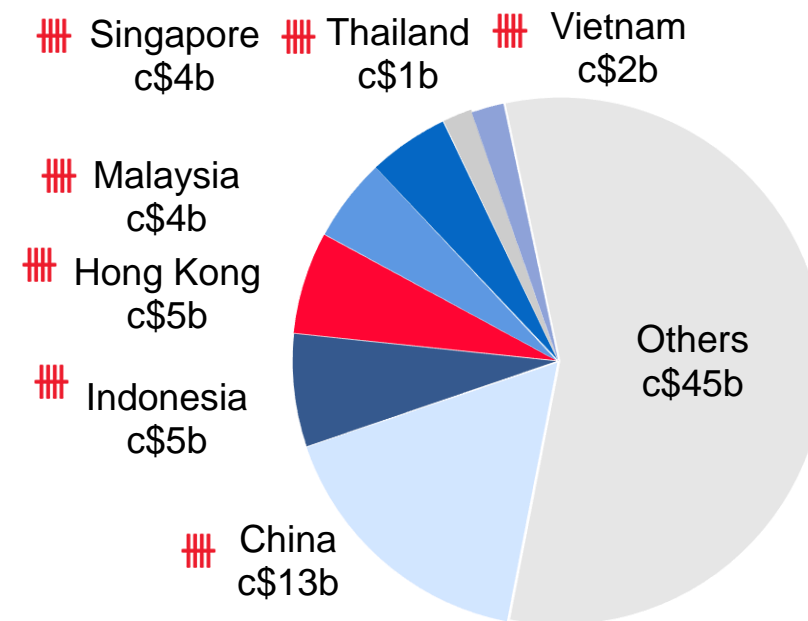
(SGD b)



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

Well-timed acquisition complementing the ASEAN strategy

Financial impact so far



**Positive boost
to income
drivers**

**~10bps
lift in NIM**

**~20%
growth in card fees**



**Costs¹ in
tandem with
income**

**Mid-40%
CIR**



**Asset quality
stable**

**Mid-single digit
credit costs**

Our 2026 Promise

- **Group to remain well capitalised**
- **ROE > 13%**
- **RoRWA > 2%**
- **Maintain dividend payout ratio of 50%**

1. Excluding one-time expenses

Integration progress

- Completed the acquisition of Citigroup's consumer portfolio in Malaysia and Thailand on 1 Nov 2022
- Indonesia and Vietnam to come onboard in 2023

Well-positioned to compete with a larger consumer banking franchise

- Business momentum sustained and profit accretive
- ASEAN-4 income mix closer to 30% mark

Income and ASEAN franchise augmented by Citi



Accelerate growth in customer base

+1.3m
net customers addition from Citi Malaysia and Thailand



Digitally-enabled customers

>80%
of customers have either mobile or internet banking



Strong cards player in region

2x
Citi customers' average spend per credit card vs industry



Augment wealth franchise

~20%
Lift from Citi on assets under management in Malaysia and Thailand

Stronger regional contribution



ASEAN-4 mix of Group income (%)

Pre-Acquisition¹

25

+ 4% pt ↑

Post-Acquisition¹

29

1. In Nov and Dec 2022

Consumers: Tapping on rising affluence and growing digitalisation in Southeast Asia



Driving Digital Adoption

Scale UOB TMRW across ASEAN to digitally acquire at low cost



~7m

Retail customers
>70% are digitally enabled



>800k

New-to-bank customers
55% are digitally acquired



Ecosystem Partnerships

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



30

Strategic multi-markets partnerships, amongst >1,000 in-country partnerships



+25%

Year on year growth in credit card fees



Omni-channel Offerings

Digitalise customer experience and processes; repurpose branches for more advisory needs



S\$154b^{1,2}

Assets under management (AUM)
▲ 11% YoY



3x

Higher average revenue generation by omni-channel vs traditional customers

1. Of which 60% are from customers overseas. 2. Refers to Privilege Banking, Privilege Reserve and Private Bank.

Wholesale: Growing regional franchise, capturing cross-border opportunities



Strengthening Connectivity

Across our ASEAN footprint and global network



+12%¹

Cross-border income growth (formed 28%² of Group Wholesale Banking income)



