1Q'23
Results Presentation
26 April 2023

standard chartered

Contents

Bill Winters

Group Chief Executive

Opening remarks

Summary

- Strong 1Q'23 performance;
  - Operating income up 13% at ccy
  - 3% positive income-to-cost jaws
  - Underlying profit before tax $1.7bn, up 25% at ccy
  - Return on tangible equity of 11.9%, up 170bps
- Navigated recent market turbulence well, liquidity remaining strong throughout
  - Customer deposits stable through the quarter; highest reported quarterly LCR at 161%
- Making strong progress on our five strategic actions

Outlook

- 1Q'23 growth and leading indicators from China re-opening support optimism for rest of the year
- Expect income to increase by around 10%, the top of our 8-10% range at ccy in 2023
- NIM outlook down 5bps to around 170bps in 2023 and around 175bps in 2024
- Higher Other income resulting from increased confidence in the outlook
- On track to deliver 3% positive income-to-cost jaws in 2023 and 2024
- Remain confident to deliver RoTE approaching 10% in 2023…
  - … and to exceed 11% in 2024, and to continue to grow thereafter

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Andy Halford

Group Chief Financial Officer

Strong income growth, positive jaws and robust capital

($bn)	1Q'22	1Q'23	YoY[1]	ccy[1]
Net interest income	1.8	2.0	13%	18%
Other income	2.3	2.4	4%	9%
Operating income	4.1	4.4	8%	13%
Operating expenses	(2.6)	(2.7)	(5%)	(10%)
UK bank levy	0.0	0.0	n.m.[1]	n.m.[1]
Pre-provision operating profit	1.5	1.7	13%	17%
Credit impairment	(0.2)	(0.0)	87%	82%
Other impairment	(0.0)	0.0	100%	100%
Profit from associates	0.1	0.0	(83%)	(83%)
Underlying profit before tax	1.4	1.7	23%	25%
Restructuring and Other Items[2] (incl. DVA)	0.1	0.1	0%	13%
Statutory profit before tax	1.5	1.8	21%	25%
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	261	251	(4%)	

Financial KPIs (1Q'23, YoY)

- **RoTE**: **11.9% up 170bps**
- **CET1 ratio**: **13.7% down 20bps**
- **LCR**: **161% up 21%pts**
- **ADR**: **56% down 4%pts**
- **Net interest margin (NIM)**: **1.63% up 34bps**
- **Cost-to-income ratio[3]**: **61% down 2%pts**
- **Income-to-cost jaws[4]**: **Positive 3%**

- Operating income up 13% at ccy;
  - NIM up 34bps YoY, up 5bps QoQ
- Expenses 5% higher, 10% higher at ccy
  - Impact of business initiatives and inflation
- Cost-to-income ratio improved 2%pts to 61%
- Positive 3% income-to-cost jaws at ccy
- Low credit impairment charge of $26m
- Bohai $17m profit share, down $49m; as reflected by 2022 impairment
- CET1 ratio of 13.7% towards top of target range
- RoTE 11.9%, up 170bps

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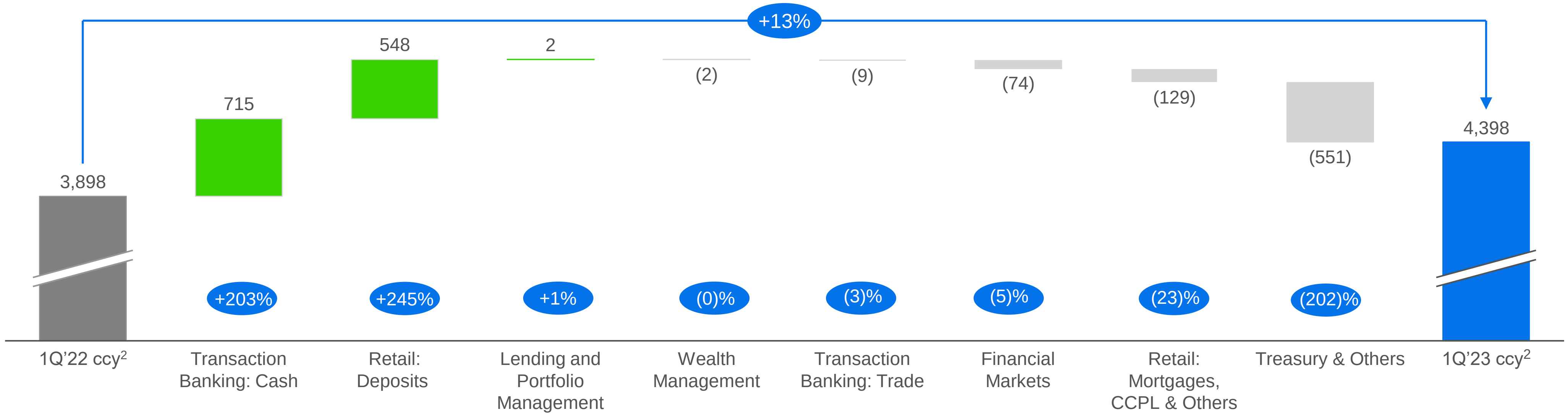
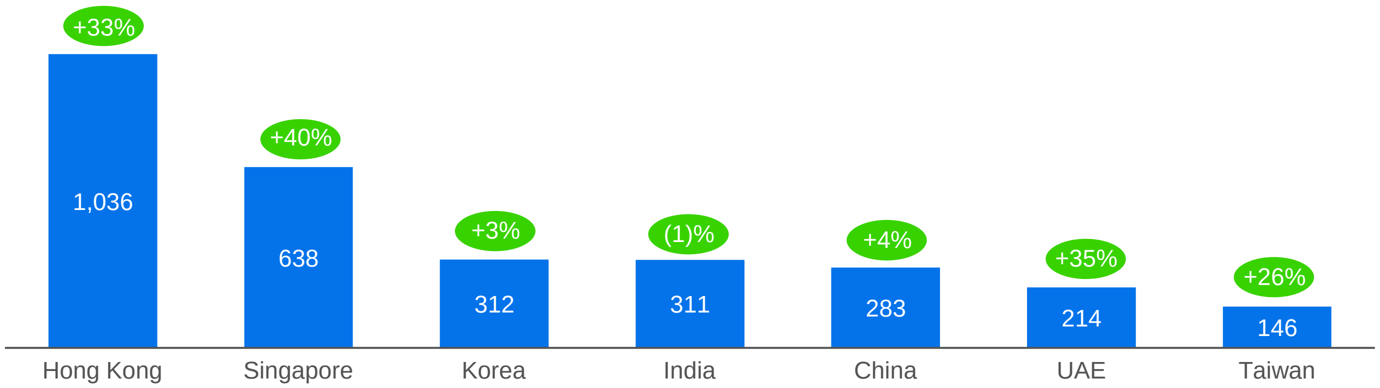
Income up 13% with good performance across large markets

Income 1Q'23 vs 1Q'22[1] – Product view ($m)



