Standard Chartered Bank
Reference Number ZC18
Half Year Report
30 June 2026

Incorporated in England with limited liability by Royal Charter 1853
Principal Office: 1 Basinghall Avenue, London, EC2V 5DD, England

Contents

The following are company designations as described in the document:

Standard Chartered Bank Group (Group) – being Standard Chartered Bank and its subsidiaries

Standard Chartered PLC Group (PLC Group) – being the ultimate parent and its subsidiaries

Standard Chartered Bank (Company) – being the standalone Bank legal entity

Standard Chartered PLC (PLC) – being the standalone legal entity of the ultimate parent

About this report

Unless another currency is specified, the word 'dollar' or symbol '$' in this document means US dollar and the word 'cent'or symbol 'c' means one-hundredth of one US dollar.

All disclosures in the Financial Review, Risk Review and Capital Review and Supplementary information are unreviewed unless otherwise stated.

Unless context requires, within this document, 'China' refers to the People's Republic of China and, for the purposes of this document only, excludes Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong), Macau Special Administrative Region (Macau) and Taiwan. 'Korea' or 'South Korea' refers to the Republic of Korea.

A full definition of terms used in this report is included in the glossary section of the PLC Group's 2026 Half Year Report which is available at www.sc.com/investors.

Within the tables in this report, blank spaces indicate that the number is not disclosed, dashes indicate that the number is zero and 'nm' stands for not meaningful.

Standard Chartered Bank is incorporated in England and Wales with limited liability and is headquartered in London. The Group's head office provides guidance on governance and regulatory standards.

Financial review

Summary of financial performance

	H1'26 $million	H1'25 $million	Change %
Net interest income	**1,850**	2,008	(8)
Non-interest income	**5,486**	4,620	19
Operating income	**7,336**	6,628	11
Operating expenses	**(3,957)**	(3,829)	(3)
Operating profit before impairment and taxation	**3,379**	2,799	21
Credit impairment	**(267)**	(68)	n.m
Other impairment	**(7)**	(10)	30
Profit from associates and joint ventures	**2**	1	100
Profit before taxation	**3,107**	2,722	14
Taxation	**(801)**	(713)	(12)
Profit for the period	**2,306**	2,009	15

Operating income increased 11 per cent, driven by broad based growth in non-interest income, partly offset by lower net interest income from reduced interest rates.

Net interest income decreased 8 per cent driven by margin compression partly offset by volume growth.

Non-interest income increased 19 per cent driven by higher origination volumes and capital market activity in Banking, stronger client flows in Markets and performance in Wealth Solutions.

Operating expenses are up 3 per cent driven by higher investment spend to fund business growth and increase in performance-related costs.

Credit impairment is a net charge of $267million driven by management overlays related to the Middle East conflict, partly offset by Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) releases and improved underlying Wealth & Retail Banking (WRB) performance due to portfolio optimisation actions.

Other impairment lower than prior year by 30 per cent due to lower impairment of software assets.

Taxation at $801 million for the period with an effective tax rate of 25.8 per cent down from 26.2 per cent in the prior year reflecting improved UK profitability resulting in utilisation of brought forward losses, partly offset by non-repeat of favourable adjustments in respect of prior periods.

Balance sheet and capital

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million	Change %
Total assets	**649,643**	593,362	9
Total liabilities	**612,018**	557,724	10
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)[1]	**13.5**	13.3	21

1 Change is the basis points (bps) difference between the two periods rather than the percentage change

The Group's balance sheet is strong, highly liquid and diversified.

Total Assets increased 9 per cent from 31 December 2025 reflecting strong execution of the Global Banking pipeline and increased Trade volumes in CIB, as well as sustained momentum in Wealth lending in WRB partly offset by optimisation initiatives regarding off-strategy unsecured lending portfolios.

Total Liabilities increased 10 per cent from 31 December 2025 driven by strong deposit momentum across CIB Transaction Services and WRB current and savings accounts and term deposits, supported by a focus on new to bank affluent clients and net new money.

Risk review and Capital review

The following parts of the Risk review and Capital review form part of these financial statements:

a) Risk review: Disclosures marked as 'reviewed' from the start of Credit Risk section (page 7) to the end of other principal risks in the same section (page 30); and

b) Capital review: Table marked as 'reviewed' ('Capital base') (pages 31).

Risk review

Risk Profile

Our risk management approach

Our Risk Management Framework (RMF) sets out the principles and minimum requirements for risk management and governance across the Group. The RMF enables the Group to manage enterprise-wide risks, with the objective of maximising risk-adjusted returns whilst remaining within our Risk Appetite (RA). The RMF has been designed in accordance with the PLC Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF).

The Group follows the PLC Group in terms of identifying and managing our key risks and Topical and Emerging Risks (TERs). Details on these sections can be found on page 24 of the PLC Group's 2026 Half Year Report.

Principal Risk Types

Principal Risk Types (PRTs) are those risks that are inherent in our strategy and business model and have been formally defined in the Group's RMF. These risks are managed in line with the PLC Group's RTFs which are cascaded to the Group.

The table below details the Group's current PRTs, definitions and our RA statements.

Principal risk types	Definition	Risk appetite statement
Credit Risk	Potential for loss due to failure of a counterparty to meet its agreed obligations to pay the Group.	The Group manages its credit exposures following the principle of diversification across products, geographies, client segments and industry sectors.
Traded Risk	Potential for market or counterparty credit risk losses resulting from activities undertaken by the Group in fair valued financial market instruments.	The Group should control its financial markets activities to ensure that market and counterparty credit risk losses do not cause material damage to the Group's franchise.
Treasury Risk	Potential for insufficient capital, liquidity, or funding to support our operations, the risk of reductions in earnings or value from movements in interest rates impacting banking book items and the potential for losses from a shortfall in the Group's pension plans.	Individual regulated entities within the Group should maintain sufficient capital, liquidity, and funding to support its operations, and an interest rate profile that ensures that the reductions in earnings or value from movements in interest rates impacting banking book items do not cause material damage to the Group's franchise. In addition, the Group should ensure its pension plans are adequately funded.
Operational and Technology Risk	Potential for loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, technology events, human error, or from the impact of external events (including legal risks).	The Group aims to mitigate and control Operational and Technology risks, to seek to ensure that events, including any related to conduct of business matters, do not cause the Group material harm as a result of business disruption, financial loss or reputational damage.
Information and Cyber Security (ICS) Risk	Risk to the Group's assets, operations, and individuals due to the potential for unauthorised access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction of information assets and/or technology assets.	The Group aims to mitigate and control ICS risks to ensure that incidents do not cause the Group material harm, business disruption, financial loss or reputational damage, recognising that whilst incidents are unwanted, they cannot be entirely avoided.
Financial Crime Risk[1]	Potential for legal or regulatory penalties, material financial loss or reputational damage resulting from the failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations relating to international sanctions, anti-money laundering and anti-bribery and corruption, and fraud.	The Group has no appetite for breaches in laws and regulations related to Financial Crime, recognising that whilst incidents are unwanted, they cannot be entirely avoided.
Compliance Risk	Potential for penalties or loss to the Group or for an adverse impact to our clients, stakeholders or to the integrity of the markets we operate in through a failure on our part to comply with laws, or regulations.	The Group has no appetite for breaches in laws and regulations related to regulatory non-compliance; recognising that whilst incidents are unwanted, they cannot be entirely avoided.
Environmental, Social and Governance and Reputational (ESGR) Risk	Potential or actual adverse impact on the environment and/or society, the Group's financial performance, operations, or the Group's name, brand or standing, arising from environmental, social or governance factors, or as a result of the Group's actual or perceived actions or inactions.	The Group aims to measure and manage financial and non-financial risks arising from climate change, reduce emissions in line with our net zero strategy and protect the Group from material reputational damage by upholding responsible conduct and striving to do no significant environmental and social harm.
Model Risk	Potential loss that may occur because of decisions or the risk of mis-estimation that could be principally based on the output of models, due to errors in the development, implementation, or use of such models.	The Group has no appetite for material adverse implications arising from misuse of models or errors in the development or implementation of models; whilst accepting some model uncertainty.

1 Fraud forms part of the Financial Crime RA Statement but in line with market practice does not apply a zero-tolerance approach

Read more on our risk management approach on page 24 to 29 of the Group's 2025 Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Credit Risk

Basis of preparation

Unless otherwise stated the balance sheet and income statement information within this section is based on the financial booking location. The presentation of segmental information has been changed in 2026 as set out in Note 1 to the financial statements and prior period amounts have been restated in line with this change.

Loans and advances to customers and banks held at amortised cost in this Risk profile section include reverse repurchase agreement balances held at amortised cost, per Note 13 Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements including other similar secured lending and borrowing.

Credit Risk overview

Credit Risk is the potential for loss due to the failure of a counterparty to meet its agreed obligations to pay the Group. Credit exposures arise from both the banking and trading books.

Summary of Credit Risk Performance

Maximum Exposure

The Group's on-balance sheet maximum exposure to Credit Risk increased by $50.5 billion to $613.4 billion (31 December 2025: $562.9 billion).

Cash and balances at central banks increased by $6.5 billion to $71.5 billion (31 December 2025: $64.9 billion) reflecting higher placements with central banks.

Loans and advances to customers increased by $8.5 billion to $167.8 billion (31 December 2025: $159.3 billion), comprising increases of $6.5 billion in CIB and $2.8 billion in WRB, offset by a $0.7 billion decrease in Central and other items.

Debt securities (not held at fair value through profit and loss) decreased by $7.0 billion to $96.7 billion (31 December 2025: $103.7 billion) primarily due to reallocation into commercial assets.

Fair value through profit and loss increased by $15.6 billion to $136.4 billion (31 December 2025: $120.8 billion) largely due to an increase in debt securities from deployment of surplus liquidity into high quality liquid assets.

Derivative financial instruments increased by $17.7 billion to $84.2 billion (31 December 2025: $66.5 billion), mainly due to the strengthening of the US dollar.

Off-balance sheet instruments increased by $12.5 billion to $261.4 billion (31 December 2025: $248.9 billion), due to increases in financial guarantees and other equivalents and undrawn commitments, driven by client demand.

Read more on Maximum exposure to Credit Risk on page 9; Credit quality by client segment on page 12

Loans and Advances

The Group continues to focus on high-quality origination, with 92 per cent (31 December 2025: 93 per cent) of the Group's gross loans and advances to customers in stage 1, which increased by $6.2 billion to $157.4 billion (31 December 2025: $151.2 billion).

CIB gross stage 1 balances increased by $4.3 billion largely in the Transport, telecom and utilities, Financing, insurance and non-banking, and CRE sectors and WRB gross stage 1 balances increased by $3.1 billion largely due to higher secured wealth and mortgages balances. This was offset by a $1.3 billion reduction in Central and other items as result of stage transfers of exposures impacted by management overlays taken for the Middle East conflict and repayments.

Stage 2 gross loans and advances to customers increased by $2.5 billion to $9.3 billion (31 December 2025: $6.8 billion).

CIB gross stage 2 balances increased by $2.3 billion to $8.0 billion (31 December 2025: $5.6 billion) primarily as a result of stage transfers of exposures impacted by management overlays taken for the Middle East conflict.

WRB gross stage 2 balances are lower by $0.4 billion at $0.8 billion (31 December 2025: $1.2 billion).

Stage 3 gross loans and advances to customers were broadly stable at $3.9 billion (31 December 2025: $4.0 billion) across all segments.

Read more on Analysis of financial instruments by stage on page 10; Credit quality by client segment on page 12; Credit quality by industry on page 18

Credit impairment charges

The Group's credit impairment was a net charge of $267 million (30 June 2025: $68 million).

CIB contributed to a net charge of $108 million (30 June 2025: net release of $94 million) primarily due to overlays taken in stage 1 and stage 2 related to the Middle East conflict, offset by a $31 million stage 3 release.

WRB contributed to a net charge of $158 million (30 June 2025: $161 million), driven by targeted additional overlays for the Middle East conflict and other items offset by continuing portfolio optimization and ongoing de-risking actions.

Read more on Financial review on page 3; Credit impairment charge on page 17

Impact of the Middle East conflict

Following the escalation in the Middle East during the first half of 2026, the Group has reflected the impact on the Group's portfolio through a number of management overlays and an increased non-linearity charge. Management overlays of $131 million were taken in CIB and Central and other items to reflect risks in the petrochemical sector and the estimated probability weighted impact of sovereign downgrades across several footprint markets, while a $14 million overlay was taken in WRB reflecting risks in specific markets.

Aside from the above, the non-linearity charge increased by $42 million in H1 2026, due to the inclusion of a new downside scenario (in addition to the existing 'Bank Capital Stress test' (BCST) scenario) which considers a prolonged geopolitical crisis in the Middle East leading to sustained disruptions in energy supply and elevated global commodity prices. The probability weighting of the two downside scenarios has increased to 60 per cent (31 December 2025: 41 per cent) while the base forecast probability weighting reduced to 40 per cent (31 December 2025: 59 per cent). The probability weights reflect management's judgement given the continuing geopolitical uncertainty around the Middle East conflict, trade tariffs and other market risks. The increase in the BCST scenario weighting since 31 December 2025 is aligned with this assessment, as the scenario incorporates the effects of global supply-side disruptions (including tariffs) and materiality elevated commodity prices, including an oil price peak of $150/bbl.

Read more on the Overlays held for the Middle East conflict on page 23; Non-linearity and downside scenarios on page 23; the Groups loans and advances to the Middle East on a booking and country of risk basis on page 21

Maximum exposure to Credit risk (reviewed)

The table below presents the Group's maximum exposure to Credit risk for its on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments as at 30 June 2026, before and after taking into account any collateral held or other Credit risk mitigation.

Read more about Summary of Credit Risk Performance on page 7

	30.06.26				31.12.25			
	Credit risk management				Credit risk management			
	Maximum exposure $million	Collateral[8] $million	Master netting agreements $million	Net Exposure $million	Maximum exposure $million	Collateral[8] $million	Master netting agreements $million	Net Exposure $million
On-balance sheet								
Cash and balances at central banks	**71,472**	**–**	**–**	**71,472**	64,943	–	–	64,943
Loans and advances to banks[1]	**21,546**	**3,607**	**–**	**17,939**	24,771	3,698	–	21,073
of which – reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	**3,607**	**3,607**	**–**	**–**	3,698	3,698	–	–
Loans and advances to customers[1]	**167,803**	**60,511**	**–**	**107,292**	159,254	61,700	–	97,554
of which – reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	**6,904**	**6,904**	**–**	**–**	7,350	7,350	–	–
Investment securities – Debt securities and other eligible bills[2,3]	**96,700**	**–**	**–**	**96,700**	103,665	–	–	103,665
Fair value through profit or loss[4]	**136,359**	**71,995**	**–**	**64,364**	120,756	66,326	–	54,430
Loans and advances to banks	**1,217**	**–**	**–**	**1,217**	2,435	–	–	2,435
Loans and advances to customers	**7,977**	**–**	**–**	**7,977**	8,945	–	–	8,945
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar lending	**71,995**	**71,995**	**–**	**–**	66,326	66,326	–	–
Investment securities – Debt securities and other eligible bills[2,3]	**55,170**	**–**	**–**	**55,170**	43,050	–	–	43,050
Derivative financial instruments[5]	**84,202**	**17,649**	**62,633**	**3,920**	66,479	12,912	50,816	2,751
Accrued income	**1,597**	**–**	**–**	**1,597**	1,697	–	–	1,697
Assets held for sale[9]	**934**	**–**	**–**	**934**	909	–	–	909
Other assets[6]	**32,826**	**–**	**–**	**32,826**	20,435	–	–	20,435
Total balance sheet	**613,439**	**153,762**	**62,633**	**397,044**	562,909	144,636	50,816	367,457
Off-balance sheet[7]								
Undrawn Commitments	**150,889**	**3,373**	**–**	**147,516**	143,923	2,972	–	140,951
Financial Guarantees and other equivalents	**110,461**	**3,852**	**–**	**106,609**	104,930	2,754	–	102,176
Total off-balance sheet	**261,350**	**7,225**	**–**	**254,125**	248,853	5,726	–	243,127
Total	**874,789**	**160,987**	**62,633**	**651,169**	811,762	150,362	50,816	610,584

1 Amounts are net of ECL provisions. An analysis of credit quality is set out in the credit quality analysis section page 12.
2 Excludes equity and other investments of $262million (31 December 2025: $256 million). Further details are set out in Note 11 Financial instruments
3 The Group has credit insurance over $4.4 billion (31 December 2025: $4.2 billion) of other eligible bills
4 Excludes equity and other investments of $764 million (31 December 2025: $322 million). Further details are set out in Note 11 Financial instruments
5 The Group enters into master netting agreements, which in the event of default result in a single amount owed by or to the counterparty through netting the sum of the positive and negative mark-to-market values of applicable derivative transactions
6 Other assets include cash collateral, and acceptances, in addition to unsettled trades and other financial assets
7 Excludes ECL provisions of $252million (31 December 2025: $189 million) which are reported under Provisions for liabilities and charges
8 Adjusted for over-collateralisation, which has been determined with reference to the drawn and undrawn component as this best reflects the effect on the amount arising from expected credit losses. Loans and advances to customers collateral now re-presented between on and off -balance sheet as it also includes guarantees
9 The amount is after ECL. Further details are set out in Note 17 Assets held for sale and associated liabilities

Analysis of financial instruments by stage (reviewed)

This table shows financial instruments and off-balance sheet commitments by stage for the Group, along with the total credit impairment loss provision against each class of financial instrument as at 30 June 2026.

Read more about Summary of Credit Risk Performance on page 7

	30.06.26											
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Total		
	Gross balance[1] $million	Total credit impairment $million	Net carrying value $million	Gross balance[1] $million	Total credit impairment $million	Net carrying value $million	Gross balance[1] $million	Total credit impairment $million	Net carrying value $million	Gross balance[1] $million	Total credit impairment $million	Net carrying value $million
Cash and balances at central banks	70,465	–	70,465	410	–	410	599	(2)	597	71,474	(2)	71,472
Loans and advances to banks (amortised cost)	20,959	(6)	20,953	562	–	562	35	(4)	31	21,556	(10)	21,546
Loans and advances to customers (amortised cost)	157,405	(330)	157,075	9,331	(205)	9,126	3,932	(2,330)	1,602	170,668	(2,865)	167,803
Debt securities and other eligible bills[5]	93,384	(44)		3,038	(4)		298	(4)		96,720	(52)	
Amortised cost	37,004	(19)	36,985	212	(1)	211	17	–	17	37,233	(20)	37,213
FVOCI[2]	56,380	(25)		2,826	(3)		281	(4)		59,487	(32)	–
Accrued income (amortised cost)[4]	1,597	–	1,597	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,597	–	1,597
Assets held for sale	910	(14)	896	40	(6)	34	7	(3)	4	957	(23)	934
Other assets[4]	32,826	–	32,826	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,826	–	32,826
Undrawn commitments[3]	147,822	(69)		3,065	(31)		2	(1)		150,889	(101)	
Financial guarantees, trade credits and irrevocable letter of credits[3]	107,930	(30)		2,011	(14)		520	(106)		110,461	(150)	
Total	633,298	(493)		18,457	(260)		5,393	(2,450)		657,148	(3,203)	

1 Gross carrying amount for off-balance sheet refers to notional values
2 These instruments are held at fair value on the balance sheet. The ECL provision in respect of debt securities measured at FVOCI is held within the OCI reserve
3 These are off-balance sheet instruments. Only the ECL is recorded on-balance sheet as a financial liability and therefore there is no "net carrying amount". ECL allowances on off-balance sheet instruments are held as liability provisions to the extent that the drawn and undrawn components of loan exposures can be separately identified. Otherwise, they will be reported against the drawn component
4 Stage 1 ECL is not material
5 Stage 3 gross includes $281 million originated credit-impaired debt securities with impairment of $4 million

	31.12.25											
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Total		
	Gross balance[1] $million	Total credit impairment $million	Net carrying value $million	Gross balance[1] $million	Total credit impairment $million	Net carrying value $million	Gross balance[1] $million	Total credit impairment $million	Net carrying value $million	Gross balance[1] $million	Total credit impairment $million	Net carrying value $million
Cash and balances at central banks	63,717	–	63,717	463	(1)	462	773	(9)	764	64,953	(10)	64,943
Loans and advances to banks (amortised cost)	24,521	(3)	24,518	216	–	216	41	(4)	37	24,778	(7)	24,771
Loans and advances to customers (amortised cost)	151,235	(292)	150,943	6,793	(190)	6,603	4,027	(2,319)	1,708	162,055	(2,801)	159,254
Debt securities and other eligible bills[5]	102,189	(43)		1,198	(5)		296	(5)		103,683	(53)	
Amortised cost	33,660	(16)	33,644	243	(2)	241	26	–	26	33,929	(18)	33,911
FVOCI[2]	68,529	(27)		955	(3)		270	(5)		69,754	(35)	–
Accrued income (amortised cost)[4]	1,697	–	1,697	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,697	–	1,697
Assets held for sale	920	(22)	898	8	–	8	8	(5)	3	936	(27)	909
Other assets[4]	20,435	–	20,435	–	–	–	3	(3)	–	20,438	(3)	20,435
Undrawn commitments[3]	140,508	(30)		3,411	(24)		4	(2)		143,923	(56)	
Financial guarantees, trade credits and irrevocable letter of credits[3]	103,099	(21)		1,240	(14)		591	(98)		104,930	(133)	
Total	608,321	(411)		13,329	(234)		5,743	(2,445)		627,393	(3,090)	

1 Gross carrying amount for off-balance sheet refers to notional values
2 These instruments are held at fair value on the balance sheet. The ECL provision in respect of debt securities measured at FVOCI is held within the OCI reserve
3 These are off-balance sheet instruments. Only the ECL is recorded on-balance sheet as a financial liability and therefore there is no “net carrying amount”. ECL allowances on off-balance sheet instruments are held as liability provisions to the extent that the drawn and undrawn components of loan exposures can be separately identified. Otherwise, they will be reported against the drawn component
4 Stage 1 ECL is not material
5 Stage 3 gross includes $278 million originated credit-impaired debt securities with impairment of $5 million

Credit quality analysis (reviewed)

Credit quality by client segment

For CIB, exposures are analysed by credit grade (CG), which plays a central role in the quality assessment and monitoring of risk. All loans are assigned a CG, which is reviewed periodically and amended in light of changes in the borrower's circumstances or behaviour. CGs 1 to 12 are assigned to stage 1 and stage 2 (performing) clients or accounts, while CGs 13 and 14 are assigned to stage 3 (credit-impaired) clients. The WRB portfolio is analysed by days past due and Private Banking by the type of collateral held. The mapping of credit quality is as follows.

Mapping of credit quality

The Group uses the following internal risk mapping to determine the credit quality for loans.

	Corporate & Investment Banking			Private Banking[1]	Wealth & Retail Banking[3]
Credit quality description	Internal grade mapping	S&P external ratings equivalent[2]	Regulatory PD range (%)	Internal ratings	Internal grade mapping
Strong	1A to 5B	AAA/AA+ to BBB-	0 to 0.425	Class I to Class IV	Current loans (no past dues nor impaired)
Satisfactory	6A to 11C	BB+ to CCC+	0.426 to 15.75	Class II and Class III	Loans past due till 29 days
Higher Risk	Grade 12	CCC+ to C	15.751 to 99.999	Stressed Assets Group (SAG) Managed	Past due loans 30 days and over till 90 days

1 For Private Banking, classes of risk represent the type of collateral held. Class I represents facilities with liquid collateral, such as cash and marketable securities. Class II represents unsecured/partially secured facilities and those with illiquid collateral, such as equity in private enterprises. Class III represents facilities with residential or commercial real estate collateral. Class IV covers margin trading facilities

2 For certain counterparties (for example banks and sovereigns), the precise mapping between internal grades and external ratings may differ from the ranges shown above

3 Wealth & Retail Banking excludes Private Banking. Medium enterprise clients within Business Banking are managed using the same internal credit grades as CIB

The table on the following page sets out the gross loans and advances held at amortised cost, ECL provisions and ECL coverage by business segment and stage for the Group. ECL coverage represents the ECL reported for each segment and stage as a proportion of the gross loan balance for each segment and stage.