+31%²

Suppliers and distributors within Financial Supply Chain Management (FSCM) solution



Sector Specialisation

Building capabilities for greater diversification and risk mitigation



+21%¹

Income from Real Estate & Hospitality Sectors



+25%¹

Global Financial Institutions Group income



Deepening Digitalisation

For secure and efficient transactions



+85%^{1,3}

Cashless payments to businesses in the region



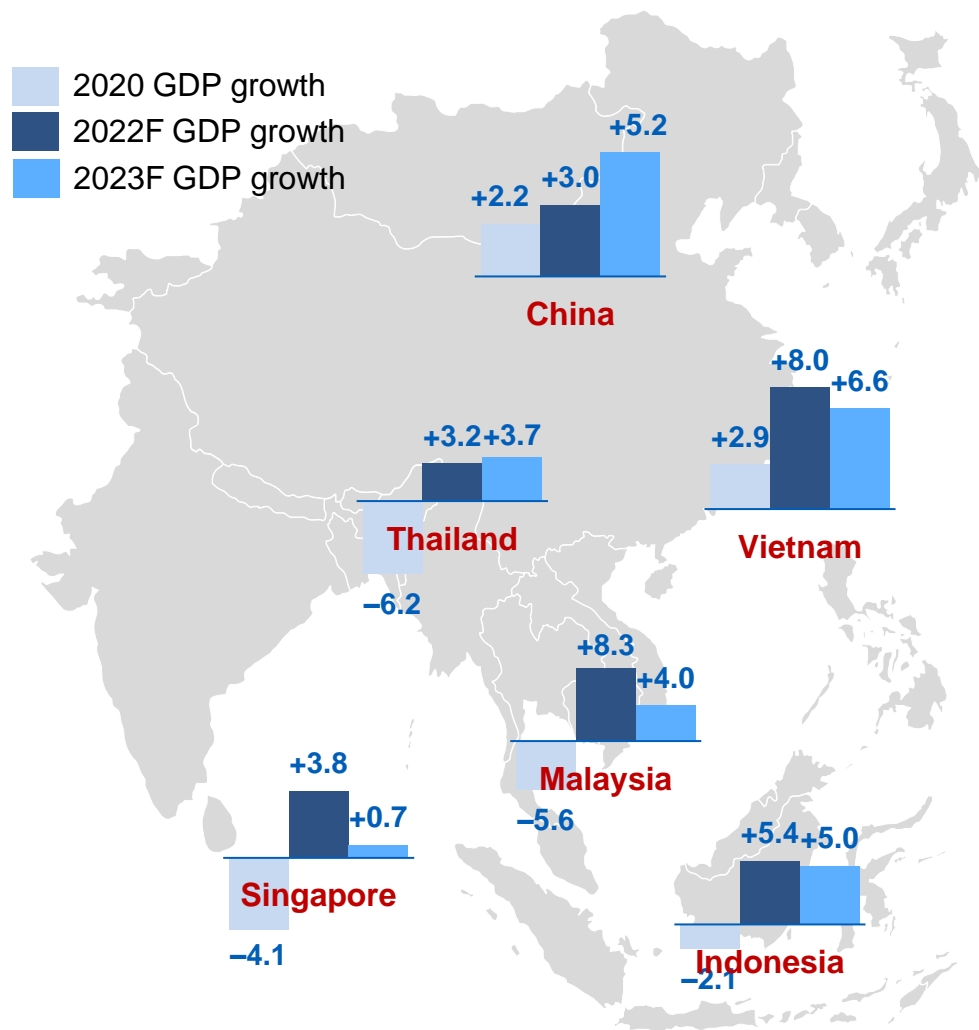
+13%^{1,4}

Digital banking transactions by businesses across the Group

1. Year on year growth in 2022 2. As of YTD Nov '22. 3. Refers to payments made on Corporate PayNow, DuitNow and PromptPay in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. 4. Refers to digital banking transactions via UOB Infinity/BIBPlus.