Income[3] 1Q'23 – select markets ($m) and YoY% (ccy[1])



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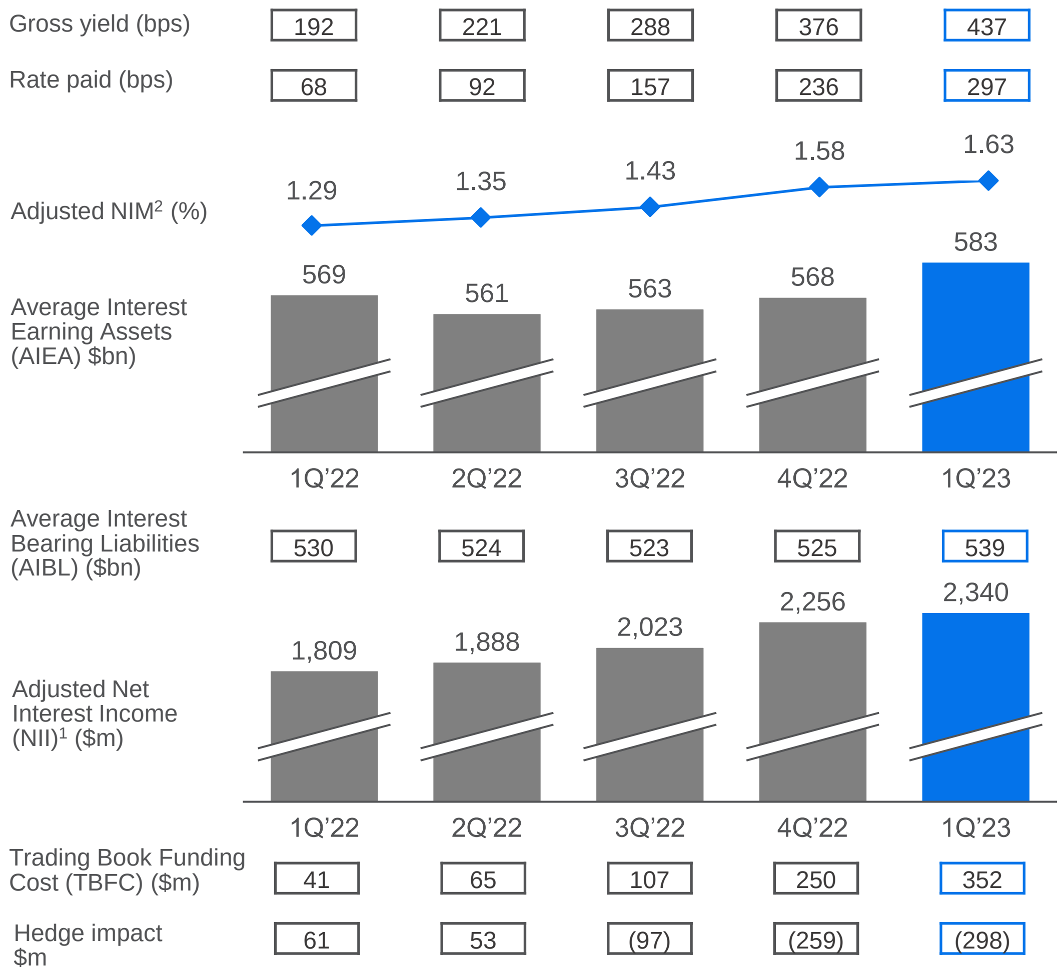
Further NIM progression and NII growth in the quarter

Adjusted basis[1]



- 1Q’23 Adjusted NII[2] up 29% YoY, up 36% at ccy
  - AIEA up $13bn / 2%; AIBL up $9bn / 2%
- 1Q’23 NIM[3] of 163bps, up 5bps QoQ
  - 14bps from interest rates
  - (3)bps from hedges
  - (3)bps from CASA to TD migration
  - (3)bps due to asset mix from larger Treasury book
- TBFC $352m in 1Q’23
  - FY’23 now likely to be around $1.7bn
- NIM[3] outlook down 5bps to ~170bps for FY’23 and ~175bps for FY’24
  - Higher liquidity levels and updated forecasts

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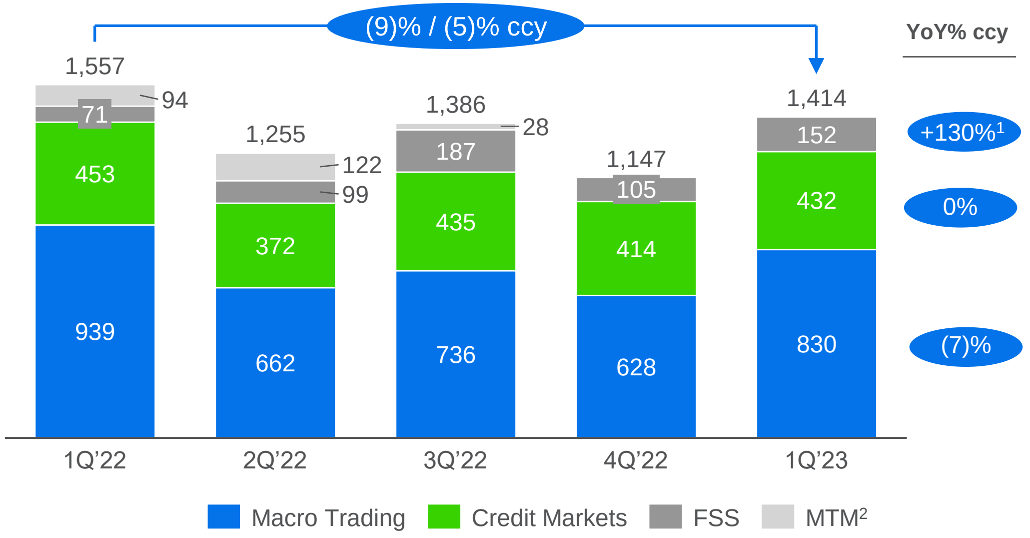
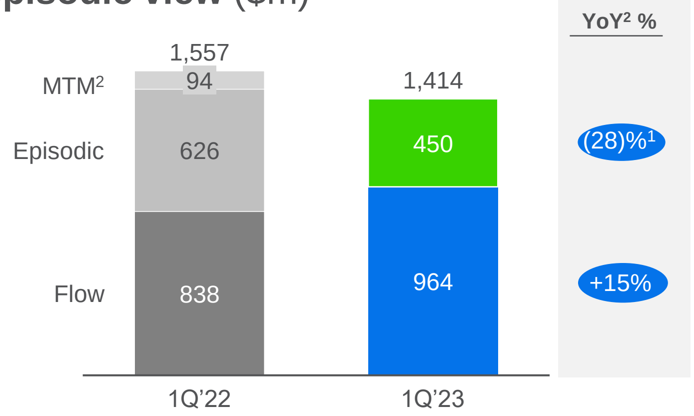
Financial Markets momentum driven by higher flow income

Quarterly income trend ($m)



