

UOB Group

Maintaining strong balance sheet amid challenging economic conditions

September 2020

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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 more than 500 branches and offices in 19 countries and territories.

Note: Financial statistics as at 30 June 2020

1. USD 1 = SGD 1.3955 as at 30 June 2020
2. Average for 2Q20
3. Calculated based on profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank, net of perpetual capital securities distributions
4. Computed on an annualised basis

Key Statistics for 1H20

■ Gross loans	: SGD281b (USD201b ¹)
■ Customer deposits	: SGD323b (USD231b ¹)
■ Loan / Deposit ratio	: 85.8%
■ Net stable funding ratio	: 119%
■ All-currency liquidity coverage ratio	: 136% ²
■ Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	: 14.0%
■ Leverage ratio	: 7.3%
■ Return on equity ^{3, 4}	: 8.0%
■ Return on assets ⁴	: 0.74%
■ Net interest margin ⁴	: 1.60%
■ Non-interest income / Total income	: 34.7%
■ Cost / Income	: 45.6%
■ Non-performing loan ratio	: 1.6%

Credit Ratings	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Issuer rating (Senior unsecured)	Aa1	AA-	AA-
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Rating Watch 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, 2020
Best SME Bank², 2020



Asia's Best Bank
for SMEs, 2020



Best Domestic Bank²,
2019
Best Digital Bank², 2019

Source: Company reports

1. In Singapore 2. In Singapore and Asia Pacific

Sizeable domestic market share

SGD
deposits

20%

SGD
loans

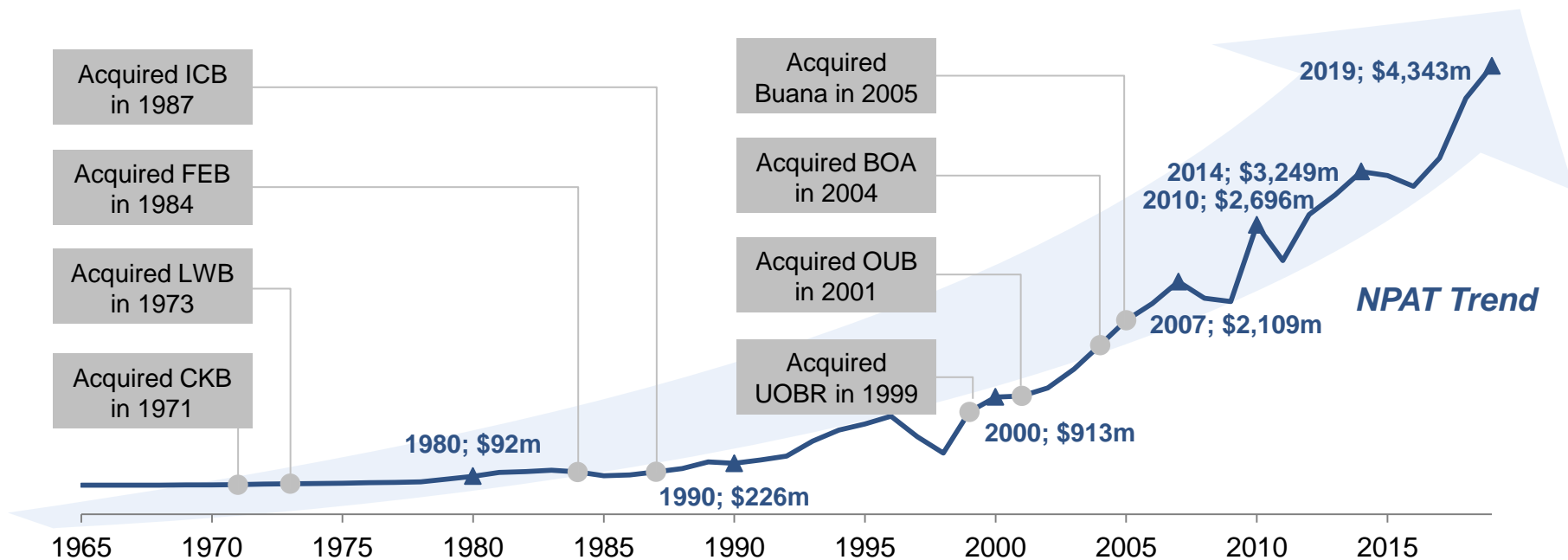
23%

Note: The resident portion of loans and advances as a proxy for total SGD loans in Singapore banking system

Source: UOB, MAS, data as of 30 June 2020

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



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”) 5

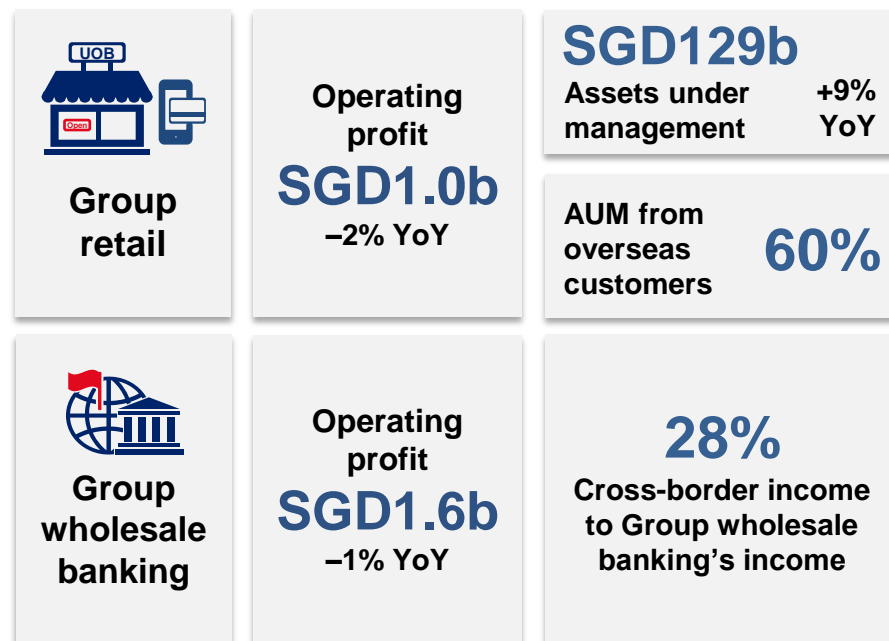
Comprehensive regional banking franchise

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

1H20 performance by segment



1. Comprise Mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan

Competitive against peers



			Standalone Strength	Efficient Cost Management	Competitive returns	Well-Maintained 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	46%	0.7%	86%
Aa1	AA-	AA-	OCBC a1	43%	0.7%	85%
Aa1	AA-	AA-	DBS a1	39%	0.8%	84%
A2	A-	A+	HSBC a3	62%	0.2%	67%
A2	BBB+	A	SCB baa1	59%	0.3%	63%
A2	A-	A+	BOA a3	60%	0.6%	57%
A3	BBB+	A	Citi baa1	52%	0.4%	53%
Aa3	AA-	A+	CBA a2	44%	0.9%	115%
Aa3	AA-	A+	NAB a2	62%	0.3%	137%
Aa2	AA-	AA	RBC a3	52%	0.6%	70%
Aa1	AA-	AA-	TD a1	50%	0.6%	71%
Baa1	A-	n.r.	CIMB baa2	56%	0.4%	91%
A3	A-	BBB+	MBB a3	44%	1.0%	95%

Source: Company reports, Credit rating agencies (updated as of 7 Aug 20)

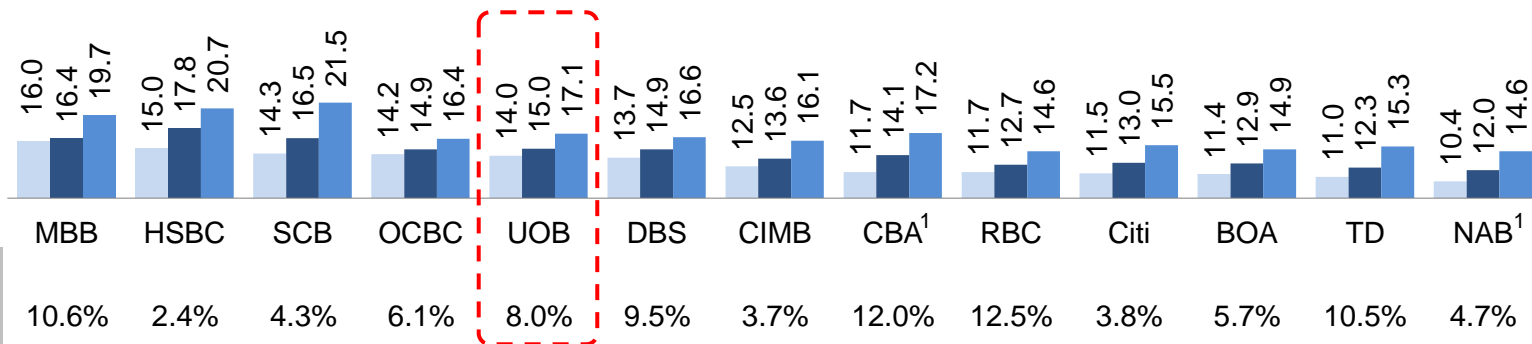
Banks' financials were as of 30 Jun 20, except for those of NAB, CIMB, Maybank (which were as of 31 Mar 20) and CBA (31 Dec 19)

Strong capital and leverage ratios

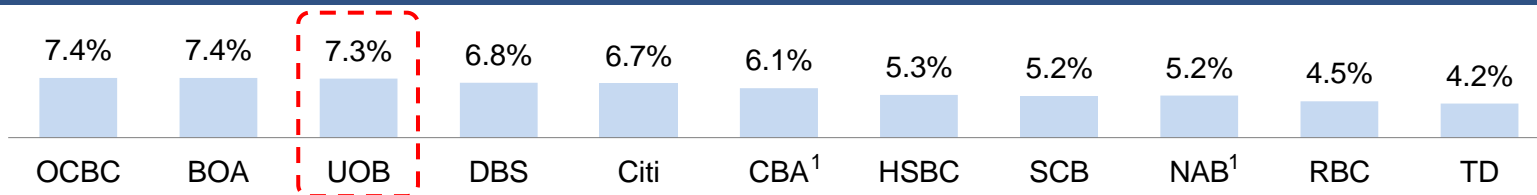
Reported Common Equity Tier 1 CAR, Tier 1 CAR and Total CAR

(Common Equity Tier 1 CAR; Tier 1 CAR; and Total CAR in %)

Return on Average Equity (annualised)



Reported Leverage Ratio



Source: Company reports

Banks' financials were as of 30 Jun 20, except for those of NAB, CIMB, Maybank (which were as of 31 Mar 20) and CBA (31 Dec 19)

1. NAB's and CBA's CARs are based on APRA's standards. Their internationally comparable CET1 CAR was 14.3% (31 Mar 20) and 17.5% (31 Dec 19), respectively

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 domestic presence and deep local knowledge to 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 businesses
- Strong balance sheet, sound capital & liquidity position and resilient asset quality – testament to 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 for sustainable shareholder returns



Strong UOB Fundamentals

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



- Responsible yet prudent approach in extending loan relief to customers
- Continued investment in talent and technology to build capabilities in a disciplined manner
- At least 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 14.0% as at 30 Jun 2020
- Diversified funding and sound liquidity, with 85.8% loan/deposit ratio
- Strengthened coverage, with allowances covering 230% of unsecured non-performing assets