Appendix B: Macroeconomic Outlook

Asian growth to sustain into 2023



China's reopening poised to boost tourism in ASEAN to pre-pandemic levels

ASEAN: Total Inbound Visitors, By Major Sources, Annual

ASEANstats	No. of Persons, million					2019	2020	Latest 2021
	0	25	50	75	100	125	150	
ASEAN Total						143.6	26.2	2.0
Intra-ASEAN, Total						51.7	9.2	1.0
China						32.3	4.0	0.2
S. Korea						10.5	1.8	0.0
Japan						5.7	1.0	0.0
India						5.3	0.8	0.1
US						4.8	0.9	0.1
Australia						4.5	0.8	0.0
Russia						2.6	1.0	n/a
Canada						1.1	0.2	0.0
New Zealand						0.6	0.1	0.0

Legend: ■ 2019 ● 2021

Source: Global Economics & Markets Research

Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research forecasts

Monetary policy to tighten further as inflation stays elevated

	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22	1Q23F	2Q23F	3Q23F	4Q23F
US 10-Year Treasury	1.74	1.47	1.49	1.51	2.34	3.01	3.83	3.87	3.90	3.80	3.60	3.40
US Fed Funds	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.75	3.25	4.50	5.00	5.25	5.25	5.25
SG 3M SIBOR	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.79	1.91	3.17	4.25	4.63	4.78	4.73	4.73
SG 3M SOR	0.36	0.24	0.21	0.36	0.95	2.06	3.28	4.21	4.48	4.73	0.00	0.00
SG 3M SORA	0.23	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.27	0.76	1.97	3.10	3.34	4.24	4.33	4.32
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
TH 1-Day Repo	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.25	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
ID 7-Day Reverse Repo	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.25	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
CH 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.60

The US Federal Reserve (Fed) dialed down the pace of its rate hike to 25bps during Feb 23 FOMC, lifting the Fed Funds Target Rate (FFTR) to 4.50%-4.75%, highest since Sep 2007. We expect the Fed to hike a couple more times (25bps each in Mar and May FOMC), bringing the terminal FFTR level to 5.25%, which we expect to be held through 2023.

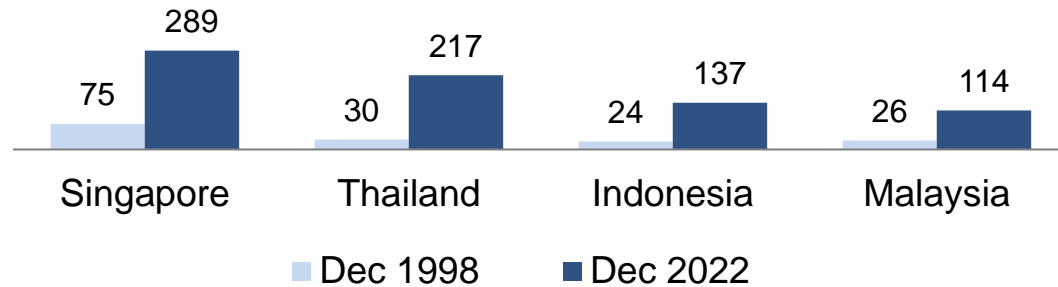
We see room for further tightening of Singapore's monetary policy in 2023, with the MAS pulling only one lever in Oct 2022, via the re-centring of the mid-point of the S\$NEER policy band, and as core inflation is expected to remain high in 1H23. Another re-centring of the policy mid-point appears likely in Apr 23 MPS.

Asian central banks have raised interest rates at a more moderate pace than the Fed. Economic activities have shown signs of slowdown, following multi-year high inflation and interest rates, but GDP growth across the region will likely stay positive in 2023. Rates are expected to peak by 1H23 in most Asian economies.