Flow & episodic view ($m)



- 1Q'23 FM income down 5% at ccy
  - Up 1% excluding $94m gain on mark-to-market liabilities, record[3] comparator in 1Q'22
- RoTE of 17% in 1Q'23
- Flow income >2/3rd total FM income, up 15% YoY
- Decline in episodic income due to lower market volatility
- Macro Trading: Higher Rates income, supported by good client flows
  - More than offset lower Commodities income, following record performance in 1Q'22
- Credit Markets income resilient; Strong growth in Credit Trading
  - Financing Solutions & Issuance income was down due to lower underwriting levels
- Financing and Securities Services[4] income more than doubled benefiting from rate rises

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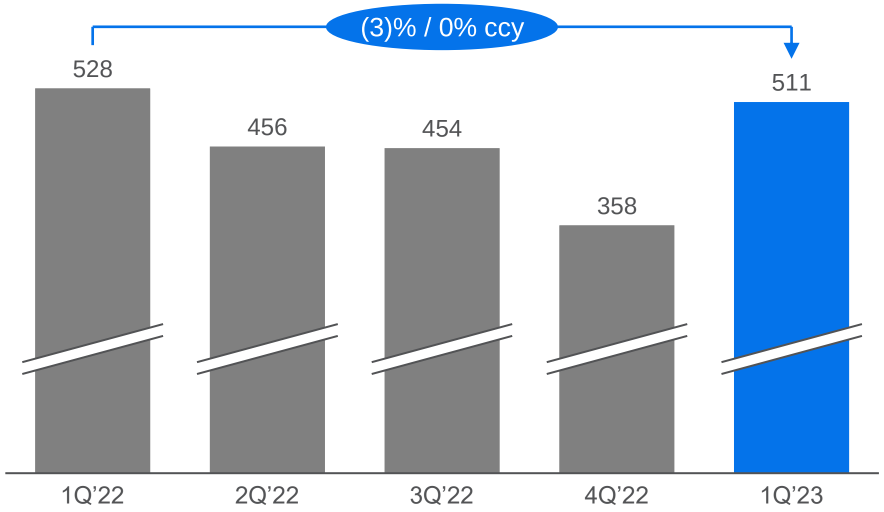
Wealth Management starting to rebound; broad based growth across top markets

Quarterly income trend ($m)



Key indicators

	Total WM Income YoY% ccy	Bancassurance Income YoY % ccy	Treasury Products Income YoY % ccy	NTB Affluent onboarding YoY
Hong Kong	+3%	+20%	+20%	~4x
China	+11%	+24%	+11%	~2x

- 1Q'23 income broadly flat YoY at ccy; strong comparator in 1Q'22
  - Strong growth in Treasury Products, up 24%
  - Offset by lower Managed Investments and Lending & Other products which are impacted by high rates
- Rebound in Hong Kong and China aided by China reopening
  - Double digit growth in Bancassurance and Treasury products
  - Accelerated New to Bank (NTB) affluent client onboarding
- YoY income up in 4 of top 5 Wealth Management income markets

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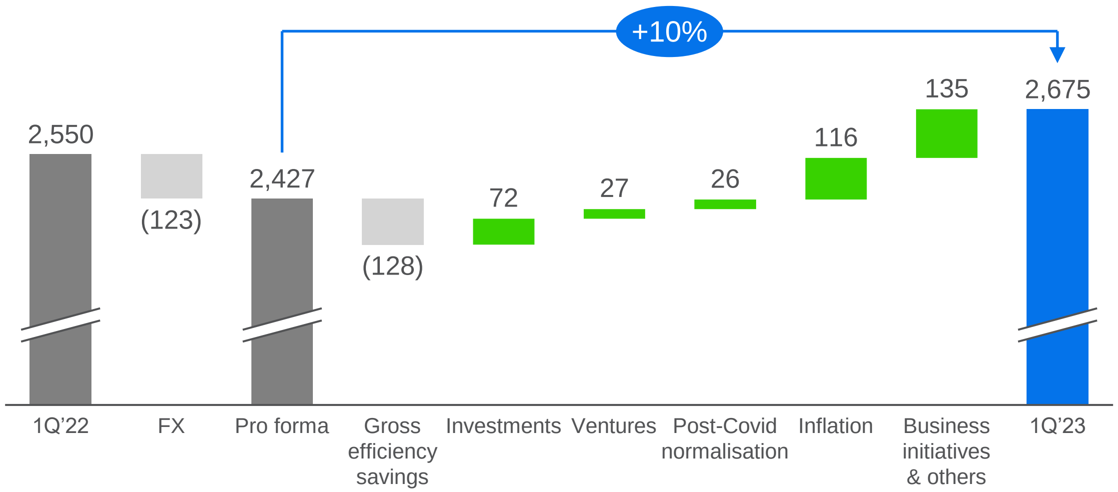
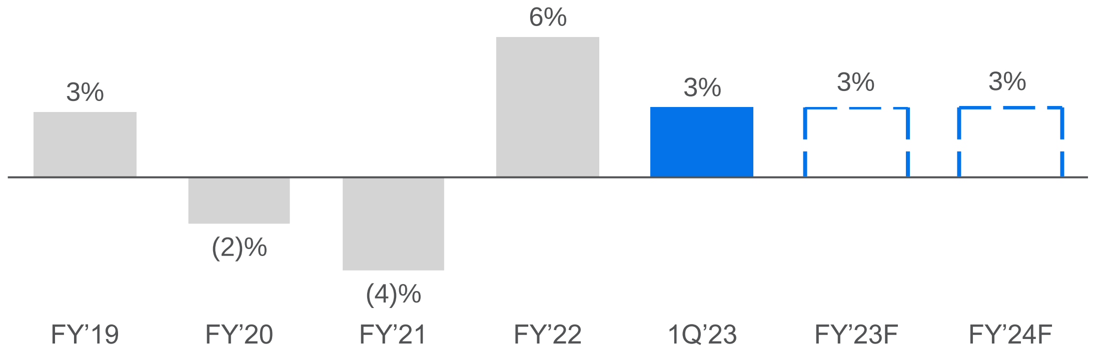
Expense growth primarily driven by business initiatives and inflation

Total operating expenses[1] 1Q'23 vs 1Q'22 ($m)



Income-to-cost jaws[2] trend and guidance (%)



- 1Q'23 expenses up 10% at ccy
  - Business initiatives & others includes increases in staff costs across Financial Markets, Retail (including RMs) and China
  - Inflation up $116m YoY at 5%
  - Ventures up $27m from growth in Trust and other portfolio companies
  - Post-covid normalisation up $26m, including travel
- $0.1bn gross productivity saves achieved in 1Q'23
  - $0.6bn since the start of 2022
- 3% positive income-to-cost jaws in 1Q'23…
- …. on track to deliver 3% positive income-to-cost jaws in 2023 and 2024
  - Jaws expected to widen if income outperforms guidance