Read more about Summary of Credit Risk Performance on page 7

Loans and advances by client segment (reviewed)

Amortised cost	30.06.26						
		Customers					
	Banks $million	Corporate & Investment Banking $million	Wealth & Retail Banking $million	Central & other items $million	Customer Total $million	Undrawn commitments $million	Financial Guarantees $million
Stage 1	20,959	89,143	55,631	12,631	157,405	147,822	107,930
• Strong	13,608	64,706	49,983	12,322	127,011	133,254	66,608
• Satisfactory	7,351	24,437	5,648	309	30,394	14,568	41,322
Stage 2	562	7,950	814	567	9,331	3,065	2,011
• Strong	16	1,534	493	–	2,027	597	137
• Satisfactory	544	5,760	77	567	6,404	2,314	1,838
• Higher risk	2	656	244	–	900	154	36
Of which (stage 2):							
• Less than 30 days past due	–	52	77	–	129	–	–
• More than 30 days past due	–	5	244	–	249	–	–
Stage 3, credit-impaired financial assets	35	2,699	1,231	2	3,932	2	520
Gross balance[1]	21,556	99,792	57,676	13,200	170,668	150,889	110,461
Stage 1	(6)	(130)	(189)	(11)	(330)	(69)	(30)
• Strong	(1)	(33)	(171)	(11)	(215)	(17)	(8)
• Satisfactory	(5)	(97)	(18)	–	(115)	(52)	(22)
Stage 2	–	(157)	(48)	–	(205)	(31)	(14)
• Strong	–	(4)	(29)	–	(33)	(3)	(1)
• Satisfactory	–	(140)	(4)	–	(144)	(20)	(11)
• Higher risk	–	(13)	(15)	–	(28)	(8)	(2)
Of which (stage 2):							
• Less than 30 days past due	–	(3)	(4)	–	(7)	–	–
• More than 30 days past due	–	–	(15)	–	(15)	–	–
Stage 3, credit-impaired financial assets	(4)	(1,609)	(719)	(2)	(2,330)	(1)	(106)
Total credit impairment	(10)	(1,896)	(956)	(13)	(2,865)	(101)	(150)
Net carrying value	21,546	97,896	56,720	13,187	167,803		
Stage 1	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
• Strong	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
• Satisfactory	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%
Stage 2	0.0%	2.0%	5.9%	0.0%	2.2%	1.0%	0.7%
• Strong	0.0%	0.3%	5.9%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.7%
• Satisfactory	0.0%	2.4%	5.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.9%	0.6%
• Higher risk	0.0%	2.0%	6.1%	0.0%	3.1%	5.2%	5.6%
Of which (stage 2):							
• Less than 30 days past due	0.0%	5.8%	5.2%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
• More than 30 days past due	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stage 3, credit-impaired financial assets (S3)	11.4%	59.6%	58.4%	100.0%	59.3%	50.0%	20.4%
• Stage 3 Collateral	–	87	461	–	548	–	83
Fair value through profit or loss							
Performing	33,295	47,668	–	36	47,704	–	–
• Strong	23,815	21,732	–	–	21,732		
• Satisfactory	9,480	25,936	–	36	25,972		
• Higher risk	–	–	–	–	–		
Defaulted (CG13-14)	179	11	–	–	11		
Gross balance (FVTPL)[2]	33,474	47,679	–	36	47,715	–	–
Net carrying value (incl FVTPL)	55,020	145,575	56,720	13,223	215,518	–	–

1 Loans and advances includes reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending of $6,904 million under Customers and of $3,607 million under Banks, held at amortised cost

2 Loans and advances includes reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending of $39,738 million under Customers and of $32,257 million under Banks, held at fair value through profit or loss

Amortised cost	Banks $million	Customers: Corporate & Investment Banking $million	Customers: Wealth & Retail Banking $million	Customers: Central & other items $million	Customer Total $million	Undrawn commitments $million	Financial Guarantees $million
	31.12.25[3]						
Stage 1	24,521	84,810	52,543	13,882	151,235	140,508	103,099
• Strong	16,991	58,892	48,102	13,126	120,120	126,631	60,779
• Satisfactory	7,530	25,918	4,441	756	31,115	13,877	42,320
Stage 2	216	5,609	1,184	–	6,793	3,411	1,240
• Strong	41	1,459	848	–	2,307	1,078	299
• Satisfactory	172	3,488	68	–	3,556	2,165	873
• Higher risk	3	662	268	–	930	168	68
Of which (stage 2):							
• Less than 30 days past due	–	86	68	–	154	–	–
• More than 30 days past due	3	69	268	–	337	–	–
Stage 3, credit-impaired financial assets	41	2,842	1,183	2	4,027	4	591
Gross balance[1]	24,778	93,261	54,910	13,884	162,055	143,923	104,930
Stage 1	(3)	(72)	(209)	(11)	(292)	(30)	(21)
• Strong	(1)	(30)	(179)	(11)	(220)	(14)	(9)
• Satisfactory	(2)	(42)	(30)	–	(72)	(16)	(12)
Stage 2	–	(137)	(53)	–	(190)	(24)	(14)
• Strong	–	(3)	(34)	–	(37)	(1)	–
• Satisfactory	–	(123)	(4)	–	(127)	(15)	(9)
• Higher risk	–	(11)	(15)	–	(26)	(8)	(5)
Of which (stage 2):							
• Less than 30 days past due	–	(9)	(4)	–	(13)	–	–
• More than 30 days past due	–	–	(15)	–	(15)	–	–
Stage 3, credit-impaired financial assets	(4)	(1,653)	(664)	(2)	(2,319)	(2)	(98)
Total credit impairment	(7)	(1,862)	(926)	(13)	(2,801)	(56)	(133)
Net carrying value	24,771	91,399	53,984	13,871	159,254		
Stage 1	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
• Strong	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
• Satisfactory	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Stage 2	0.0%	2.4%	4.5%	0.0%	2.8%	0.7%	1.1%
• Strong	0.0%	0.2%	4.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%
• Satisfactory	0.0%	3.5%	5.9%	0.0%	3.6%	0.7%	1.0%
• Higher risk	0.0%	1.7%	5.6%	0.0%	2.8%	4.8%	7.4%
Of which (stage 2):							
• Less than 30 days past due	0.0%	10.5%	5.9%	0.0%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%
• More than 30 days past due	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Stage 3, credit-impaired financial assets (S3)	9.8%	58.2%	56.1%	100.0%	57.6%	50.0%	16.6%
• Stage 3 Collateral	–	90	437	–	527	–	56
Fair value through profit or loss							
Performing	31,769	45,831	–	–	45,831		
• Strong	23,502	26,951	–	–	26,951		
• Satisfactory	8,267	18,880	–	–	18,880		
• Higher risk	–	–	–	–	–		
Defaulted (CG13-14)	92	14	–	–	14		
Gross balance (FVTPL)[2]	31,861	45,845	–	–	45,845	–	–
Net carrying value (incl FVTPL)	56,632	137,244	53,984	13,871	205,099	–	–

1 Loans and advances includes reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending of $7,350 million under Customers and of $3,698 million under Banks, held at amortised cost

2 Loans and advances includes reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending of $36,900 million under Customers and of $29,426 million under Banks, held at fair value through profit and loss

3 Comparatives have been restated in accordance with the PLC Group's RNS titled "Re-Presentation of Financial Information" issued on 25 March 2026, as set out in Note 1. Accounting policies, Changes in comparatives

Movement in gross exposures and credit impairment for loans and advances, debt securities, undrawn commitments and financial guarantees (reviewed)

The tables overleaf set out the movement in gross exposures and credit impairment by stage in respect of amortised cost loans to banks and customers, undrawn commitments, financial guarantees and debt securities classified at amortised cost and FVOCI for the Group.

Methodology

Refer to page 40 in the Group's 2025 Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the 'Methodology' used to prepare the movement tables. There have been no changes to this methodology compared to 31 December 2025.

Movements during the year

Stage 1 gross exposures increased by $5.9 billion to $527.5 billion (31 December 2025: $521.6 billion). This includes an increase in CIB and Central and other items loans to customers of $3.1 billion largely in the Transport, telecom and utilities, Financing, insurance and non-banking, and CRE sectors. WRB loans to customers increased by $3.1 billion largely due to higher secured wealth and mortgages balances.

Stage 1 provisions increased by $90 million to $479 million (31 December 2025: $389 million). In CIB, provisions increased from loans to customers by $58 million driven by portfolio movements and new management overlays, which also contributed to the $48 million increase in provisions for financial guarantees and undrawn commitments. WRB loan to customer provisions decreased by $20 million due to portfolio optimisation actions and the strategic pivot to affluent.

Stage 2 gross exposures increased by $5.1 billion to $18.0 billion (31 December 2025: $12.9 billion) mainly driven by an increase in CIB as a result of stage transfers of exposures impacted by management overlays taken for the Middle East conflict and an increase in exposures placed on non-purely precautionary early alert. WRB stage 2 loans to customers were lower by $0.4 billion.

Stage 2 provisions increased by $21 million to $254 million (31 December 2025: $233 million) largely driven by CIB portfolio movements and increased management overlays.

Stage 3 gross exposures decreased by $0.2 billion to $4.8 billion (31 December 2025: $5.0 billion) driven by a decrease in CIB loans to customers of $0.1 billion to $2.7 billion (31 December 2025: $2.8 billion) largely due to repayments and a decrease in financial guarantees of $0.1 billion. WRB stage 3 loans to customers remains flat at $1.2 billion (31 December 2025: $1.2 billion).

Stage 3 provisions remained stable at $2.4 billion (31 December 2025: $2.4 billion).

All segments (reviewed)

Amortised cost and FVOCI	Stage 1 Gross balance[5] $million	Stage 1 Total credit impairment $million	Stage 1 Net $million	Stage 2 Gross balance[5] $million	Stage 2 Total credit impairment $million	Stage 2 Net $million	Stage 3[4] Gross balance[5] $million	Stage 3[4] Total credit impairment $million	Stage 3[4] Net $million	Total Gross balance[5] $million	Total Total credit impairment $million	Total Net $million
As at 1 January 2025	466,361	(317)	466,044	14,307	(237)	14,070	4,891	(2,586)	2,305	485,559	(3,140)	482,419
Transfers to stage 1	11,669	(274)	11,395	(11,667)	274	(11,393)	(2)	–	(2)	–	–	–
Transfers to stage 2	(26,950)	67	(26,883)	27,307	(86)	27,221	(357)	19	(338)	–	–	–
Transfers to stage 3	(130)	–	(130)	(1,504)	124	(1,380)	1,634	(124)	1,510	–	–	–
Net change in exposures	57,306	(169)	57,137	(13,553)	(21)	(13,574)	(1,002)	444	(558)	42,751	254	43,005
Net remeasurement from stage changes	–	39	39	–	(66)	(66)	–	(106)	(106)	–	(133)	(133)
Changes in models	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in risk parameters	–	112	112	–	(84)	(84)	–	(604)	(604)	–	(576)	(576)
Write-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	(497)	497	–	(497)	497	–
Interest due but unpaid	–	–	–	–	–	–	(128)	128	–	(128)	128	–
Discount unwind	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	81	–	81	81
Exchange translation differences and other movements[1]	13,296	153	13,449	(2,032)	(137)	(2,169)	420	(177)	243	11,684	(161)	11,523
As at 31 December 2025[2]	521,552	(389)	521,163	12,858	(233)	12,625	4,959	(2,428)	2,531	539,369	(3,050)	536,319
Income statement ECL (charge)/release[3]		(18)			(171)			(266)			(455)	
Recoveries of amounts previously written off		–			–			211			211	
Total credit impairment (charge)/release		(18)			(171)			(55)			(244)	
As at 1 January 2026	**521,552**	**(389)**	**521,163**	**12,858**	**(233)**	**12,625**	**4,959**	**(2,428)**	**2,531**	**539,369**	**(3,050)**	**536,319**
Transfers to stage 1	**7,434**	**(145)**	**7,289**	**(7,433)**	**145**	**(7,288)**	**(1)**	**–**	**(1)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to stage 2	**(19,567)**	**30**	**(19,537)**	**19,647**	**(39)**	**19,608**	**(80)**	**9**	**(71)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to stage 3	**(2)**	**1**	**(1)**	**(535)**	**42**	**(493)**	**537**	**(43)**	**494**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Net change in exposures	**21,988**	**(93)**	**21,895**	**(6,250)**	**8**	**(6,242)**	**(254)**	**87**	**(167)**	**15,484**	**2**	**15,486**
Net remeasurement from stage changes	**–**	**10**	**10**	**–**	**(43)**	**(43)**	**–**	**(57)**	**(57)**	**–**	**(90)**	**(90)**
Changes in models	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Changes in risk parameters	**–**	**31**	**31**	**–**	**(92)**	**(92)**	**–**	**(239)**	**(239)**	**–**	**(300)**	**(300)**
Write-offs	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(216)**	**216**	**–**	**(216)**	**216**	**–**
Interest due but unpaid	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(23)**	**23**	**–**	**(23)**	**23**	**–**
Discount unwind	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**40**	**40**	**–**	**40**	**40**
Exchange translation differences and other movements[1]	**(3,905)**	**76**	**(3,829)**	**(280)**	**(42)**	**(322)**	**(135)**	**(53)**	**(188)**	**(4,320)**	**(19)**	**(4,339)**
As at 30 June 2026[2]	**527,500**	**(479)**	**527,021**	**18,007**	**(254)**	**17,753**	**4,787**	**(2,445)**	**2,342**	**550,294**	**(3,178)**	**547,116**
Income statement ECL (charge)/release[3]	**–**	**(52)**			**(127)**			**(209)**			**(388)**	
Recoveries of amounts previously written off		**–**			**–**			**113**			**113**	
Total credit impairment (charge)/release		**(52)**			**(127)**			**(96)**			**(275)**	

1 Includes fair value adjustments and amortisation on debt securities
2 Excludes Cash and balances at central banks, Accrued income, Assets held for sale and Other assets gross balance of $106,854 million (31 December 2025: $88,024 million) and total credit impairment of $25 million (31 December 2025: $40 million)
3 Does not include charge / (release) relating to Other assets of $(8) million (31 December 2025: release of $4 million)
4 Stage 3 gross includes $281 million (31 December 2025: $278 million) and ECL $4 million (31 December 2025: $5 million) originated credit-impaired debt securities
5 The gross balance includes the notional amount of off balance sheet instrument

Credit impairment charge (reviewed)

The table below analyses credit impairment charges or releases for the half year ended 30 June 2026.

Read more about Summary of Credit Risk Performance on page 7

	30.06.26			30.06.25[1]		
	Stage 1 & 2 $million	Stage 3 $million	Total $million	Stage 1 & 2 $million	Stage 3 $million	Total $million
Corporate & Investment Banking	**139**	**(31)**	**108**	29	(123)	(94)
Wealth & Retail Banking	**30**	**128**	**158**	48	113	161
Central & other items	**2**	**(1)**	**1**	–	1	1
Total credit impairment charge/(release)	**171**	**96**	**267**	77	(9)	68

1 Comparatives have been restated in accordance with the PLC Group's RNS titled "Re-Presentation of Financial Information" issued on 25 March 2026, as set out in Note 1. Accounting policies, Changes in comparatives

Credit quality by industry

Loans and advances

This section provides an analysis of the Group's amortised cost portfolio by industry on a gross, total credit impairment and net basis.

Read more about Summary of Credit Risk Performance on page 7

	30.06.26											
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Total		
	Gross balance	Total credit impairment	Net carrying amount	Gross balance	Total credit impairment	Net carrying amount	Gross balance	Total credit impairment	Net carrying amount	Gross balance	Total credit impairment	Net carrying amount
Amortised cost	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million
Industry:												
Energy	11,254	(9)	11,245	1,063	(24)	1,039	435	(395)	40	12,752	(428)	12,324
Manufacturing	9,851	(24)	9,827	759	(37)	722	498	(272)	226	11,108	(333)	10,775
Financing, insurance and non-banking	28,430	(16)	28,414	305	(5)	300	57	(52)	5	28,792	(73)	28,719
Transport, telecom and utilities	12,023	(8)	12,015	2,280	(39)	2,241	315	(86)	229	14,618	(133)	14,485
Food and household products	7,763	(8)	7,755	286	(10)	276	332	(232)	100	8,381	(250)	8,131
Commercial real estate	7,582	(8)	7,574	1,381	(7)	1,374	126	(84)	42	9,089	(99)	8,990
Mining and quarrying	3,530	(6)	3,524	554	(7)	547	38	(38)	–	4,122	(51)	4,071
Consumer durables	2,336	(9)	2,327	456	(7)	449	241	(191)	50	3,033	(207)	2,826
Construction	1,555	(3)	1,552	380	(1)	379	110	(110)	–	2,045	(114)	1,931
Trading companies & distributors	604	–	604	27	–	27	63	(32)	31	694	(32)	662
Government	13,165	(17)	13,148	972	(19)	953	347	(30)	317	14,484	(66)	14,418
Other	3,681	(33)	3,648	54	(1)	53	139	(89)	50	3,874	(123)	3,751
Total[2]	101,774	(141)	101,633	8,517	(157)	8,360	2,701	(1,611)	1,090	112,992	(1,909)	111,083
Retail Products:												
Mortgage	25,626	(11)	25,615	516	(4)	512	463	(172)	291	26,605	(187)	26,418
Credit Cards	3,079	(67)	3,012	85	(24)	61	43	(35)	8	3,207	(126)	3,081
Personal Loan and other unsecured lending	2,589	(80)	2,509	70	(11)	59	169	(85)	84	2,828	(176)	2,652
Secured wealth products	22,527	(30)	22,497	84	(6)	78	496	(365)	131	23,107	(401)	22,706
Other	1,810	(1)	1,809	59	(3)	56	60	(62)	(2)	1,929	(66)	1,863
Total	55,631	(189)	55,442	814	(48)	766	1,231	(719)	512	57,676	(956)	56,720
Net carrying value (customers)[1]	157,405	(330)	157,075	9,331	(205)	9,126	3,932	(2,330)	1,602	170,668	(2,865)	167,803
Net carrying value (Banks)[1]	20,959	(6)	20,953	562	–	562	35	(4)	31	21,556	(10)	21,546

1 Includes reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending held at amortised cost of $6,904 million for Customers and $3,607 million for Banks
2 Includes Central & other items loans and advances to customers balance as set out in the Loans and advances by client segment table on page 13

	31.12.25											
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Total		
	Gross balance	Total credit impairment	Net carrying amount	Gross balance	Total credit impairment	Net carrying amount	Gross balance	Total credit impairment	Net carrying amount	Gross balance	Total credit impairment	Net carrying amount
Amortised cost	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million
Industry:												
Energy	10,988	(16)	10,972	640	(17)	623	458	(410)	48	12,086	(443)	11,643
Manufacturing	10,394	(10)	10,384	527	(15)	512	564	(289)	275	11,485	(314)	11,171
Financing, insurance and non-banking	27,437	(9)	27,428	386	(7)	379	72	(66)	6	27,895	(82)	27,813
Transport, telecom and utilities	10,746	(8)	10,738	1,809	(41)	1,768	390	(108)	282	12,945	(157)	12,788
Food and household products	7,120	(6)	7,114	295	(17)	278	185	(177)	8	7,600	(200)	7,400
Commercial real estate	6,720	(3)	6,717	939	(18)	921	163	(91)	72	7,822	(112)	7,710
Mining and quarrying	3,296	(5)	3,291	214	(7)	207	32	(28)	4	3,542	(40)	3,502
Consumer durables	3,235	(6)	3,229	232	(14)	218	194	(190)	4	3,661	(210)	3,451
Construction	1,364	(2)	1,362	319	(1)	318	127	(127)	–	1,810	(130)	1,680
Trading companies & distributors	374	–	374	6	–	6	77	(46)	31	457	(46)	411
Government	13,762	(13)	13,749	119	–	119	473	(62)	411	14,354	(75)	14,279
Other	3,256	(5)	3,251	123	–	123	109	(61)	48	3,488	(66)	3,422
Total[2]	98,692	(83)	98,609	5,609	(137)	5,472	2,844	(1,655)	1,189	107,145	(1,875)	105,270
Retail Products:												
Mortgage	24,836	(9)	24,827	542	(3)	539	437	(144)	293	25,815	(156)	25,659
Credit Cards	3,600	(86)	3,514	153	(36)	117	43	(36)	7	3,796	(158)	3,638
Personal Loan and other unsecured lending[3]	2,384	(86)	2,298	81	(7)	74	158	(76)	82	2,623	(169)	2,454
Secured wealth products	20,077	(27)	20,050	313	(5)	308	477	(341)	136	20,867	(373)	20,494
Other[2,3]	1,646	(1)	1,645	95	(2)	93	68	(67)	1	1,809	(70)	1,739
Total	52,543	(209)	52,334	1,184	(53)	1,131	1,183	(664)	519	54,910	(926)	53,984
Net carrying value (customers)[1]	151,235	(292)	150,943	6,793	(190)	6,603	4,027	(2,319)	1,708	162,055	(2,801)	159,254
Net carrying value (Banks)[1]	24,521	(3)	24,518	216	–	216	41	(4)	37	24,778	(7)	24,771

1 Includes reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending held at amortised cost of $7,350 million for Customers and $3,698 million for Banks

2 Includes Central & other items loans and advances to customers balance as set out in the Loans and advances by client segment table on page 13

Corporate & Investment Banking and Central & other items by Booking Location

	30.06.26							31.12.25						
	Singapore	US	UK	India	UAE	Other	Total	Singapore	US	UK	India	UAE	Other	Total
Amortised cost	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$ million	$million	$million	$million
Energy	**4,143**	**2,552**	**2,819**	**76**	**240**	**2,494**	**12,324**	4,005	1,730	3,699	79	658	1,472	11,643
Manufacturing	**1,732**	**2,706**	**987**	**1,474**	**345**	**3,531**	**10,775**	2,775	2,553	848	1,501	614	2,880	11,171
Financing, insurance and non-banking	**1,940**	**14,148**	**8,506**	**2,332**	**270**	**1,523**	**28,719**	1,959	14,150	8,119	1,210	209	2,166	27,813
Transport, telecom and utilities	**4,901**	**2,147**	**1,716**	**1,133**	**411**	**4,177**	**14,485**	4,337	1,552	1,803	929	284	3,883	12,788
Food and household products	**1,556**	**1,228**	**1,416**	**448**	**368**	**3,115**	**8,131**	1,489	1,081	1,162	379	403	2,886	7,400
Commercial real estate	**1,452**	**3,011**	**2,367**	**1,099**	**62**	**999**	**8,990**	1,209	2,296	2,000	1,136	64	1,005	7,710
Mining and Quarrying	**578**	**331**	**1,557**	**299**	**102**	**1,204**	**4,071**	401	101	1,525	368	152	955	3,502
Consumer durables	**443**	**264**	**192**	**541**	**42**	**1,344**	**2,826**	359	414	308	630	55	1,685	3,451
Construction	**372**	**185**	**297**	**112**	**252**	**713**	**1,931**	354	247	201	144	246	488	1,680
Trading Companies & Distributors	**103**	**38**	**199**	**3**	**77**	**242**	**662**	126	36	31	4	84	130	411
Government	**10,114**	**149**	**1,351**	**–**	**300**	**2,504**	**14,418**	10,557	2	1,486	171	181	1,882	14,279
Other	**985**	**866**	**815**	**201**	**122**	**762**	**3,751**	956	445	720	205	267	829	3,422
Net Loans and advances to Customers	**28,319**	**27,625**	**22,222**	**7,718**	**2,591**	**22,608**	**111,083**	28,527	24,607	21,902	6,756	3,217	20,261	105,270
Net Loans and advances to Banks	**7,007**	**1,089**	**3,491**	**777**	**1,232**	**7,950**	**21,546**	8,356	1,044	4,606	944	1,901	7,920	24,771

As the Group operates a global booking model across CIB and Central and other items, the booking location does not necessarily reflect the country of risk (which is the country that can directly or indirectly put the counterparty at risk for the highest amount of potential financial losses) of the underlying counterparties, the following tables provide an analysis by industry for CIB and Central and other items by key geography based on country of risk.

Corporate & Investment Banking and Central & other items by Country of Risk

	30.06.26							31.12.25						
	Singapore	US	UK	India	UAE	Other	Total	Singapore	US	UK	India	UAE	Other	Total
Amortised cost	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million
Energy	**1,902**	**2,373**	**170**	**654**	**658**	**6,567**	**12,324**	1,704	1,939	273	88	1,629	6,010	11,643
Manufacturing	**769**	**1,817**	**328**	**1,693**	**318**	**5,850**	**10,775**	1,273	2,118	359	1,727	599	5,095	11,171
Financing, insurance and non-banking	**684**	**14,226**	**1,561**	**2,523**	**348**	**9,377**	**28,719**	477	14,198	1,604	1,422	126	9,986	27,813
Transport, telecom and utilities	**1,368**	**1,993**	**673**	**1,694**	**796**	**7,961**	**14,485**	1,346	1,541	563	1,546	656	7,136	12,788
Food and household products	**1,265**	**1,186**	**713**	**451**	**461**	**4,055**	**8,131**	1,368	927	689	392	455	3,569	7,400
Commercial real estate	**408**	**3,391**	**940**	**1,139**	**137**	**2,975**	**8,990**	377	2,747	784	1,094	64	2,644	7,710
Mining and Quarrying	**59**	**179**	**736**	**317**	**95**	**2,685**	**4,071**	27	110	729	392	105	2,139	3,502
Consumer durables	**96**	**379**	**69**	**545**	**22**	**1,715**	**2,826**	81	508	20	635	25	2,182	3,451
Construction	**22**	**207**	**109**	**419**	**93**	**1,081**	**1,931**	5	270	22	474	88	821	1,680
Trading Companies & Distributors	**44**	**76**	**160**	**3**	**28**	**351**	**662**	46	42	32	4	53	234	411
Government	**8,882**	**218**	**–**	**28**	**520**	**4,770**	**14,418**	9,190	58	1	199	356	4,475	14,279
Other	**419**	**1,175**	**426**	**354**	**410**	**967**	**3,751**	627	606	330	310	568	981	3,422
Net Loans and advances to Customers	**15,918**	**27,220**	**5,885**	**9,820**	**3,886**	**48,354**	**111,083**	16,521	25,064	5,406	8,283	4,724	45,272	105,270
Net Loans and advances to Banks	**426**	**156**	**863**	**1,587**	**888**	**17,626**	**21,546**	311	224	1,341	2,031	914	19,950	24,771

Wealth & Retail Banking by Booking Locations[1]

Amortised cost	30.06.26 Singapore $million	Malaysia $million	India $million	Other $million	Total $million	31.12.25 Singapore $million	Malaysia $million	India $million	Other $million	Total $million
Mortgage	**16,713**	**3,693**	**1,113**	**4,899**	**26,418**	16,054	3,738	1,248	4,618	25,658
Credit Cards	**2,557**	**148**	**25**	**351**	**3,081**	2,529	558	176	376	3,639
Personal Loan and other unsecured lending	**310**	**37**	**209**	**2,096**	**2,652**	332	72	226	1,824	2,454
Secured wealth products	**17,144**	**975**	**2,041**	**2,546**	**22,706**	14,812	933	2,444	2,305	20,494
Other Retail	**117**	**78**	**803**	**865**	**1,863**	129	76	678	856	1,739
Net Loans and advances to Customers	**36,841**	**4,931**	**4,191**	**10,757**	**56,720**	33,856	5,377	4,772	9,979	53,984

1 Wealth & Retail Banking amounts by booking location are principally the same as by country of risk

In addition to the key geographies presented, the Group has net loans and advances to customers of $10.5 (31 December 2025: $9.9 billion) booked in the Middle East[2], out of which $7.1 billion (31 December 2025: $6.7 billion) is in CIB and Central and other items, and $3.4 billion (31 December 2025: $3.2 billion) is in WRB. On a country of risk basis, the Group has net loans and advances to customers in CIB and Central and other items of $9.8 billion (31 December 2025: $9.8 billion) in the Middle East.