Macro resilience across key Southeast Asian markets

Significantly Higher Foreign Reserves

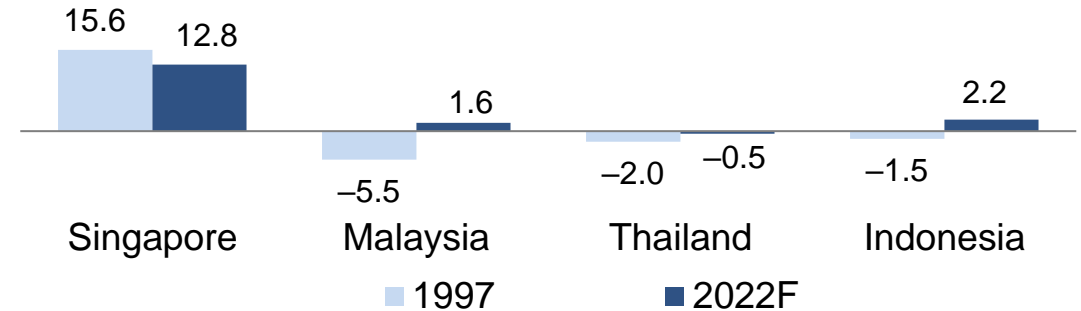
(USD billion)



Sources: World Bank, International Monetary Fund

Improved Current Account Balances

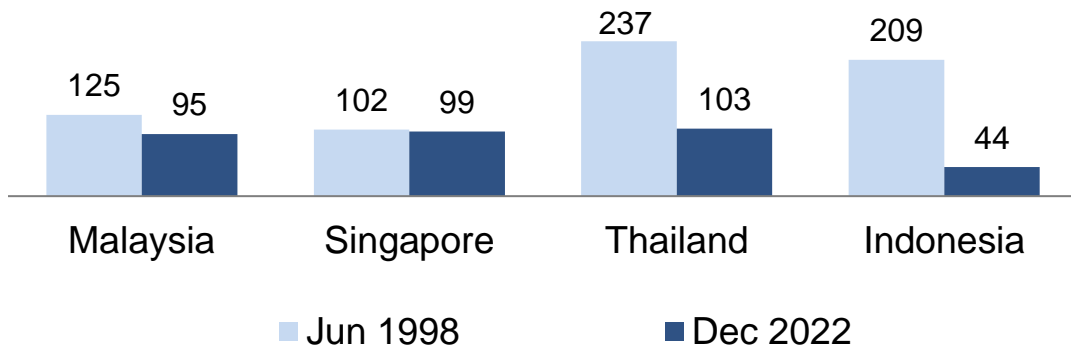
(% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Lower Debt to Equity Ratio

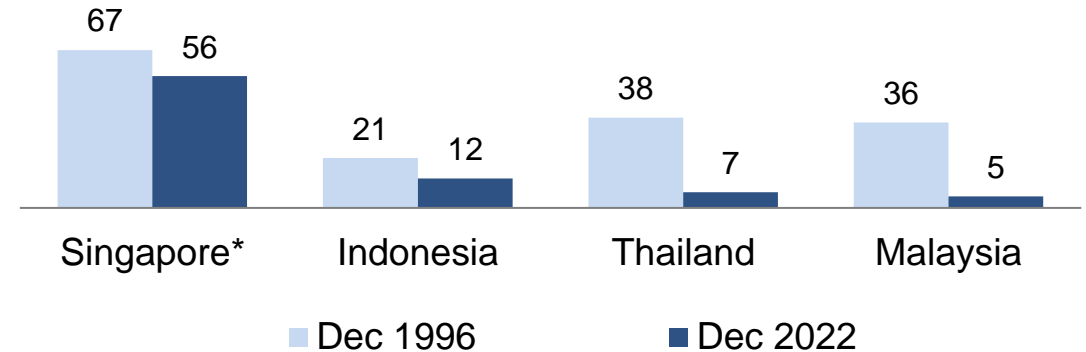
(%)