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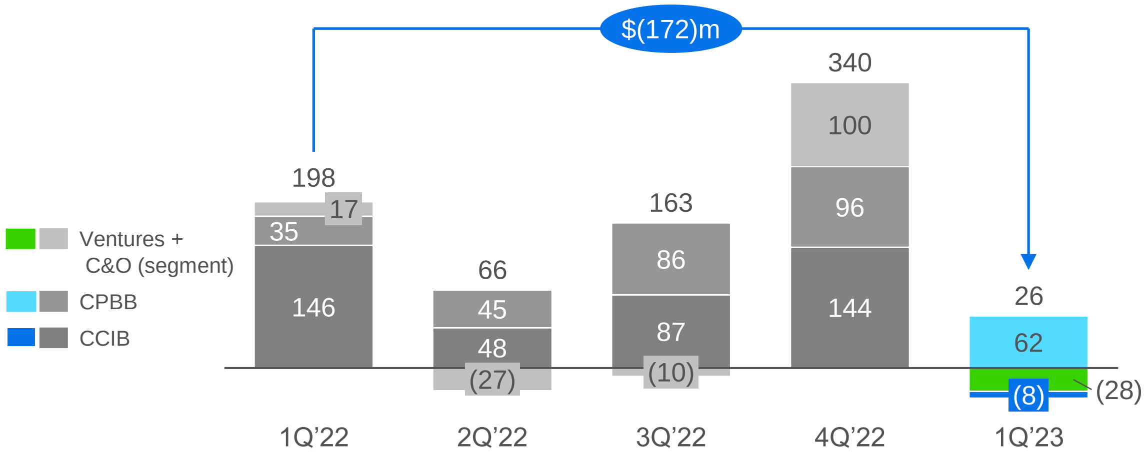
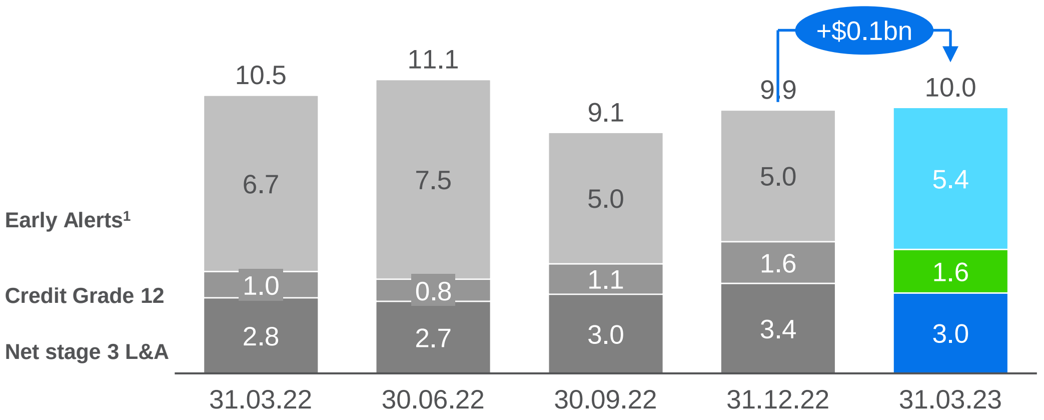
Low impairment charge in the quarter; Credit quality indicators stable

Credit impairment ($m)



Credit quality ($bn)



- Credit impairment of $26m vs $198m in 1Q'22
  - Sovereign downgrades net release of $23m (see p28)
  - China CRE net release $2m (see p29)
  - Remaining overlay; COVID-19 $9m and China CRE $167m

- Net high-risk assets[2] broadly flat QoQ
  - Early Alerts up ~$0.4bn from new downgrades
  - CG12 & Net Stage 3 accounts down $0.3bn due to exposure reductions
- Stage 3 Cover ratio[3] 79%, up 3%pts
- CPBB 30 and 90 days-past-due[4] both increased by ~2bps in 1Q'23

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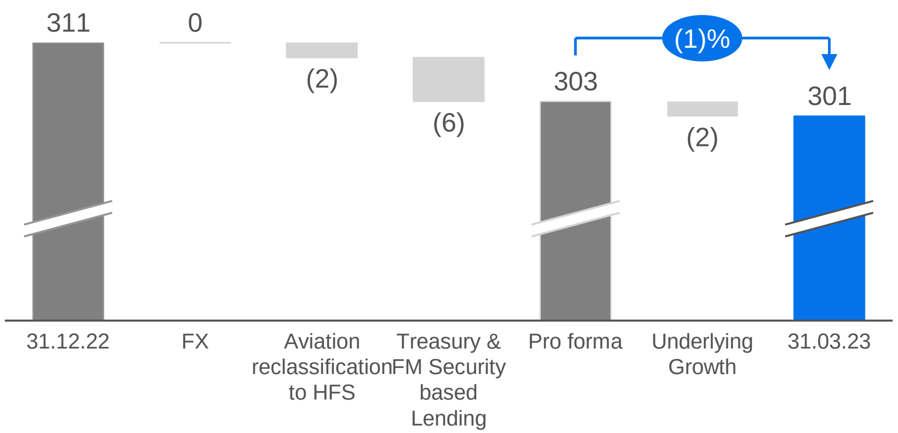
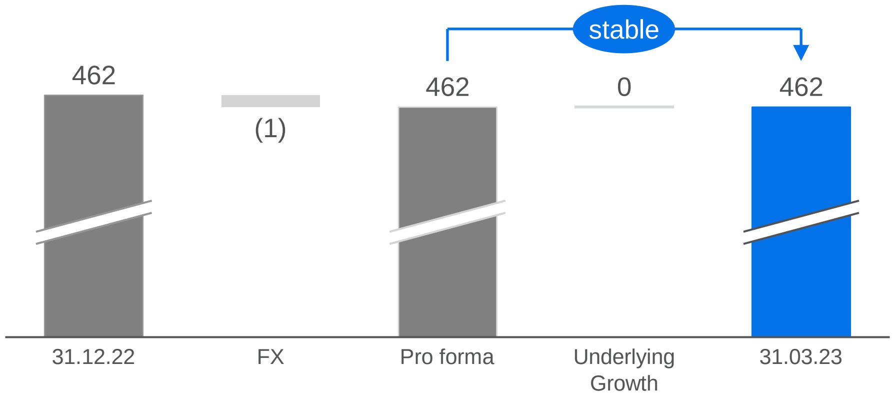
Customer assets slightly down; Customer deposits strong and stable…

Loans and advances (L&A) to customers ($bn)



Customer deposits ($bn)



- Underlying L&A to customers down $2bn / 1%
  - Reduction in Retail Mortgages reflecting tighter mortgage margins in key markets
- Continue to expect low single digit percentage growth of assets in 2023

- Customer deposits stable through 1Q'23, including March
  - Retail up $3bn and FM up $1bn
  - Offset by $4bn reduction in TB from month-end BAU activity, majority returned post quarter-end
- Well diversified by market, segment and industry (see p14)
- Deposit migration and betas performing as expected (see p15)
- No deposit impact from recent banking stress