2 Middle East comprises of Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE

Debt securities and other eligible bills (reviewed)

This section provides further details on gross debt securities and treasury bills for the Group.

The standard credit ratings used by the Group are those used by Standard & Poor's or its equivalent. Debt securities held that have a short-term rating are reported against the long-term rating of the issuer. For securities that are unrated, the Group applies an internal credit rating, as described under the 'Credit rating and measurement' section on page 26 of the Group's 2025 Directors' Report and Financial Statements.

Total gross debt securities and other eligible bills decreased by $7.0 billion to $96.7 billion (31 December 2025: $103.7 billion).

Stage 1 balance decreased by $8.8 billion to $93.4 billion (31 December 2025: $102.2 billion) driven by reallocation into commercial assets in Singapore and as a result of stage transfers into Stage 2 of exposures impacted by the management overlays taken for the Middle East conflict, with Stage 2 balance increasing by $1.8 billion to $3.0 billion (31 December 2025: $1.2 billion).

Amortised cost and FVOCI	30.06.26 Gross $million	ECL $million	Net[2] $million	31.12.25 Gross $million	ECL $million	Net[2] $million
Stage 1	**93,384**	**(44)**	**93,340**	102,189	(43)	102,146
• Strong	**89,321**	**(31)**	**89,290**	98,296	(36)	98,260
• Satisfactory	**4,063**	**(13)**	**4,050**	3,893	(7)	3,886
Stage 2	**3,038**	**(4)**	**3,034**	1,198	(5)	1,193
• Strong	**2,736**	**–**	**2,736**	68	–	68
• Satisfactory	**302**	**(4)**	**298**	1,130	(5)	1,125
• High Risk	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Stage 3	**298**	**(4)**	**294**	296	(5)	291
Gross balance[1]	**96,720**	**(52)**	**96,668**	103,683	(53)	103,630

1 Stage 3 gross includes $281 million (31 December 2025: $278 million) originated credit-impaired debt securities with impairment of $4 million (31 December 2025: $5 million). The Group also has credit insurance over $4.4 billion (31 December 2025: $4.2 billion) of other eligible bills

2 FVOCI instruments are not presented net of ECL. While the presentation is on a net basis for the table, the total net on-balance sheet amount is $96,700 million (31 December 2025: $103,665 million). Refer to the Analysis of financial instrument by stage table on page 10

IFRS 9 ECL methodology (reviewed)

Refer to page 54 in the Group's 2025 Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the 'Approach for determining ECL', and 'Application of lifetime ECL', pages 55 to 58 for 'Key assumptions and judgements in determining ECL', and pages 58 to 59 for 'Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)'. There have been no changes to the Group's approach in determining SICR compared to 31 December 2025.

Key assumptions and judgements in determining ECL

Incorporation of forward-looking information

Refer to page 60 of the PLC Group's 2026 Half Year Report for an explanation of the key assumptions adopted by the Group to incorporate forward-looking information into ECL. The tables below provide a summary of the Group's Base Forecast for key markets. The peak/trough amounts in the tables show the highest and lowest points within the Base Forecast.

2026

	China				UAE				Singapore[6]				India			
	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]
GDP growth (YoY%)	**4.3**	**4.7/3.8**	**(8.2)**	**16.8**	**3.1**	**7.7/(1.7)**	**(5.3)**	**11.7**	**2.3**	**3.4/0.4**	**(4.7)**	**8.9**	**6.4**	**7.0/5.6**	**2.2**	**10.5**
Unemployment (%)	**3.3**	**3.4/3.3**	**2.9**	**3.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.9**	**3.1/2.9**	**1.8**	**4.3**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
3 month interest rates (%)	**1.5**	**1.5/1.5**	**(0.5)**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.6/3.6**	**(0.1)**	**6.7**	**2.4**	**2.8/1.1**	**(0.7)**	**6.6**	**6.2**	**6.3/5.6**	**1.7**	**10.0**
House prices (YoY%)	**0.3**	**2.7/(2.7)**	**(16.0)**	**17.7**	**1.6**	**6.0/(8.9)**	**(31.6)**	**44.0**	**2.7**	**3.0/2.5**	**(18.0)**	**21.1**	**6.0**	**6.8/3.0**	**(1.2)**	**11.5**

2025 year-end forecasts[7]

	China				UAE				Singapore[6]				India			
	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]
GDP growth (YoY%)	3.8	4.7/3.3	(6.9)	14.3	3.3	4.8/2.2	(3.9)	9.4	2.7	4.3/0.5	(5.5)	9.8	6.3	6.5/5.9	3.0	10.5
Unemployment (%)	3.3	3.4/3.3	2.9	3.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8	3.0/2.8	1.7	4.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
3 month interest rates (%)	1.4	1.5/1.4	(0.3)	3.6	3.7	3.7/3.7	0.3	7.0	2.4	3.0/1.0	(0.4)	6.4	6.3	6.5/5.8	1.0	13.7
House prices (YoY%)	(0.1)	2.3/(2.5)	(8.3)	15.4	2.1	4.2/1.8	(15.8)	21.4	2.8	3.7/2.6	(16.8)	22.5	6.3	6.5/6.1	2.0	10.6

	30.06.26				2025 year-end forecasts[7]			
	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]	5 yr average base forecast	Base forecast quarterly peak/trough	Low[2]	High[3]
Brent Crude, $ pb	**78.5**	**85.0/74.0**	**25.5**	**151.9**	69.5	75.2/62.0	30.0	146.5

1 NA – Not available
2 Represents the 10th percentile in the range of economic scenarios used to determine non-linearity
3 Represents the 90th percentile in the range of economic scenarios used to determine non-linearity
4 Base forecasts are evaluated from Q3 2026 to Q2 2031. The forward-looking simulation starts from Q3 2026
5 A judgemental management adjustment is held in respect of the China commercial real estate sector as discussed below
6 Singapore unemployment rate covers the resident unemployment rate, which refers to citizens and permanent residents
7 Data presented are those used in the calculation of ECL. These may differ slightly to forecasts presented elsewhere in the financial statements as they are finalised before the period end

Stage 3 assets

Credit-impaired assets managed by Stressed Asset Risk incorporate forward-looking economic assumptions in respect of the recovery outcomes identified and are assigned individual probability weightings. These assumptions are not based on a Monte Carlo simulation but are informed by the Base Forecast.

Judgemental management adjustments

In the context of the disclosures below, judgemental management overlays reflect specific risk events, such as sectoral or country risks, not captured in the ECL models. Judgemental post model adjustments reflect temporary factors impacting modelled outputs and are not directly related to model performance and will be released when these factors normalise.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group held $246 million (31 December 2025: $96 million) of judgemental management overlays, $193 million (31 December 2025: $74 million) of which relates to CIB, $40 million (31 December 2025: $11 million) to WRB and $13 million (31 December 2025: $11 million) to Central and other items.

Overlays of $145 million (31 December 2025: $nil) are held at 30 June 2026 in connection with the uncertainties caused by the Middle East conflict. This includes:

- an overlay in CIB of $76 million for potential deterioration in the petrochemical sector covering $1.2 billion exposure to clients placed on early alert out of a total exposure of $5.6 billion;
- an overlay of $55 million in CIB and Central and other items relating to the estimated probability weighted impact of 1- or 2-notch sovereign downgrades across a number of the Group's footprint markets; and
- an overlay of $14 million in WRB for specific risks identified in a small number of markets for unsecured and trade and working capital loans

Other overlays have been taken in CIB for Bangladesh by estimating the impact of deterioration to certain exposures in the country, together with an immaterial amount for climate risks. The overlay in Bangladesh reflects that the political situation has contributed to an increasing level of uncertainty in the macroeconomic outlook. Further details on the adjustment for climate risk are set out in Note 1 Accounting Policies to the 2025 Financial Statements.

As at 30 June 2026, judgemental post model adjustments have been applied which increased ECL by a net $80 million (31 December 2025: $38 million decrease in ECL). Given continuing geopolitical uncertainty and reflecting the impact of the conflict in the Middle East in the first half of 2026, there was a $98 million (31 December 2025: $56 million) upward adjustment for non-linearity at 30 June 2026, which includes an adjustment of $9 million (31 December 2025: $9 million) primarily to incorporate non-linearity for WRB portfolios under a loss rate approach. The basis of estimation of this adjustment is set out in the PLC Group's 2026 Half Year Report on page 60. This was offset by a net $18 million (31 December 2025: $18 million) reduction in ECL relating to adjustments applied to and for certain WRB models, primarily to adjust for temporary factors impacting modelled outputs. These will be released when these factors normalise.
Judgemental management adjustments are re-assessed quarterly, are reviewed and approved by the IFRS 9 Impairment Committee (IIC) and will be released when the risks are no longer relevant.

Sensitivity of ECL calculation to macroeconomic variables

Refer to page 67 in the PLC Group's 2026 Half Year Report, on how the Group has conducted a series of analyses with the aim of identifying the macroeconomic variables which might have the greatest impact on overall ECL.

The table below provides a summary of these macroeconomic variables, in both baseline and downside scenarios.

	Baseline		Sustained Middle East Conflict (SMEC)		Bank Capital Stress Test Roll-Forward (BCST RF)	
	Five year average	Peak/Trough	Five year average	Peak/Trough	Five year average	Peak/Trough
China GDP	4.3	4.7/3.8	4.0	4.6/2.7	3.2	5.0/(1.2)
China unemployment	3.3	3.4/3.3	3.5	3.8/3.3	4.4	5.0/3.5
China property prices	0.3	2.7/(2.7)	(0.3)	2.9/(4.2)	(3.7)	11.2/(11.8)
UAE GDP	3.1	7.7/(1.7)	2.5	6.3/(3.3)	2.0	3.8/(3.6)
Hong Kong unemployment	3.2	3.5/3.2	3.8	4.8/3.2	6.6	8.2/4.1
UAE property prices	1.6	6.0/(8.9)	0.2	3.0/(11.0)	(5.2)	8.2/(15.2)
US GDP	2.0	2.2/1.9	1.7	2.0/0.3	0.2	1.5/(3.6)
Singapore GDP	2.3	3.4/0.4	1.6	3.1/(1.4)	0.6	3.3/(5.3)
India GDP	6.4	7.0/5.6	5.8	6.8/3.9	4.9	6.2/0.5
Crude oil	78.5	85.0/74.0	94.6	136.1/76.0	124.2	190.9/88.4

The total reported stage 1 and 2 ECL provisions (including both on and off-balance sheet instruments) would be approximately $57 million higher under the 'SMEC' scenario and $302 million higher under the 'BCST' roll-forward scenario than the baseline ECL provisions (which excluded the impact of multiple economic scenarios and management overlays which may already capture some of the risks in these scenarios). The proportion of stage 2 assets would increase from 2.2 per cent in the base case to 2.2 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively under the 'SMEC' and 'BCST' roll-forward scenarios. This includes the impact of exposures transferring to stage 2 from stage 1 but does not consider an increase in stage 3 defaults.

Under both scenarios, the majority of the increase in CIB came from the main CRE, corporate and project finance portfolios. For the WRB portfolios, most of the increases came from the unsecured retail portfolios with Singapore credit cards most impacted.

There was no material change in modelled stage 3 provisions as these primarily relate to unsecured WRB exposures for which the LGD is not sensitive to changes in the macroeconomic forecasts. There is also no material change for non-modelled stage 3 exposures as these are more sensitive to client specific factors than to alternative macroeconomic scenarios.

The actual outcome of any scenario may be materially different due to, among other factors, the effect of management actions to mitigate potential increases in risk and changes in the underlying portfolio.

Modelled provisions

	Increase in ECL	
	ECL SMEC scenario $million	ECL BCST scenario $million
Stage 1		
Corporate & Investment Banking	**11**	23
Wealth & Retail Banking	**17**	32
Central & Others	**9**	17
Total increase in stage 1 ECL	**37**	72
Stage 2		
Corporate & Investment Banking	**3**	133
Wealth & Retail Banking	**11**	71
Central & Others	**6**	26
Total increase in stage 2 ECL	**20**	230
Total stage 1 & 2		
Corporate & Investment Banking	**14**	156
Wealth & Retail Banking	**28**	103
Central & Others	**15**	43
Total increase in stage 1 & 2 ECL	**57**	302

Traded Risk

Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty Credit Risk is the potential for loss in the event of the default of a derivative counterparty, after taking into account the value of eligible collaterals and risk mitigation techniques. The Group's counterparty credit exposures are included in the Credit Risk section.

Derivative financial instruments Credit Risk mitigation

The Group enters into master netting agreements, which in the event of default result in a single amount owed by or to the counterparty through netting the sum of the positive and negative mark-to-market values of applicable derivative transactions.

In addition, the Group enters into collateral agreements with counterparties when collateral is deemed a necessary or desirable mitigant to the exposure. Cash collateral includes collateral called under a variation margin process from counterparties if total uncollateralised mark-to-market exposure exceeds the threshold and minimum transfer amount specified in the CSA. With certain counterparties, the CSA is reciprocal and requires the Group to post collateral if the overall mark-to-market values of positions are in the counterparty's favour and exceed an agreed threshold. To mitigate settlement risk of FX transactions, the Group uses safe settlement processes like Delivery versus Payment (DvP) and Continuously Linked Settlement (CLS). The group also enters into risk-reducing bilateral netting agreements to net payments and receipts of the same currency on the same day.

Market Risk (reviewed)

Market Risk is the potential for fair value loss due to adverse moves in financial markets. A summary of our current policies and practices regarding Market Risk management is provided in the 'Principal Risks' section of the PLC Group's 2025 Annual Report on page 227. The primary categories of Market Risk for the Group are:

- Interest Rate Risk: arising from changes in yield curves and implied volatilities
- Foreign Exchange Risk: arising from changes in currency exchange rates and implied volatilities
- Commodity Risk: arising from changes in commodity prices and implied volatilities
- Credit Spread Risk: arising from changes in the price of debt instruments and credit-linked derivatives and driven by factors other than the level of risk-free interest rates
- Equity Risk: arising from changes in the prices of equities and implied volatilities

Market Risk movements (reviewed)

Value-at Risk (VaR) allows the Group to manage Market Risk across the trading book and most of the fair valued non-trading books.

There have been a number of events in H1 2026 that led to increased market volatility. Q1 2026 was dominated by escalation of conflict in the Middle East and concerns over disruption to energy flows through the Strait of Hormuz. Oil prices and gold rose sharply, while risk assets weakened amid heightened geopolitical uncertainty and inflation concerns. Government bond markets experienced significant volatility as investors reassessed the outlook for growth, inflation, and monetary policy. In Q2 2026, market sentiment improved as geopolitical tensions eased and energy supply concerns receded. Equity markets traded higher, supported by resilient corporate earnings, and continued AI-driven growth themes, while oil prices retraced part of their earlier gains. The US dollar weakened against several major currencies and gold remained elevated as investors continued to price geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty.

Trading VaR

The trading book exposures mostly arise from client activity covering hedging, investment, market making and bond underwriting. The provision of these services entails the Group taking moderate Market Risk positions.

All trading teams support client activity. There are no proprietary trading teams. Hence, income earned from Market Risk-related activities is primarily driven by the volume of client activity.

The average level of trading VaR in H1 2026 was $19.2 million, 14 per cent higher than H2 2025 ($16.8 million) and 15 per cent lower than H1 2025 ($22.6 million). The higher trading average VaR was driven by the increased market volatility following the Middle East conflict.

Daily Value at Risk (VaR at 97.5%, one day) (reviewed)

	6 months ended 30.06.26				6 months ended 31.12.25				6 months ended 30.06.25			
	Average	High	Low	Half Year	Average	High	Low	Half Year	Average	High	Low	Half Year
Trading	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million
Interest Rate Risk	**9.8**	**15.0**	**6.7**	**9.2**	8.8	19.8	6.0	9.2	10.8	13.4	6.8	10.6
Credit Spread Risk	**10.8**	**16.0**	**6.2**	**12.9**	7.7	10.3	5.6	5.9	6.6	10.4	3.4	8.9
Foreign Exchange Risk	**7.0**	**11.4**	**4.0**	**8.2**	6.1	12.8	3.5	4.0	7.5	11.9	4.7	7.6
Commodity Risk	**8.9**	**17.7**	**3.7**	**7.4**	7.6	16.1	3.4	11.0	10.7	18.8	2.4	3.4
Diversification effect	**(17.3)**	**NA**	**NA**	**(19.8)**	(13.4)	NA	NA	(13.1)	(13.0)	NA	NA	(11.2)
Total[1]	**19.2**	**36.2**	**12.3**	**17.9**	16.8	25.5	12.4	17.0	22.6	31.3	16.0	19.3

1 The total VaR is non-additive across risk types due to diversification effects, which is measured as the difference between the sum of the VaR by individual risk type or business and the combined total VaR. As the maximum and minimum occur on different days for different risk types or businesses, it is not meaningful to calculate a portfolio diversification benefit for these measures

Non-Trading VaR

The non-trading book exposures mostly arise from Treasury's liquid assets buffer, predominantly held in high-quality marketable debt securities, and from CIB's loan underwriting and investments in select investment grade debt securities with no trading intent.

The average level of non-trading VaR in H1 2026 was $29.9 million, 19 per cent lower than H2 2025 ($37.0 million) and 19 per cent lower than H1 2025 ($36.7 million). The decrease in average non-trading VaR was driven by a reduction in Treasury's interest rate positions.

Daily Value at Risk (VaR at 97.5%, one day) (reviewed)

	6 months ended 30.06.26				6 months ended 31.12.25				6 months ended 30.06.25			
	Average	High	Low	Half Year	Average	High	Low	Half Year	Average	High	Low	Half Year
Non-Trading[1]	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million
Interest Rate Risk	**23.7**	**28.3**	**18.7**	**24.0**	30.5	40.8	24.8	28.3	28.9	45.1	16.5	38.5
Credit Spread Risk	**9.5**	**12.9**	**7.6**	**8.0**	13.3	20.3	9.9	9.9	17.7	24.6	11.2	20.1
Commodity Risk	**0.6**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**0.6**	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	4.9	0.2	0.8
Diversification effect	**(3.9)**	**NA**	**NA**	**(1.8)**	(7.8)	NA	NA	(6.5)	(11.6)	NA	NA	(12.4)
Total[2]	**29.9**	**37.8**	**23.4**	**30.8**	37.0	46.2	31.3	32.7	36.7	51.0	22.8	47.0

1 The non-trading book VaR does not include fair value loans

2 The total VaR is non-additive across risk types due to diversification effects, which is measured as the difference between the sum of the VaR by individual risk type or business and the combined total VaR. As the maximum and minimum occur on different days for different risk types or businesses, it is not meaningful to calculate a portfolio diversification benefit for these measures

Treasury Risk

Liquidity and Funding risk

The Group monitors key liquidity metrics regularly on a country basis.

The following liquidity and funding Board Risk Appetite metrics define the maximum amount and type of risk that the Group is willing to assume in pursuit of its strategy: liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), internal liquidity stress test, recovery capacity and net stable funding ratio (NSFR). In addition to the Board Risk Appetite, there are further limits that apply at Group and country level to measure and monitor specific risks such as cross currency risk, concentration risk and short term funding risk.

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

The LCR aims to ensure that a bank has sufficient unencumbered high-quality liquid assets to meet its liquidity needs in a 30-calendar-day liquidity stress scenario. Standard Chartered Bank is not regulated for LCR, however, the bank and material subsidiaries in the Standard Chartered Bank consolidation group have standalone LCR ratios above 100 per cent at 30 June 2026, calculated under the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (CRR) Part of the PRA rulebook.

Stress coverage

Stress testing and scenario analysis are used to assess the financial and management capability to continue to operate effectively under extreme, but plausible, operating conditions and to understand the potential threats to the PLC Group's liquidity and other financial resources.

The PLC Group's internal liquidity stress testing framework covers the following stress scenarios:

- Standard Chartered-specific – Captures the liquidity impact from an idiosyncratic event affecting Standard Chartered only, with the rest of the market assumed to be operating normally;
- Market wide – Captures the liquidity impact from a market wide crisis affecting all participants in a country, region or globally;
- Combined – Assumes both Standard Chartered-specific and Market-wide events affect the PLC Group simultaneously and hence is the most severe scenario.
- More severe and longer horizon scenarios are also used as part of recovery and resolution planning to ensure that the Group can mobilise and monetise collateral through a variety of contingent actions.

All scenarios include, but are not limited to, modelled outflows for retail and wholesale funding, off-balance sheet funding risk, cross currency funding risk, intraday risk, franchise risk and risks associated with a deterioration of a firm's credit rating.

Concentration risk approach captures single name and industry concentration. As of 30 June 2026, all entities within the Group follow a consistent approach and met their individual stress test requirements as per Board Risk Appetite, and as a result, ensure Group has surplus liquidity on a consolidated basis.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

The NSFR is a balance sheet metric which requires institutions to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to an assumed duration of their assets and off-balance sheet activities over a one-year horizon. It is the ratio between the amount of available stable funding (ASF) and the amount of required stable funding (RSF). ASF factors are applied to balance sheet liabilities and capital, based on the tenor and / or their perceived stability to quantify the amount of stable funding they provide. Likewise, RSF factors are applied to assets and off-balance sheet exposures according to the amount of stable funding they require. Standard Chartered Bank is not regulated for NSFR, however the bank and material subsidiaries in the consolidation group have standalone NSFR ratios above 100 per cent at 30 June 2026.

Liquidity pool

The liquidity value of the Group's LCR eligible liquidity pool at the reporting date was $148 billion. The figures in the below table account for haircuts, currency convertibility and portability constraints, and therefore are not directly comparable with the consolidated balance sheet. A liquidity pool is held to offset stress outflows as defined in the LCR (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook.

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Level 1 securities		
Cash and balances at central banks	**74,665**	67,309
Central banks, governments/public sector entities	**51,193**	58,290
Multilateral development banks and international organisations	**14,098**	10,624
Other	**1,521**	396
Total Level 1 securities	**141,477**	136,619
Level 2 A securities	**5,614**	4,541
Level 2 B securities	**891**	833
Total LCR eligible assets	**147,982**	141,993

Liquidity analysis of the Group's balance sheet

Contractual maturity of assets and liabilities

The following table presents assets and liabilities by maturity groupings for the Group, based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date as at the balance sheet date on a discounted basis. Contractual maturities do not necessarily reflect actual repayments or cashflows. Within the tables below, cash and balances with central banks, interbank placements and investment securities that are fair valued through other comprehensive income are used by the Group principally for liquidity management purposes. As at the reporting date, assets remain predominantly short-dated, with 65 per cent maturing in one year.

	30.06.26								
	One month or less $million	Between one month and three months $million	Between three months and six months $million	Between six months and nine months $million	Between nine months and one year $million	Between one year and two years $million	Between two years and five years $million	More than five years and undated $million	Total $million
Assets									
Cash and balances at central banks	68,167	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,305	71,472
Derivative financial instruments	18,062	13,952	12,950	7,350	4,722	6,891	12,921	7,354	84,202
Loans and advances to banks[1,2]	16,765	11,257	7,810	3,621	4,660	6,258	3,039	1,610	55,020
Loans and advances to customers[1,2]	68,882	23,289	12,281	8,599	10,130	23,896	26,768	41,673	215,518
Investment securities[1]	14,148	18,356	16,868	9,523	6,663	16,864	29,726	40,748	152,896
Other assets	16,008	37,981	2,045	563	1,775	93	28	4,684	63,177
Due from subsidiary undertakings and other related parties	7,358	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,358
Total assets	209,390	104,835	51,954	29,656	27,950	54,002	72,482	99,374	649,643
Liabilities									
Deposits by banks[1,3]	27,270	957	1,192	462	551	4,856	2,562	118	37,968
Customer accounts[1,4]	243,100	26,402	19,982	9,475	7,769	7,468	1,525	1,366	317,087
Derivative financial instruments	17,757	15,784	12,032	7,335	4,655	7,302	13,045	6,775	84,685
Senior debt[5]	398	1,248	1,957	1,289	832	3,808	6,003	6,276	21,811
Other debt securities in issue[1]	1,192	6,475	9,097	6,948	5,486	3,838	6,157	3,866	43,059
Due to parent companies and other related undertakings	43,288	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43,288
Other liabilities	10,732	32,637	307	1,357	727	1,859	3,945	4,515	56,079
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	58	117	110	135	82	427	1,187	5,925	8,041
Total liabilities	343,795	83,620	44,677	27,001	20,102	29,558	34,424	28,841	612,018
Net liquidity gap	(134,405)	21,215	7,277	2,655	7,848	24,444	38,058	70,533	37,625

1 Loans and advances, investment securities, deposits by banks, customer accounts and debt securities in issue include financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss, see Note 11 Financial instruments
2 Loans and advances include reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending of $82.5 billion
3 Deposits by banks include repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing of $8.5 billion
4 Customer accounts include repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing of $28.9 billion
5 Senior debt maturity profiles are based upon contractual maturity, which may be later than call options over the debt held by the Group

	31.12.25								
	One month or less $million	Between one month and three months $million	Between three months and six months $million	Between six months and nine months $million	Between nine months and one year $million	Between one year and two years $million	Between two years and five years $million	More than five years and undated $million	Total $million
Assets									
Cash and balances at central banks	62,045	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,898	64,943
Derivative financial instruments	16,060	10,589	9,828	4,501	3,769	5,580	9,724	6,428	66,479
Loans and advances to banks[1,2]	13,885	14,124	9,945	5,251	3,550	6,050	2,660	1,167	56,632
Loans and advances to customers[1,2]	59,388	26,247	13,310	9,954	8,752	23,494	23,119	40,835	205,099
Investment securities[1]	14,428	18,630	12,067	10,529	9,401	15,016	32,814	34,408	147,293
Other assets	4,614	33,972	1,089	992	1,362	388	31	5,234	47,682
Due from subsidiary undertakings and other related parties	5,234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,234
Total assets	175,654	103,562	46,239	31,227	26,834	50,528	68,348	90,970	593,362
Liabilities									
Deposits by banks[1,3]	26,152	1,966	1,340	690	612	2,062	2,222	4	35,048
Customer accounts[1,4]	238,169	30,048	19,038	7,067	7,474	5,133	1,427	589	308,945
Derivative financial instruments	16,958	13,463	9,147	4,830	3,290	5,303	9,840	5,389	68,220
Senior debt[5]	800	1,340	1,276	1,171	1,505	3,470	6,147	5,858	21,567
Other debt securities in issue[1]	2,853	3,239	8,989	5,692	3,383	2,189	7,804	2,648	36,797
Due to parent companies and other related undertakings	37,272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,272
Other liabilities	6,468	26,620	871	547	163	1,350	1,800	3,881	41,700
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	2	38	102	83	130	406	1,003	6,411	8,175
Total liabilities	328,674	76,714	40,763	20,080	16,557	19,913	30,243	24,780	557,724
Net liquidity gap	(153,020)	26,848	5,476	11,147	10,277	30,615	38,105	66,190	35,638

1 Loans and advances, investment securities, deposits by banks, customer accounts and debt securities in issue include financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss, see Note 11 Financial instruments
2 Loans and advances include reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending of $77.4 billion
3 Deposits by banks include repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing of $7.2 billion
4 Customer accounts include repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing of $31.7 billion
5 Senior debt maturity profiles are based upon contractual maturity, which may be later than call options over the debt held by the Group

Behavioural maturity of financial assets and liabilities

The cashflows presented in the previous section reflect the cashflows that will be contractually payable over the residual maturity of the instruments. However, contractual maturities do not necessarily reflect the timing of actual repayments or cashflow. In practice, certain assets and liabilities behave differently from their contractual terms, especially for short-term customer accounts, credit card balances and overdrafts, which extend to a longer period than their contractual maturity. On the other hand, mortgage balances tend to have a shorter repayment period than their contractual maturity date. Expected customer behaviour is assessed and managed on a country basis using qualitative and quantitative techniques, including analysis of observed customer behaviour over time.

Maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis

The following table analyses the contractual cashflows payable for the Group's financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities on an undiscounted basis. The financial liability balances in the table below will not agree to the balances reported in the consolidated balance sheet as the table incorporates all contractual cashflows, on an undiscounted basis, relating to both principal and interest payments. Derivatives not treated as hedging derivatives are included in the 'On demand' time bucket and not by contractual maturity.

Within the 'More than five years and undated' maturity band are undated financial liabilities, the majority of which relate to subordinated debt, on which interest payments are not included as this information would not be meaningful, given the instruments are undated. Interest payments on these instruments are included within the relevant maturities up to five years.

	30.06.26								
	One month or less $million	Between one month and three months $million	Between three months and six months $million	Between six months and nine months $million	Between nine months and one year $million	Between one year and two years $million	Between two years and five years $million	More than five years and undated $million	Total $million
Deposits by banks	**27,295**	**1,028**	**1,226**	**483**	**577**	**4,926**	**2,643**	**118**	**38,296**
Customer accounts	**243,696**	**26,569**	**20,249**	**9,715**	**8,045**	**7,691**	**1,584**	**1,505**	**319,054**
Derivative financial instruments	**83,842**	**–**	**69**	**22**	**77**	**94**	**510**	**215**	**84,829**
Debt securities in issue	**1,591**	**7,737**	**11,054**	**8,237**	**6,327**	**7,696**	**12,345**	**10,234**	**65,221**
Due to parent companies and other related undertakings	**43,288**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**43,288**
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	**58**	**117**	**110**	**142**	**87**	**477**	**1,697**	**10,681**	**13,369**
Other liabilities	**11,926**	**32,671**	**354**	**1,357**	**759**	**1,859**	**3,945**	**4,516**	**57,387**
Total liabilities	**411,696**	**68,122**	**33,062**	**19,956**	**15,872**	**22,743**	**22,724**	**27,269**	**621,444**
	31.12.25								
Deposits by banks	26,210	1,976	1,350	704	626	2,094	2,258	4	35,222
Customer accounts	239,259	30,237	19,289	7,224	7,673	5,210	1,486	614	310,992
Derivative financial instruments	67,741	1	19	16	42	41	267	163	68,290
Debt securities in issue	3,709	4,629	10,394	6,966	5,009	6,139	14,691	8,933	60,470
Due to parent companies and other related undertakings	37,272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,272
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	32	55	137	87	137	448	1,365	11,251	13,512
Other liabilities	6,697	26,888	848	546	162	1,349	1,800	4,000	42,290
Total liabilities	380,920	63,786	32,037	15,543	13,649	15,281	21,867	24,965	568,048

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The following table provides the estimated impact to a hypothetical base case projection of the Group's earnings under the following scenarios:

- A 50 basis point parallel interest rate shock (up and down) to the current market-implied path of rates, across all yield curves
- A 100 basis point parallel interest rate shock (up and down) to the current market-implied path of rates, across all yield curves

These interest rate shock scenarios assume all other economic variables remain constant. The sensitivities shown represent the estimated change to a hypothetical base case projected net interest income (NII), plus the change in interest rate implied income and expense from FX swaps used to manage banking book currency positions, under the different interest rate shock scenarios.

The base case projected NII is based on the current market-implied path of rates and forward rate expectations. The NII sensitivities below stress this base case by a further 50 or 100bps. Actual observed interest rate changes will lag behind market expectation. Accordingly, the shocked NII sensitivity does not represent a forecast of the Group's net interest income.

The interest rate sensitivities are indicative stress tests and based on simplified scenarios, estimating the aggregate impact of an unanticipated, instantaneous parallel shock across all yield curves over a one-year horizon. The assessment assumes that the size and mix of the balance sheet remain constant and that there are no specific management actions in response to the change in rates. No assumptions are made in relation to the impact on credit spreads in a changing rate environment.

Significant modelling and behavioural assumptions are made regarding scenario simplification, market competition, pass-through rates, asset and liability re-pricing tenors, and price flooring. In particular, the assumption that interest rates of all currencies and maturities shift by the same amount concurrently, and that no actions are taken to mitigate the impacts arising from this are considered unlikely. Reported sensitivities will vary over time due to a number of factors including changes in balance sheet composition, market conditions, customer behaviour and risk management strategy. Therefore, while the NII sensitivities are a relevant measure of the Group's interest rate exposure, they should not be considered an income or profit forecast.

Net interest income sensitivity (reviewed)

Estimated one-year impact to earnings from a parallel shift in yield curves at the beginning of the period of:	USD bloc[1] $million	SGD bloc $million	EUR bloc $million	Other currency bloc $million	Total $million
	30.06.26				
+ 50 basis points	**30**	**20**	**10**	**100**	**160**
- 50 basis points	**(50)**	**(20)**	**(20)**	**(90)**	**(180)**
+ 100 basis points	**60**	**40**	**20**	**190**	**310**
- 100 basis points	**(110)**	**(40)**	**(30)**	**(190)**	**(370)**
	31.12.25				
+ 50 basis points	10	10	10	90	120
- 50 basis points	(20)	(10)	(10)	(90)	(130)
+ 100 basis points	10	30	20	180	240
- 100 basis points	(30)	(30)	(30)	(180)	(270)

1 The USD bloc includes the USD pegged currencies (AED, BHD, JOD, OMR and QAR)

As at 30 June 2026, the Group estimates the one-year impact of an instantaneous, parallel increase across all yield curves of 50 basis points to increase projected NII by $160 million. The equivalent impact from a parallel decrease of 50 basis points would result in a reduction in projected NII of $180 million. The Group estimates the one-year impact of an instantaneous, parallel increase across all yield curves of 100 basis points to increase projected NII by $310 million. The equivalent impact from a parallel decrease of 100 basis points would result in a reduction in projected NII of $370 million.

The benefit from rising interest rates is primarily from reinvesting at higher yields and from assets re-pricing faster and to a greater extent than deposits.

Operational and Technology Risk

Operational and Technology Risk profile

The Group follows PLC Group in terms of monitoring and managing our Operational and Technology risks. Details of these can be found on page 78 of the PLC Group's 2026 Half Year Report.

Other principal risks

The losses arising from operational failures for other principal and integrated risks are reported as operational losses. Operational losses do not include operational risk-related credit impairments.

Capital review

Capital management and governance

Capital disclosures in this document are provided on the basis of Standard Chartered Bank (Group), being Standard Chartered Bank and its subsidiaries. Standard Chartered Bank is authorised and regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

Capital requirements are set by the PRA for Standard Chartered Bank on a solo-consolidation basis. The solo-consolidated group differs from Standard Chartered Bank (Company) in that it includes the full consolidation of four subsidiaries, namely Standard Chartered Holdings (International) B.V., Standard Chartered Grindlays PTY Limited, SCMB Overseas Limited and Corrasi Covered Bonds LLP.

The Group continues to operate through its branches and various subsidiaries, all of which remain well-capitalised in accordance with their applicable risk appetites and applicable regulatory requirements.

Capital ratios

	30.06.26	31.12.25
CET1 (%)	**13.5**	13.3
Tier 1 capital (%)	**17.5**	16.7
Total capital (%)	**22.2**	21.5

Capital base[1] (reviewed)

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
CET1 capital instruments and reserves		
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts[2]	**10,893**	20,893
Of which: share premium accounts[2]	**–**	296
Retained earnings[2]	**22,742**	10,090
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	**(6,753)**	(6,065)
Non-controlling interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	**190**	198
Independently reviewed interim and year-end profits	**2,279**	3,377
Foreseeable dividends	**(239)**	(192)
CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments	**29,112**	28,301
CET1 regulatory adjustments		
Additional value adjustments (prudential valuation adjustments)	**(577)**	(532)
Intangible assets (net of related tax liability)	**(3,977)**	(4,014)
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability (excludes those arising from temporary differences)	**(18)**	(15)
Fair value reserves related to net losses on cash flow hedges	**205**	(135)
Deduction of amounts resulting from the calculation of excess expected loss	**(382)**	(364)
Net gains on liabilities at fair value resulting from changes in own credit risk	**316**	308
Defined-benefit pension fund assets	**(140)**	(99)
Fair value gains arising from the institution's own credit risk related to derivative liabilities	**(71)**	(65)
Exposure amounts which could qualify for risk weighting of 1250%	**(39)**	(21)
Total regulatory adjustments to CET1	**(4,683)**	(4,937)
CET1 capital	**24,429**	23,364
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) instruments[3]	**7,304**	5,959
AT1 regulatory adjustments	**(20)**	(20)
Tier 1 capital	**31,713**	29,303
Tier 2 capital instruments	**8,395**	8,498
Tier 2 regulatory adjustments	**(30)**	(30)
Tier 2 capital	**8,365**	8,468
Total capital	**40,078**	37,771
Total risk-weighted assets (unreviewed)[4]	**180,912**	175,845

1 Capital base is prepared on the regulatory scope of consolidation
2 Relates to capital reorganisation resulting in the reduction of ordinary share capital and share premium account by $10 billion. This amount is transferred to distributable reserves within retained earnings
3 Include instruments issued by subsidiaries that are recognised in AT1 Capital
4 Total risk weighted assets are not in scope of EY's review

Leverage ratio

Capital and total exposures	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Tier 1 capital	**31,713**	29,303
Total leverage ratio exposures	**634,366**	613,113
Leverage ratio (%)	**5.0**	4.8

Statement of directors' responsibilities

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom (UK)-adopted International Accounting Standard (IAS 34) and IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (EU).

By order of the Court

Manus Costello
Director

29 July 2026

Independent review report to Standard Chartered Bank

Conclusion

We have been engaged by Standard Chartered Bank (the ‘Company’ or, together with its subsidiaries, the ‘Group’) to review the condensed set of financial statements in the half-yearly financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2026 which comprises the condensed consolidated interim income statement, the condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated interim balance sheet, the condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity, the condensed consolidated interim cash flow statement, the related notes 1 to 25 and the risk and capital disclosures marked as ‘reviewed’ from page 5 to 31 (together ‘the condensed consolidated interim financial statements’). We have read the other information contained in the half yearly financial report and considered whether it contains any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the information in the condensed set of financial statements.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in the half-yearly financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2026 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with United Kingdom (UK) adopted International Accounting Standard 34, ‘Interim Financial Reporting’ (IAS 34) and IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (EU).

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (UK) 2410, ‘Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity’ (ISRE) issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). A review of interim financial information consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

As disclosed in note 1, the annual financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. The condensed set of financial statements included in this half-yearly financial report has been prepared in accordance with UK adopted IAS 34 and IAS 34 as adopted by the EU.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

Based on our review procedures, which are less extensive than those performed in an audit as described in the Basis of Conclusion section of this report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that management have inappropriately adopted the going concern basis of accounting or that management have identified material uncertainties relating to going concern that are not appropriately disclosed.

This conclusion is based on the review procedures performed in accordance with this ISRE, however future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

Responsibilities of the directors

The directors are responsible for preparing the half-yearly financial report in accordance with UK adopted IAS 34 and IAS 34 as adopted by the EU. In preparing the half-yearly financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. Auditor’s Responsibilities for the review of the financial information In reviewing the half-yearly report, we are responsible for expressing to the Company a conclusion on the condensed set of financial statements in the half-yearly financial report. Our conclusion, including our Conclusions Relating to Going Concern, are based on procedures that are less extensive than audit procedures, as described in the Basis for Conclusion paragraph of this report. Use of our report This report is made solely to the Company in accordance with guidance contained in ISRE (UK) 2410 ‘Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity’ issued by the FRC. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, for our work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

London

29 July 2026

Condensed consolidated interim income statement

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Interest income		**7,821**	8,622
Interest expense		**(5,971)**	(6,614)
Net interest income	3	**1,850**	2,008
Fees and commission income		**2,361**	1,938
Fees and commission expense		**(622)**	(459)
Net fee and commission income	4	**1,739**	1,479
Net trading income	5	**3,678**	3,125
Other operating income	6	**69**	16
Operating income		**7,336**	6,628
Staff costs		**(3,605)**	(3,292)
Premises costs		**(107)**	(107)
General administrative expenses[1]		**107**	(89)
Depreciation and amortisation		**(352)**	(341)
Operating expenses		**(3,957)**	(3,829)
Operating profit before impairment losses and taxation		**3,379**	2,799
Credit impairment	7	**(267)**	(68)
Goodwill, property, plant and equipment and other impairment	8	**(7)**	(10)
Profit from associates and joint ventures		**2**	1
Profit before taxation		**3,107**	2,722
Taxation	9	**(801)**	(713)
Profit for the period		**2,306**	2,009
Profit attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		**27**	14
Parent company shareholders		**2,279**	1,995
Profit for the period		**2,306**	2,009

1 General administrative expenses are presented net of recharges of $713 million (30 June 2025: $707 million) relating to costs incurred on behalf of fellow subsidiary undertakings

The notes on pages 40 to 78 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Profit for the period	**2,306**	2,009
Other comprehensive (loss)/income		
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement:	**33**	98
Own credit (losses)/gains on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**(8)**	45
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**8**	49
Actuarial gains on retirement benefit obligations	**40**	1
Revaluation deficit	**–**	(3)
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive (loss)/income	**(7)**	6
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement:	**(694)**	828
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations:		
Net (losses)/gains taken to equity	**(418)**	599
Net gains/(losses) on net investment hedges	**108**	(43)
Share of other comprehensive loss from associates and joint ventures	**(1)**	–
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Net valuation (losses)/gains taken to equity	**(46)**	163
Reclassified to income statement	**(16)**	1
Net impact of expected credit (losses)/gains	**(3)**	9
Cash flow hedges:		
Net movements in cash flow hedge reserve	**(404)**	179
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive income/(loss)	**86**	(80)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period, net of taxation	**(661)**	926
Total comprehensive income for the period	**1,645**	2,935
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Non-controlling interests	**19**	41
Parent company shareholders	**1,626**	2,894
Total comprehensive income for the period	**1,645**	2,935

Condensed consolidated interim balance sheet

As at 30 June 2026

	Notes	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	11	**71,472**	64,943
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	11	**137,123**	121,078
Derivative financial instruments	11,12	**84,202**	66,479
Loans and advances to banks	11,13	**21,546**	24,771
Loans and advances to customers	11,13	**167,803**	159,254
Investment securities	11	**96,962**	103,921
Other assets	16	**53,791**	38,158
Due from subsidiary undertakings and other related parties		**7,358**	5,234
Current tax assets		**414**	549
Prepayments and accrued income		**1,987**	2,038
Interests in associates and joint ventures		**76**	75
Goodwill and intangible assets	14	**4,076**	4,111
Property, plant and equipment	15	**1,264**	1,303
Deferred tax assets	9	**474**	387
Retirement benefit schemes in surplus		**142**	104
Assets classified as held for sale	17	**953**	957
Total assets		**649,643**	593,362
Liabilities			
Deposits by banks	11	**25,633**	25,758
Customer accounts	11	**279,773**	270,058
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	11,13	**3,822**	5,186
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	11	**70,693**	65,571
Derivative financial instruments	11,12	**84,685**	68,220
Debt securities in issue	11	**48,822**	43,577
Other liabilities	18	**41,240**	26,813
Due to parent companies, subsidiary undertakings & other related parties		**43,288**	37,272
Current tax liabilities		**492**	517
Accruals and deferred income		**3,768**	4,581
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	11,21	**8,041**	8,175
Deferred tax liabilities	9	**523**	523
Provisions for liabilities and charges		**294**	247
Retirement benefit schemes in deficit		**282**	312
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	17	**662**	914
Total liabilities		**612,018**	557,724
Equity			
Share capital and share premium account	22	**11,643**	21,643
Other reserves		**(6,753)**	(6,065)
Retained earnings		**25,086**	13,744
Total parent company shareholders' equity		**29,976**	29,322
Other equity instruments	22	**7,304**	5,722
Total equity excluding non-controlling interests		**37,280**	35,044
Non-controlling interests		**345**	594
Total equity		**37,625**	35,638
Total equity and liabilities		**649,643**	593,362

The notes on pages 40 to 78 form an integral part of these financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Court of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 July 2026 and signed on its behalf by

Manus Costello
Director

Condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

	Ordinary share capital and share premium account	Preference share capital and share premium account	Capital and merger reserves[1]	Own credit adjustment reserve	Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve debt	Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve equity	Cash flow hedge reserve	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Parent company shareholders' equity	Other equity instruments	Non-controlling interests	Total
	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million
As at 1 January 2025	20,893	750	40	(246)	(183)	101	8	(6,659)	13,226	27,930	5,722	464	34,116
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,995	1,995	–	14	2,009
Other comprehensive income/(loss)[7]	–	–	–	44	125	(3)[5]	146	525	62[2,6]	899	–	27	926
Distributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(58)	(58)
Share option expense, net of taxation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	134	–	–	134
Dividends on ordinary shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(995)	(995)	–	–	(995)
Dividends on preference shares and AT1 securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(194)	(194)	–	–	(194)
Deemed distribution to parent[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(146)	(146)	–	–	(146)
Other movements	–	–	–	–	(25)	–	–	32	(137)[8]	(130)	–	161[4]	31
As at 30 June 2025	20,893	750	40	(202)	(83)	98	154	(6,102)	13,945	29,493	5,722	608	35,823
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,381	1,381	–	20	1,401
Other comprehensive (loss)/income[7]	–	–	–	(106)	176	2[5]	(19)	(32)	(44)[2]	(23)	–	5	(18)
Distributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(40)	(40)
Share option expense, net of taxation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	66	–	–	66
Dividends on ordinary shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,281)	(1,281)	–	–	(1,281)
Dividends on preference shares and AT1 securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(195)	(195)	–	–	(195)
Deemed distribution to parent[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(130)	(130)	–	–	(130)
Other movements	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	11	2	11	–	1[4]	12
As at 31 December 2025	**20,893**	**750**	**40**	**(308)**	**91**	**100**	**135**	**(6,123)**	**13,744**	**29,322**	**5,722**	**594**	**35,638**
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,279	2,279	–	27	2,306
Other comprehensive (loss)/income[7]	–	–	–	(8)	(44)	6	(340)	(302)	35[2]	(653)	–	(8)	(661)
Distributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(40)	(40)
Other equity instruments issued, net of expenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,582	–	1,582
Share option expense, net of taxation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	69	–	–	69
Dividends on ordinary shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(504)	(504)	–	–	(504)
Dividends on preference shares and AT1 securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(193)	(193)	–	–	(193)
Deemed distribution to parent[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(80)	(80)	–	–	(80)
Other movements	(10,000)[9]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,736[8,9]	(264)	–	(228)[4]	(492)
As at 30 June 2026	**10,893**	**750**	**40**	**(316)**	**47**	**106**	**(205)**	**(6,425)**	**25,086**	**29,976**	**7,304**	**345**	**37,625**

1 Includes capital reserve of $35 million (31 December 2025: $35 million) and capital redemption reserve of $5 million (31 December 2025: $5 million)

2 Comprises actuarial gain/(loss), net of taxation on Group defined benefit schemes

3 Relates to deemed capital distribution arising from share-based payment net of taxation

4 Movements are primarily from non-controlling interest pertaining to Standard Chartered Bank Singapore Limited $240 million offset by Trust Bank Singapore Limited $12 million. Movements in 2025 are primarily from non-controlling interest pertaining to Standard Chartered Bank Singapore Limited $154 million and Trust Bank Singapore Limited $12 million

5 Includes $65 million mark-to-market gain on equity instruments (net of tax), $57 million relating to transfer of gain on sale of equity investment to retained earnings and reversal of deferred tax liability $9 million

6 Includes $57 million gain on sale of equity investment in other comprehensive income reserve transferred to retained earnings partly offset by $9 million capital gain tax.

7 All the amounts are net of tax

8 Includes $260 million (30 June 2025: $154 million) recognised in retained earnings following the redemption of preference shares classified as AT1 issued by Standard Chartered Bank Singapore Limited. The shares were recognised as non-controlling interests, with their carrying amount reduced over time by distributions recognised in prior periods

9 Relates to capital reorganisation resulting in the reduction of ordinary share capital and share premium account by $10 billion, and the transfer of this amount to distributable reserves within the retained earnings

Note 22 includes a description of each reserve.

The notes on pages 40 to 78 form an integral part of these financial statement

Condensed consolidated interim cash flow statement

For the six months ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before taxation		**3,107**	2,722
Adjustments for non-cash items and other adjustments included within income statement	24	**261**	(150)
Change in operating assets	24	**(59,982)**	(9,906)
Change in operating liabilities	24	**53,420**	28,550
Contributions to defined benefit schemes		**(32)**	(14)
UK and overseas taxes paid		**(724)**	(559)
Net cash (used in)/ from operating activities		**(3,950)**	20,643
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Internally generated capitalised software	14	**(218)**	(300)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(45)**	(95)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		**–**	4
Disposal of held for sale property, plant and equipment		**22**	
Disposal of investment in associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		**–**	15
Purchase of investment securities		**(66,531)**	(67,536)
Disposal and maturity of investment securities		**72,355**	63,649
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**5,583**	(4,263)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issue of Additional Tier 1 capital, net of expenses	22	**1,582**	–
Premises and equipment lease liability principal payment		**(59)**	(49)
Interest paid on subordinated liabilities	24	**(227)**	(302)
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	24	**–**	(2,694)
Proceeds from issue of senior debts	24	**1,555**	1,450
Repayment of senior debts	24	**(1,707)**	(1,781)
Interest paid on senior debts	24	**(189)**	(179)
Net cash inflow from non-controlling interest		**12**	7
Distributions and dividends paid to non-controlling interests, preference shareholders and AT1 securities		**(233)**	(252)
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders		**(504)**	(995)
Net cash cash from/(used in) financing activities		**230**	(4,795)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,863**	11,585
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		**92,361**	78,949
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents		**(895)**	2,386
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period[1]		**93,329**	92,920

1 Comprises cash and balances at central banks $71,472 million (30 June 2025: $68,034 million), treasury bills and other eligible bills $7,196 million (30 June 2025: $7,426 million), loans and advances to banks $4,796 million (30 June 2025: $3,655 million), loans and advances to customers $10,794 million (30 June 2025: $14,970 million), investments $1,752 million (30 June 2025: $866 million), Amounts due from fellow group undertaking $624 million (30 June 2025: $922 million) less restricted balances $3,305 million (30 June 2025: $2,953 million)

For Bank Group, Interest received was $8,809 million (30 June 2025: $8,235 million), interest paid was $6,065 million (30 June 2025: $6,751 million).

The notes on pages 40 to 78 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Contents – Notes to the financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The Group condensed consolidated interim financial statements consolidate Standard Chartered Bank (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group) and equity account the Group's interests in associates and jointly controlled entities.

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom (UK)- adopted international accounting standard 34 (IAS 34), 'Interim Financial Reporting' and IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (EU). They should be read in conjunction with the 2025 Directors' Report and Financial Statements, which was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, UK-adopted international accounting standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU IFRS).

The following parts of the Risk review and Capital review form part of these financial statements:

a) Risk review: Disclosures marked as 'reviewed' from the start of the Risk profile section (page 4) to the end of other principal risks in the same section; and

b) Capital review: tables marked as 'reviewed' from the start of 'Capital ratios' to the end of 'leverage ratio', excluding risk-weighted assets (RWA)

There was one new amendment effective from 1 January 2026 that resulted in additional disclosures in these Condensed Consolidated Interim financial statements. The amendment to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires new disclosures related to equity instruments designated at FVOCI including the fair value of such holdings at the reporting date and fair value gains or losses presented in OCI are shown separately for investments derecognised during the period and investments held at the period end. . These disclosures are included in Note 11.

Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated financial statements for Standard Chartered Bank Group have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of cash-settled share-based payments, fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives) at fair value through profit or loss.

The condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars ($), being the presentation currency of the Group and functional currency of the Company, and all values are rounded to the nearest million dollars, except when otherwise indicated.

Changes in comparatives

Prior year amounts for certain Credit risk tables (required by IFRS 7- Financial instruments: Disclosures), Note 2. Segmental information (required by IFRS 8 Operating Segments), and Note 4. Net fees and commission were restated following the Group's change in organisational structure effective 1 January 2026. As such, the Group's Ventures segment has been removed and disclosures changed by reclassifying Digital Banks to the Wealth & Retail Banking (WRB) segment and Standard Chartered Ventures to the Central & other items (C&O) segment. In addition, the Group's Principal Finance business has been reclassified from the Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) segment to C&O. The changes associated with the removal of Ventures impact the following notes and tables:

- Note 2 Segmental information
- Note 4 Net fees and commission
- Loans and advances by client segment
- Credit impairment charge

The most significant impact of this change was in the Note 2 segmental information - performance by client segment table in which WRB related asset balances increased by $3.6 billion for the impact of the reclassification of Digital Banks.