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

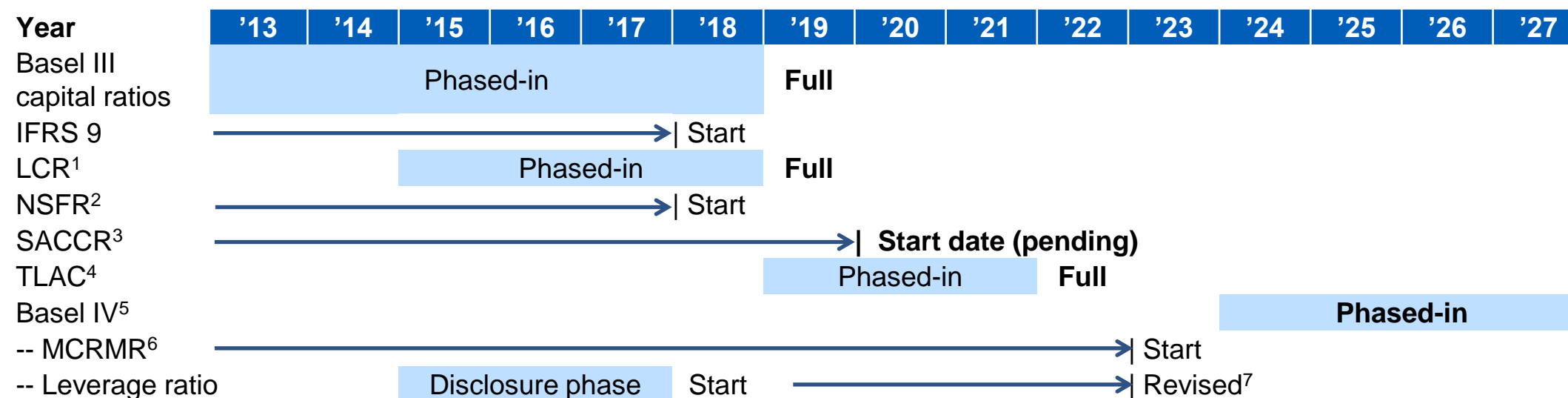
Lower Foreign Currency Loan Mix

(%)



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

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

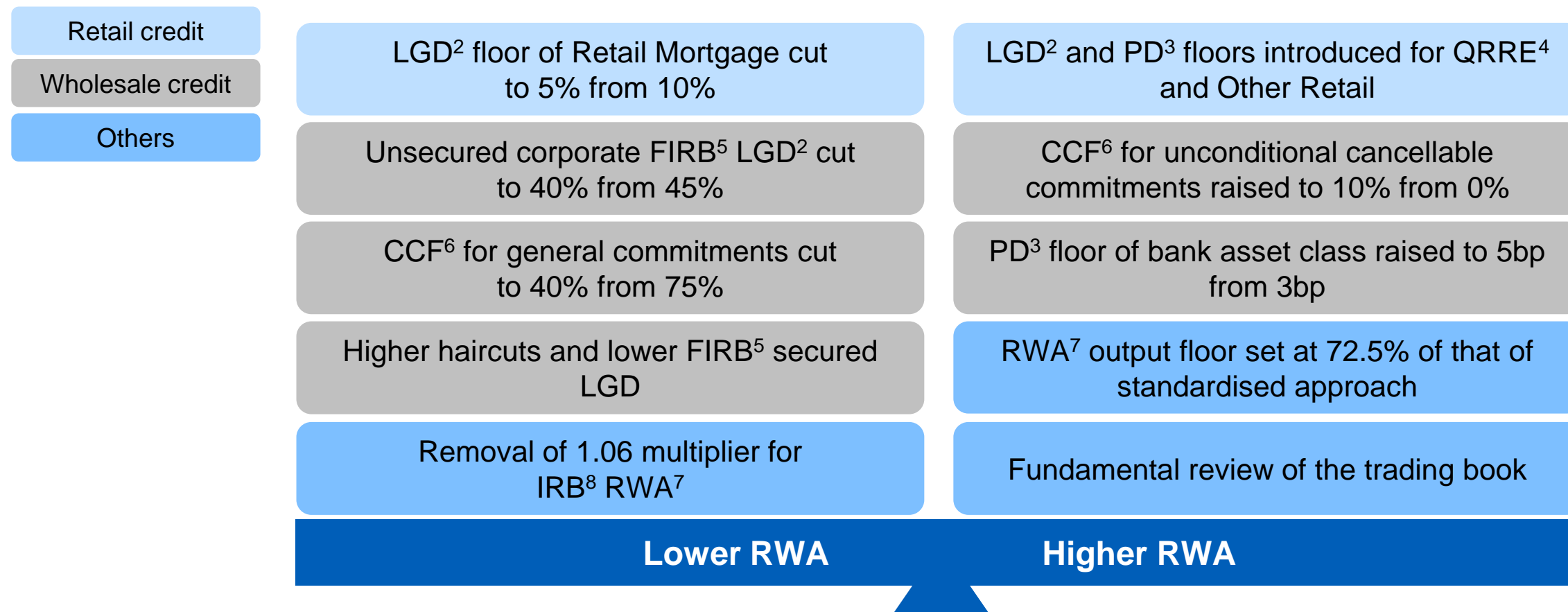
	BCBS	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia
Minimum CET1 CAR	4.5%	6.5% ¹	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Minimum Tier 1 CAR	6.0%	8.0% ¹	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Minimum Total CAR	8.0%	10.0% ¹	8.0%	8.5%	8.0%
Capital Conservation Buffer	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Countercyclical Buffer ²	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
D-SIB Buffer	n/a	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%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