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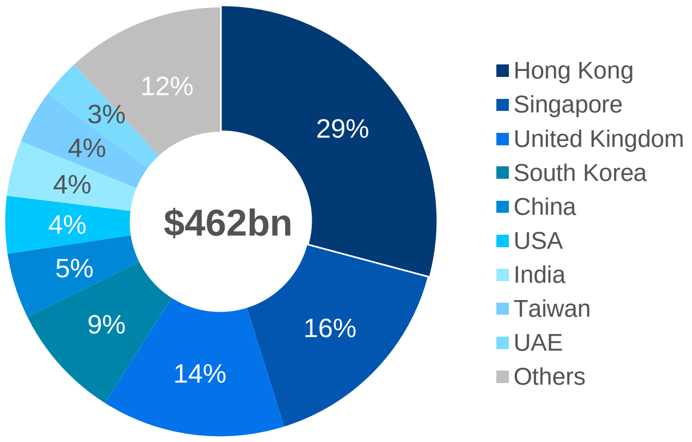
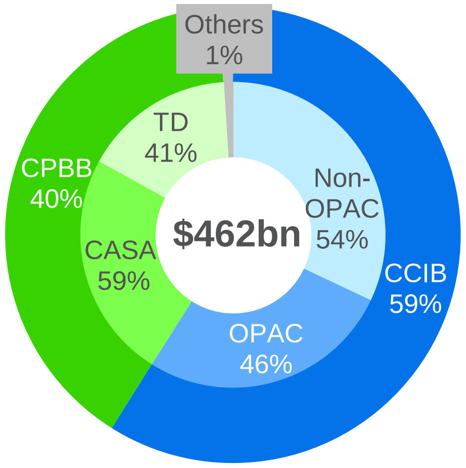
… with diverse base across markets, segments and industries…

Customer deposits by market



Customer deposits by segments



- Unique footprint and deposit franchise in 59 markets
  - No single market >30%; no single industry >5% (see p21)
  - In our two largest markets Hong Kong and Singapore we are a Domestic Systemically Important Bank
- Long-term stable deposit growth at 4.9% CAGR since 2008
- 59% CCIB deposits, of which 46% operational deposits (OPAC)
  - Leading TB franchise provides OPAC and USD access
  - #6 largest global USD clearer, #1 FI network trade bank
  - ~70% in TB and securities services, of which ~65% is OPAC
- 40% CPBB deposits, of which 59% in stable CASA balances
  - 27% insured: weighted average deposit insurance in footprint markets $55k[1]; one-fifth of US and half of UK
  - No deposit concentration in Private and Business Banking
  - No onshore retail presence in Europe and Americas

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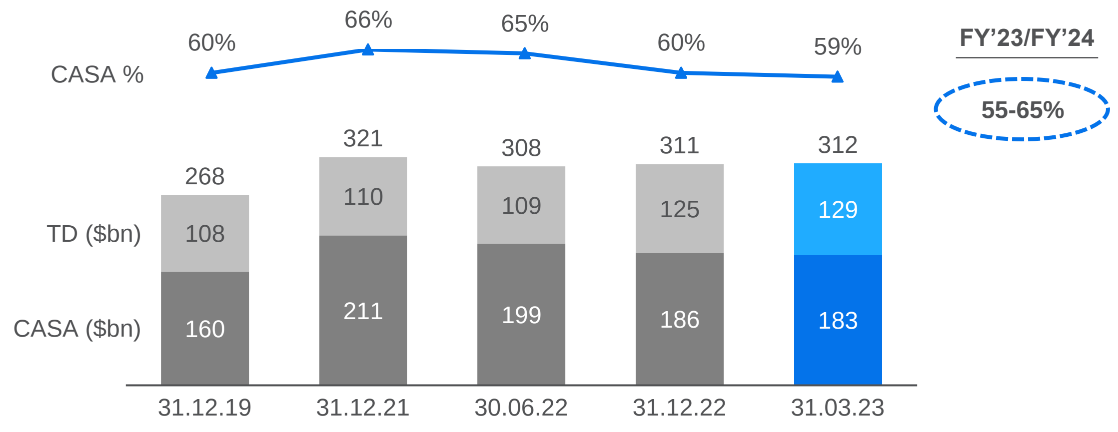
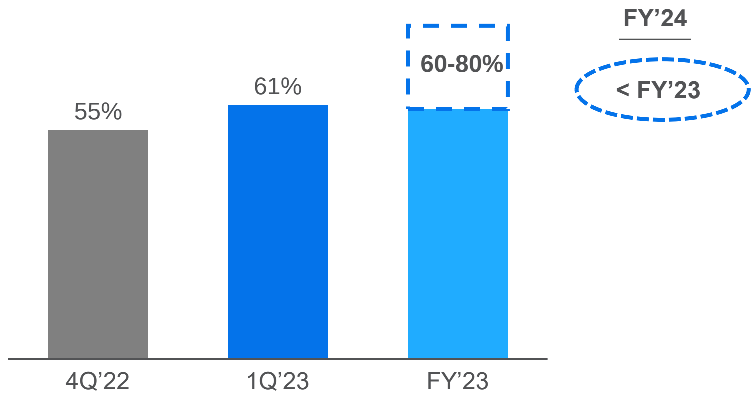
…and migration and betas performing as expected; guidance unchanged

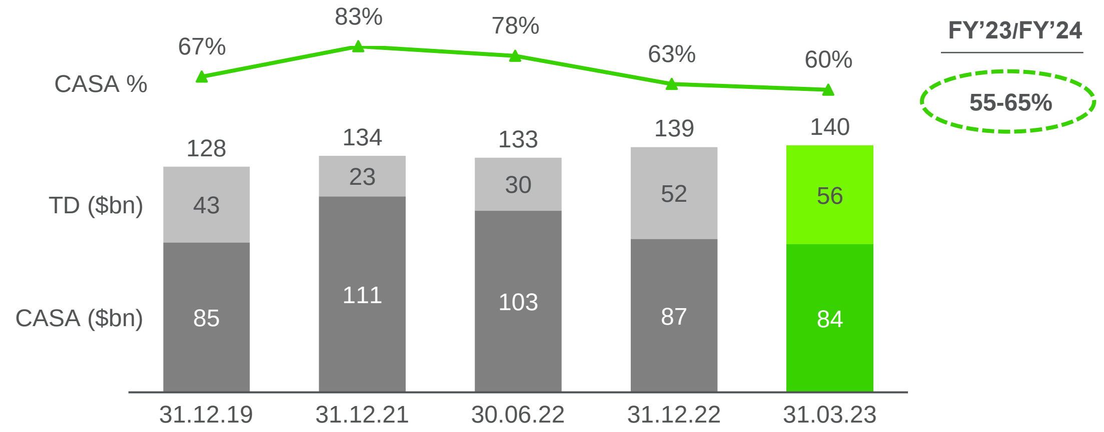
TB CASA % of Total CCIB Deposits[1]