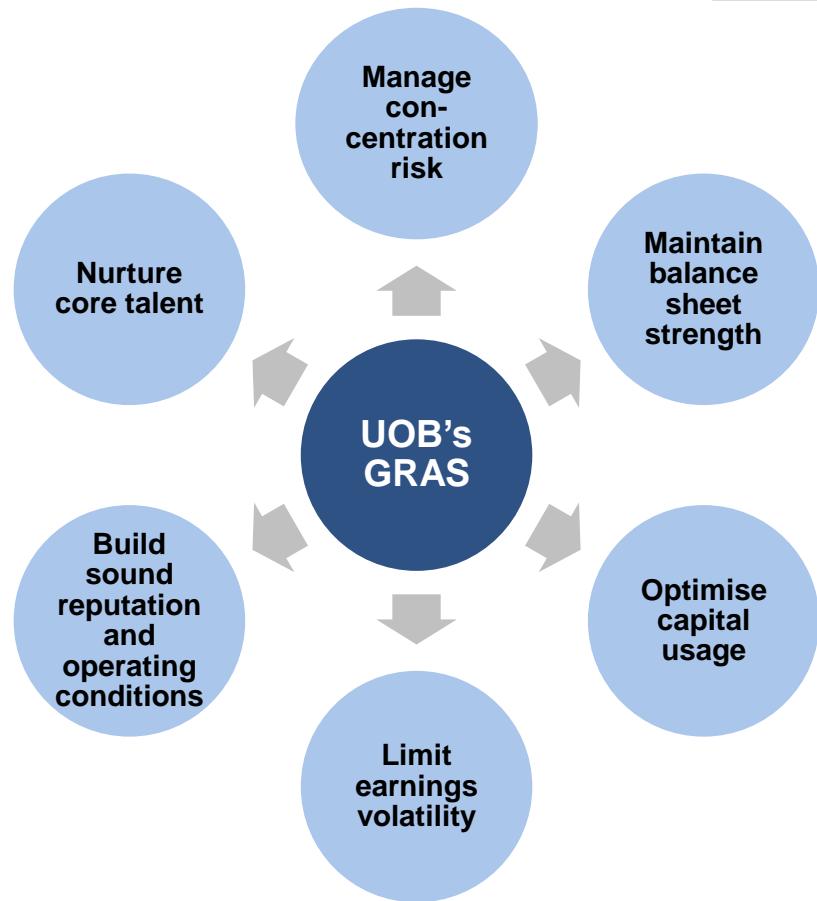
Delivering on regional strategy



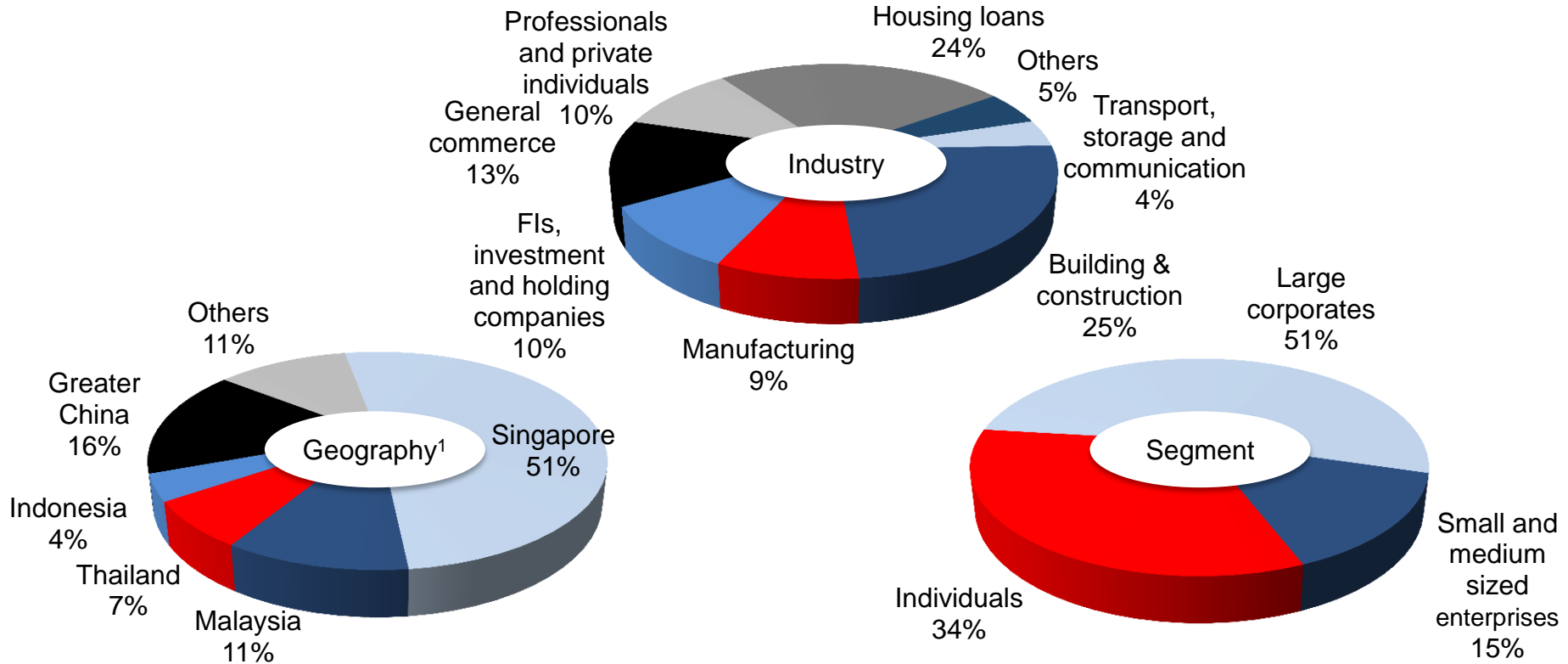
- Holistic regional bank, with full control of overseas subsidiaries
- Focus on profitable niche segments and intra-regional flows
- Entrenched domestic presence and deep local knowledge to address the needs of our targeted segments

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



Note: Financial statistics as at 30 June 2020

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)

Disciplined balance sheet management

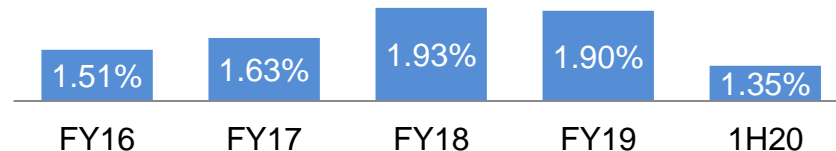
Focus on
balance
sheet
efficiency

Healthy
portfolio
quality

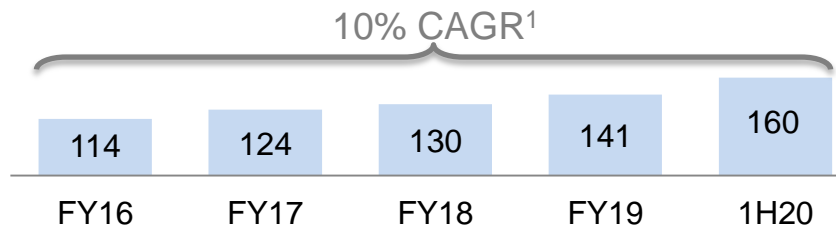
Proactive
liability
management

Robust
capitalisation

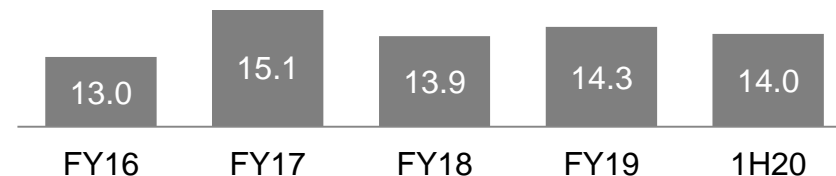
Return on risk-weighted assets



Current Account Saving Account Balances (SGD b)



Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)



1. Compound annual growth rate over 3½ years (2016 to 1H20)

Strong investment grade credit ratings



Aa1 / P-1

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



AA- / A-1+

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



AA- / F1+

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

1. AT1: Additional Tier 1 securities.

Note: Table comprises UOB's public rated issues; FXN: Fixed Rate Notes; FRN: Floating Rate Notes; NC: Non-call; Updated as of 7 Aug 2020.

FX rates at 30 Jun 2020: USD 1 = SGD 1.40; AUD 1 = SGD 0.96; GBP 1 = SGD 1.72; EUR 1 = SGD 1.57; RMB 1 = SGD 0.20

Debt Issuance History						Debt Maturity Profile (SGD m)					
	Issue Date	Structure	Call	Amount	Ratings (M/S/F)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
AT1 ¹	Jul-19	Perpetual	2026	SGD750m	Baa1/BBB-/BBB+	-	-	-	-	-	750
	Oct-17	Perpetual	2023	USD650m	Baa1 / - /BBB+	-	-	907	-	-	-
	May-16	Perpetual	2021	SGD750m	Baa1 / - /BBB+	750	-	-	-	-	-
Tier 2	Apr-19	10NC5	2024	USD600m	A2 / BBB+ / A	-	-	-	837	-	-
	Feb-17	12NC7	2024	SGD750m	A2 / - / A	-	-	-	750	-	-
	Sep-16	10½NC5½	2022	USD600m	A2 / - / A	-	837	-	-	-	-
	Mar-16	10½NC5½	2021	USD700m	A2 / - / A	977	-	-	-	-	-
Senior	Jul-19	3yr FRN	-	AUD500m	Aa1 / AA- / AA-	-	479	-	-	-	-
	Mar-19	3yr FXN	-	RMB2b	AAA (CCXI)	-	395	-	-	-	-
	Jul-18	3½yr FRN	-	AUD600m	Aa1 / AA- / AA-	-	575	-	-	-	-
	Apr-18	3yr FRN	-	USD500m	Aa1 / AA- / AA-	698	-	-	-	-	-
	Apr-18	3yr FXN	-	USD700m	Aa1 / AA- / AA-	977	-	-	-	-	-
	Apr-17	4yr FRN	-	AUD300m	Aa1 / AA- / AA-	287	-	-	-	-	-
	Sep-19	3yr FXN	-	USD500m	Aaa / AAA / -	-	698	-	-	-	-
Covered	Sep-18	5yr FXN	-	EUR500m	Aaa / AAA / -	-	-	783	-	-	-
	Feb-18	5yr FRN	-	GBP350m	Aaa / AAA / -	-	-	600	-	-	-
	Jan-18	7yr FXN	-	EUR500m	Aaa / AAA / -	-	-	-	-	783	-
	Mar-17	5yr FXN	-	EUR500m	Aaa / AAA / -	-	783	-	-	-	-
	Mar-16	5yr FXN	-	EUR500m	Aaa / AAA / -	783	-	-	-	-	-
Total						4,472	3,767	2,290	1,587	783	750

Navigating COVID-19

For our Colleagues



- Enabled ~13k staff working from home across the region
- Provided additional allowances and family care leave, flexible work arrangements and face masks
- Equipped staff with relevant skills to thrive in ever-changing environment through upskilling programme
- Offered on-the-job training for >100 graduates for up to 12 months with potential conversion to full-time

For our Customers



- Assisted >1m¹ businesses and individuals (~16%¹ of total loans) with various loan relief schemes
- Supported SMEs with Enterprise Singapore's loans² and facilitated their digital transformation³
- Enabling record number of customers banking through digital channels



Businesses

- Moratorium for existing secured loans
- Fresh liquidity through working capital and temporary bridging loans
- Pre-approved loan financing programme

Individuals

- Moratorium for mortgage borrowers
- Lower interest rates on unsecured credit
- Daily banking hour dedicated for the elderly and vulnerable

For our Communities



- Donated >1m personal protective equipment to frontline healthcare workers and disadvantaged communities globally
- Raised >SGD1.6m globally for the UOB Heartbeat COVID-19 Relief Fund
- Launched UOB My Digital Space to bridge the digital gap for disadvantaged children across 6 markets by providing laptops and digital resources for learning