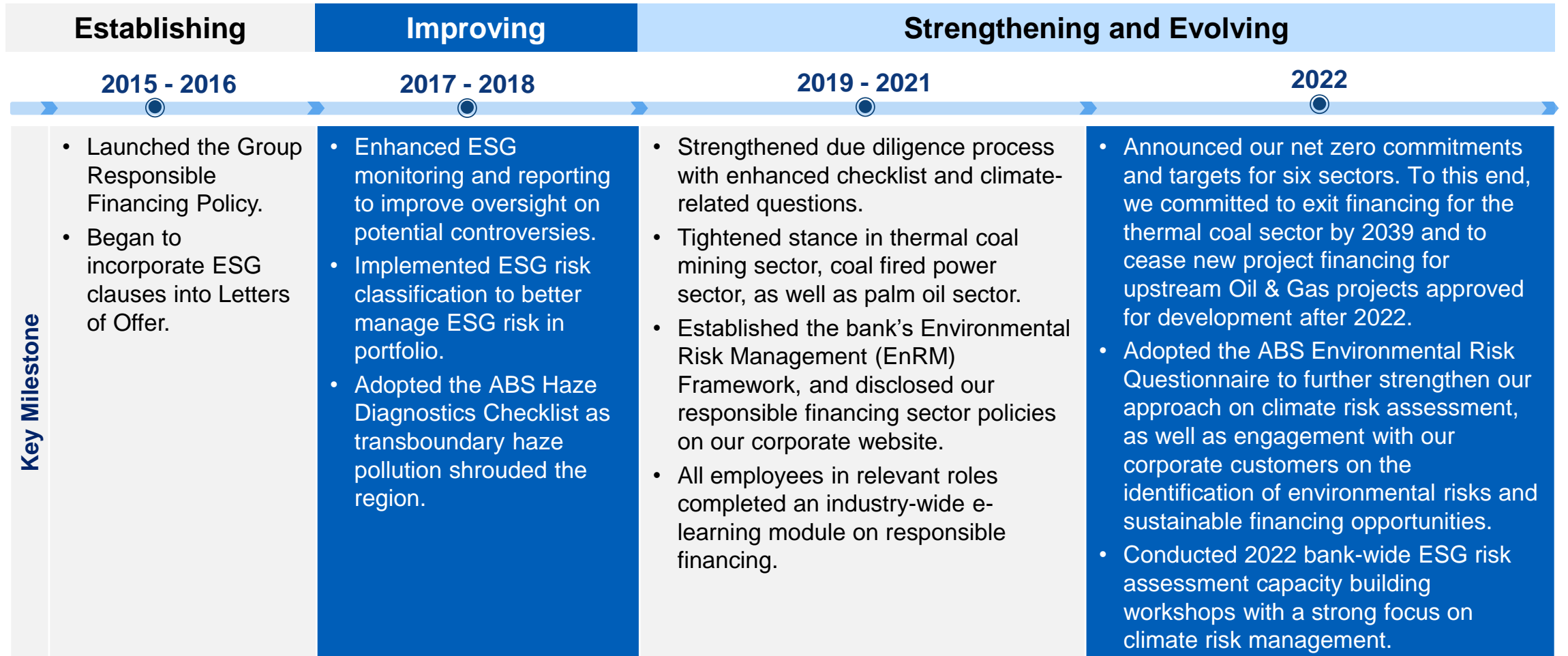
1. Basel IV: Reducing variation in risk-weighted assets
2. Loss given default
3. Probability of default
4. Qualifying revolving retail exposures