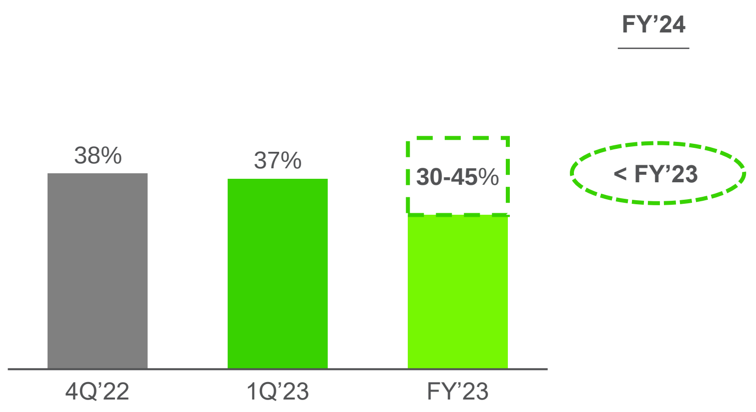
CCIB TB (USD) CASA Beta



CPBB Top 4 markets[2] CASA % of CPBB Deposits



CPBB Top 4 markets[2] CASA Beta



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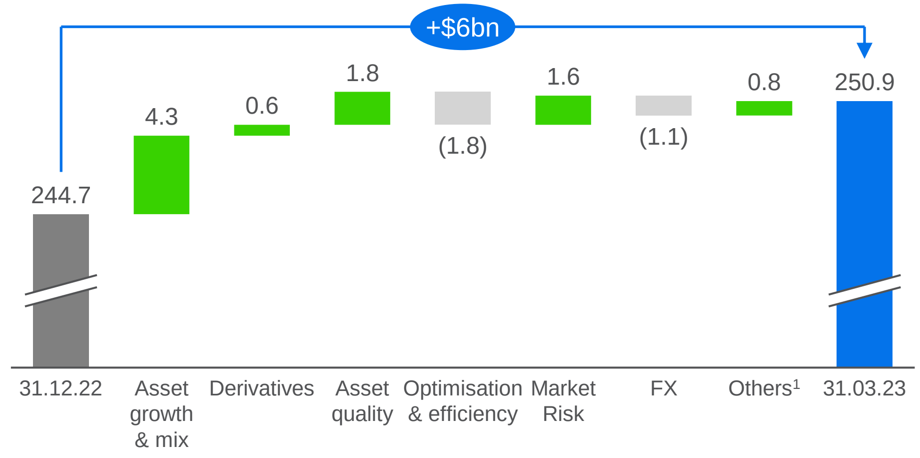
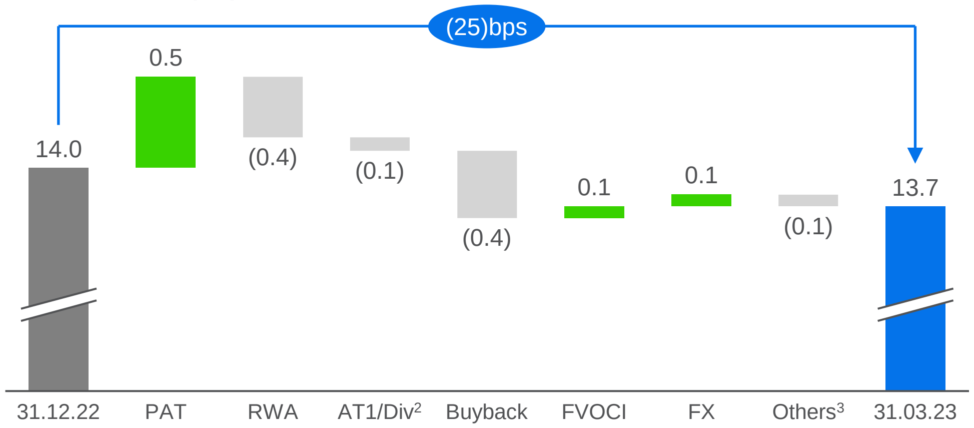
CET1 towards top of the target range

Risk-weighted assets (RWA) ($bn)



CET1 ratio (%)



- RWA up $6bn / 3% to $251bn
  - $4.3bn asset growth and mix in Financial Markets and Treasury
  - Asset quality deterioration of $1.8bn mainly from sovereign downgrades
  - Offset by optimisation and efficiency of $1.8bn (CCIB optimisation initiatives of $0.9bn) and FX of $1.1bn
- Continue to expect low single digit percentage RWA growth in 2023

- CET1 ratio of 13.7% towards top of 13-14% target range
  - Profit accretion of $1.3bn more than offset $1bn share buyback and $0.2bn of dividends/AT1 distributions
- $2.8bn shareholder returns announced since 2022
  - $1bn share buyback progressing well
- 1Q'23 Leverage ratio 4.7%; well ahead of 3.7% regulatory minimum

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In conclusion

Summary

- The Group delivered a strong performance in 1Q'23
- Leading indicators from China reopening very encouraging; good momentum in Financial Markets and Wealth Management our largest fee engines
- Well positioned with a robust balance sheet, stable deposit base and strong liquidity profile
- Capital levels remain robust with CET1 towards top of our target range
- Making strong progress on our five strategic actions (see p25)

Guidance

- Income expected to now grow around 10%, the top end of 8-10% range at ccy in 2023 and in 8-10% range at ccy in 2024
- NIM outlook around 170bps in 2023 and around 175bps in 2024
- Higher Other income resulting from increased confidence in the outlook
- 3% positive income-to-cost jaws, excluding UK bank levy, at ccy in 2023 and 2024
- Currency translation impact estimated at $0.2bn headwind to income and $0.1bn benefit to expenses in 2023
- Loan-loss rate continuing to normalise towards historical through the cycle 30-35bps range
- Continue to operate dynamically within the 13-14% CET1 target range
- RoTE approaching 10% in 2023 and to exceed 11% in 2024, with further growth thereafter