The changes associated with the reclassification of the Group's Principal Finance business from CIB to C&O impact the following notes and tables:

- Note 2 Segmental information
- Note 4 Fees and commissions

The most significant impact of this change was in the Note 2 segmental information - performance by client segment table in which CIB related asset balances decreased by $109 million for the impact of the reclassification of Principal Finance.

1. Accounting policies

Significant and other accounting estimates and judgements

In determining the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities, the Group makes assumptions of the effects of uncertain future events on those assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The Group's estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and expectation of future events and are reviewed periodically. The significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and key sources of uncertainty were the same as those applied to the consolidated financial statements as at, and for, the year ended 31 December 2025. Summaries of the Group's material accounting policies are included throughout the 2025 Directors' Report and Financial Statements.

Going concern

These financial statements were approved by the Court of directors on 29 July 2026. The directors have made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment has been made having considered the current macroeconomic and geopolitical headwinds, including:

- Review of the Group Strategy and Corporate plan, including the annual budget
- An assessment of the actual performance to date, loan book quality, credit impairment, legal and regulatory matters and recent regulatory updates
- Consideration of stress testing performed, including the Solo Recovery Plan (RP) which includes the application of stressed scenarios. Under the tests and through the range of scenarios, the results of these exercises and the RP demonstrate that the Group has sufficient capital and liquidity to continue as a going concern and meet minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements
- Analysis of the capital position, including the Solo capital and leverage ratios, and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which summarises the Solo capital and risk assessment processes, assesses its capital requirements and the adequacy of resources to meet them
- Analysis of the funding and liquidity position of Solo, including the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP), which considers Solo's liquidity position, its framework and whether sufficient liquidity resources are being maintained to meet liabilities as they fall due. Further, funding and liquidity was considered in the context of the risk appetite metrics, including the Solo LCR ratio
- The level of debt in issue, including redemptions and issuances during the year, debt falling due for repayment in the next 12 months and further planned debt issuances, including the appetite in the market for the Group's debt
- A detailed review of all principal and emerging risks

Based on the analysis performed, the directors confirm they are satisfied that the Group has adequate resources to continue in business for a period of at least 12 months from 29 July 2026. For this reason, the Group continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for preparing the financial statements.

2. Segmental information

The Group's segmental reporting is in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments and is reported consistently with the internal performance framework and as presented to the Group's Management Team. The analysis reflects the location in which the transaction or balance was booked.

Performance by client segment

	H1'26				H1'25[1]			
	Corporate & Investment Banking $million	Wealth & Retail Banking $million	Central & other items $million	Total $million	Corporate & Investment Banking $million	Wealth & Retail Banking $million	Central & other items $million	Total $million
Operating income	**5,316**	**2,310**	**(290)**	**7,336**	4,790	2,060	(222)	6,628
External	**4,554**	**1,452**	**1,330**	**7,336**	3,907	1,173	1,548	6,628
Inter-segment	**762**	**858**	**(1,620)**	**–**	883	887	(1,770)	–
Operating expenses	**(2,578)**	**(1,361)**	**(18)**	**(3,957)**	(2,432)	(1,302)	(95)	(3,829)
Operating profit/(loss) before impairment losses and taxation	**2,738**	**949**	**(308)**	**3,379**	2,358	758	(317)	2,799
Credit impairment	**(108)**	**(158)**	**(1)**	**(267)**	94	(161)	(1)	(68)
Other impairment	**(3)**	**(3)**	**(1)**	**(7)**	(1)	(2)	(7)	(10)
Profit from associates and joint ventures	**–**	**–**	**2**	**2**	–	–	1	1
Profit/(loss) before taxation	**2,627**	**788**	**(308)**	**3,107**	2,451	595	(324)	2,722
Total assets	**450,849**	**60,978**	**137,816**	**649,643**	388,947	55,614	153,087	597,648
Total liabilities	**556,716**	**96,801**	**(41,499)**	**612,018**	503,922	91,279	(33,376)	561,825

1 Comparatives have been restated in accordance with the PLC Group's RNS titled "Re-Presentation of Financial Information" issued on 25 March 2026, as set out in Note 1 Accounting policies, Changes in comparatives

Operating income by client segment

	H1'26				H1'25[1]			
	Corporate & Investment Banking $million	Wealth & Retail Banking $million	Central & other items $million	Total $million	Corporate & Investment Banking $million	Wealth & Retail Banking $million	Central & other items $million	Total $million
Net interest income	**816**	**1,169**	**(135)**	**1,850**	938	1,202	(132)	2,008
Net fees and commission income	**971**	**795**	**(27)**	**1,739**	883	610	(14)	1,479
Net trading income	**3,096**	**184**	**398**	**3,678**	2,679	184	262	3,125
Other income	**433**	**162**	**(526)**	**69**	290	64	(338)	16
Operating income	**5,316**	**2,310**	**(290)**	**7,336**	4,790	2,060	(222)	6,628

1 Comparatives have been restated in accordance with the PLC Group's RNS titled "Re-Presentation of Financial Information" issued on 25 March 2026, as set out in Note 1 Accounting policies, Changes in comparatives

3. Net interest income

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Balances at central banks	**886**	1,026
Loans and advances to banks	**569**	569
Loans and advances to customers	**4,331**	4,693
Debt securities	**1,579**	1,791
Other eligible bills	**416**	498
Accrued on impaired assets (discount unwind)	**40**	45
Interest income	**7,821**	8,622
Of which: financial instruments held at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,279**	1,436
Deposits by banks	**326**	316
Customer accounts	**4,657**	5,212
Debt securities in issue	**744**	809
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	**222**	254
Interest expense on IFRS 16 lease liabilities	**22**	23
Interest expense	**5,971**	6,614
Net interest income	**1,850**	2,008

4. Net fees and commission

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Fees and commissions income	**2,361**	1,938
Of which:		
Financial instruments that are not fair valued through profit or loss	**635**	715
Trust and other fiduciary activities	**242**	157
Fees and commissions expense	**(622)**	(459)
Of which:		
Financial instruments that are not fair valued through profit or loss	**(105)**	(209)
Trust and other fiduciary activities	**(19)**	(9)
Net fees and commission	**1,739**	1,479

4. Net fees and commission

Disclosures have been restated as explained in Note 1. Change in comparatives. The effect of the change has resulted in the removal of the Ventures segment and impacted the classification of income across the WRB and C&O segments.

	6 months ended 30.06.26				6 months ended 30.06.25			
	Corporate & Investment Banking $million	Wealth & Retail Banking $million	Central & other items $million	Total $million	Corporate & Investment Banking $million	Wealth & Retail Banking[1] $million	Central & other items[1] $million	Total $million
Transaction Services	724	–	–	724	683	–	–	683
Payments & Liquidity	324	–	–	324	326	–	–	326
Securities & Prime Services	127	–	–	127	103	–	–	103
Trade & Working Capital	273	–	–	273	254	–	–	254
Global Banking	646	–	–	646	482	–	–	482
Lending & Financial Solutions	335	–	–	335	267	–	–	267
Capital Market & Advisory	311	–	–	311	215	–	–	215
Global Markets	32	–	–	32	21	–	–	21
Wealth solutions	–	772	–	772	–	559	–	559
Investment Products	–	495	–	495	–	319	–	319
Bancassurance	–	277	–	277	–	240	–	240
Deposits & Mortgages	–	60	–	60	–	56	–	56
CCPL & Other Unsecured Lending	–	128	–	128	–	131	–	131
Treasury & Other	(1)	7	(7)	(1)	–	11	(5)	6
Fees and commission income	1,401	967	(7)	2,361	1,186	757	(5)	1,938
Fees and commission expense	(430)	(172)	(20)	(622)	(303)	(147)	(9)	(459)
Net fees and commission	971	795	(27)	1,739	883	610	(14)	1,479

1 Comparatives have been restated in accordance with the PLC Group's RNS titled "Re-Presentation of Financial Information" issued on 25 March 2026, as set out in Note 1 Accounting policies, Changes in comparatives

Upfront Bancassurance consideration amounts are amortised on a straight-line basis over the contractual period to which the consideration relates. Deferred income on the balance sheet in respect of these activities is $266 million (30 June 2025: $397 million), which will be earned evenly over the remaining life of the contract until June 2032. For the six months ended 30 June 2026, $22 million of fee income was released from deferred income (30 June 2025: $22 million).

For the Bancassurance contract with the annual performance bonus, based on progress so far and expectation of meeting the performance targets by year-end with a high probability, a pro-rata portion of the total performance fee, equal to $107 million (30 June 2025: $97 million) of the fee has been recognised as fee income in the period.

5. Net trading income

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Net trading income	**3,678**	3,125
Significant items within net trading income include:		
Gains on instruments held for trading[1]	**3,140**	2,506
Gains on financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	**2,333**	2,438
Losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**(1,696)**	(1,749)

1 Includes $7 million gain (30 June 2025: $2 million loss) from the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities

6. Other operating income

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Other operating income includes:		
Rental income from operating lease assets	**4**	3
Net gains/(losses) on disposal of fair value through other comprehensive income debt instruments	**16**	(1)
Net gains/(losses) on disposal of amortised cost financial assets	**3**	(1)
Net gains on sale of businesses	**2**	4
Dividend income	**6**	3
Other[1]	**38**	8
Other operating income	**69**	16

1. Other in 30 June 2026 majorly includes $21 million on account of fair value adjustment of life insurance fund and $9 million gain on sale of property, plant and equipment

7. Credit impairment

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Net credit impairment on loans and advances to banks and customers	**209**	65
Net credit impairment against profit or loss during the period relating to debt securities[1]	**–**	10
Net credit impairment relating to financial guarantees and loan commitments	**66**	(12)
Net credit impairment relating to other financial assets	**(8)**	5
Credit impairment charge[1]	**267**	68

1 Includes impairment release of $2 million (30 June 2025: Charge $6 million) on originated credit-impaired debt securities

8. Goodwill, property, plant and equipment and other impairment

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Impairment of other intangible assets (Note 14)	**5**	9
Other	**2**	1
Goodwill, property, plant and equipment and other impairment	**7**	10

9. Taxation

The following table provides analysis of taxation charge in the period:

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
The charge for taxation based upon the profit for the period comprises:		
Current tax:		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 25 per cent (2025: 25 per cent):		
Current tax charge on income for the period	**3**	–
Adjustments in respect of prior periods (including double tax relief)	**–**	(3)
Foreign tax:		
Current tax charge on income for the period	**822**	680
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(2)**	(19)
	823	658
Deferred tax:		
Origination/reversal of temporary differences	**(16)**	81
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(6)**	(26)
	(22)	55
Tax on profits on ordinary activities	**801**	713
Effective tax rate	**25.8%**	26.2%

The tax charge for the period has been calculated by applying the effective rate of tax which is expected to apply for the year ending 31 December 2026 using rates substantively enacted at 30 June 2026. The rate has been calculated by estimating and applying an average annual effective income tax rate to each tax jurisdiction individually.

The tax charge for the period of $801 million (30 June 2025: $713 million) on a profit before tax of $3,107 million (30 June 2025: $2,722 million) reflects the impact of non-creditable withholding taxes and other taxes and non-deductible expenses, offset by utilisation of losses in the UK for which no deferred tax was recognised.

Deferred tax comprises assets and liabilities as follows:

	30.06.26			31.12.25		
	Total $million	Asset $million	Liability $million	Total $million	Asset $million	Liability $million
Deferred tax comprises:						
Accelerated tax depreciation	**(257)**	**41**	**(298)**	(277)	41	(318)
Impairment provisions on loans and advances	**206**	**210**	**(4)**	173	175	(2)
Tax losses carried forward	**49**	**17**	**32**	45	14	31
Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(41)**	**(3)**	**(38)**	(37)	(2)	(35)
Debt Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**4**	**9**	**(5)**	(12)	(3)	(9)
Cash flow hedges	**35**	**18**	**17**	(34)	(12)	(22)
Retirement benefit obligations	**(5)**	**25**	**(30)**	17	34	(17)
Own credit adjustment	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Share-based payments	**36**	**7**	**29**	49	14	35
Other temporary differences	**(76)**	**150**	**(226)**	(60)	126	(186)
	(49)	**474**	**(523)**	(136)	387	(523)

10. Dividends

Ordinary equity shares

	6 months ended 30.06.26		6 months ended 30.06.25	
	Cents per share	$million	Cents per share	$million
2025 Final dividend declared and paid during the period	**5**	**504**	–	–
2024 Final dividend declared and paid during the period	**–**	**–**	5	995

Interim dividends on ordinary equity shares are recorded in the period in which they are declared.

Preference shares and Additional Tier 1 securities

Dividends on these preference shares and securities classified as equity are recorded in the period in which they are declared.

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares:		
Floating rate preference shares of $5 each[1]	**21**	23
	21	23
Additional Tier 1 securities: fixed rate resetting perpetual subordinated contingent convertible securities	**172**	171
	193	194

1 Floating rate is based on Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), average rate paid for floating preference shares is 5.48 % (30 June 2025: 6.28%)

11. Financial instruments

Classification and measurement

The Group's classification of its financial assets and liabilities is summarised in the following tables.

Assets	Notes	Assets at fair value: Trading $million	Derivatives held for hedging $million	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss $million	Designated at fair value through profit or loss $million	Fair value through other comprehensive income $million	Total financial assets at fair value $million	Assets held at amortised cost $million	Total $million
Cash and balances at central banks[1]		–	–	–	–	–	–	71,472	71,472
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss									
Loans and advances to banks[2,3]		1,217	–	–	–	–	1,217	–	1,217
Loans and advances to customer[3]		7,630	–	347	–	–	7,977	–	7,977
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	13	–	–	71,995	–	–	71,995	–	71,995
Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills		54,817	–	353	–	–	55,170	–	55,170
Equity shares		644	–	120	–	–	764	–	764
		64,308	–	72,815	–	–	137,123	–	137,123
Derivative financial instruments	12	83,387	815	–	–	–	84,202	–	84,202
Loans and advances to banks[2,3]		–	–	–	–	–	–	21,546	21,546
of which – reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,607	3,607
Loans and advances to customers[3]		–	–	–	–	–	–	167,803	167,803
of which – reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,904	6,904
Investment securities									
Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills		–	–	–	–	59,487	59,487	37,213	96,700
Equity shares		–	–	–	–	262	262	–	262
		–	–	–	–	59,749	59,749	37,213	96,962
Other assets	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,826	32,826
Assets held for sale	17	31	–	–	–	–	31	903	934
Total at 30 June 2026		147,726	815	72,815	–	59,749	281,105	331,763	612,868

1 Comprises cash held at central banks in restricted accounts of $3,305 million, or on demand, or placements which are contractually due to mature over-night only. Other placements with central banks are reported as part of Loans and advances to customers

2 Loans and advances to banks includes amounts due on demand from banks and other central banks.

3 Further analysed in Risk review and Capital review on pages 5 to 31

11. Financial instruments

Assets	Notes	Assets at fair value: Trading $million	Derivatives held for hedging $million	Non-trading mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss $million	Designated at fair value through profit or loss $million	Fair value through other comprehensive income $million	Total financial assets at fair value $million	Assets held at amortised cost $million	Total $million
Cash and balances at central banks[1]		–	–	–	–	–	–	64,943	64,943
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss									
Loans and advances to banks[2,3]		2,435	–	–	–	–	2,435	–	2,435
Loans and advances to customers[3]		8,753	–	192	–	–	8,945	–	8,945
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	13	–	–	66,326	–	–	66,326	–	66,326
Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills		42,646	–	404	–	–	43,050	–	43,050
Equity shares		216	–	106	–	–	322	–	322
		54,050	–	67,028	–	–	121,078	–	121,078
Derivative financial instruments	12	65,464	1,015	–	–	–	66,479	–	66,479
Loans and advances to banks[2,3]		–	–	–	–	–	–	24,771	24,771
of which – reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,698	3,698
Loans and advances to customers[3]		–	–	–	–	–	–	159,254	159,254
of which – reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,350	7,350
Investment securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills		–	–	–	–	69,754	69,754	33,911	103,665
Equity shares		–	–	–	–	256	256	–	256
		–	–	–	–	70,010	70,010	33,911	103,921
Other assets	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,435	20,435
Assets held for sale	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	909	909
Total at 31 December 2025		119,514	1,015	67,028	–	70,010	257,567	304,223	561,790

1 Comprises cash held at central banks in restricted accounts of $2,893 million, or on demand, or placements which are contractually due to mature over-night only. Other placements with central banks are reported as part of Loans and advances to customers

2 Loans and advances to banks includes amounts due on demand from banks and other central banks.

3 Further analysed in Risk review and Capital review on pages 5 to 31

11. Financial instruments

Liabilities	Notes	Liabilities at fair value: Trading $million	Liabilities at fair value: Derivatives held for hedging $million	Liabilities at fair value: Designated at fair value through profit or loss $million	Liabilities at fair value: Total financial liabilities at fair value $million	Amortised cost $million	Total $million
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss							
Deposits by banks		–	–	**3,868**	**3,868**	–	**3,868**
Customer accounts		–	–	**8,462**	**8,462**	–	**8,462**
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	13	–	–	**33,497**	**33,497**	–	**33,497**
Debt securities in issue		–	–	**16,048**	**16,048**	–	**16,048**
Short positions		**8,818**	–	–	**8,818**	–	**8,818**
		8,818	–	**61,875**	**70,693**	–	**70,693**
Derivative financial instruments	12	**83,813**	**872**	–	**84,685**	–	**84,685**
Deposits by banks		–	–	–	–	**25,633**	**25,633**
Customer accounts		–	–	–	–	**279,773**	**279,773**
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	13	–	–	–	–	**3,822**	**3,822**
Debt securities in issue		–	–	–	–	**48,822**	**48,822**
Other liabilities	18	–	–	–	–	**40,652**	**40,652**
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	21	–	–	–	–	**8,041**	**8,041**
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	17	–	–	–	–	**650**	**650**
Total at 30 June 2026		**92,631**	**872**	**61,875**	**155,378**	**407,393**	**562,771**

Liabilities	Notes	Liabilities at fair value: Trading $million	Liabilities at fair value: Derivatives held for hedging $million	Liabilities at fair value: Designated at fair value through profit or loss $million	Liabilities at fair value: Total financial liabilities at fair value $million	Amortised cost $million	Total $million
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss							
Deposits by banks		–	–	2,118	2,118	–	2,118
Customer accounts		–	–	7,213	7,213	–	7,213
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	13	–	–	33,660	33,660	–	33,660
Debt securities in issue		–	–	14,787	14,787	–	14,787
Short positions		7,793	–	–	7,793	–	7,793
		7,793	–	57,778	65,571	–	65,571
Derivative financial instruments	12	67,740	480	–	68,220	–	68,220
Deposits by banks		–	–	–	–	25,758	25,758
Customer accounts		–	–	–	–	270,058	270,058
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	13	–	–	–	–	5,186	5,186
Debt securities in issue		–	–	–	–	43,577	43,577
Other liabilities	18	–	–	–	–	26,306	26,306
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	21	–	–	–	–	8,175	8,175
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	17	–	–	–	–	908	908
Total at 31 December 2025		75,533	480	57,778	133,791	379,968	513,759

11. Financial instruments

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Carrying balance aggregate fair value	**61,875**	57,778
Amount contractually obliged to repay at maturity	**62,270**	57,591
Difference between aggregate fair value and contractually obliged to repay at maturity	**(395)**	187
Cumulative change in Fair Value accredited to Credit Risk difference	**(235)**	(229)

The net fair value loss on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss was $1,696 million for the period (31 December 2025: net loss of $3,568million).

Further details of the Group's own credit adjustment (OCA) valuation technique are described later in this note.

Valuation of financial instruments

The Valuation Methodology function is responsible for independent price verification, oversight of fair value and appropriate value adjustments and escalation of valuation issues. Independent price verification is the process of determining that the valuations incorporated into the financial statements are validated independent of the business area responsible for the product. The Valuation Methodology function has oversight of the fair value adjustments to ensure the financial instruments are priced to exit. These are key controls in ensuring the material accuracy of the valuations incorporated in the financial statements. The market data used for price verification (PV) may include data sourced from recent trade data involving external counterparties or third parties such as Bloomberg, Reuters, brokers and consensus pricing providers. The Valuation Methodology function performs an ongoing review of the market data sources that are used as part of the PV and fair value processes which are formally documented on a semi-annual basis detailing the suitability of the market data used for price testing. Price verification uses independently sourced data that is deemed most representative of the market the instruments trade in. To determine the quality of the market data inputs, factors such as independence, relevance, reliability, availability of multiple data sources and methodology employed by the pricing provider are taken into consideration.

The Valuation and Benchmarks Committee (VBC) is the valuation governance forum consisting of representatives from Traded Risk Management, Product Control, Valuation Methodology and the business, which meets monthly to discuss and approve the independent valuations of the inventory. For Strategic Investments and Principal Finance, the respective Valuation Forums and Investment Committee meetings are held on a quarterly basis to review investments and valuations.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The Group evaluates the significance of financial instruments and material accuracy of the valuations incorporated in the financial statements as they involve a high degree of judgement and estimation uncertainty in determining the carrying values of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date

The significant accounting estimates include:

- Fair value of financial instruments is determined using valuation techniques and estimates which, to the extent possible, use market observable inputs, but in some cases use non-market observable inputs. Changes in the observability of significant valuation inputs can materially affect the fair values of financial instruments
- When establishing the exit price of a financial instrument using a valuation technique, the Group estimates valuation adjustments in determining the fair value.

The significant accounting judgments include:

- In determining the valuation of financial instruments, the Group makes judgements on the amounts reserved to cater for model and valuation risks, which cover both Level 2 and Level 3 assets, and the significant valuation judgements in respect of Level 3 instruments
- Where the estimated measurement of fair value is more judgemental in respect of Level 3 assets, these are valued based on models that use a significant degree of non-market-based unobservable inputs

11. Financial instruments

Valuation techniques

Refer to the fair value hierarchy explanation – Level 1, 2 and 3 (page 55)

- **Financial instruments held at fair value**
  - **Debt securities** – **asset-backed securities**: Asset-backed securities are valued based on external prices obtained from consensus pricing providers, broker quotes, recent trades, arrangers' quotes, etc. Where an observable price is available for a given security, it is classified as Level 2. In instances where third-party prices are not available or reliable, the security is classified as Level 3. The fair value of Level 3 securities is estimated using market standard cash flow models with input parameter assumptions which include prepayment speeds, default rates, discount margins derived from comparable securities with similar vintage, collateral type, and credit ratings
  - **Debt securities in issue:** These debt securities relate to structured notes issued by the Group. Where independent market data is available through pricing vendors and broker sources, these positions are classified as Level 2. Where liquid external data is not available and valuation of the underlying derivative of these structure issuance is based on proxies, these are classified as L3.
  - **Derivatives:** Derivative products are classified as Level 2 if the valuation of the product is based upon input parameters which are observable from independent and reliable market data sources. Derivative products are classified as Level 3 if there are significant valuation input parameters which are unobservable in the market, such as products where the performance is linked to more than one underlying variable. Examples are commodity crack swaption, equity options based on the performance of two or more underlying indices and interest rate products with quanto payouts. In most cases these unobservable correlation parameters cannot be implied from the market, and methods such as historical analysis and comparison with historical levels or other benchmark data must be employed.
  - **Equity shares – private equity investments:** Valuation of private equity instruments is determined using commonly accepted valuation techniques considered most appropriate to the investment, which may include the market approach, income approach or asset-based approach, depending on the underlying fact patterns and circumstances. All private equity instruments are classified as Level 3, except for those where observable inputs are available (e.g. over-the-counter prices), as the valuation techniques applied generally involve unobservable inputs that require significant judgment, which include valuation multiples, discount rates, forecasted cash flows, etc.
  - **Loans and advances:** These primarily include loans in Trading and Syndication business which were not fully syndicated as of the balance sheet date and other financing transactions. Where available, their loan valuation is based on observable clean sales transactions prices or market observable spreads. If observable credit spreads are not available, proxy spreads based on comparables with similar credit grade, sector and region, are used. Where observable transaction prices, credit spreads and market standard proxy methods are available, these loans are classified as Level 2. Where there are no recent transactions or comparables, these loans are classified as Level 3.
  - **Reverse repurchase agreements:** Reverse repos are the secured lending transactions whose fair value reflects the cash advanced, accrued interest and collateral terms under the relevant master repurchase agreement. Where repo rates are observable, valuation is generally classified as Level 2. Where significant inputs are unobservable or the transaction is more bespoke, it may be classified as Level 3.
  - **Customer accounts and deposit by banks:** These relate to the structured deposits transactions with customers or other banks. Where independent market data is available through pricing vendors and broker sources to value the derivative in the structure, these positions are classified as Level 2. Where such liquid external prices are not available, and the valuation of the structure is based on unobservable input parameters, such positions are classified as Level 3.
  - **Other debt securities:** These debt securities include convertible bonds, corporate bonds, credit and structured notes. Where quoted prices are available through pricing vendors, brokers or observable trading activities from liquid markets, these are classified as Level 2 and valued using such quotes. Where there are significant valuation inputs which are unobservable in the market, due to illiquid trading or the complexity of the product, these are classified as Level 3. The valuations of these debt securities are implied using input parameters such as bond spreads and credit spreads. These input parameters are determined with reference to the same issuer (if available) or proxied from comparable issuers or assets