1. As of 24 July 2020 2. Temporary Bridging Loan and SME Working Capital Loan under Enhanced Enterprise Financing Scheme
3. UOB BizSmart and The FinLab Online

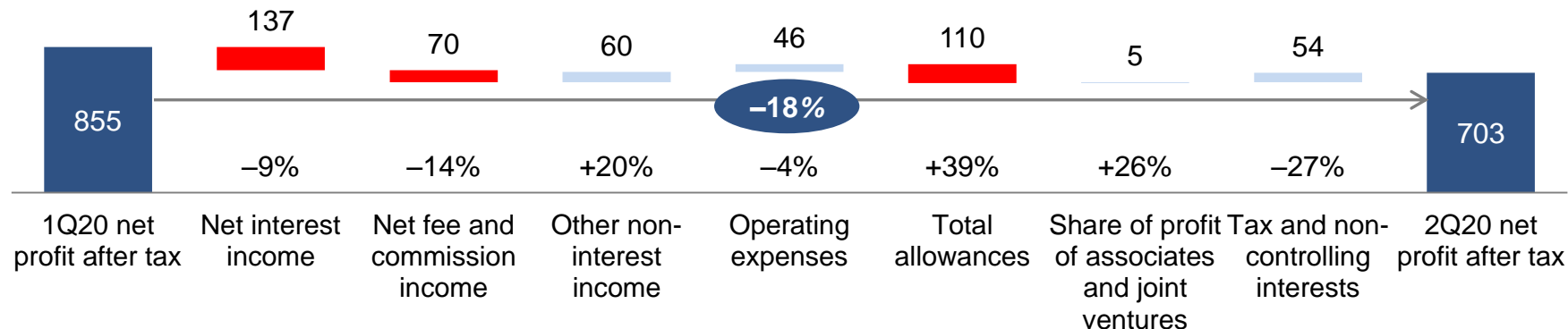


Latest Financials

2Q20 financial overview

Net Profit After Tax Movement, 2Q20 vs 1Q20

(SGD m)



Key Indicators	2Q20	1Q20	QoQ Change	2Q19	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) ¹	1.48	1.71	-0.23% pt	1.81	-0.33% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	35.6	33.8	+1.8% pt	36.0	-0.4% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%)	46.0	45.1	+0.9% pt	43.7	+2.3% pt
Return on equity (%) ^{1, 2}	7.1	8.8	-1.7% pt	12.5	-5.4% pt

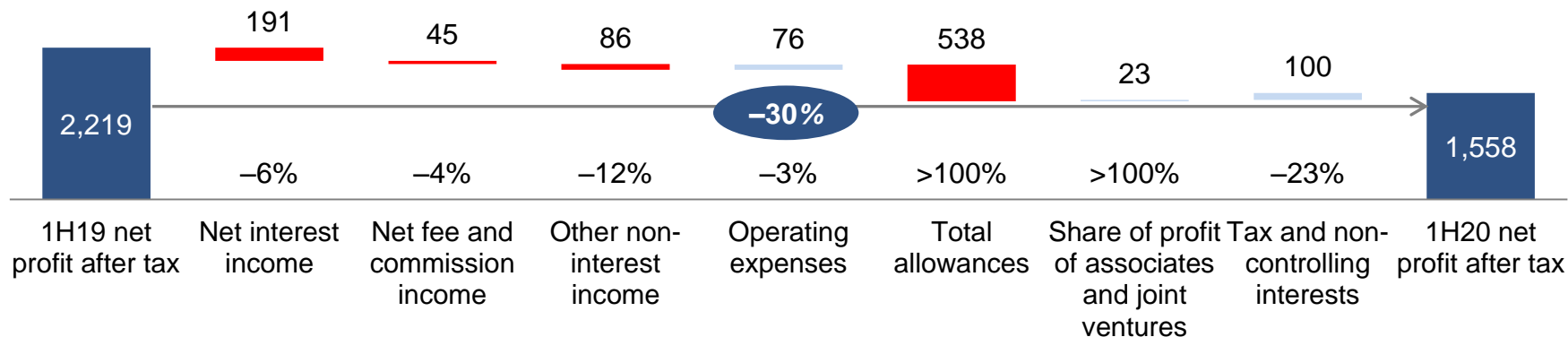
1. Computed on an annualised basis

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

1H20 financial overview

Net Profit After Tax Movement, 1H20 vs 1H19

(SGD m)



Key Indicators	1H20	1H19	YoY Change
Net interest margin (%) ¹	1.60	1.80	-0.20% pt
Non-interest income / Income (%)	34.7	35.0	-0.3% pt
Cost / Income ratio (%)	45.6	44.1	+1.5% pt
Return on equity (%) ^{1, 2}	8.0	12.0	-4.0% pt

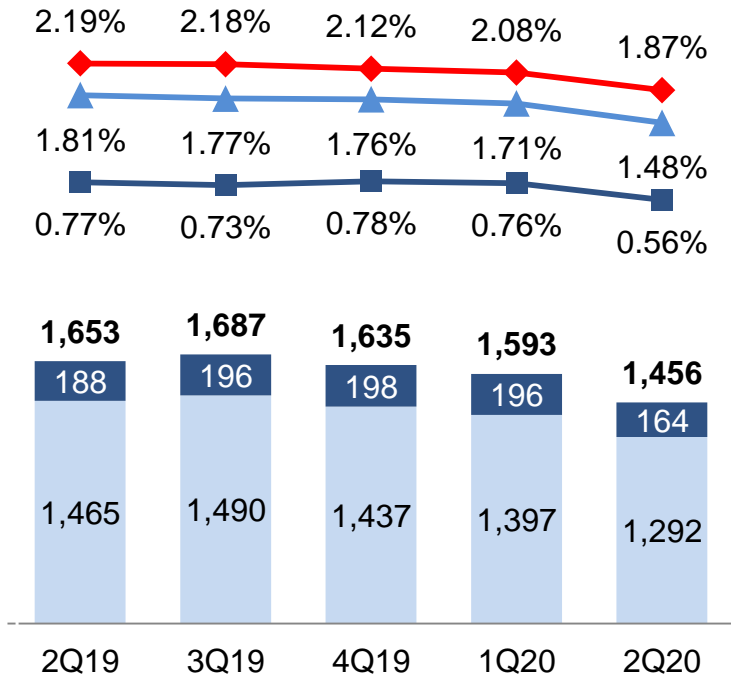
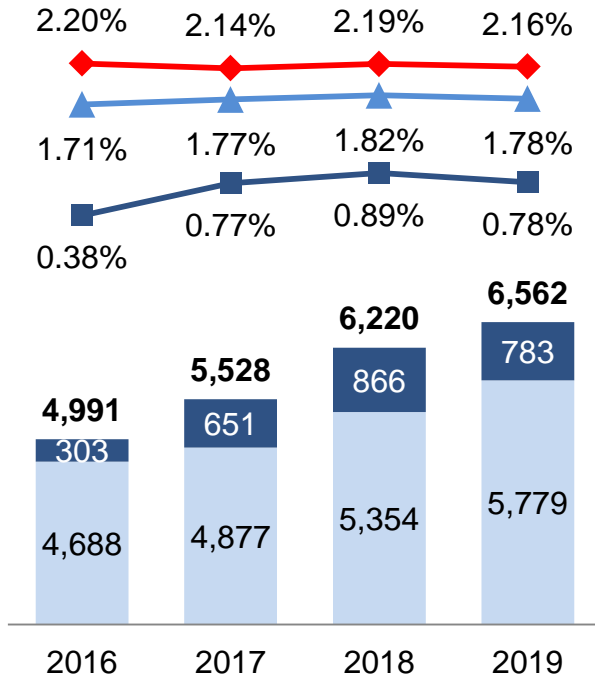
1. Computed on an annualised basis

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

Lower net interest income amid steep decline in benchmark rates across regional markets

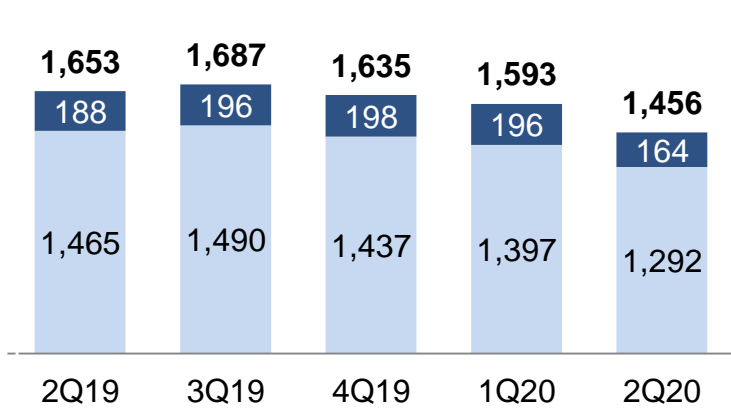
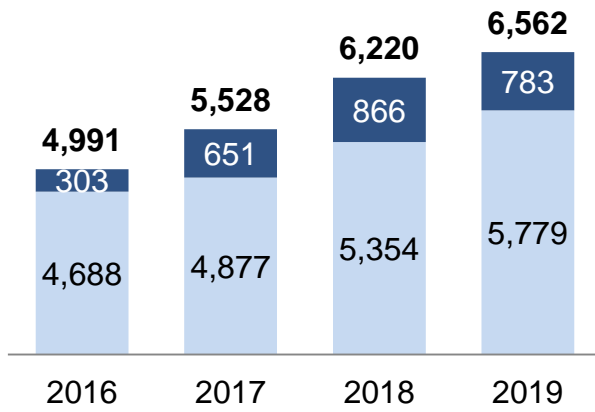
Net interest margin (%) *

- Loans
- Overall
- Interbank & securities



Net interest income (SGD m)

- Total
- Interbank & securities
- Loans



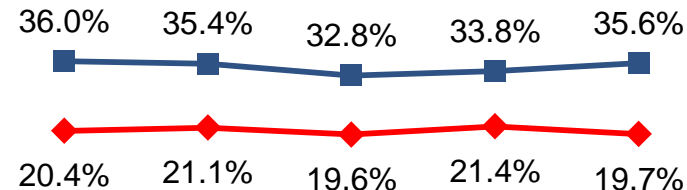
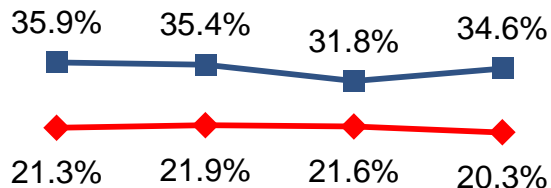
* Computed on an annualised basis, where applicable