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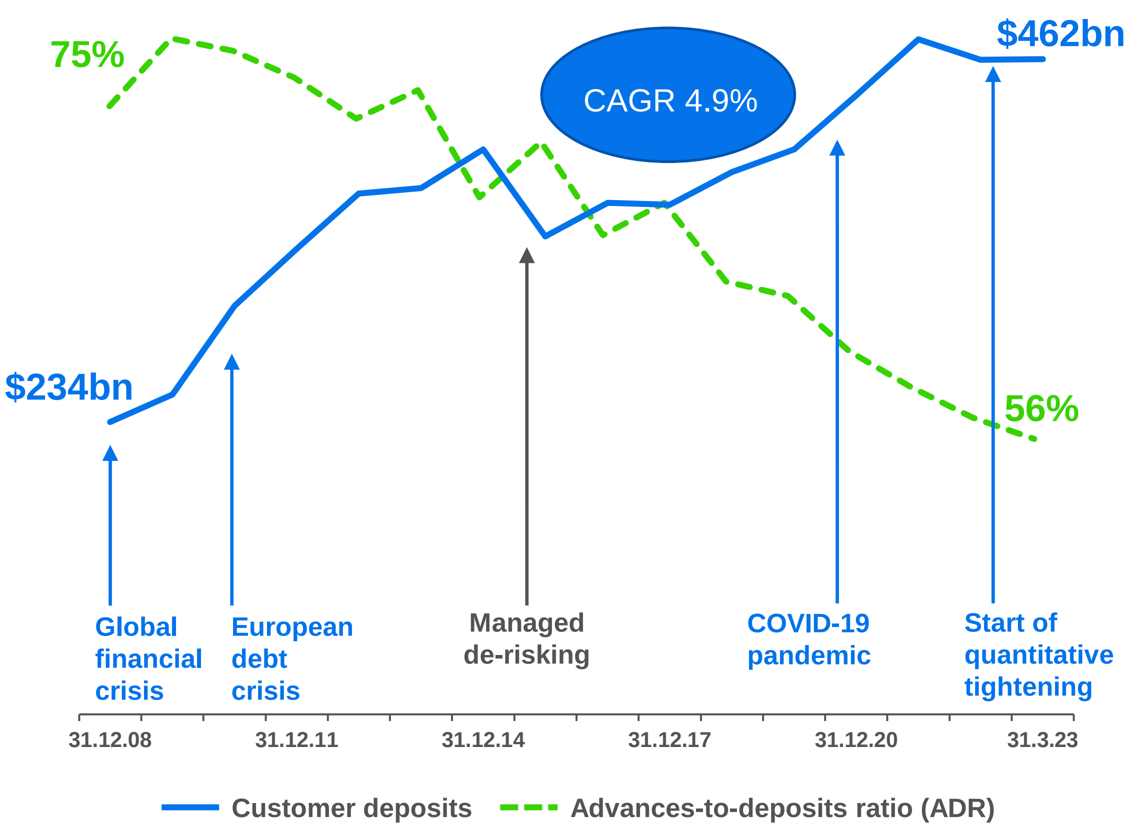
Appendix

- **Liquidity and balance sheet**
- Strategic actions progress, macroeconomic indicators, interest rate assumptions, sovereigns, CRE, other income breakdown, summary of guidance
- Notes, abbreviated terms and important notice

Steady deposit growth and disciplined balance sheet management

Customer deposits growth ($bn) and ADR (%)



- Track record of prudent liquidity management
  - Disciplined approach to balance sheet growth
  - ADR maintained in conservative range over time
- Steady customer deposit growth of 4.9% CAGR from 31.12.08 to 31.3.23
- Resilient deposit base through periods of market stress

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Market positioning supports a strong liquidity base

#6 largest global USD clearer
#1 FI network trade bank
Global Systemically Important Bank

Bank of choice for global corporates in Europe and Americas doing business in Asia, Africa and Middle East

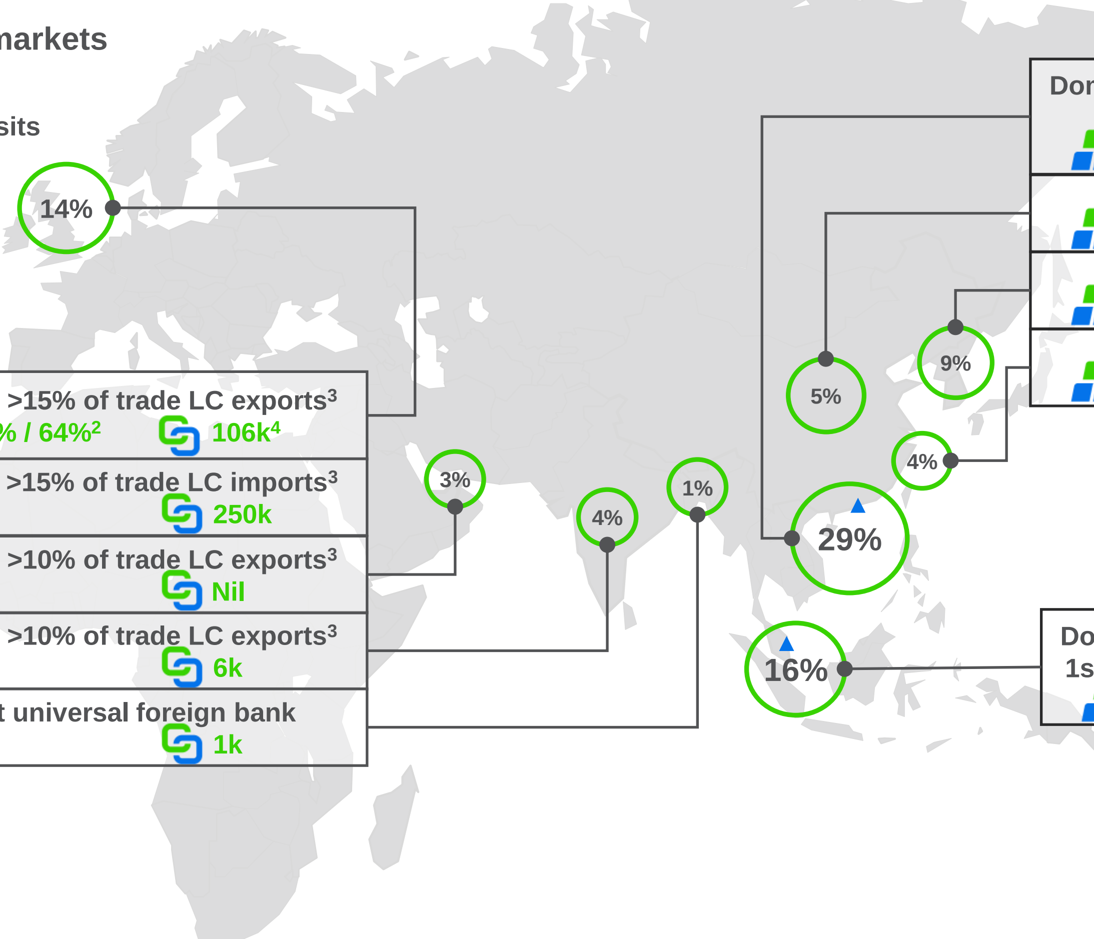
Group LCR 161%
Group ADR 56%

Weighted average deposit insurance: $55k[1]

Customer accounts by markets
Total: $462bn

% of total customer deposits

Top 8 markets: 85%



Market	Positioning	Local LCR & ADR	Deposit insurance coverage limit (USD)
UK & branches	Facilitated >15% of trade LC exports[3]	154% / 64%[2]	106k[4]
US	Facilitated >15% of trade LC imports[3]		250k
UAE	Facilitated >10% of trade LC exports[3]		Nil
India	Facilitated >10% of trade LC exports[3]		6k
Bangladesh	Largest universal foreign bank		1k