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

Appendix C: UOB's Sustainability Approach

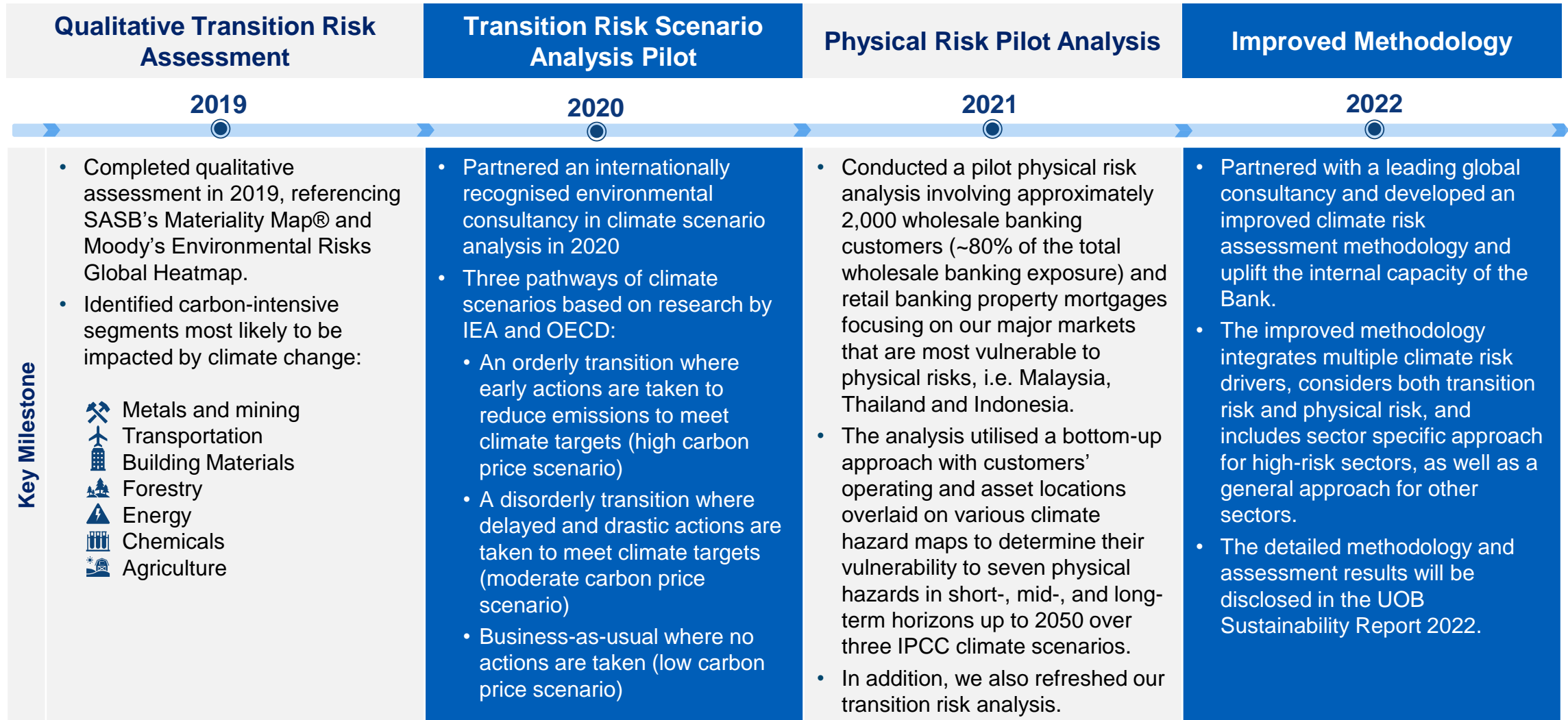
UOB's responsible financing journey: pragmatic and progressive

Overview of UOB Group's Responsible Financing Journey



* Green Finance Industry Taskforce

TCFD Implementation - Climate Scenario Analysis



Future Plan **Metrics and Targets** To disclose our climate related progress in line with our net zero commitments



Right By You