Non-interest income supported by diverse revenue engines

% of total income

— Non-interest income

— Net fee income



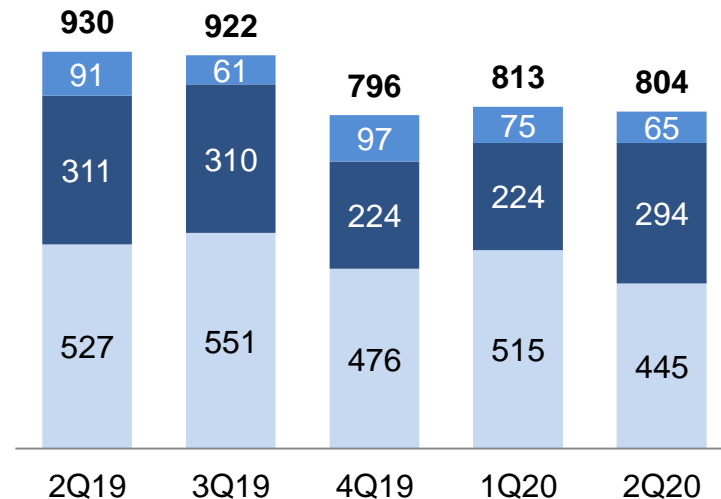
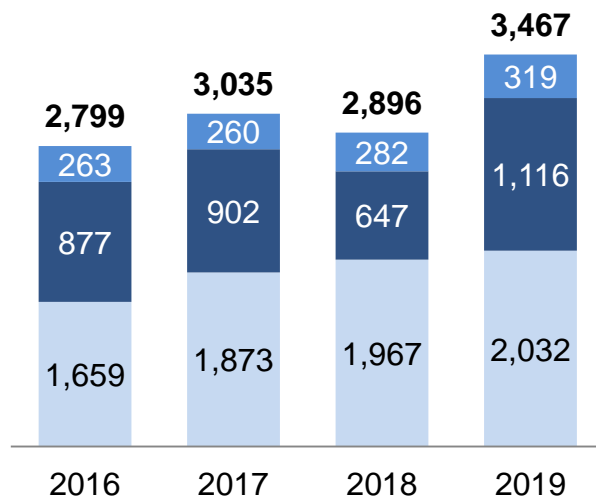
Non-interest income (SGD m)

□ Total

□ Others

□ Trading and investment income

□ Net fee income

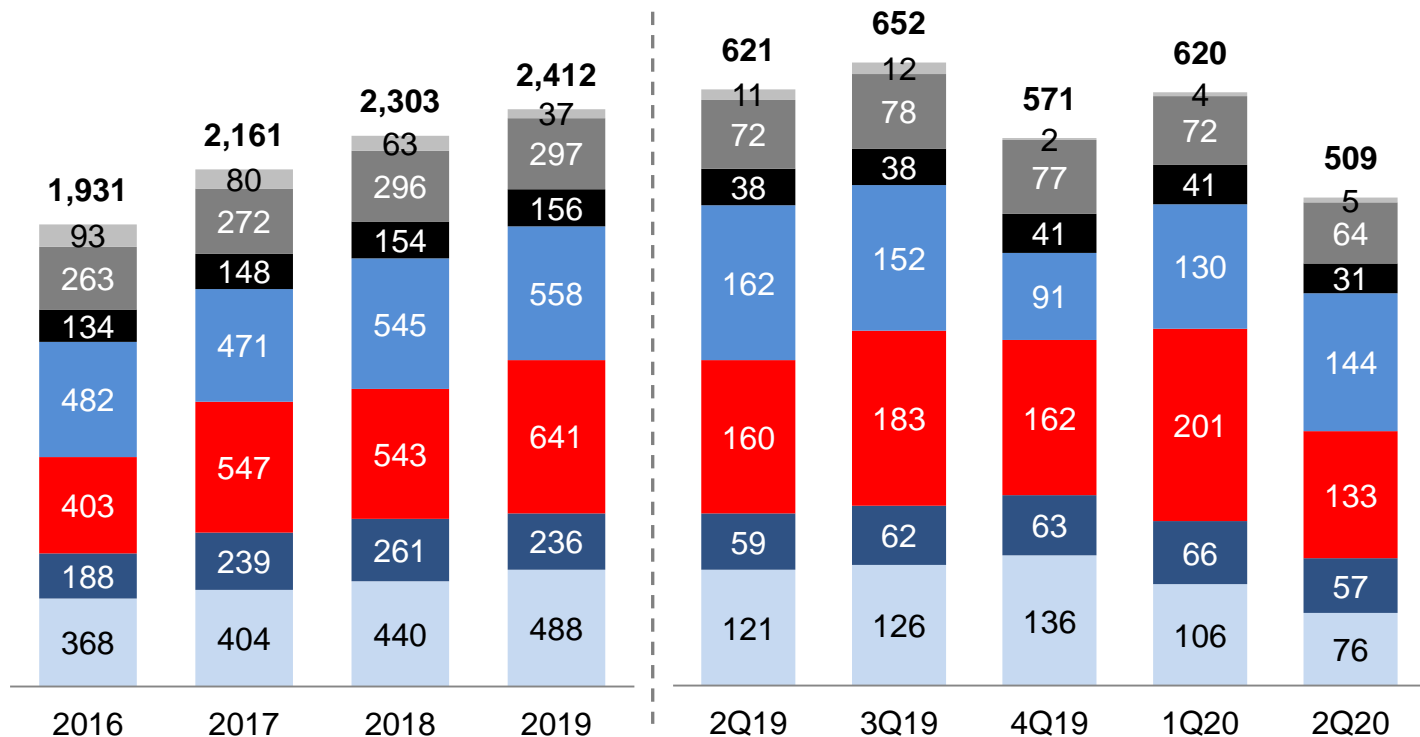


Note: Fee income has been restated where the amounts are net of expenses directly attributable to fee income

Movement restrictions beset customer activities, partly offset by higher loan-related fees

Fee income (SGD m)

- Total
- Others
- Trade-related
- Service charges
- Loan-related
- Wealth management
- Fund management
- Credit card



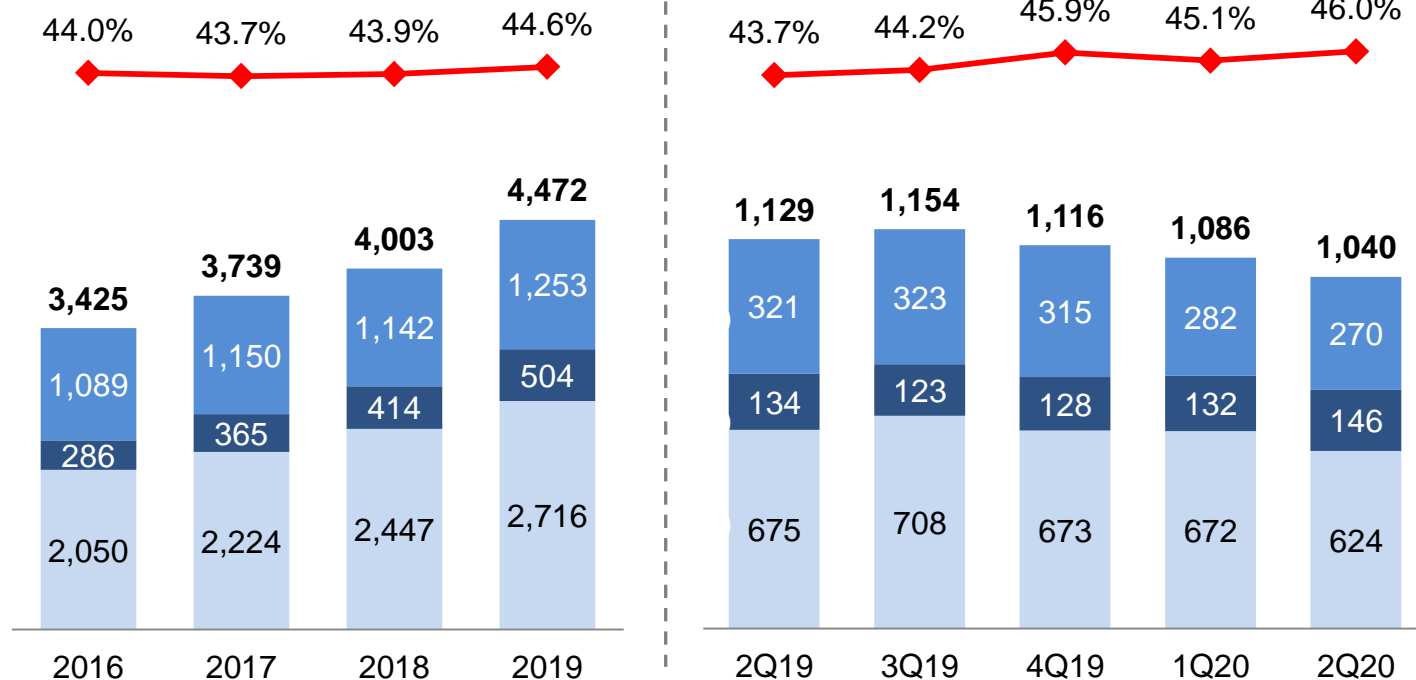
Note: The amounts represent fee income on a gross basis

Pacing operating expenses while keeping CIR broadly stable

— Costs / Income ratio (CIR, %)

Operating expenses (SGD m)

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



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

Operating profit declined sharply in Singapore, overseas diversification provided some stability

	1H20	1H19	YoY +/(−) %	2Q20	1Q20	QoQ +/(−) %
Operating profit	SGD m	SGD m		SGD m	SGD m	
Singapore	1,316	1,650	−20	603	713	−15
Rest of Southeast Asia	663	586	+13	318	345	−8
<i>Malaysia</i>	351	308	+14	156	195	−20
<i>Thailand</i>	189	194	−2	97	93	+4
<i>Indonesia</i>	103	70	+46	58	45	+30
<i>Vietnam</i>	15	9	+75	6	9	−37
<i>Others</i>	5	4	+11	2	3	−32
North Asia	291	305	−5	179	112	+60
<i>Greater China</i>	266	291	−9	164	102	+61
<i>Others</i>	25	15	+74	15	10	+49
Rest of the world	271	246	+10	120	151	−21
Total	2,541	2,787	−9	1,220	1,320	−8

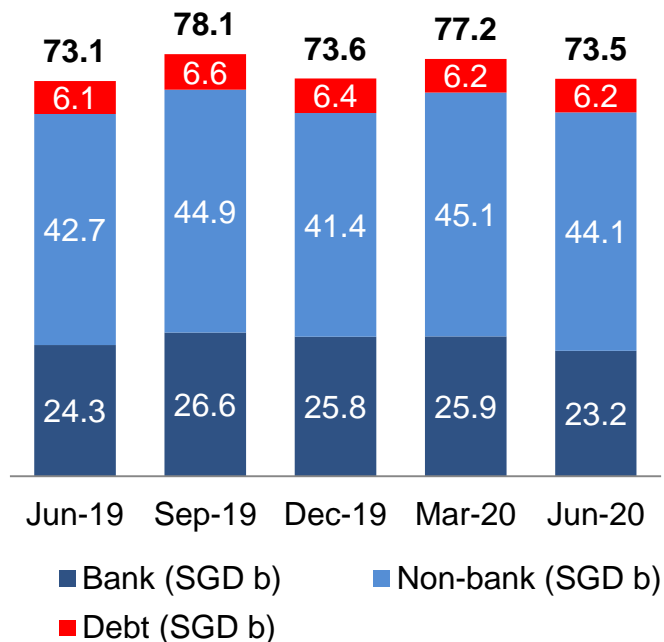
Steady loan growth from Singapore and North Asia



	Jun-20	Mar-20	QoQ	Jun-19	YoY
	SGD b	SGD b	+/(-) %	SGD b	+/(-) %
Gross Loans					
Singapore	142	141	+0	142	+0
Rest of Southeast Asia	64	63	+2	61	+6
<i>Malaysia</i>	30	30	+0	29	+3
<i>Thailand</i>	21	20	+5	18	+14
<i>Indonesia</i>	11	11	+4	11	-
<i>Vietnam</i>	2	2	-2	1	+35
<i>Others</i>	1	1	-2	1	-20
North Asia	47	48	-2	46	+2
<i>Greater China</i>	44	45	-2	43	+3
<i>Others</i>	3	3	-0	3	-16
Rest of the world	28	26	+5	25	+13
Total	281	278	+1	273	+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 30 June 2020:

Mainland China exposure *(\$29b or 7% of total assets)*

Bank exposure (\$15b)