11. Financial instruments

- **Financial instruments held at amortised cost**
  The following sets out the Group's basis for establishing fair values of amortised cost financial instruments and their classification between Levels 1, 2 and 3. As certain categories of financial instruments are not actively traded, there is a significant level of management judgement involved in calculating the fair values:
  - **Cash and balances at central banks:** The fair value of cash and balances at central banks is their carrying amounts
  - **Debt securities in issue, subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds:** The aggregate fair values are calculated based on quoted market prices. For those notes where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current market related yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity
  - **Deposits and borrowings:** The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings without quoted market prices is based on discounted cash flows using the prevailing market rates for debts with a similar Credit Risk and remaining maturity
  - **Investment securities:** For investment securities that do not have directly observable market values, the Group utilises a number of valuation techniques to determine fair value. Where available, securities are valued using input proxies from the same or closely related underlying (for example, bond spreads from the same or closely related issuer) or input proxies from a different underlying (for example, a similar bond but using spreads for a particular sector and rating). Certain instruments cannot be proxies as set out above, and in such cases the positions are valued using non-market observable inputs. This includes those instruments held at amortised cost and predominantly relates to asset-backed securities. The fair value for such instruments is usually proxies from internal assessments of the underlying cash flows
  - **Loans and advances to banks and customers:** For loans and advances to banks, the fair value of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is their carrying amounts. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using the prevailing money market rates for debts with a similar Credit Risk and remaining maturity. The Group's loans and advances to customers portfolio is well diversified by geography and industry. Approximately a quarter of the portfolio re-prices within one month, and approximately half re-prices within 12 months. Loans and advances are presented net of provisions for impairment. The fair value of loans and advances to customers with a residual maturity of less than one year generally approximates the carrying value. The estimated fair value of loans and advances with a residual maturity of more than one year represents the discounted amount of future cash flows expected to be received, including assumptions relating to prepayment rates and Credit Risk. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value. The Group has a wide range of individual instruments within its loans and advances portfolio and as a result providing quantification of the key assumptions used to value such instruments is impractical
  - **Other assets:** Other assets comprise primarily of cash collateral and trades pending settlement. The carrying amount of these financial instruments is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value as they are either short-term in nature or re-price to current market rates frequently

11. Financial instruments

Fair value adjustments

When establishing the exit price of a financial instrument using a valuation technique, the Group considers adjustments to the modelled price which market participants would make when pricing that instrument. The main valuation adjustments (described further below) in determining fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	01.01.26 $million	Movement during the year $million	30.06.26 $million	01.01.25 $million	Movement during the year $million	31.12.25 $million
Bid-offer valuation adjustment	**98**	**7**	**105**	93	5	98
Credit valuation adjustment	**98**	**4**	**102**	95	3	98
Debit valuation adjustment	**(69)**	**(7)**	**(76)**	(98)	29	(69)
Model valuation adjustment	**3**	**2**	**5**	5	(2)	3
Funding valuation adjustment	**39**	**(31)**	**8**	31	8	39
Other fair value adjustments	**20**	**6**	**26**	19	1	20
Total	**189**	**(19)**	**170**	145	44	189
Income deferrals						
Day 1 and other deferrals	**92**	**29**	**121**	81	11	92
Total	**92**	**29**	**121**	81	11	92

Note: Brackets represent an asset and credit to the income statement

- **Bid-offer valuation adjustment:** Generally, market parameters are marked on a mid-market basis in the revaluation systems, and a bid-offer valuation adjustment is required to quantify the expected cost of neutralising the business' positions through dealing away in the market, thereby bringing long positions to bid and short positions to offer. The methodology to calculate the bid-offer adjustment for a derivative portfolio involves netting between long and short positions and the grouping of risk by strike and tenor based on the hedging strategy where long positions are marked to bid and short positions marked to offer in the systems.
- **Credit valuation adjustment (CVA):** The Group accounts for CVA against the fair value of derivative products. CVA is an adjustment to the fair value of the transactions to reflect the possibility that our counterparties may default and we may not receive the full market value of the outstanding transactions. It represents an estimate of the adjustment a market participant would include when deriving a purchase price to acquire our exposures. CVA is calculated for each subsidiary, and within each entity for each counterparty to which the entity has exposure and takes account of any collateral we may hold. The Group calculates the CVA by using estimates of future positive exposure, market-implied probability of default (PD) and recovery rates. Where market-implied data is not readily available, we use market-based proxies to estimate the PD. Wrong-way risk occurs when the exposure to a counterparty is adversely correlated with the credit quality of that counterparty, and the Group has implemented a model to capture this impact for key wrong-way exposures. The Group also captures the uncertainties associated with wrong-way risk in the Group's Prudential Valuation Adjustments framework.
- **Debit valuation adjustment (DVA):** The Group calculates DVA adjustments on its derivative liabilities to reflect changes in its own credit standing. The Group's DVA adjustments will increase if its credit standing worsens and, conversely, decrease if its credit standing improves. For derivative liabilities, a DVA adjustment is determined by applying the Group's probability of default to the Group's negative expected exposure against the counterparty. The Group's probability of default and loss expected in the event of default is derived based on bond and CDS spreads associated with the Group's issuances and market standard recovery levels. The expected exposure is modelled based on the simulation of the underlying risk factors over the expected life of the deal. This simulation methodology incorporates the collateral posted by the Group and the effects of master netting agreements.
- **Model valuation adjustment:** Valuation models may have pricing deficiencies or limitations that require a valuation adjustment. These pricing deficiencies or limitations arise due to the choice, implementation and calibration of the pricing model
- **Funding valuation adjustment (FVA):** The Group makes FVA adjustments against derivative products, including embedded derivatives. FVA reflects an estimate of the adjustment to its fair value that a market participant would make to incorporate funding costs or benefits that could arise in relation to the exposure. FVA is calculated by determining the net expected exposure at a counterparty level and then applying a funding rate to those exposures that reflect the market cost of funding. The FVA for uncollateralised (including partially collateralised) derivatives incorporates the estimated present value of the market funding cost or benefit associated with funding these transactions.

11. Financial instruments

- **Other fair value adjustments:** For certain products, the prices cannot be replicated by usual models or the choice of model inputs can be more subjective. In these circumstances, an adjustment may be necessary to reflect the prices available in the market. In general, where there is a high degree of uncertainty in the valuation (e.g. due to the nature of the trade, model inputs, model selection etc.), an adjustment can be taken to adopt a more conservative value to better reflect the expected exit price.
- **Day one and other deferrals:** In certain circumstances the initial fair value is based on a valuation technique which differs to the transaction price at the time of initial recognition. However, these gains can only be recognised when the valuation technique used is based primarily on observable market data. In those cases where the initially recognised fair value is based on a valuation model that uses inputs which are not observable in the market, the difference between the transaction price and the valuation model is not recognised immediately in the income statement. The difference is amortised to the income statement until the inputs become observable, or the transaction matures or is terminated. Other deferrals primarily represent adjustments taken to reflect the specific terms and conditions of certain derivative contracts which affect the termination value at the measurement date.

In addition, the Group calculates own credit adjustment (OCA) on its issued debt designated at fair value, including structured notes, in order to reflect changes in its own credit standing. Issued debt is discounted utilising the spread at which similar instruments would be issued or bought back at the measurement date as this reflects the value from the perspective of a market participant who holds the identical item as an asset. OCA measures the difference between the fair value of issued debt as of reporting date and theoretical fair values of issued debt adjusted up or down for changes in own credit spreads from inception date to the measurement date. Under IFRS 9 the change in the OCA component is reported under other comprehensive income. The Group's OCA reserve will increase if its credit standing worsens in comparison to the inception of the trade and, conversely, decrease if its credit standing improves. The Group's OCA reserve will reverse over time as its liabilities mature.

Fair value hierarchy – financial instruments held at fair value

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value or for which fair values are disclosed have been classified into three levels. The fair values of quoted financial assets and liabilities in active markets are based on current prices. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Wherever possible, fair values have been calculated using unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical instruments held by the Group. Where quoted market prices are not available, or are unreliable because of poor liquidity, fair values have been determined using valuation techniques which, to the extent possible, use market observable inputs, but in some cases use unobservable inputs. Valuation techniques used include discounted cash flow analysis and pricing models and, where appropriate, comparison with instruments that have characteristics similar to those of the instruments held by the Group.

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value or for which fair values are disclosed have been classified into three levels according to the observability of the significant inputs used to determine the fair values. Changes in the observability of significant valuation inputs during the reporting period may result in a transfer of assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy. The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy when there is a significant change in either its principal market or the level of observability of the inputs to the valuation techniques as at the end of the reporting period.

- **Level 1:** Fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- **Level 2:** Fair value measurements are those with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable
- **Level 3:** Fair value measurements are those where inputs which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation are not based on observable market data

11. Financial instruments

The following tables show the classification of financial instruments held at fair value into the valuation hierarchy:

	30.06.26				31.12.25			
	Level 1 $million	Level 2 $million	Level 3 $million	Total $million	Level 1 $million	Level 2 $million	Level 3 $million	Total $million
Assets								
Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss								
Loans and advances to banks	–	1,093	124	1,217	–	2,435	–	2,435
Loans and advances to customers	–	5,727	2,250	7,977	–	6,523	2,422	8,945
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	–	68,660	3,335	71,995	–	62,972	3,354	66,326
Debt securities and other eligible bills	19,747	34,749	674	55,170	16,060	25,986	1,004	43,050
Of which:								
Issued by central banks and governments[1]	18,874	27,449	–	46,323	15,572	21,055	–	36,627
Issued by corporates other than financial institutions[1]	14	2,116	209	2,339	46	1,390	109	1,545
Issued by financial institutions[1]	859	5,184	465	6,508	442	3,541	895	4,878
Equity shares	670	8	86	764	213	6	103	322
Derivative financial instruments	827	83,156	219	84,202	761	65,596	122	66,479
Of which:								
Foreign exchange	229	66,837	135	67,201	127	52,646	58	52,831
Interest rate	36	12,888	68	12,992	39	10,026	44	10,109
Credit	–	408	7	415	–	507	16	523
Equity and stock index options	–	782	7	789	–	238	4	242
Commodity	562	2,241	2	2,805	595	2,179	–	2,774
Investment securities								
Debt securities and other eligible bills	26,847	32,640	–	59,487	36,121	33,633	–	69,754
Of which:								
Issued by central banks and governments[1]	16,713	24,181	–	40,894	25,499	18,026	–	43,525
Issued by corporates other than financial institutions[1]	–	433	–	433	–	438	–	438
Issued by financial institutions[1]	10,134	8,026	–	18,160	10,622	15,169	–	25,791
Equity shares	10	3	249	262	12	3	241	256
Total assets[2]	48,101	226,036	6,937	281,074	53,167	197,154	7,246	257,567
Liabilities								
Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss								
Deposits by banks	–	3,635	233	3,868	–	2,008	110	2,118
Customer accounts	–	8,083	379	8,462	–	6,703	510	7,213
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	–	33,497	–	33,497	–	33,660	–	33,660
Debt securities in issue	–	14,620	1,428	16,048	–	13,693	1,094	14,787
Short positions	1,663	7,098	57	8,818	1,217	6,500	76	7,793
Derivative financial instruments	706	83,726	253	84,685	384	67,621	215	68,220
Of which:								
Foreign exchange	239	65,656	44	65,939	159	53,950	21	54,130
Interest rate	45	12,575	24	12,644	83	10,058	22	10,163
Credit	–	751	56	807	–	1,160	117	1,277
Equity and stock index options	–	743	129	872	–	222	54	276
Commodity	422	4,001	–	4,423	142	2,231	1	2,374
Total liabilities	2,369	150,659	2,350	155,378	1,601	130,185	2,005	133,791

1 Includes covered bonds of $4,535 million (31 December 2025: $3,008 million), securities issued by Multilateral Development Banks/International Organisations of $13,836 million (31 December 2025: $14,401 million) and State-owned agencies and development banks of $11,533 million (31 December 2025: $12,128 million)

2 The table above does not include held for sale assets of $31 million (31 December 2025: Nil) .These are reported in Note 17 together with their fair value hierarchy

11. Financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy that are subject to complex modelling techniques is $353 million (31 December 2025: $145 million) and $209 million respectively (31 December 2025: $157 million).

There were no significant changes to valuation or levelling approaches during the period ended 30 June 2026.

There were no significant transfers of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period ended 30 June 2026.

Fair value hierarchy – financial instruments measured at amortised cost

The following table shows the carrying amounts and incorporates the Group's estimate of fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Group's balance sheet at fair value. These fair values may be different from the actual amount that will be received or paid on the settlement or maturity of the financial instrument. For certain instruments, the fair value may be determined using assumptions for which no observable prices are available.

	30.06.26					31.12.25				
		Fair value					Fair value			
	Carrying value $million	Level 1 $million	Level 2 $million	Level 3 $million	Total $million	Carrying value $million	Level 1 $million	Level 2 $million	Level 3 $million	Total $million
Assets										
Cash and balances at central banks[1]	**71,472**	**–**	**71,472**	**–**	**71,472**	64,943	–	64,943	–	64,943
Loans and advances to banks	**21,546**	**–**	**21,630**	**31**	**21,661**	24,771	–	24,745	37	24,782
of which – reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	**3,607**	**–**	**3,619**	**–**	**3,619**	3,698	–	3,707	–	3,707
Loans and advances to customers	**167,803**	**–**	**21,507**	**146,017**	**167,524**	159,254	–	21,176	138,367	159,543
of which – reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	**6,904**	**–**	**6,904**	**–**	**6,904**	7,350	–	7,350	–	7,350
Investment securities[2]	**37,213**	**–**	**35,831**	**–**	**35,831**	33,911	–	34,492	–	34,492
Other assets[1]	**32,826**	**–**	**32,826**	**–**	**32,826**	20,435	–	20,435	–	20,435
Assets held for sale	**903**	**–**	**98**	**805**	**903**	909	74	45	790	909
Total assets	**331,763**	**–**	**183,364**	**146,853**	**330,217**	304,223	74	165,836	139,194	305,104
Liabilities										
Deposits by banks	**25,633**	**–**	**25,634**	**–**	**25,634**	25,758	–	25,758	–	25,758
Customer accounts	**279,773**	**–**	**279,699**	**–**	**279,699**	270,058	–	269,946	–	269,946
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	**3,822**	**–**	**3,821**	**–**	**3,821**	5,186	–	5,186	–	5,186
Debt securities in issue	**48,822**	**–**	**50,568**	**–**	**50,568**	43,577	31	43,694	–	43,725
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	**8,041**	**–**	**8,047**	**–**	**8,047**	8,175	–	8,639	–	8,639
Other liabilities[1]	**40,652**	**–**	**40,652**	**–**	**40,652**	26,306	–	26,306	–	26,306
Liabilities held for sale	**650**	**–**	**650**	**–**	**650**	908	147	761	–	908
Total liabilities	**407,393**	**–**	**409,071**	**–**	**409,071**	379,968	178	380,290	–	380,468

1 The carrying amount of these financial instruments is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value as they are short-term in nature or reprice to current market rates frequently

2 Includes Government bonds and Treasury bills of $19,487 million at 30 June 2026 and $15,935 million at 31 December 2025

11. Financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments

Level 3 Summary and significant unobservable inputs

The following table presents the Group's primary Level 3 financial instruments which are held at fair value. The table also presents the valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of those financial instruments, the significant unobservable inputs, the range of values for those inputs and the weighted average of those inputs:

Instrument	Value at 30 June 2026 Assets $million	Value at 30 June 2026 Liabilities $million	Principal valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range[1]	Weighted average[2]
Loans and advances to customers	**2,250**	–	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	1.7% – 30.3%	9.1%
			Comparable pricing/yield	Price/yield	29.6% – 100%	94.9%
Loans and advances to Banks	**124**	–	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	1.0% – 7.6%	6.7%
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	**3,335**	–	Discounted cash flows	Repo curve	0.5% – 8.5%	5.9%
				Price/yield	4.4% – 9.4%	5.6%
Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible securities	**674**	–	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	2.3% – 30.6%	10.1%
			Comparable pricing/yield	Price/yield	100% – 100%	100%
Equity shares (includes private equity investments)	**335**	–	Comparable pricing/yield[3]	Price	N/A	N/A
			Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	9.2% – 9.2%	9.2%
Derivative financial instruments of which:						
Foreign exchange	**135**	**44**	Option pricing model	Foreign exchange option implied volatility	5.1% – 42.4%	29.4%
			Discounted cash flows	Interest rate curves	1.1% – 46.4%	7.9%
Commodities	**2**	–	Discounted cash flows	Commodity prices	$0.2 – $107.8	$29
			Option pricing model	CM-CM correlation	53.1% – 96.5%	81.6%
Interest rate	**68**	**24**	Discounted cash flows	Interest rate curves	3.6% – 13.8%	6.1%
			Option pricing model	Bond option implied volatility	0.1% – 0.9%	0.7%
Credit	**7**	**56**	Discounted cash flows	Credit spreads	0.1% – 1.8%	0.8%
				Price/yield	2.3% – 99.9%	24.0%
			Option pricing model	Bond option implied volatility	5.0% – 15.0%	10.7%
			Comparable pricing/yield	Price/yield	88.0% – 99.9%	94.1%
Equity and stock index	**7**	**129**	Internal pricing model	Equity-Equity correlation	30.0% – 99.9%	71.3%
				Equity-FX correlation	(33.7)% – 42.7%	17.4%
Deposits by banks	–	**233**	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	4.5% – 6.3%	6.3%
Customer accounts	–	**379**	Internal pricing model	Equity-Equity correlation	30.0% – 99.9%	71.3%
				Equity-FX correlation	(33.7)% – 42.7%	17.4%
			Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	5.1% – 25.7%	14.3%
Debt securities in issue	–	**1,428**	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	2.7% – 25.7%	18.4%
				Interest Rate curves	3.7% – 14.8%	10.1%
			Internal pricing model	Equity-Equity correlation	30% – 99.9%	71.3%
				Equity-FX correlation	(33.7)% – 42.7%	17.4%
			Option pricing model	Bond option implied volatility	0.1% – 0.9%	0.8%
Short positions	–	**57**	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	5.4% – 5.4%	5.4%
Total	**6,937**	**2,350**				

1 The ranges of values shown in the above table represent the highest and lowest levels used in the valuation of the Group's Level 3 financial instruments as at 30 June 2026. The ranges of values used are reflective of the underlying characteristics of these Level 3 financial instruments based on the market conditions at the balance sheet date. However, these ranges of values may not represent the uncertainty in fair value measurements of the Group's Level 3 financial instruments

2 Weighted average for non-derivative financial instruments has been calculated by weighting inputs by the relative fair value. Weighted average for derivatives has been provided by weighting inputs by the risk relevant to that variable. N/A has been entered for the cases where weighted average is not a meaningful indicator

3 The inputs for equity shares under 'price' is not disclosed as it is not a meaningful indicator due to bespoke nature of the investments

11. Financial instruments

Instrument	Value at 31 December 2025 Assets $million	Liabilities $million	Principal valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range[1]	Weighted average[2]
Loans and advances to customers[3]	2,422	–	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	2.1% – 61.3%	8.7%
			Comparable pricing/yield	Price/yield	29.4% – 100%	93.2%
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	3,354	–	Discounted cash flows	Repo curve	0.6% – 8.1%	5.4%
				Price/yield	4.1% – 25.1%	11.3%
Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible securities	1,004	–	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	3.1% – 53.8%	12.6%
Equity shares (includes private equity investments)	344	–	Comparable pricing/yield[4]	Price	N/A	N/A
			Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	9.2% – 25.9%	12.9%
			Option pricing model	Equity value based on EV/Revenue multiples	5.4x – 23.0x	11.5x
				Equity value based on EV/EBITDA multiples	3.2x – 3.2x	3.2x
				Equity value based on volatility	40.0% – 40.0%	40.0%
Derivative financial instruments of which:						
Foreign exchange	58	21	Option pricing model	Foreign exchange option implied volatility	0.4% – 44.6%	33.1%
			Discounted cash flows	Interest rate curves	0.4% – 36.0%	14.3%
				Foreign exchange curves	1.3% – 3.9%	1.7%
Commodities	–	1	Discounted cash flows	Commodity prices	$0.23 – $341.2	$62
			Internal pricing mode;	CM-CM correlation	59.7% – 97.4%	78.6%
Interest rate	44	22	Discounted cash flows	Interest rate curves	3.51% – 36.04%	9.8%
Credit	16	117	Discounted cash flows	Credit spreads	0.9% – 1.0%	0.9%
				Price/yield	5.1% – 25.1%	9.9%
Equity and stock index	4	54	Internal pricing model	Equity-Equity correlation	50.8% – 100%	77.6%
				Equity-FX correlation	(26.9)% – 46.8%	6.7%
Deposits by banks	–	110	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	4.7% – 6.1%	5.9%
Customer accounts	–	510	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	6.1% – 20.8%	12.5%
Debt securities in issue	–	1,094	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	7.4% – 19.1%	17.1%
				Interest rate curves	3.6% – 36.0%	15.1%
			Internal pricing model	Equity-Equity correlation	50.8% – 100%	77.6%
				Equity-FX correlation	(26.9)% – 46.8%	6.7%
			Option pricing model	Bond option implied volatility	5.0% – 13.0%	10.8%
Short positions	–	76	Discounted cash flows	Price/yield	7.1% – 7.1%	7.1%
Total	7,246	2,005				

1 The ranges of values shown in the above table represent the highest and lowest levels used in the valuation of the Group's Level 3 financial instruments as at 31 December 2025. The ranges of values used are reflective of the underlying characteristics of these Level 3 financial instruments based on the market conditions at the balance sheet date. However, these ranges of values may not represent the uncertainty in fair value measurements of the Group's Level 3 financial instruments

2 Weighted average for non-derivative financial instruments has been calculated by weighting inputs by the relative fair value. Weighted average for derivatives has been provided by weighting inputs by the risk relevant to that variable. N/A has been entered for the cases where weighted average is not a meaningful indicator

3 The inputs for Loans and advances to customers under Discounted Cash flow technique have been split to show as a separate line under Comparable pricing/yield for better representation of material inputs.

4 The inputs for equity shares under Comparable pricing/yield technique have been consolidated under 'Price' as they are not individually material

11. Financial instruments

The following section describes the significant unobservable inputs identified in the valuation technique table:

- **Comparable price/yield** is a valuation methodology in which the price of a comparable instrument is used to estimate the fair value where there are no direct observable prices. Yield is the interest rate that is used to discount the future cash flows in a discounted cash flow model. Valuation using comparable instruments can be done by calculating an implied yield (or spread over a liquid benchmark) from the price of a comparable instrument, then adjusting that yield (or spread) to derive a value for the instrument. The adjustment should account for relevant differences in the financial instruments such as maturity and/or credit quality. Alternatively, a price-to-price basis can be assumed between the comparable instrument and the instrument being valued in order to establish the value of the instrument (for example, deriving a fair value for a junior unsecured bond from the price of a senior secured bond). An increase in price, in isolation, would result in a favourable movement in the fair value of the asset. An increase in yield, in isolation, would result in an unfavourable movement in the fair value of the asset
- **Correlation** is the measure of how movement in one variable influences the movement in another variable. An equity correlation is the correlation between two equity instruments, an interest rate correlation refers to the correlation between two swap rates, while commodity correlation is correlation between two commodity underlying prices
- **Commodity price curves** is the term structure for forward rates over a specified period
- **Credit spread** represents the additional yield that a market participant would demand for taking exposure to the Credit Risk of an instrument
- **Discount rate** refers to the rate of return used to convert expected cash flows into present value
- **Equity-FX correlation** is the correlation between equity instrument and foreign exchange instrument
- **EV/EBITDA** multiple is the ratio of Enterprise Value (EV) to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA). EV is the aggregate market capitalisation and debt minus the cash and cash equivalents. An increase in EV/EBITDA multiple will result in a favourable movement in the fair value of the unlisted firm
- **EV/Revenue multiple** is the ratio of Enterprise Value (EV) to Revenue. An increase in EV/Revenue multiple will result in a favourable movement in the fair value of the unlisted firm
- **Foreign exchange curves** is the term structure for forward rates and swap rates between currency pairs over a specified period
- **Interest rate curve**s is the term structure of interest rates and measure of future interest rates at a particular point in time
- **Recovery rates** are the expectation of the rate of return resulting from the liquidation of a particular loan. As the probability of default increases for a given instrument, the valuation of that instrument will increasingly reflect its expected recovery level assuming default. An increase in the recovery rate, in isolation, would result in a favourable movement in the fair value of the loan
- **Repo curve** is the term structure of repo rates on repos and reverse repos at a particular point in time.
- **Volatility** represents an estimate of how much a particular instrument, parameter or index will change in value over time. Generally, the higher the volatility, the more expensive the option will be

11. Financial instruments

Level 3 movement tables – financial assets

The table below analyses movements in Level 3 financial assets carried at fair value for the Group.

	Held at fair value through profit or loss						Investment securities	
Assets	Loans and advances to banks $million	Loans and advances to customers $million	Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending $million	Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills $million	Equity shares $million	Derivative financial instruments $million	Equity shares $million	Total $million
At 1 January 2026	**–**	**2,422**	**3,354**	**1,004**	**103**	**122**	**241**	**7,246**
Total (losses)/gains recognised in income statement	**(4)**	**(28)**	**(1)**	**(72)**	**3**	**(1)**	**–**	**(103)**
Net trading income	**(4)**	**(28)**	**(1)**	**(72)**	**3**	**(1)**	**–**	**(103)**
Other operating income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total gains recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10**	**10**
Fair value through OCI reserve	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10**	**10**
Exchange difference	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Purchases	**128**	**826**	**6,311**	**556**	**–**	**166**	**2**	**7,989**
Sales	**–**	**(1,392)**	**(5,746)**	**(638)**	**(21)**	**(34)**	**(4)**	**(7,835)**
Settlements	**–**	**(49)**	**(833)**	**(7)**	**–**	**(25)**	**–**	**(914)**
Transfers out[1]	**–**	**(391)**	**–**	**(216)**	**–**	**(13)**	**–**	**(620)**
Transfers in[2]	**–**	**862**	**250**	**47**	**1**	**4**	**–**	**1,164**
At 30 June 2026	**124**	**2,250**	**3,335**	**674**	**86**	**219**	**249**	**6,937**
Recognised in the income statement[3]	**–**	**3**	**3**	**(34)**	**3**	**20**	**–**	**(5)**
At 1 January 2025	–	1,356	2,556	863	116	147	250	5,288
Total gains/(losses) recognised in income statement	–	34	(11)	(35)	10	(13)	–	(15)
Net trading income	–	34	(11)	21	10	(13)	–	41
Other operating income	–	–	–	(56)	–	–	–	(56)
Total gains recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	38
Fair value through OCI reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	38
Exchange difference	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Purchases	–	596	3,704	146	–	66	–	4,512
Sales	–	(338)	(3,283)	(584)	(3)	(40)	(58)	(4,306)
Settlements	–	(78)	(84)	(6)	–	(17)	–	(185)
Transfers out[1]	–	(269)	–	(32)	(7)	(18)	(4)	(330)
Transfers in[2]	–	324	–	233	–	4	1	562
At 30 June 2025	–	1,625	2,882	585	116	129	227	5,564
Recognised in the income statement[3]	–	(8)	(8)	1	10	–	–	(5)

1 Transfers out includes loans and advances, debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills and derivative financial instruments where the valuation parameters became observable during the period and were transferred to Level 1 and Level 2.