- ~70% to top five domestic banks and three policy banks
- 99% with <1 year tenor
- Trade exposures mainly with bank counterparties, accounting for ~30% of total bank exposure

Non-bank exposure (\$12b)

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

Hong Kong SAR exposure *(\$35b or 8% of total assets)*

Bank exposure (\$3b)

- Majority to foreign banks

Non-bank exposure (\$29b)

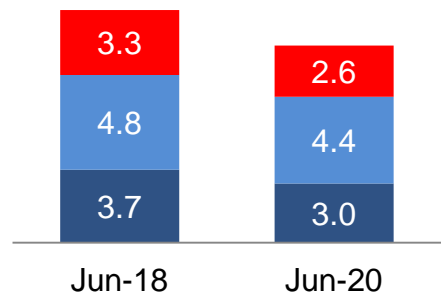
- Mainly wholesale corporates
- Real estate loans totalled \$12b (~4% of total loans); loans are well-secured and mainly to network clients or clients with strong financial sponsors
- Other potential vulnerable industries (hospitality, consumer discretionary, transportation and O&G) totalled \$7.5b
- ~50% with <1 year tenor
- NPL ratio at 0.65%

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 oil and gas sector

Total Outstanding O&G Loans

(SGD b)



- Upstream industries
- Downstream industries
- Oil traders

As of 30 June 2020, oil and gas (O&G) loans represented 3.5% of total loans as compared with 4.7% at 30 June 2018

→ A significant portion of upstream exposure is to national oil companies (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

→ Around 75% of O&G exposure is to downstream players and traders, of which about two-thirds are to NOCs and global firms, while short-term structured loans account for a significant share of the remainder

Lower NPA formation with stable NPL ratio

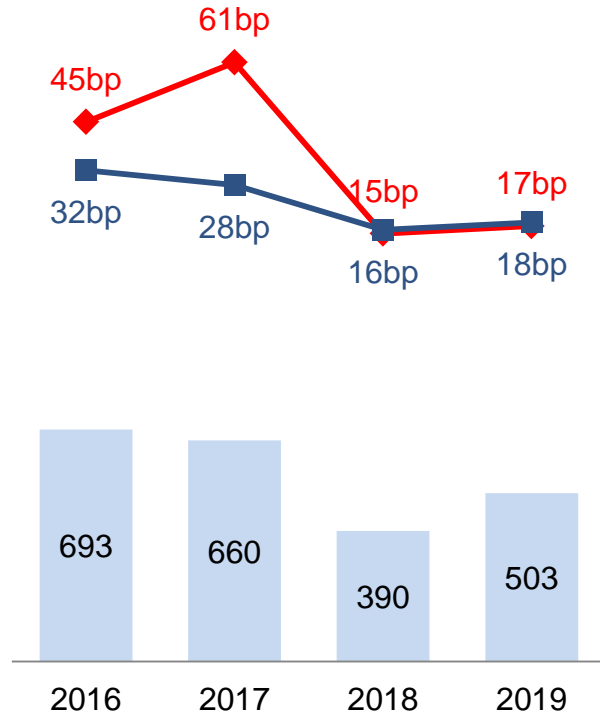


(SGD m)	2Q19	3Q19	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20
NPAs at start of period	4,215	4,185	4,350	4,297	4,590
Non-individuals:					
New NPAs	357	180	437	573	131
Upgrades and recoveries	(182)	(38)	(400)	(101)	(126)
Write-offs	(229)	(26)	(81)	(208)	(42)
	4,161	4,301	4,307	4,561	4,553
Individuals (Net)	24	49	(10)	29	75
NPAs at end of period	4,185	4,350	4,297	4,590	4,628
NPL ratio (%)	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%

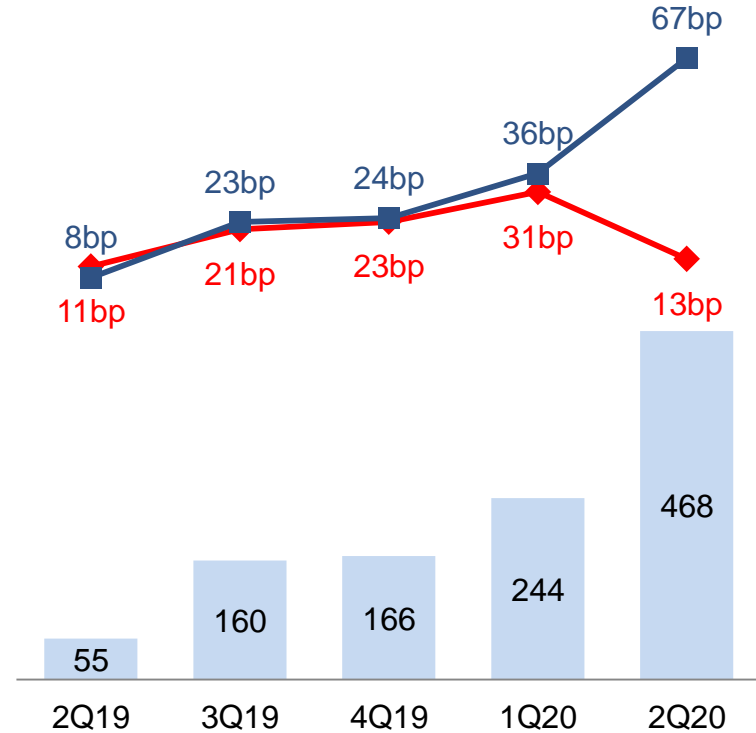
Pre-emptive provisioning in anticipation of asset quality weaknesses

Average Gross Loans (basis points) *

— Allowances for NPLs
— Total allowances for Loans



Total allowances for loans (SGD m)

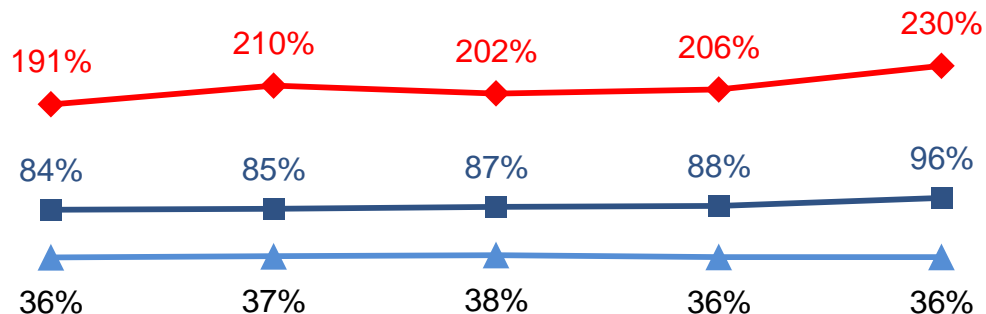


* Computed on an annualised basis, where applicable

Reserve coverage strengthened with additional allowances

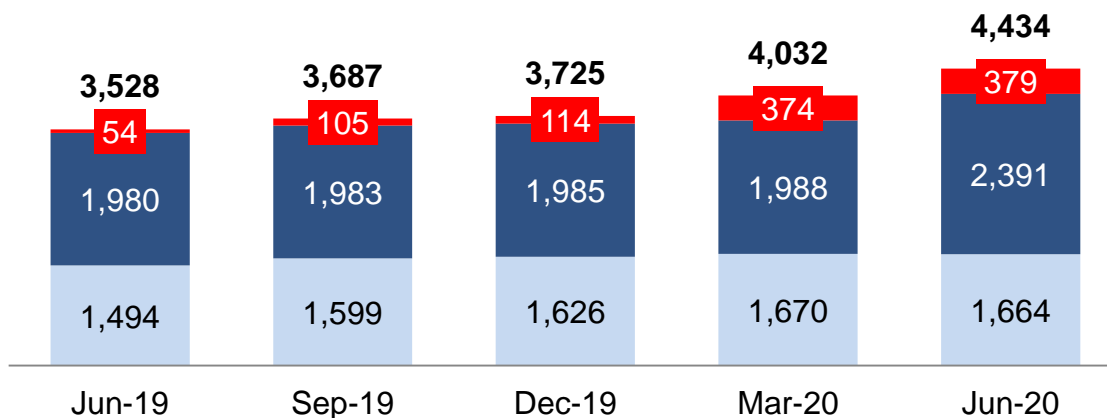
Coverage ratios (%) *

- Total allowances / unsecured NPAs
- Total allowances / NPAs
- Allowances for NPAs / NPAs



Allowances (SGD m)

- Total
- Regulatory loss allowance reserve
- Allowances for non-impaired assets
- Allowances for impaired assets



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

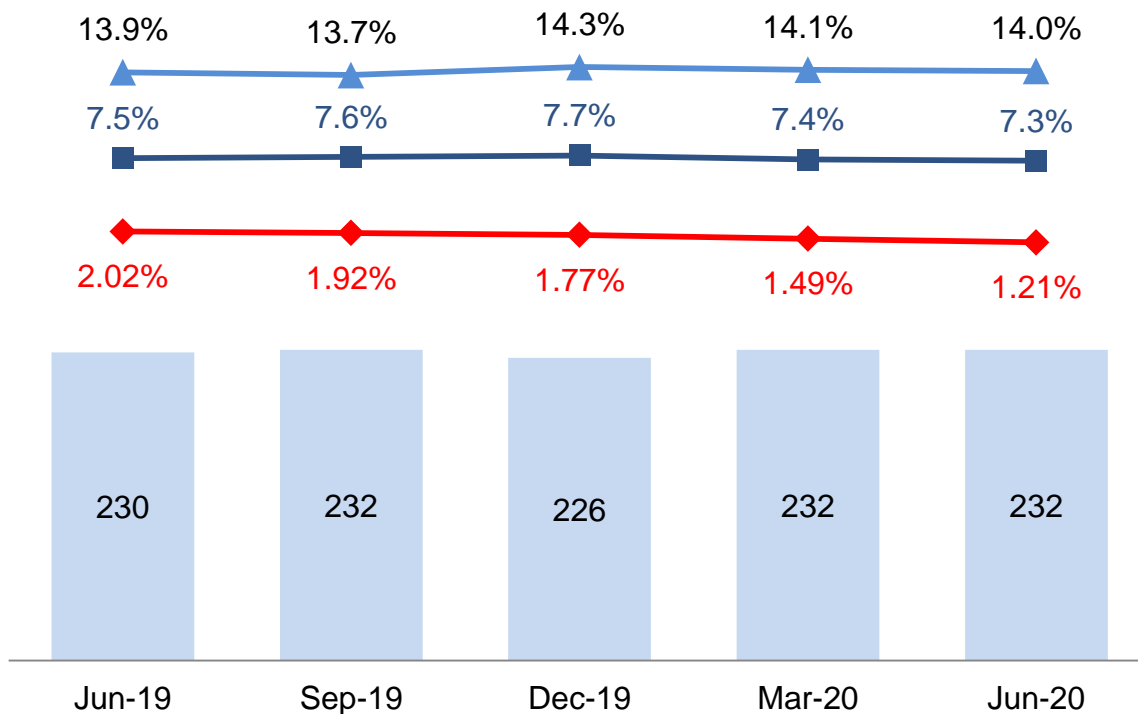
Strong capital and leverage ratios

— Common equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%)

— Leverage ratio (%)