2 Transfers in primarily relate to loans and advances, reverse repurchase agreements, debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills, equity shares and derivative financial instruments

3 Represents Total unrealised (losses)/gains recognised in the income statement, within net trading income, relating to change in fair value of assets

11. Financial instruments

Level 3 movement tables – financial liabilities

	Deposits by banks $million	Customer accounts $million	Debt securities in issue $million	Derivative financial instruments $million	Short positions $million	Total $million
At 1 January 2026	**110**	**510**	**1,094**	**215**	**76**	**2,005**
Total (gains)/losses recognised in income statement – net trading income	**(6)**	**–**	**(29)**	**75**	**(1)**	**39**
Issues	**346**	**753**	**1,128**	**220**	**–**	**2,447**
Settlements	**(227)**	**(882)**	**(760)**	**(242)**	**(18)**	**(2,129)**
Transfers out[1]	**–**	**(22)**	**(57)**	**(29)**	**–**	**(108)**
Transfers in[2]	**10**	**20**	**52**	**14**	**–**	**96**
At 30 June 2026	**233**	**379**	**1,428**	**253**	**57**	**2,350**
Recognised in the income statement[3]	**(6)**	**–**	**–**	**40**	**–**	**34**
At 1 January 2025	50	355	1,193	238	180	2,016
Total losses/(gains) recognised in income statement – net trading income	1	15	19	8	(2)	41
Issues	54	720	1,011	350	–	2,135
Settlements	(42)	(412)	(887)	(384)	(90)	(1,815)
Transfers out[1]	–	(230)	(39)	(10)	–	(279)
Transfers in[2]	–	42	4	5	–	51
At 30 June 2025	63	490	1,301	207	88	2,149
Recognised in the income statement[3]	1	3	5	3	–	12

1 Transfers out during the year primarily relates to customer accounts and debt securities in issue where the valuation parameters became observable during the period and were transferred to Level 2 financial liabilities

2 Transfers in during the year primarily relates to customer accounts, debt securities in issue and derivative financial instruments where the valuation parameters became unobservable during the period

3 Represents Total unrealised losses/(gains) recognised in the income statement, within net trading income, relating to change in fair value of liabilities

Sensitivities in respect of the fair values of Level 3 assets and liabilities

Sensitivity analysis is performed on products with significant unobservable inputs. The Group applies a 10 per cent increase or decrease on the values of these unobservable inputs, to generate a range of reasonably possible alternative valuations. The percentage shift is determined by statistical analysis performed on a set of reference prices based on the composition of the Group's Level 3 inventory at the measurement date. Favourable and unfavourable changes (which show the balance adjusted for input change) are determined on the basis of changes in the value of the instrument as a result of varying the levels of the unobservable parameters. The Level 3 sensitivity analysis assumes a one-way market move and does not consider offsets for hedges.

11. Financial instruments

	Held at fair value through profit or loss			Fair value through other comprehensive income		
	Net exposure $million	Favourable changes $million	Unfavourable changes $million	Net exposure $million	Favourable changes $million	Unfavourable changes $million
Financial instruments held at fair value						
Loans and advances	**2,374**	**2,455**	**2,249**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	**3,335**	**3,372**	**3,312**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills	**674**	**685**	**660**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Equity shares	**86**	**95**	**78**	**249**	**276**	**226**
Derivative financial instruments	**(34)**	**4**	**(78)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Customer accounts	**(379)**	**(365)**	**(396)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Deposits by banks	**(233)**	**(226)**	**(240)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Short positions	**(57)**	**(57)**	**(58)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Debt securities in issue	**(1,428)**	**(1,340)**	**(1,516)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
At 30 June 2026	**4,338**	**4,623**	**4,011**	**249**	**276**	**226**
Financial instruments held at fair value						
Loans and advances	2,422	2,491	2,331	–	–	–
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	3,354	3,386	3,326	–	–	–
Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills	1,004	1,025	985	–	–	–
Equity shares	103	113	92	241	265	217
Derivative financial instruments	(93)	(70)	(115)	–	–	–
Customer accounts	(510)	(497)	(525)	–	–	–
Deposits by banks	(110)	(108)	(112)	–	–	–
Short positions	(76)	(76)	(77)	–	–	–
Debt securities in issue	(1,094)	(1,017)	(1,171)	–	–	–
At 31 December 2025	5,000	5,247	4,734	241	265	217

The reasonably possible alternatives could have increased or decreased the fair values of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss and those classified as fair value through other comprehensive income by the amounts disclosed below.

	Fair value changes			
	Possible increase		Possible decrease	
Financial instruments	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Held at fair value through profit or loss	**285**	246	**(327)**	(267)
Fair value through other comprehensive income	**27**	24	**(23)**	(24)

11. Financial instruments

Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI

The Group has reported new disclosure as part of Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. These amendments introduce new disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income under IFRS 9. The application of these amendments affects disclosures only.

The following table shows the Group's equity investments in non-listed entities. The Group holds these investments for strategic purposes on a medium to long-term basis; the Group typically holds less than 5 per cent interest in each entity and does not have a controlling interest in these entities. The investments are not held for trading. The Group has elected to present subsequent changes in the fair value of these investments in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses are transferred to retained earnings only when an investment is disposed of.

	30.06.26		31.12.2025	
	Carrying amount	Other comprehensive income	Carrying amount	Other comprehensive income
	$million	$million	$million	$million
1 January 2025 / 1 January 2026	**256**	**100**	263	101
Investments acquired	**3**	**–**	4	–
Fair value gains for:				
Investments held at year end	**7**	**6**	35	37
Investments disposed of	**–**	**–**	23	19
Investments disposed of	**(4)**	**–**	(69)	–
Transfers within equity following disposal	**–**	**–**	–	(57)
Balance as at 30 June 2026 / 31 December 2025	**262**	**106**	256	100

During the period, the Group acquired $3 million (31 December 2025: $4 million) in non-controlling interests in certain non-listed entities. During the period, the Group disposed of $4 million (31 December 2025: $69 million) in certain investments because holding them was no longer aligned with the Group's investment strategy.

The Group transferred a cumulative gain of nil relating to the disposal of its investments in certain entities, from other comprehensive income to retained earnings during the period to 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: $57 million gain).

All amounts presented within Other comprehensive income are net of taxation.

12. Derivative financial instruments

The tables below analyse the notional principal amounts and the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments for the Group. Notional principal amounts are the amounts of principal underlying the contract at the reporting date.

	30.06.26			31.12.25		
	Notional principal amounts	Assets	Liabilities	Notional principal amounts	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million
Foreign exchange derivative contracts[1]:						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**6,681,652**	**52,548**	**49,826**	5,982,099	41,876	42,276
Currency swaps and options	**1,837,802**	**14,653**	**16,113**	1,457,790	10,955	11,854
	8,519,454	**67,201**	**65,939**	7,439,889	52,831	54,130
Interest rate derivative contracts:						
Swaps	**9,831,354**	**23,527**	**23,481**	10,108,824	19,920	20,167
Forward rate agreements and options	**339,560**	**1,363**	**1,053**	321,508	1,321	1,083
	10,170,914	**24,890**	**24,534**	10,430,332	21,241	21,250
Exchange traded futures and options	**744,603**	**599**	**467**	634,982	39	84
Credit derivative contracts	**85,985**	**415**	**807**	82,463	523	1,277
Equity and stock index options	**19,486**	**789**	**872**	12,958	242	276
Commodity derivative contracts	**67,216**	**2,243**	**4,001**	184,168	2,774	2,374
Gross total derivatives	**19,607,658**	**96,137**	**96,620**	18,784,792	77,650	79,391
Offset	**–**	**(11,935)**	**(11,935)**	–	(11,171)	(11,171)
Total derivatives	**19,607,658**	**84,202**	**84,685**	18,784,792	66,479	68,220

1 Foreign exchange derivative contracts include precious metals derivatives

The Group limits exposure to credit losses in the event of default by entering into master netting agreements with certain market counterparties. As required by IAS 32, exposures are only presented net in these accounts where they are subject to legal right of offset and intended to be settled net in the ordinary course of business.

The Group applies balance sheet offsetting only in the instance where we are able to demonstrate legal enforceability of the right to offset (e.g. via legal opinion) and the ability and intention to settle on a net basis (e.g. via operational practice).

The Group may enter into economic hedges that do not qualify for IAS 39 hedge accounting treatment, including derivative such as interest rate swaps, interest rate futures and cross currency swaps to manage interest rate and currency risks of the Group. These derivatives are measured at fair value, with fair value changes recognised in net trading income: refer to Market risk (page 24).

12. Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives held for hedging

The Group enters into derivative contracts for the purpose of hedging interest rate, currency and structural foreign exchange risks inherent in assets, liabilities and forecast transactions. The table below summarises the notional principal amounts and carrying values of derivatives designated in hedge accounting relationships at the reporting date.

	30.06.26			31.12.25		
	Notional principal amounts $million	Assets $million	Liabilities $million	Notional principal amounts $million	Assets $million	Liabilities $million
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	**45,579**	**389**	**434**	42,671	516	399
Currency swaps	**1,905**	**43**	**6**	1,954	92	–
	47,484	**432**	**440**	44,625	608	399
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:						
Interest rate swaps	**42,328**	**70**	**302**	38,948	168	40
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**3,060**	**164**	**100**	3,848	110	31
Currency swaps	**752**	**21**	**26**	644	10	10
	46,140	**255**	**428**	43,440	288	81
Derivatives designated as net investment hedges:						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**6,640**	**128**	**4**	4,868	119	–
Total derivatives held for hedging	**100,264**	**815**	**872**	92,933	1,015	480

13. Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements including other similar lending and borrowing

Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Banks	**35,864**	33,124
Customers	**46,642**	44,250
	82,506	77,374
Of which:		
Fair value through profit or loss	**71,995**	66,326
Banks	**32,257**	29,426
Customers	**39,738**	36,900
Held at amortised cost	**10,511**	11,048
Banks	**3,607**	3,698
Customers	**6,904**	7,350

Under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing arrangements, the Group obtains securities under usual and customary terms which permit it to repledge or resell the securities to others. Amounts on such terms are:

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Securities and collateral received (at fair value)	**82,863**	79,073
Securities and collateral which can be repledged or sold (at fair value)	**82,149**	76,666
Amounts repledged/transferred to others for financing activities, to satisfy liabilities under sale and repurchase agreements (at fair value)	**18,589**	16,533

13. Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements including other similar lending and borrowing

Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Banks	**8,467**	7,172
Customers	**28,852**	31,674
	37,319	38,846
Of which:		
Fair value through profit or loss	**33,497**	33,660
Banks	**7,167**	5,754
Customers	**26,330**	27,906
Held at amortised cost	**3,822**	5,186
Banks	**1,300**	1,418
Customers	**2,522**	3,768

The tables below set out the financial assets provided as collateral for repurchase and other secured borrowing transactions for the Group:

Collateral pledged against repurchase agreements	Fair value through profit or loss $million	Fair value through other comprehensive income $million	Amortised cost $million	Off-balance sheet $million	Total $million
On-balance sheet					
Debt securities and other eligible bills	**4,504**	**7,099**	**8,501**	**–**	**20,104**
Off-balance sheet					
Repledged collateral received	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18,589**	**18,589**
At 30 June 2026	**4,504**	**7,099**	**8,501**	**18,589**	**38,693**
On-balance sheet					
Debt securities and other eligible bills	4,828	8,493	10,046	–	23,367
Off-balance sheet					
Repledged collateral received	–	–	–	16,533	16,533
At 31 December 2025	4,828	8,493	10,046	16,533	39,900

14. Goodwill and intangible assets

	30.06.26				31.12.25			
	Goodwill $million	Acquired intangibles $million	Computer software[1,3] $million	Total $million	Goodwill $million	Acquired intangibles $million	Computer software[2] $million	Total $million
Cost								
At 1 January	**1,301**	**132**	**5,334**	**6,767**	1,292	128	4,480	5,900
Exchange translation differences	**(4)**	**–**	**(33)**	**(37)**	9	4	211	224
Additions	**–**	**–**	**218**	**218**	–	–	715	715
Impairment[1,2]	**–**	**–**	**(8)**	**(8)**	–	–	(72)	(72)
Amounts written off	**–**	**(3)**	**(12)**	**(15)**	–	–	–	–
At 30 June/31 December	**1,297**	**129**	**5,499**	**6,925**	1,301	132	5,334	6,767
Provision for amortisation								
At 1 January	**–**	**130**	**2,526**	**2,656**	–	122	2,004	2,126
Exchange translation differences	**–**	**–**	**(19)**	**(19)**	–	4	98	102
Amortisation[3]	**–**	**2**	**228**	**230**	–	4	474	478
Impairment charge[1,2]	**–**	**–**	**(3)**	**(3)**	–	–	(50)	(50)
Amounts written off	**–**	**(3)**	**(12)**	**(15)**	–	–	–	–
At 30 June/31 December	**–**	**129**	**2,720**	**2,849**	–	130	2,526	2,656
Net book value	**1,297**	**–**	**2,779**	**4,076**	1,301	2	2,808	4,111

1 H12026 Includes $5 million impairment of software intangibles capitalised as at 31 December 2025.

2 During 2025, the Group has performed its annual review of computer software intangibles to determine instances when carrying value is greater than its recoverable amount and impaired $22 million.

3 The Group performed the annual review of the useful lives for the computer software balances as at 31 December 2025 and the impact of the revised estimate of amortisation for the capitalised software balance is a reduction in H1 2026 of $63 million.

At 30 June 2026, accumulated goodwill impairment losses incurred from 1 January 2005 amounted to $3,237 million (31 December 2025: $ 3,237 million), of which Nil was recognised in 2026 (31 December 2025: Nil).

The Group assessed the goodwill assigned to each of the Group's CGUs and determined that there are no indicators of impairment for material CGUs at 30 June 2026.

15. Property, plant and equipment

	30.06.26					31.12.25				
	Premises $million	Equipment $million	Leased premises assets $million	Leased equipment assets $million	Total $million	Premises $million	Equipment $million	Leased premises assets $million	Leased equipment assets $million	Total $million
Cost or valuation										
At 1 January	**657**	**645**	**1,164**	**51**	**2,517**	602	548	991	30	2,171
Exchange translation differences	**(10)**	**(9)**	**(1)**	**–**	**(20)**	11	25	30	–	66
Additions	**12**	**33**	**55**	**–**	**100**	104	121	159	21	405
Disposals and fully depreciated assets written off	**(3)**	**(14)**	**(14)**	**–**	**(31)**	(14)	(49)	(16)	–	(79)
Transfers to assets held for sale	**1**	**1**	**(15)**	**–**	**(13)**	(43)	–	–	–	(43)
Other movements[1]	**–**	**–**	**48**	**(48)**	**–**	(3)	–	–	–	(3)
At 30 June/31 December	**657**	**656**	**1,237**	**3**	**2,553**	657	645	1,164	51	2,517
Depreciation										
Accumulated at 1 January	**243**	**390**	**555**	**26**	**1,214**	218	339	460	10	1,027
Exchange translation differences	**(2)**	**(6)**	**(4)**	**–**	**(12)**	7	24	(1)	–	30
Charge for the year	**22**	**39**	**61**	**–**	**122**	43	74	110	16	243
Impairment charge	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	1	–	1
Attributable to assets sold, transferred or written off	**(3)**	**(14)**	**(13)**	**–**	**(30)**	(10)	(47)	(15)	–	(72)
Transfers to assets held for sale	**1**	**1**	**(8)**	**–**	**(6)**	(15)	–	–	–	(15)
Other movements[1]	**1**	**–**	**25**	**(25)**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–
At 30 June/31 December	**262**	**410**	**616**	**1**	**1,289**	243	390	555	26	1,214
Net book value	**395**	**246**	**621**	**2**	**1,264**	414	255	609	25	1,303

1 Data Centre leases have been reclassified from leased equipment to leased Premises to reflect the nature of the underlying leased assets

16. Other assets

Other assets for the Group include:

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Financial assets held at amortised cost (Note 11):		
Cash collateral[1]	**10,975**	10,790
Acceptances and endorsements	**5,891**	5,411
Unsettled trades and other financial assets	**15,960**	4,234
	32,826	20,435
Non-financial assets:		
Commodities and emissions certificates[2]	**20,450**	17,370
Other assets	**515**	353
	53,791	38,158

1 Cash collateral are margins placed to collateralise net derivative mark-to-market positions

2 Comprises precious metals and emission certificates, being inventory that is carried at fair value less costs to sell. $15.5 billion is precious metals which are classified as Level 1, the fair value of which being derived from observable spot or short-term futures prices from relevant exchanges (31 December 2025: $11.9 billion). $4.9 billion is emissions certificates and other commodity related balances classified as Level 2 (31 December 2025: $5.5 billion)

17. Assets held for sale and associated liabilities.

Assets held for sale

The financial assets reported below for the Group are classified under Level 1 Nil (31 December 2025: $74 million), Level 2 $129 million (31 December 2025: $45 million) and Level 3 $805 million (31 December 2025: $790 million).

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	**31**	–
Loans and advances to customers	**31**	–
Financial assets held at amortised cost	**881**	909
Cash and balances at central banks	**65**	–
Loans and advances to banks	**–**	–
Loans and advances to customers	**816**	909
Debt securities held at amortised cost	**–**	–
Property, Plant and equipment[1]	**16**	24
Other assets[2]	**25**	24
	953	957

1 Consideration on disposal of Property, plant and equipment classified under assets held for sale was $22 million for Group (31 December 2025: $126 million).
2 Other assets in June 2026 comprises $22 million of financial assets and $3m of non-financial assets

Liabilities held for sale

The financial liabilities reported below are classified under Level 1 Nil (31 December 2025: $147 million) and Level 2 $650 million (31 December 2025: $761 million).

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost	**646**	908
Deposits by banks	**–**	–
Customer accounts	**646**	908
Other liabilities[1]	**16**	6
	662	914

1 Other liabilities in June 2026 comprises $4 million of financial liabilities and $12m of non-financial liabilities

18. Other liabilities

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost (Note 11)		
Acceptances and endorsements	**7,079**	5,417
Cash collateral[1]	**17,649**	12,912
Property leases	**673**	696
Equipment leases	**10**	13
Unsettled trades and other financial liabilities	**15,241**	7,268
	40,652	26,306
Non-financial liabilities		
Other liabilities	**588**	507
	41,240	26,813

1 Cash collateral are margins received against collateralise net derivative mark-to-market positions

19. Contingent liabilities and commitments

The table below shows the contract or underlying principal amounts of unmatured off-balance sheet transactions for the Group at the balance sheet date. The contract or underlying principal amounts indicate the volume of business outstanding and do not represent amounts at risk.

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Financial guarantees and other contingent liabilities		
Financial guarantees, trade and irrevocable letters of credit	**110,461**	104,930
	110,461	104,930
Commitments		
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend		
One year and over	**77,265**	72,212
Less than one year	**24,712**	24,047
Unconditionally cancellable	**48,912**	47,664
	150,889	143,923

The table below shows the contract or underlying principal amounts of unmatured inter-Group off-balance sheet transactions at the balance sheet date. The contract or underlying principal amounts indicate the volume of business outstanding and do not represent amounts at risk.

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Financial guarantees and other contingent liabilities		
Financial guarantees, trade and irrevocable letters of credit	**3,606**	5,009
	3,606	5,009
Commitments		
Undrawn commitments	**80**	85
	80	85

As set out in Note 20, the Group has contingent liabilities in respect of certain legal and regulatory matters.

20. Legal and regulatory matters

The Group receives legal claims against it in a number of jurisdictions and is subject to regulatory and enforcement investigations and proceedings from time to time. Apart from the matters described below, the Group currently considers none of the ongoing claims, investigations or proceedings to be individually material. However, in light of the uncertainties involved in such matters there can be no assurance that the outcome of a particular matter or matters currently not considered to be material may not ultimately be material to the Group's results in a particular reporting period depending on, among other things, the amount of the loss resulting from the matter(s) and the results otherwise reported for such period.

Since 2014, the PLC Group has been named as a defendant in a series of lawsuits filed in the United States District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York against a number of banks on behalf of plaintiffs who are, or are relatives of, victims of attacks in Iraq, Afghanistan and Israel. The plaintiffs in each of these lawsuits allege that the defendant banks aided and abetted the unlawful conduct of parties with connections to terrorist organisations in breach of the United States Anti-Terrorism Act. None of the lawsuits specify the amount of damages claimed. The PLC Group continues to defend these lawsuits.

In January 2020, a shareholder derivative complaint was filed by the City of Philadelphia in New York State Court against 45 current and former directors and senior officers of the PLC Group. It is alleged that the individuals breached their duties to the PLC Group and caused a waste of corporate assets by permitting the conduct that gave rise to the costs and losses to the PLC Group related to legacy conduct and control issues. In February 2022, the New York State Court ruled in favour of Standard Chartered PLC's motion to dismiss the complaint. In May 2026, the Appellate Division of the New York State Court affirmed the dismissal of the complaint. The plaintiffs are seeking to pursue an appeal.

Bernard Madoff's 2008 confession to running a Ponzi scheme through Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BMIS) gave rise to a number of lawsuits against the PLC Group. BMIS and the Fairfield funds (which invested in BMIS) are in bankruptcy and liquidation, respectively. Between 2010 and 2012, five lawsuits were brought against the PLC Group by the BMIS bankruptcy trustee and the Fairfield funds' liquidators, in each case seeking to recover funds paid to the PLC Group's clients pursuant to redemption requests made prior to BMIS' bankruptcy filing. The total amount sought in these cases exceeds $300 million, excluding any pre-judgment interest that may be awarded. Three of the four lawsuits commenced by the Fairfield funds' liquidators have been dismissed and those dismissals were upheld by the appeal court. The fourth lawsuit has been dismissed and is not the subject of any further appeal. The PLC Group continues to defend the lawsuit brought by the BMIS bankruptcy trustee.

In June 2025, a lawsuit was filed in the Singapore High Court against Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited ("Standard Chartered Singapore"), by three companies now in liquidation that had misappropriated funds from 1Malaysia Development Berhad (1MDB), seeking $2.7billion. The companies allege, among other things, that Standard Chartered Singapore knew or ought to have known that these companies were engaged in the fraud on 1MDB at the time that Standard Chartered Singapore effected transfers instructed by these companies. The companies allege that in doing so, Standard Chartered Singapore breached its mandate and applicable duties. Standard Chartered Singapore had reported the transaction activities of these companies before it closed their accounts in early 2013. Standard Chartered Singapore denies any and all liability and will defend this lawsuit.

The Group has concluded that the threshold for recording provisions pursuant to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets is not met with respect to the above matters; however, the outcomes of these matters are inherently uncertain and difficult to predict.

The Group wishes to provide an update on the following legal matter which has previously been included in this Note on account of being treated as a contingent liability but is no longer treated as such, due to the matter concluding.

As previously reported, the Group was one of a number of financial institutions defending a lawsuit brought in the courts of Victoria, Australia, by two companies in liquidation, Jabiru Satellite Limited and NewSat Limited. The claimants alleged that the defendants had breached implied obligations under loan agreements entered into in 2013 and had acted unconscionably by declining to waive breaches and events of default and by refusing to continue funding their satellite project, ultimately resulting in the claimants entering receivership. The claimants had asserted loss and damage of up to $4.81 billion from the defendants. The defendants denied any and all liability and contested the claimants' alleged losses. The trial of the claim started in Q2 2026 during which the parties agreed to settle the lawsuit on a non-admission of liability basis. No settlement payment was made by the Group or the other financial institutions. The matter has concluded.

21. Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
USD	**6,680**	6,776
GBP	**1,345**	1,382
EUR	**–**	–
NPR	**16**	17
Total	**8,041**	8,175

Redemptions and repurchases during the period ended 30 June 2026
There was no redemption and repurchase during the period.

Redemptions and repurchases during the year ended 31 December 2025
Standard Chartered Bank exercised its right to redeem $1 billion 3.516 per cent subordinated notes 2025, $540 million floating rate subordinated notes 2025 and €1 billion 2.5 per cent subordinated notes 2025.

Issuance during the period ended 30 June 2026
There was no issuance during the period.

Issuance during the year ended 31 December 2025
There was no issuance during the period.

22. Share capital, other equity instruments and reserves

	Number of ordinary shares million	Ordinary share capital[1] $million	Ordinary share premium $million	Preference share capital and share premium[2] $million	Total share capital and share premium $million	Other equity instruments $million
At 1 January 2025	20,597	20,597	296	750	21,643	5,722
Additional Tier 1 equity issuance	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 30 June 2025	20,597	20,597	296	750	21,643	5,722
Additional Tier 1 equity issuance	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2025	**20,597**	**20,597**	**296**	**750**	**21,643**	**5,722**
Additional Tier 1 equity issuance[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,582**
Other movements[4]	**(9,704)**	**(9,704)**	**(296)**	**–**	**(10,000)**	**–**
At 30 June 2026	**10,893**	**10,893**	**–**	**750**	**11,643**	**7,304**

1 Issued and fully paid ordinary shares of $1 each
2 Includes preference share capital of $61,500
3 Movement during half year ended 30 June 2026 include $582 million and $1,000 million fixed rate resetting perpetual subordinated contingent convertible AT1 securities issued by Standard Chartered Bank
4 Relates to capital reorganisation resulting in the reduction of ordinary share capital and share premium account by $10 billion, and the transfer of this amount to distributable reserves within the retained earnings

Ordinary share capital
The authorised share capital of the Company at 30 June 2026 was $26,789 million and TWD 1,225 million (31 December 2025: $26,789 million and TWD 1,225 million) made up of 26,782 million ordinary shares of $1 each, 2.4 million non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares of $0.01 each, 1 million non-cumulative preference shares of $5 each, 15,000 non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of $5 each, 462,500 non-cumulative redeemable 8.125% preference shares of $5 each and 50 million non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of TWD24.50 each.