— Return on risk-weighted assets (%) *

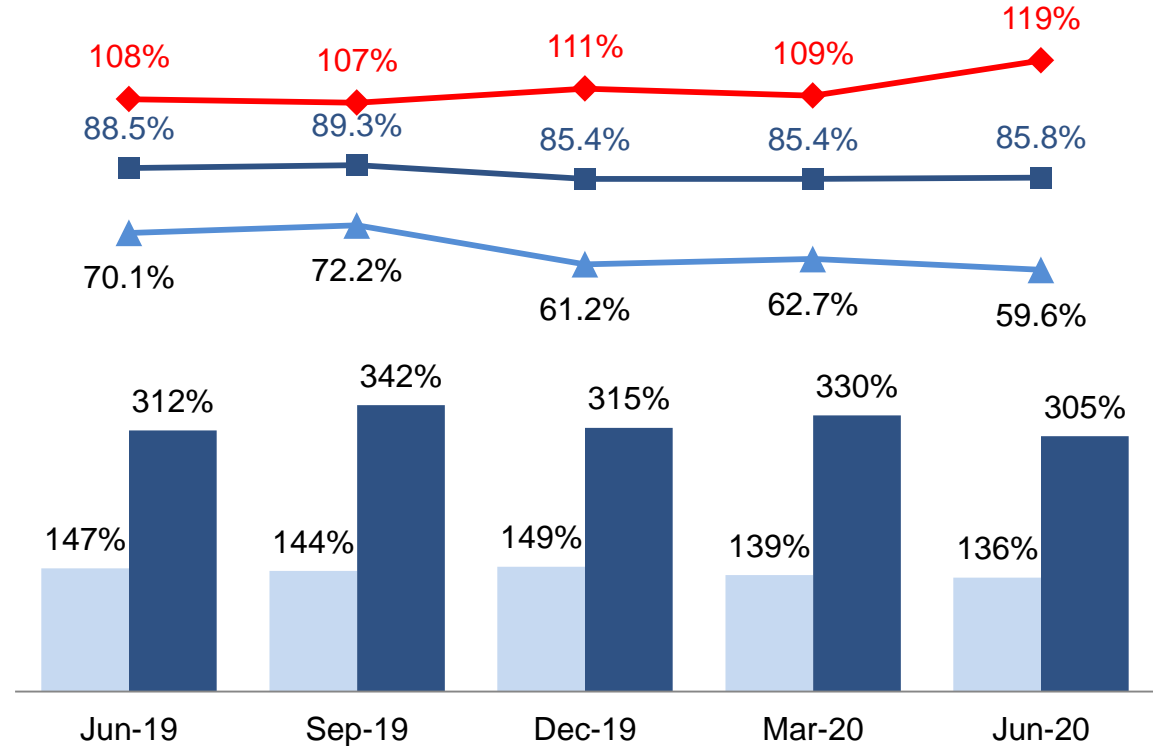
□ Risk weighted assets (SGD b)



* Computed on an annualised basis

Sound funding and liquidity positions

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



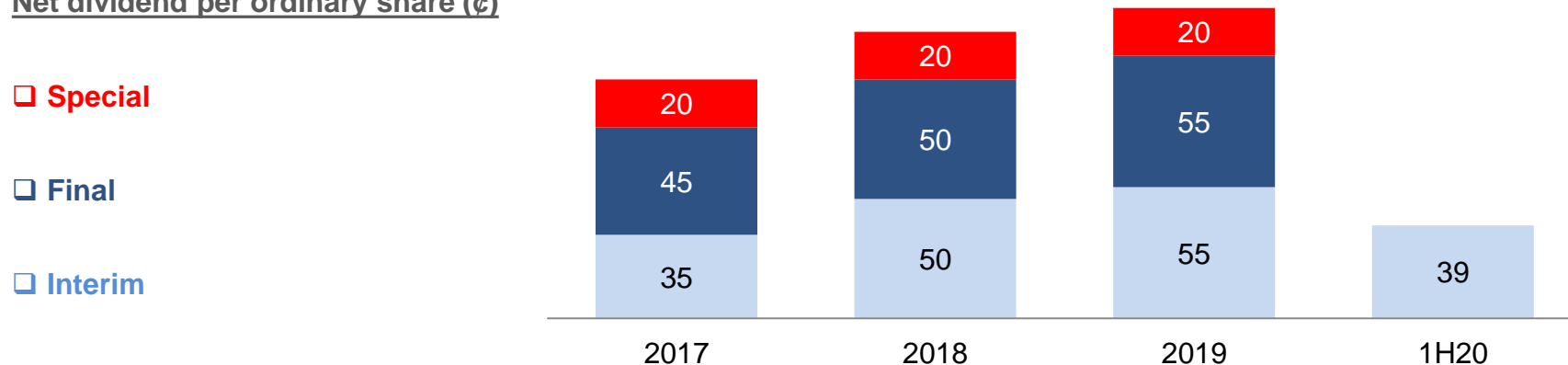
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) *

- SGD
- All-currency

* Computed on a quarterly average basis

2020 interim dividend in line with MAS guidance, scrip dividend applied at no discount

Net dividend per ordinary share (¢)



Payout amount (SGD m)	1,660	2,000	2,170	651
Payout ratio (%)	49	50	50	n.m. ¹
Payout ratio (excluding special dividends) (%)	39	42	42	n.m. ¹

1. Not meaningful given MAS' call for banks to cap the absolute amount of 2020's total dividends at 60% of FY19's total dividends.

Note: The Scrip Dividend Scheme was applied to interim, final and special dividends for the financial year 2017, and interim dividend for the financial year 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 http://www.uobgroup.com/investor/stock/dividend_history.html



Macroeconomic Outlook

Pandemic-led synchronised downturn in region





Gradual resumption in growth in 2H20

GDP Growth (%)








YoY %	2020f	2021f	1Q20	2Q20f	3Q20f	4Q20f
Singapore	-4.0	4.5	-0.3	-12.6	-3.7	-1.2
Malaysia	-3.5	4.3	0.7	-12.0	-4.5	2.0
Thailand	-5.4	6.0	-1.8	-15.6	-6.0	1.1
Indonesia	0.9	3.8	3.0	-1.0	0.5	1.1
Vietnam	3.5	6.6	3.7	0.4	5.5	7.0
China	1.8	8.2	-6.8	3.2	4.9	5.7
Hong Kong	-6.5	7.0	-9.1	-9.0	-5.0	-3.1
Taiwan	0.6	3.7	1.6	-0.7	0.2	1.4

Unemployment revisiting levels in past crises

Unemployment Rate (%)

		 SG	 MY	 TH	 ID
Asian financial crisis (1997–1999)	Trough	1.4	2.9	0.9	4.7
	Peak	3.4	4.5	5.2	6.4
SARS (2002–2003)	Trough	3.4	3.2	1.5	9.1
	Peak	4.8	4.0	3.2	9.7
Global financial crisis (2008–2009)	Trough	1.9	3.1	1.0	8.5
	Peak	3.3	4.0	2.1	8.5
2019		2.3	3.3	1.0	5.3
2020f		3.5	4.5	2.5	6.5
2021f		2.6	3.6	1.5	5.7

Large-scale stimulus and extensive relief measures

	 Singapore	 Malaysia	 Thailand	 Indonesia	 Vietnam	 Hong Kong	 China
Size of fiscal stimulus / GDP	19.2%	20.0%	15.0%	3.9%	3.5%	10.0%	3.3%
Year-to-date decline in policy/short-term rates	134bp/ 139bp ¹	125bp	75bp	100bp	150bp	199bp	30bp
Debt moratorium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wage subsidies and other relief measures to protect jobs	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Credit guarantees for companies	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Tax/social security relief	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Direct cash to households (or in kind)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

“ The primary aim ... is to take further steps to save jobs and protect the livelihoods of our people during this temporary period of heightened measures. We will also help businesses preserve their capacity and capabilities, to resume activities when the circuit breaker is lifted. ”

– Mr Heng Swee Keat, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Singapore, 16 April 2020

1. 134bp decline for 3-month Singapore Interbank Offered Rate and 139bp decline 3-month Singapore Overnight Rate

Source: UOB Global Economics & Markets Research; updated as of 31 July 2020)

Accommodative monetary policy stance

	1Q19	2Q19	3Q19	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20f	4Q20f	1Q21f	2Q21f
US 10-Year Treasury	2.41	2.01	1.66	1.92	0.67	0.66	0.80	1.05	1.30	1.30
US Fed Funds	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
SG 3M SIBOR	1.94	2.00	1.88	1.77	1.00	0.56	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.45
SG 3M SOR	1.93	1.83	1.68	1.54	0.92	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
MY Overnight Policy Rate	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
TH 1-Day Repo	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.25	0.75	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50
ID 7-Day Reverse Repo	6.00	6.00	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.50
CH 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	4.31	4.31	4.20	4.15	4.05	3.85	3.60	3.55	3.55	3.55

The Fed pursued a “forceful monetary policy response” to the COVID-19 pandemic by lowering the Fed Funds Target Rate aggressively to 0.00-0.25%; restarting quantitative easing (unlimited QE); introducing measures to support the credit needs of households and businesses; and US dollar funding. The Fed is likely to keep its near 0% policy rate until at least 2022, and may introduce yield curve caps/targets to make monetary policy even more accommodative.

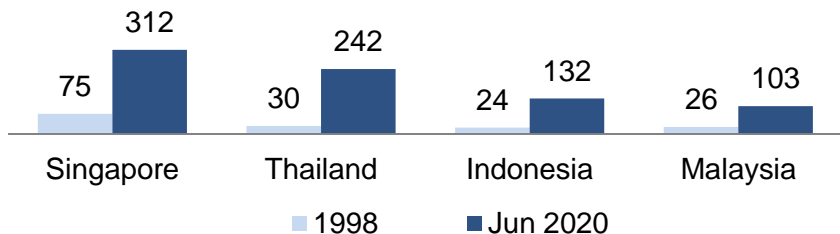
In Mar’20, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) adopted a 0% per annum rate of appreciation of the policy band and re-centered the band lower. The MAS cited a “degree of labour market slack could emerge”, and lowered its headline and core inflation forecast ranges from –1.0% to 0.0%. With COVID-19 concerns assumed to ease towards end-2020 and growth to recover to 4.5% in 2021, the MAS is expected to keep its policy parameters unchanged in the October 2020 meeting.

In other parts of Asia, monetary policy has also been stepped up as central banks cut interest rates to fresh record lows, alongside cuts in reserve requirement ratio to boost domestic liquidity. This is likely to stay for a while to help in the economic recovery. Various central banks also introduced financing support to ease credit crunch in the short-term.

Improved fundamentals in Southeast Asia

Significantly Higher Foreign Reserves

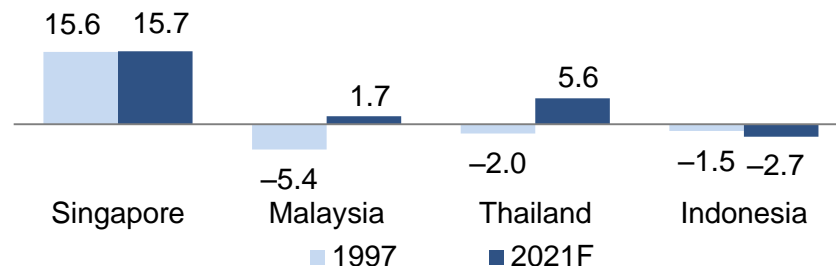
(USD billion)



Sources: World Bank, International Monetary Fund

Healthy Current Account Balances

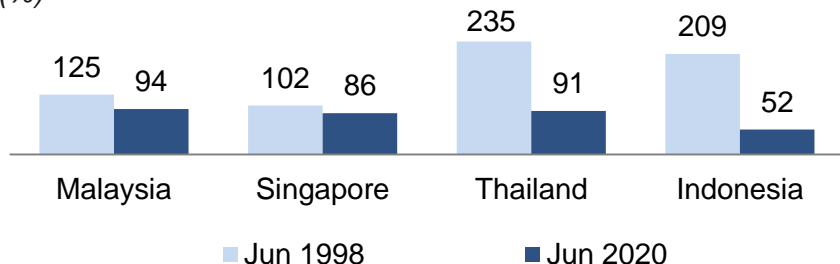
(% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Lower Debt to Equity Ratio

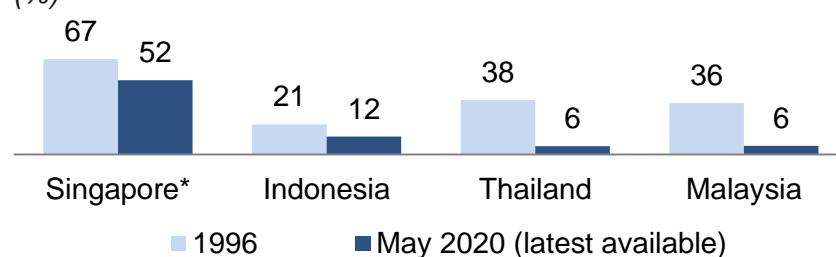
(%)



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

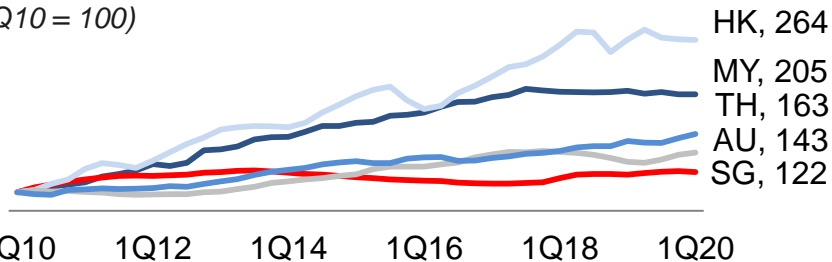


Resilience of the Singapore Housing Market

Singapore mortgages remains a low risk asset class

Regional House Price Indices over Last 10 Years

(1Q10 = 100)

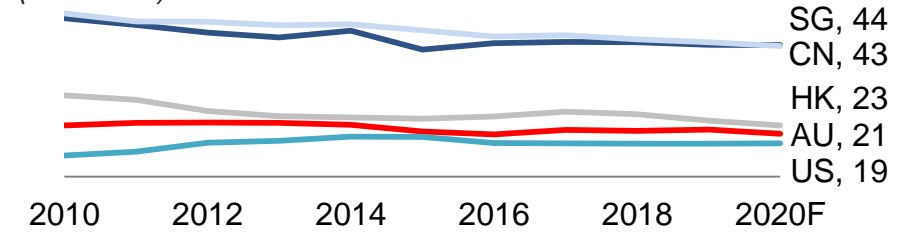


Sources: CEIC, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Note: AU: Australia; CN: China, HK: Hong Kong, SG: Singapore, TH: Thailand, US: United States

High National Savings Rate

(% of GDP)



Sources: IMF, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

Property Cooling Measures in Singapore

Loan-to-value (LTV) limit	1 st property 75%/55%*	2 nd property 45%/25%*	Thereafter 35%/15%*	Corporates 15%
Max mortgage tenor	35 years			
Total debt servicing ratio	60% limit, 3.5% interest rate applied on mortgages			
Seller stamp duty	Sold in 1 st year 12%	2 nd year 8%	3 rd year 4%	Thereafter 0%
Buyer's stamp duty	First \$180k 1%	Next \$180k 2%	Next \$640k 3%	Thereafter 4%
Additional buyer's stamp duty	0 to 20%, depending on nationality and number of properties owned by purchaser			

* Higher LTV limits applies if mortgage tenor is ≤ 30 years or sum of mortgage tenor and age of borrower ≤ 65 years old

SG Household Income in Line with Property Prices

	2009	2Q20	+/(−)
Price ¹ (SGD / sq ft)	919	1,145	+25%
Unit size (sq ft)	1,200	1,200	–
Unit costs (SGD m)	1.10	1.37	+25%
Interest rate (%)	2.63	1.64	
Household income ² (SGD / mth)	12,875	18,111	+41%
Debt servicing ratio ³ (%)	26	20 ⁴	

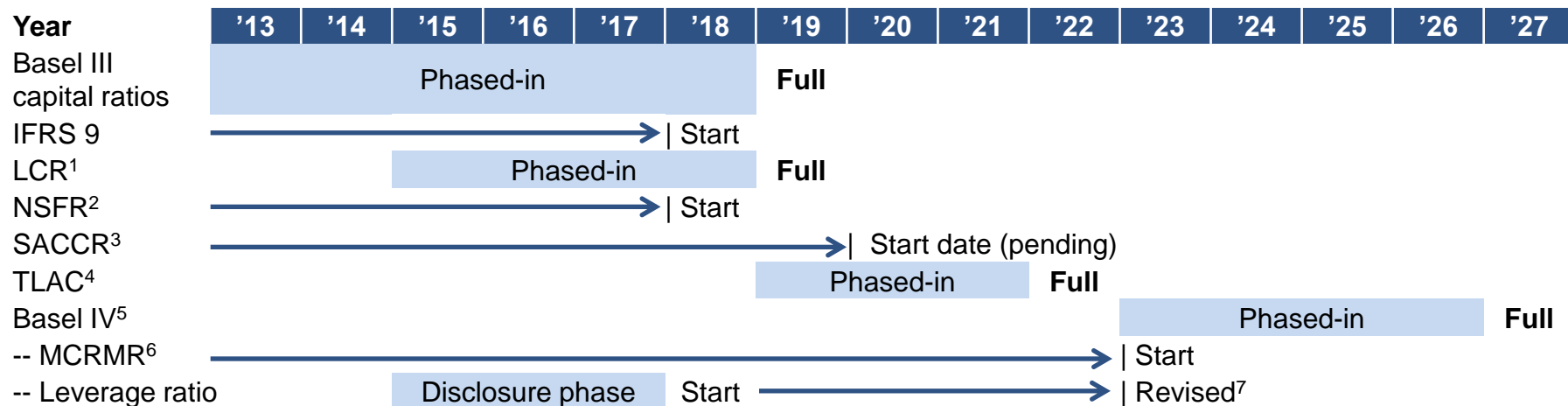
Sources: URA, CEIC, Singapore Statistics, UOB Economic-Treasury Research

1. Reflects median price of non-landed private residential
2. Reflects median of resident households living in private properties
3. Based on a 30-year housing loan, with a loan-to-value of 75%
4. A housing loan with 5% interest rate would increase DSR to 31%



Appendix A: Regulatory Developments

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

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)


“ 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

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

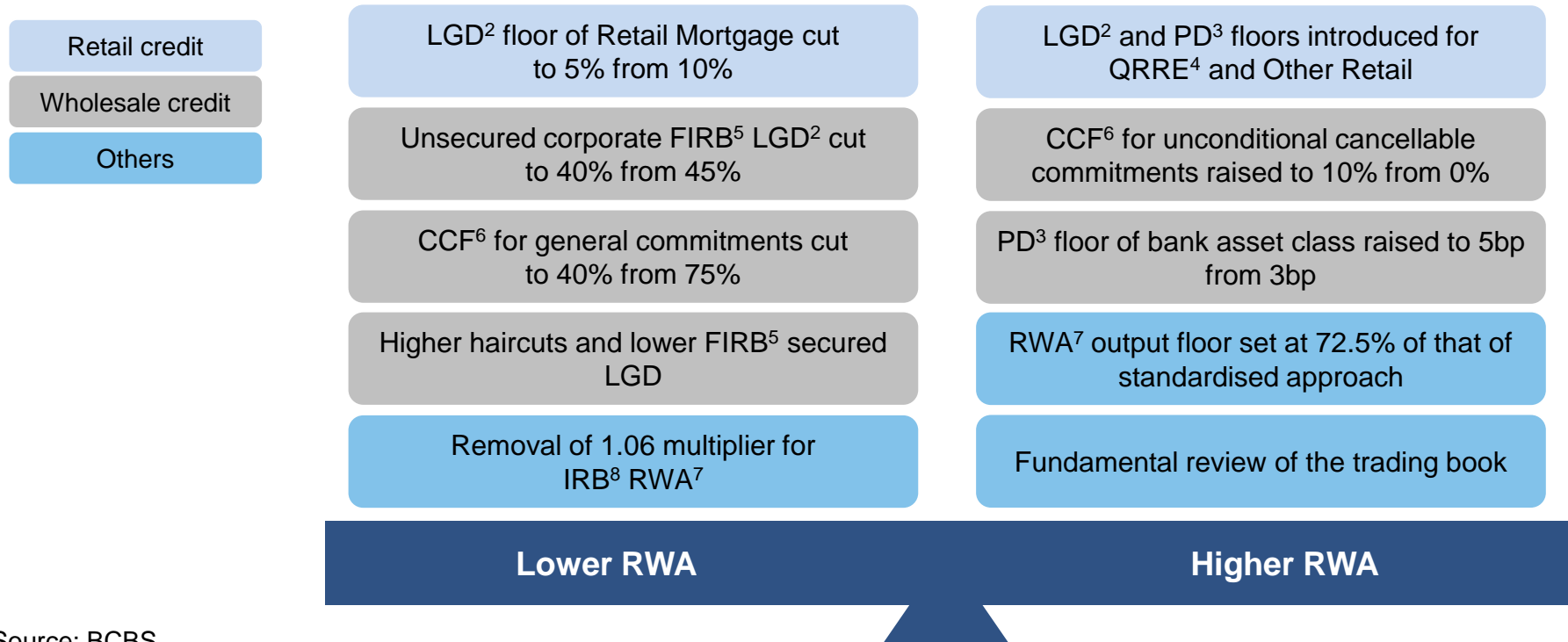
	BCBS	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia
Minimum CET1 CAR	4.5%	6.5% ¹	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Minimum Tier 1 CAR	6.0%	8.0% ¹	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Minimum Total CAR	8.0%	10.0% ¹	8.0%	8.5%	8.0%
Capital Conservation Buffer	2.5%	2.5%	 2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Countercyclical Buffer in 2020 ²	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
D-SIB Buffer	n/a	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%–3.5% ³
Minimum Leverage Ratio	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0% ⁴	3.0%
Minimum LCR	100%	 100%	 100%	 100%	100%
Minimum NSFR	100%	 100%	 100%	 100%	100%

	Temporary forbearance to enable banks to provide support to the economies
Singapore	The required stable funding factor under NSFR is cut from 50% to 25% for customer loans maturing within 6 months until 30 Sep 2021. This will be progressively raised back to 50% by 1 Apr 2022.
Malaysia	Banks may draw down on capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, operate below the 100% minimum LCR, and are expected to restore their buffers within a reasonable period after 31 Dec 2020. NSFR will still be implemented on 1 Jul 2020, but with a lower minimum of 80%. The 100% minimum will start from 30 Sep 2021.
Thailand	Banks are able to temporarily maintain LCR and NSFR at lower than 100% until 31 Dec 2021.

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, Indonesia D-SIBs will initially be subject to a D-SIB buffer of up to 2.5%
4. Compliance by 2022

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 B: Our Growth Drivers

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 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

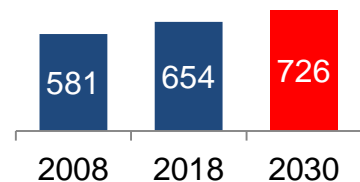


- Disciplined approach in executing growth strategy, balancing growth with stability
- Focus on risk adjusted returns; ensure balance sheet strength and robust capital through economic cycles

Southeast Asia's immense long-term potential

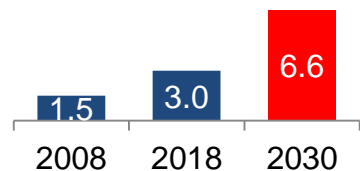
Population

(Million persons)



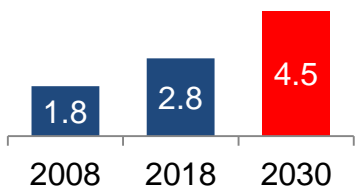
GDP¹

(USD trillion)



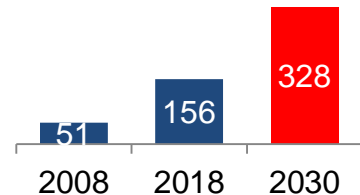
Trade²

(USD trillion)



FDI³

(USD billion)



Southeast Asia's immense growth prospects...