The issued share capital of the Company at 30 June 2026 was $10,893 million (31 December 2025: $20,597 million) made up of: 10,893 million ordinary shares of $1 each.

There was no new issue of shares during the year. The Company has one class of ordinary shares, which carries no rights to fixed income. Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting attached to any shares in accordance with the Company's Royal Charter Bye-Laws and Rules, on a show of hands every member present at a general meeting by a representative or proxy shall have one vote. On a poll, every member holding shares or stock of less than the nominal amount of US$25 shall not have any vote, but every other member who is present in person or by proxy shall have votes in accordance with the following scale:

22. Share capital, other equity instruments and reserves

Nominal amount of Shares or Stock held	Number of Votes
US$25 or more but less than US$50	1 vote
US$50 or more but less than US$100	2 votes
US$100 or more but less than US$250	3 votes
US$250 or more but less than US$375	4 votes
US$375 or more but less than US$500	5 votes
US$500 or more but less than US$750	6 votes
US$750 or more but less than US$1,000	7 votes
US$1,000 or more but less than US$1,250	8 votes
US$1,250 or more but less than US$1,500	9 votes
US$1,500 or more	10 votes

Preference share capital

7,500 non-cumulative redeemable preference shares issued on 8 December 2006 with a nominal value of $5 each and a premium of $99,995, making a paid-up amount per preference share of $100,000. The preference shares are redeemable at the option of the company in whole or in part on 31 January 2027 and on any quarterly dividend payment date falling on or around ten-year intervals thereafter. The amount payable on redemption will be the paid-up amount of $100,000 per preference share to be redeemed, plus an amount equal to the accrued but unpaid dividend thereon up to but excluding the redemption date.

2.4 million non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares allotted on 28 February 2006 at nominal value of $0.01 each.

Other equity instruments

The table provides details of outstanding Fixed Rate Resetting Perpetual Subordinated Contingent Convertible AT1 securities issued by Standard Chartered Bank. All issuances are made for general business purposes and to increase the regulatory capital base of the Group.

Issuance date	Nominal value million	Proceeds net of issue costs $million	Interest rate[1] (%)	Coupon payment dates[2] each year	First reset dates[3]
02 June 2021	USD 1,250	1,250	4.75	14 January, 14 July	14 July 2031
23 August 2021	USD 1,500	1,500	4.30	19 February, 19 August	19 February 2029
15 August 2022	USD 1,000	1,000	7.75	15 February, 15 August	15 February 2028
31 March 2023	USD 750	750	7.75	30 January, 30 July	30 July 2037
31 March 2023	GBP 96	120	7.90	4 April, 4 October	4 April 2028
31 March 2023	GBP 99	122	7.90	4 April, 4 October	4 April 2028
27 March 2024	USD 400	400	7.875	8 March, 8 September	8 September 2030
19 September 2024	SGD 750	580	5.30	19 March, 19 September	19 March 2030
15 January 2026	SGD 750	582	4.30	15 January 15 July	15 January 2032
8 June 2026	USD 1000	1,000	7.00	8 June 8 December	08 December 2033
	Total	7,304			

1 Interest rates for the period from (and including) the issue date to (but excluding) the first reset date
2 Interest payable semi-annually in arrears
3 Securities are resettable each date falling five years, or an integral multiple of five years, after the first reset date

22. Share capital, other equity instruments and reserves

The principal terms of the AT1 securities are described below:

- The securities are perpetual and redeemable, at the option of the Company in whole but not in part, on the first call date or on any fifth anniversary after the first call date
- The securities are also redeemable for certain regulatory or tax reasons on any date at 100 per cent of their principal amount together with any accrued but unpaid interest up to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption. Any redemption is subject to the Company giving notice to the relevant regulator and the regulator granting permission to redeem interest payments on these securities will be accounted for as a dividend
- Interest on the securities is due and payable only at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company, subject to certain additional restrictions set out in the terms and conditions. Accordingly, the Company may at any time elect to cancel any interest payment (or part thereof) which would otherwise be payable on any interest payment date
- The securities will be written down in full should the fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of the issuer fall below 7.0 per cent (a Loss Absorption Event).

The securities rank behind the claims against the Company of: (a) unsubordinated creditors; (b) claims which are expressed to be subordinated to the claims of unsubordinated creditors of the Company but not further or otherwise; or (c) claims which are, or are expressed to be, junior to the claims of other creditors of the Company, whether subordinated or unsubordinated, other than claims which rank, or are expressed to rank, pari passu with, or junior to, the claims of holders of the AT1 securities in a winding-up occurring prior to the Loss Absorption Event.

Reserves

The constituents of the reserves are summarised as follows:

The capital reserve represents the exchange difference on redenomination of share capital and share premium from sterling to US dollars in 2001. The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of preference shares redeemed.

- Own credit adjustment reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss relating to own credit. Gains and losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss relating to own credit in the year have been taken through other comprehensive income into this reserve. On derecognition of applicable instruments, the balance of any OCA will not be recycled to the income statement, but will be transferred within equity to retained earnings
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) debt reserve represents the unrealised fair value gains and losses in respect of financial assets classified as FVOCI, net of expected credit losses and taxation. Gains and losses are deferred in this reserve and are reclassified to the income statement when the underlying asset is sold, matures or becomes impaired.
- FVOCI equity reserve represents unrealised fair value gains and losses in respect of financial assets classified as FVOCI. Gains and losses are recorded in this reserve and never recycled to the income statement
- Cash flow hedge reserve represents the effective portion of the gains and losses on derivatives that meet the criteria for these types of hedges. Gains and losses are deferred in this reserve and are reclassified to the income statement when the underlying hedged item affects profit and loss or when a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur.
- Translation reserve represents the cumulative foreign exchange gains and losses on translation of the net investment of the Group in foreign operations. Since 1 January 2004, gains and losses are deferred to this reserve and are reclassified to the income statement when the underlying foreign operation is disposed. Gains and losses arising from derivatives used as hedges of net investments are netted against the foreign exchange gains and losses on translation of the net investment of the foreign operations.
- Retained earnings represents profits and other comprehensive income earned by the Group and Company in the current and prior periods, together with the after tax increase relating to equity-settled share options, less dividend distributions and own shares held (treasury shares).

A substantial part of the Group's reserves is held in overseas subsidiary undertakings and branches, principally to support local operations or to comply with local regulations. The maintenance of local regulatory capital ratios could potentially restrict the amount of reserves which can be remitted. In addition, if these overseas reserves were to be remitted, further unprovided taxation liabilities might arise.

23. Related party transactions

Directors and officers

As at 30 June 2026, Standard Chartered Bank had in place a charge over $66 million (31 December 2025: $69 million) of cash assets in favour of the independent trustee of its employer financed retirement benefit scheme.

There were no changes in the related party transactions described in the Directors' Report and Financial Statements 2025 that could have or have had a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Group in the period ended 30 June 2026. All related party transactions have taken place in the period were similar in nature to those disclosed in the Directors' Report and Financial Statements 2025.

Associates and joint ventures

The following transactions with related parties are on an arm's length basis:

	30.06.26 $million	31.12.25 $million
Assets		
Financial Assets held at FVTPL	–	10
Loans and advances	42	–
Derivative assets	5	5
Other Assets	1	–
Total assets	48	15
Liabilities		
Deposits	98	69
Derivative liabilities	1	3
Total liabilities	99	72
Loan commitments and other guarantees[1]	5	107

1 The maximum loan commitments and other guarantees during the period was $ 5million (31 December 2025: $107 million)

24. Cashflow statement

Adjustment for non-cash items and other adjustments included within income statement

	30.06.26 $million	30.06.25 $million
Amortisation of discounts and premiums of investment securities	(318)	(518)
Interest expense on subordinated liabilities	222	254
Interest expense on senior debt securities in issue	234	298
Pension costs for defined benefit schemes	(6)	18
Share-based payment costs	133	128
Impairment losses on loans and advances and other credit risk provisions	267	68
Other impairment	7	10
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	(2)
(Gains)/loss on disposal of FVOCI & AMCST financial assets	(19)	2
Depreciation and amortisation	352	341
Fair value changes taken to profit or loss	(620)	(693)
Foreign currency revaluation	(7)	2
Gains on disposal of business	(2)	(4)
Profit from associates and joint ventures	(2)	(1)
Other non-cash items	20	(53)
Total	261	(150)

24. Cashflow statement

Change in operating assets

	30.06.26 $million	30.06.25 $million
Net (increase)/decrease in derivative financial instruments	**(14,183)**	13,990
Net increase in debt securities, treasury bills and equity shares held at fair value through profit or loss	**(17,233)**	(3,928)
Net increase in loans and advances to banks and customers	**(10,612)**	(5,749)
Net decrease in prepayments and accrued income	**37**	89
Net increase in other assets	**(17,991)**	(14,308)
Total	**(59,982)**	(9,906)

Change in operating liabilities

	30.06.26 $million	30.06.25 $million
Net increase/(decrease) in derivative financial instruments	**12,976**	(12,027)
Net increase in deposits from banks, customer accounts, debt securities in issue and short positions	**21,898**	29,470
Net decrease in accruals and deferred income	**(786)**	(420)
Net increase in other liabilities	**13,061**	1,658
Net increase in amount due to parents/subsidiaries/other related parties	**6,271**	9,869
Total	**53,420**	28,550

Changes in financing activities-subordinated and senior debts

	30.06.26 $million	30.06.25 $million
Subordinated debt (including accrued interest):		
Opening balance	**8,178**	10,357
Interest paid	**(227)**	(302)
Repayment	**–**	(2,694)
Foreign exchange movements	**(21)**	242
Fair value changes, including from hedge accounting	**(114)**	160
Accrued interest and others	**227**	305
Closing balance	**8,043**	8,068

	30.06.26 $million	30.06.25 $million
Senior debt (including accrued interest):		
Opening balance	**7,045**	8,469
Proceeds from the issue	**1,555**	1,450
Interest paid	**(189)**	179
Repayment	**(1,707)**	(1,781)
Foreign exchange movements	**(27)**	227
Fair value changes, including from hedge accounting	**–**	(2)
Accrued interest and others	**169**	(240)
Closing balance	**6,846**	8,302

Senior debt is presented as part of debt securities in issue in the condensed consolidated interim balance sheet.

25. Statutory accounts

The information in this Half Year Report is unaudited and does not constitute statutory accounts within the meaning of section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. This document was approved by the Court on 29 July 2026. The statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been audited and delivered to the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales. The report of the auditors was (i) unqualified, (ii) did not include a reference to any matters to which the auditors drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying their report, and (iii) did not contain a statement under sections 498(2) and 498(3) of the Companies Act 2006

Supplementary financial information

Contractual maturity of Loans, Investment securities and Deposits

	30.06.26						
	Loans and advances to banks $million	Loans and advances to customers $million	Investment securities – Treasury and other eligible bills $million	Investment securities – Debt securities $million	Investment securities – Equity shares $million	Bank deposits $million	Customer accounts $million
One year or less	**44,113**	**123,181**	**46,187**	**19,371**	**–**	**30,432**	**306,728**
Between one and five years	**9,297**	**50,664**	**–**	**46,590**	**–**	**7,418**	**8,993**
Between five and ten years	**1,283**	**13,554**	**–**	**12,224**	**–**	**102**	**1,075**
Between ten years and fifteen years	**236**	**6,651**	**–**	**5,111**	**–**	**16**	**281**
More than fifteen years and undated	**91**	**21,468**	**–**	**22,388**	**1,025**	**–**	**10**
Total	**55,020**	**215,518**	**46,187**	**105,684**	**1,025**	**37,968**	**317,087**
Total amortised cost and FVOCI exposures	**21,546**	**167,803**					
Of which: Fixed interest rate exposures	**16,688**	**85,139**					
Of which: Floating interest rate exposures	**4,858**	**82,664**					

	31.12.25						
	Loans and advances to banks $million	Loans and advances to customers $million	Investment securities – Treasury and other eligible bills $million	Investment securities – Debt securities $million	Investment securities – Equity shares $million	Bank deposits $million	Customer accounts $million
One year or less	46,755	117,651	49,518	15,537	–	30,760	301,796
Between one and five years	8,710	46,613	–	47,830	–	4,284	6,560
Between five and ten years	881	13,746	–	10,911	–	4	532
Between ten years and fifteen years	164	6,410	–	4,032	–	–	47
More than fifteen years and undated	122	20,677	–	18,887	578	–	10
Total	56,632	205,097	49,518	97,197	578	35,048	308,945
Total amortised cost and FVOCI exposures	24,771	159,254					
Of which: Fixed interest rate exposures	19,843	81,749					
Of which: Floating interest rate exposures	4,928	77,505					

Maturity and yield of Debt securities, alternative tier one and other eligible bills held at amortised cost

	One year or less		Between one and five years		Between five and ten years		More than ten years		Total	
	$million	Yield %	$million	Yield %	$million	Yield %	$million	Yield %	$million	Yield %
Central and other government agencies										
– US	**2,277**	**1.64**	**7,325**	**1.49**	**1,261**	**2.27**	**7,601**	**4.06**	**18,464**	**2.62**
– UK	**65**	**1.54**	**225**	**3.33**	**45**	**0.88**	**–**	**–**	**335**	**2.65**
– Other	**2,237**	**3.55**	**3,637**	**3.65**	**1,661**	**5.32**	**–**	**–**	**7,535**	**3.99**
Other debt securities	**1,264**	**5.53**	**2,767**	**5.31**	**3,245**	**4.42**	**3,603**	**4.33**	**10,879**	**4.75**
At 30 June 2026	**5,843**	**3.21**	**13,954**	**2.84**	**6,212**	**4.20**	**11,204**	**4.15**	**37,213**	**3.52**

	One year or less		Between one and five years		Between five and ten years		More than ten years		Total	
	$million	Yield %	$million	Yield %	$million	Yield %	$million	Yield %	$million	Yield %
Central and other government agencies										
– US	1,823	0.98	7,694	1.71	1,381	2.24	4,197	4.61	15,095	2.48
– UK	78	0.50	286	2.90	49	0.88	–	–	413	2.21
– Other	1,786	2.01	4,528	4.27	1,829	5.21	8	9.78	8,151	3.99
Other debt securities	1,395	6.87	2,426	6.62	4,088	4.91	2,343	4.98	10,252	5.60
At 31 December 2025	5,082	2.95	14,934	3.31	7,347	4.46	6,548	4.74	33,911	3.78

The maturity distributions are presented in the above table on the basis of contractual maturity dates. The weighted average yield for each range of maturities is calculated by dividing the annualised interest income for the year by the book amount of debt securities at that date.

Insured and uninsured deposits

The Group operates and provides services to customers across many countries and insured deposit is determined on the basis of limits enacted within local regulations.

	30.06.26					31.12.25				
	Insured deposits		Uninsured deposits			Insured deposits		Uninsured deposits		
	Bank deposits	Customer accounts	Bank deposits	Customer accounts	Total	Bank deposits	Customer accounts	Bank deposits	Customer accounts	Total
	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million	$million
Current accounts	**8**	**8,272**	**22,976**	**140,793**	**172,049**	10	8,040	21,091	129,483	158,624
Savings deposits	**–**	**6,135**	**–**	**17,900**	**24,035**	–	6,399	–	17,304	23,703
Time deposits	**16**	**6,410**	**6,032**	**107,648**	**120,106**	27	6,657	6,368	108,171	121,223
Other deposits	**–**	**121**	**8,935**	**29,809**	**38,865**	–	51	7,552	32,840	40,443
Total	**24**	**20,938**	**37,943**	**296,150**	**355,055**	37	21,147	35,011	287,798	343,993

UK and non-UK deposits

The following table summarises the split of Bank and Customer deposits into UK and Non-UK deposits for respective account lines based on the domicile or residence of the clients.

	30.06.26					31.12.25				
	UK deposits		Non-UK deposits			UK deposits		Non-UK deposits		
	Bank deposits $million	Customer accounts $million	Bank deposits $million	Customer accounts $million	Total $million	Bank deposits $million	Customer accounts $million	Bank deposits $million	Customer accounts $million	Total $million
Current accounts	**510**	**7,003**	**22,474**	**142,062**	**172,049**	403	7,241	20,698	130,282	158,624
Savings deposits	**–**	**346**	**–**	**23,689**	**24,035**	–	42	–	23,661	23,703
Time deposits	**499**	**8,244**	**5,549**	**105,814**	**120,106**	566	7,403	5,829	107,425	121,223
Other deposits	**1,679**	**11,567**	**7,256**	**18,363**	**38,865**	950	11,944	6,602	20,947	40,443
Total	**2,688**	**27,160**	**35,279**	**289,928**	**355,055**	1,919	26,630	33,129	282,315	343,993

Average balance sheets and yields and volume and price variances.

Average balance sheets and yields

The following tables set out the average balances and yields for the Group's assets and liabilities for the periods ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025. For the purpose of these tables, average balances have been determined on the basis of daily balances, except for certain categories, for which balances have been determined less frequently. The Group does not believe that the information presented in these tables would be significantly different had such balances been determined on a daily basis.

	6 months ended 30.06.26				
	Average non-interest-earning balance $million	Average interest-earning balance $million	Interest income $million	Gross yield interest-earning balance %	Gross yield total balance %
Cash and balances at central banks	**7,062**	**59,819**	**886**	**2.99**	**2.67**
Gross loans and advances to banks	**37,108**	**23,166**	**569**	**4.95**	**1.90**
Gross loans and advances to customers	**48,365**	**168,558**	**4,305**	**5.15**	**4.00**
Impairment provisions against loans and advances to banks and customers	**–**	**(3,191)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Investment securities – Treasury and other eligible bills	**26,419**	**20,604**	**416**	**4.07**	**1.78**
Investment securities – Debt securities	**22,457**	**80,473**	**1,579**	**3.96**	**3.09**
Investment securities – Equity shares	**924**	**–**	**–**	**-**	**-**
Due from subsidiary undertakings and other related parties	**–**	**6,624**	**66**	**2.01**	**2.01**
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**4,582**	**–**	**–**	**-**	**-**
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	**112,266**	**–**	**–**	**-**	**-**
Investment associates and joint ventures	**127**	**–**	**–**	**-**	**-**
Total	**259,310**	**356,053**	**7,821**	**4.43**	**2.56**
Adjustment for trading book funding cost and others	**–**	**–**	**429**		
Total	**259,310**	**356,053**	**8,250**	**4.67**	**2.70**

	6 months ended 30.06.25				
Average assets	Average non-interest-earning balance $million	Average interest-earning balance $million	Interest income $million	Gross yield interest-earning balance %	Gross yield total balance %
Cash and balances at central banks	6,247	55,746	1,026	3.71	3.34
Gross loans and advances to banks	35,318	22,040	569	5.21	2.00
Gross loans and advances to customers	53,864	161,504	4,691	5.86	4.39
Impairment provisions against loans and advances to banks and customers	–	(3,238)	–	–	–
Investment securities – Treasury and other eligible bills	17,472	18,408	498	5.46	2.80
Investment securities – Debt securities	19,535	84,525	1,791	4.27	3.47
Investment securities – Equity shares	1,613	–	–	-	-
Due from subsidiary undertakings and other related parties	–	6,635	47	1.43	1.43
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4,164	–	–	-	-
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	102,765	–	–	-	-
Investment associates and joint ventures	128	–	–	-	-
Total	241,106	345,620	8,622	5.03	2.96
Adjustment for trading book funding cost and others	–	–	292		
Total	241,106	345,620	8,914	5.20	3.06

Average liabilities	6 months ended 30.06.26 Average non-interest-bearing balance $million	Average interest-bearing balance $million	Interest expense $million	Rate paid interest-bearing balance %	Rate paid total balance %
Deposits by banks	12,994	25,310	326	2.60	1.72
Customer accounts:					
Current accounts	30,469	116,412	1,326	2.30	1.82
Savings deposits	–	24,948	193	1.56	1.56
Time deposits	9,661	105,529	1,959	3.74	3.43
Other deposits	27,835	3,249	54	3.35	0.35
Debt securities in issue	14,773	36,096	744	4.16	2.95
Due to parent companies, subsidiary undertakings & other related parties		37,174	1,125	6.10	6.10
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	129,541	1,102	22	4.08	0.03
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	–	8,390	222	5.33	5.33
Non-controlling interests	351	–	–	-	-
Shareholders' funds	26,491	–	–	-	-
Total	252,115	358,210	5,971	3.36	1.97
Adjustment for trading book funding cost and others	–	–	(1,267)		
Total	252,115	358,210	4,704	2.65	1.55

	6 months ended 30.06.25 Average non-interest-bearing balance $million	Average interest-bearing balance $million	Interest expense $million	Rate paid interest-bearing balance %	Rate paid total balance %
Deposits by banks	13,407	21,173	316	3.01	1.84
Customer accounts:					
Current accounts	29,000	104,439	1,494	2.88	2.26
Savings deposits	–	23,180	250	2.17	2.17
Time deposits	11,003	98,660	2,223	4.54	4.09
Other deposits	37,980	6,041	126	4.21	0.58
Debt securities in issue	11,579	34,608	809	4.71	3.53
Due to parent companies, subsidiary undertakings & other related parties		30,444	1,119	7.41	7.41
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	117,979	792	23	5.86	0.04
Subordinated liabilities and other borrowed funds	–	10,617	254	4.82	4.82
Non-controlling interests	608	–	–	-	-
Shareholders' funds	35,216	–	–	-	-
Total	256,772	329,954	6,614	4.04	2.27
Adjustment for trading book funding cost and others	–	–	(1,063)		
Total	256,772	329,954	5,551	3.39	1.91

Net interest margin

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Interest income	7,821	8,622
Adjustment for trading book funding cost and others	429	292
Interest income adjusted for trading book funding cost and others	8,250	8,914
Average interest-earning assets[1]	356,053	345,620
Gross yield (%)	4.67	5.20
Interest expense	5,971	6,614
Adjustment for trading book funding cost and others	(1,267)	(1,063)
Interest expense adjusted for trading book funding cost and others	4,704	5,551
Average interest–bearing liabilities[1]	358,210	329,954
Rate paid (%)	2.65	3.39
Net yield (%)	2.02	1.81
Adjusted net interest income[2]	3,546	3,363
Net interest margin (%)	2.01	1.96

1 Average interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are adjusted for cash collateral balances in other assets and other liabilities that are related to the Global Banking trading book

2 Adjusted net interest income is net interest income adjusted for trading book funding cost, treasury currency management activities, interest from cash collateral from trading businesses and from prime services activities

Return on assets

	6 months ended 30.06.26 $million	6 months ended 30.06.25 $million
Profit attributable to shareholders	2,279	1,995
Total assets	649,643	597,648
Return on assets (%)[1]	0.70	0.67

1 Represents profit attributable to shareholders divided by the total assets of the Group

Important notices

Forward-looking statements

The information included in this document may contain 'forward-looking statements' based upon current expectations or beliefs as well as statements formulated with assumptions about future events. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, projections, estimates, commitments, plans, approaches, ambitions and targets (including, without limitation,

ESG commitments, ambitions and targets). Forward-looking statements often use words such as 'may', 'could', 'will', 'expect', 'intend', 'estimate', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'plan', 'seek', 'aim', 'continue' or other words of similar meaning to any of the foregoing. Forward-looking statements may also (or additionally) be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results, and the Group's plans and objectives, to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Readers should not place reliance on, and are cautioned about relying on, any forward-looking statements.

There are several factors which could cause the Group's actual results and its plans and objectives to differ materially from those expressed or implied in forward-looking statements. The factors include (but are not limited to): changes in global, political, economic, business, competitive and market forces or conditions, or in future exchange and interest rates; changes in environmental, geopolitical, social or physical risks; legal, regulatory and policy developments, including regulatory measures addressing climate change and broader sustainability-related issues; the development of standards and interpretations, including evolving requirements and practices in ESG reporting; the ability of the Group, together with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage, and mitigate the impacts of climate change and broader sustainability-related issues effectively; risks arising out of health crises and pandemics; risks of cyber-attacks, data, information or security breaches or technology failures involving the Group; changes in tax rates or policy; future business combinations or dispositions; and other factors specific to the Group, including those identified in Standard Chartered Bank's Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the period to 31 December 2025 and financial statements of the Group. To the extent that any forward-looking statements contained in this document are based on past or current trends and/or activities of the Group, they should not be taken as a representation that such trends or activities will continue in the future.

No statement in this document is intended to be, nor should be interpreted as, a profit forecast or to imply that the earnings of the Group for the current year or future years will necessarily match or exceed the historical or published earnings of the Group. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date that it is made. Except as required by any applicable laws or regulations, the Group expressly disclaims any obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statement contained within this document, regardless of whether those statements are affected as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Please refer to Standard Chartered Bank's Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the period to 31 December 2025 and the financial statements of the Group for a discussion of certain of the risks and factors that could adversely impact the Group's actual results, and cause its plans and objectives, to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements.

Financial instruments

Nothing in this document shall constitute, in any jurisdiction, an offer or solicitation to sell or purchase any securities or other financial instruments, nor shall it constitute a recommendation or advice in respect of any securities or other financial instruments or any other matter.

Caution regarding climate and environment-related information

Some of the climate and environment related information in this document is subject to certain limitations, and therefore the reader should treat the information provided, as well as conclusions, projections and assumptions drawn from such information, with caution. The information may be limited due to a number of factors, which include (but are not limited to): a lack of reliable data; a lack of standardisation of data; and future uncertainty. The information includes externally sourced data that may not have been verified. Furthermore, some of the data, models and methodologies used to create the information is subject to adjustment which is beyond our control, and the information is subject to change without notice.

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