- Third largest population globally, after China and India
- Young demographics, with 384 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

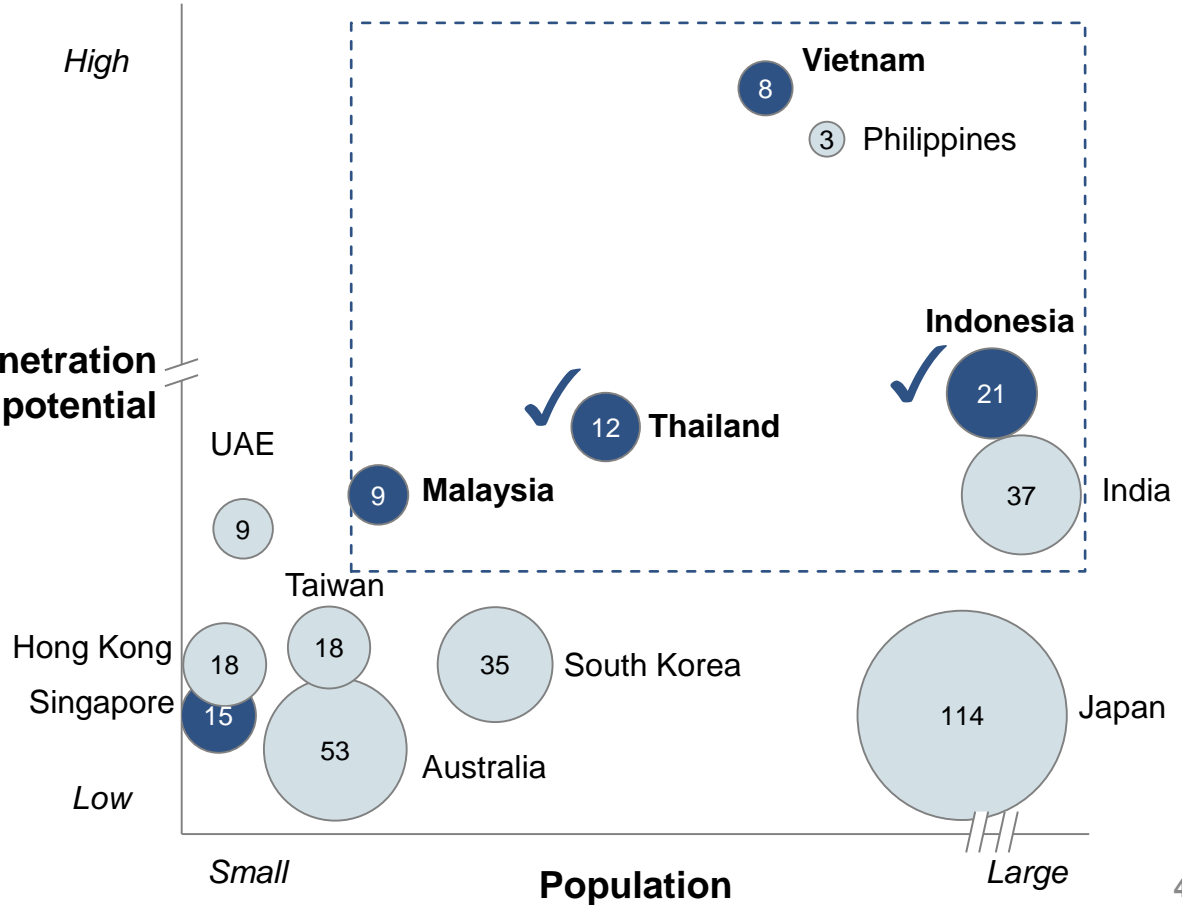


Denotes UOB's core markets in Southeast Asia



TMRW was launched in Thailand (Mar 2019) and Indonesia (Aug 2020)

Banking penetration growth potential



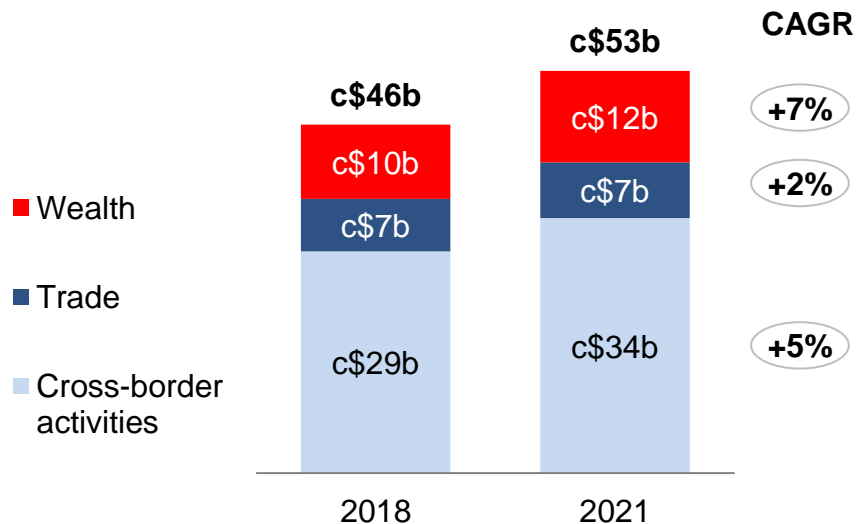
Note: UAE and Japan's retail banking market size as of 2017

Source: BCG banking pools (2019), World Bank (2017)

Revenue potential from ‘connecting the dots’ in the region

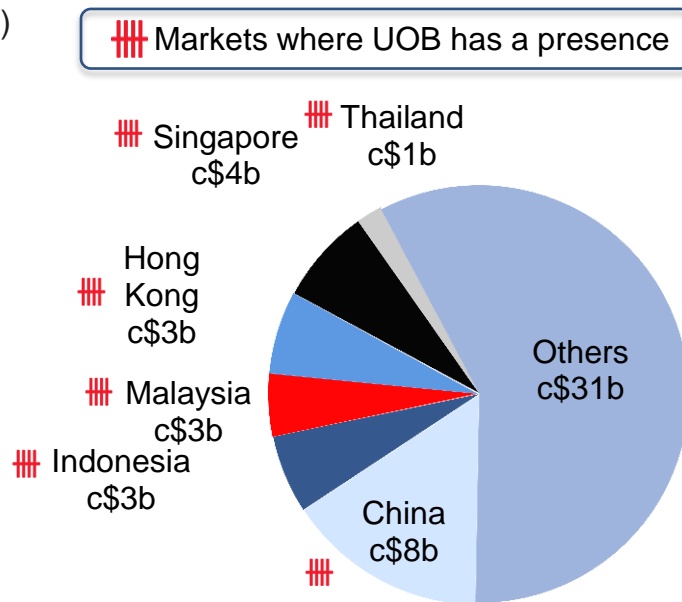
Industry’s potential connectivity revenue

(SGD b)



Industry’s potential connectivity revenue (2021)

(SGD b)



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

Corporates: Growing our regional franchise, capturing cross-border opportunities



Strengthening Connectivity

Across our ASEAN footprint and global network



28%¹

Cross-border income's contribution to Group Wholesale Banking income



+5%²

Non-Singapore income



Asia's Best Bank for SMEs (2020)



Sector Specialisation

Building capabilities for greater diversification and risk mitigation



>SGD8b

Total sustainability financing provided³



+5%²

Non-real estate income



Best SME Bank in Singapore and in Asia Pacific (2020)



Deepening Digitalisation

For secure and efficient transactions



77%⁴

Corporate clients in Singapore using UOB BIBPlus⁶



+58%⁵

Cash management mandates won at Group level



Best Bank in ASEAN in Working Capital and Trade Finance (2020)

1. Year-to-date (YTD) May 2020 2. Year-on-year (YoY) growth for YTD May 2020 3. Outstanding green loans, sustainability-linked loans and loans for green certified buildings at end-Jun 2020 4. At end-Jun 2020 5. YoY growth in 1H20 6. Business Internet Banking Plus 50

Consumers: Tapping on rising affluence in Southeast Asia



Omni-channel Experience

Serving affluent customers across various touchpoints



> 50%
Digitally-engaged customers at end-June 2020



SGD129b¹
Assets under management (AUM) at end-June 2020
▲ 9% YoY in 1H20



UOB Mighty, ATMs and contact centre ranked top in customer satisfaction²



Digital Bank: TMRW

Aimed at mobile-first and mobile-only generation



< 9 min
Onboarding journey in Indonesia



Achieved industry-leading net promoter score in Thailand and Indonesia



17 awards won³, including *Best Digital Bank for Customer Experience*⁴



Ecosystem Partnerships

Forging collaborations to widen distribution reach and deepen wallet share



100%
of car loan applications in Singapore were digital in 2Q20



1 in 2
home mortgage applications in Singapore were digital in 2Q20



Launched mobile robo-adviser, UOBAM Invest, in collaboration with FNZ Group

1. 60% of AUM from customers overseas 2. Customer Satisfaction Index of Singapore 2019, Institute of Service Excellence, Singapore Management University 3. Across Thailand and Indonesia in 2019 and 2020 4. The Digital Banker - Digital CX Summit & Awards 2020

Reaping benefits from our technology investments



+14%

UOB Mighty App
Transactions

+12%

Personal Internet Banking
(PIB) Transactions

+2.4X

PayNow
Transactions

+12%

Business Internet Banking
Plus (BIBPlus) Transactions

+3.5X

Application Programming
Interface (API) Calls

+8.9X

PayNow Corporate
Transactions

Our sustainability milestones



UOB pledges support for the **Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures**, while UOB Asset Management, UOB Venture Management and UOB Global Capital become official signatories of the **United Nations-supported Principles for Responsible Investment**.

Supporting sustainable development

Financing Green Real Estate

- ✓ **Feb-20:** SGD237m green loan to Park Hotel Group under UOB Real Estate Sustainable Finance Framework, the largest bilateral loan for financing a hotel property in Singapore



Financing Renewables

- ✓ **Jun-19:** SGD43m green loan to Sunseap to generate solar power at 210 sites across Singapore
- ✓ **Oct-19–Feb-20:** Launched U-Solar (Asia's 1st integrated solar energy marketplace) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, connecting and financing businesses and consumers across entire solar power value chain



First Sustainable Bond Fund

- ✓ **Mar-20:** UOBAM launched United Sustainable Credit Income Fund, the 1st sustainable bond fund in Singapore focused on impact investing and stable income for retail investors



UOB's notable recognitions

FTSE4Good ASEAN 5 Index

Ranked 3rd by market capitalisation in 2020

Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index

Included in the 2019 Index and again in the 2020 Index

Sustainable Banking Assessment (SUSBA)

Stayed in the lead alongside Singapore peers on responsible financing & disclosures by ASEAN banks

ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard

Ranked 5th in Singapore in 2018

Singapore Corporate Awards

Won Silver Awards for both Best Managed Board and Best Risk Management for listed companies with market capitalisation of above SGD1b in 2019

Source: UOB, FTSE Russell, Bloomberg, World Wildlife Fund, Centre for Governance, Institutions and Organisations of the National University of Singapore Business School; Singapore Corporate Awards

Thank You