Market	Positioning	Local LCR & ADR	Deposit insurance coverage limit (USD)
Hong Kong subgroup	Domestic Systemically Important Bank Note issuing bank & Top 3 bank	163% / 70%[2]	64k[4]
China	Top 2 foreign bank	164% / 66%[2]	73k
Korea	Only foreign universal bank	117% / 82%[2]	38k
Taiwan	Top 3 foreign bank	161% / 49%[2]	98k
Singapore subgroup	Domestic Systemically Important Bank 1st Significantly Rooted Foreign Bank	204% / 57%[2]	56k[4]

Local LCR & ADR

Deposit insurance coverage limit (USD)

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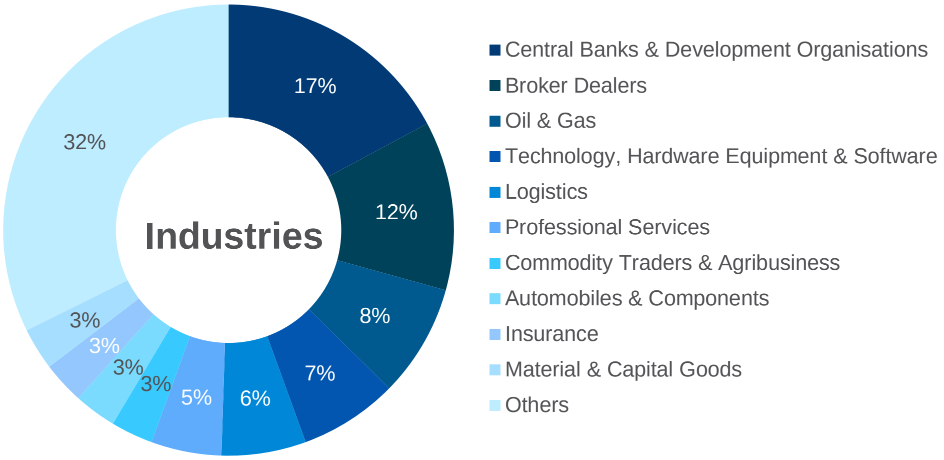
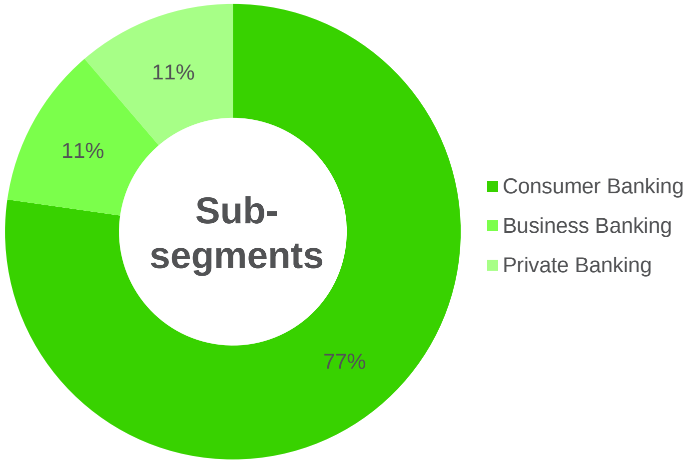
Diverse and stable deposit base supports steady and sustainable growth

CCIB customer deposits by industries[1]



CPBB customer deposits by sub-segments[2]



- CCIB deposits diversified by segment and industry
- >20k clients across the footprint
- No individual corporate industry >8% of CCIB deposits or >5% of Group deposits
- “Others” include industries that contribute <3% of total deposits individually

- >10 million CPBB customers across 25 markets
- Consumer Banking 77% of CPBB deposits or 30% of Group deposits
- Private Banking 11% of CPBB deposits or 4% of Group deposits

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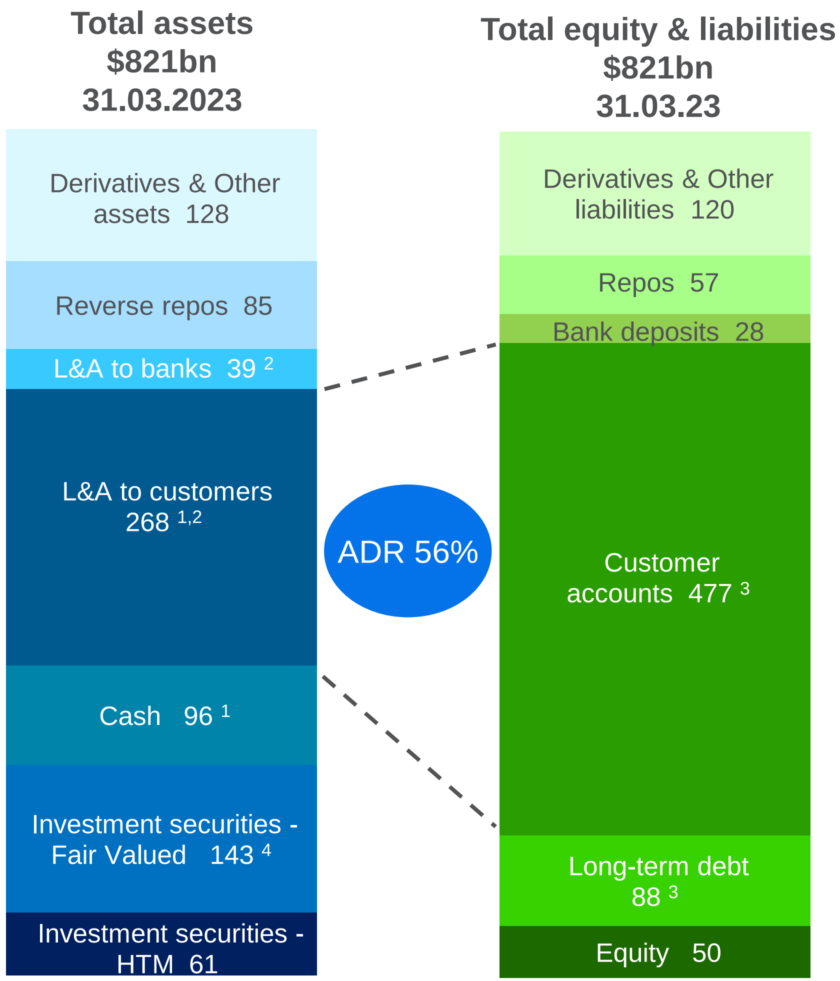
Prudent balance sheet management



- Highly liquid and flexible balance sheet
  - Cash & liquid securities ~50%[5] of customer accounts
  - 61% of total assets of $821bn maturing <1 year
- $204bn investment securities portfolio is marketable and liquid
- $143bn held at fair value; mark-to-market taken into CET1
  - Increased level of hedging on fair value portfolio last year to better management impact of FVOCI losses on CET1
- $61bn Held to Maturity (HTM); mostly funded by equity and long-term debt
  - 2/3rd of HTM portfolio HQLA-eligible, of which ~40% in structural hedges and hedging of debt capital securities
  - Remaining 1/3rd of HTM portfolio is held for client relationship purposes

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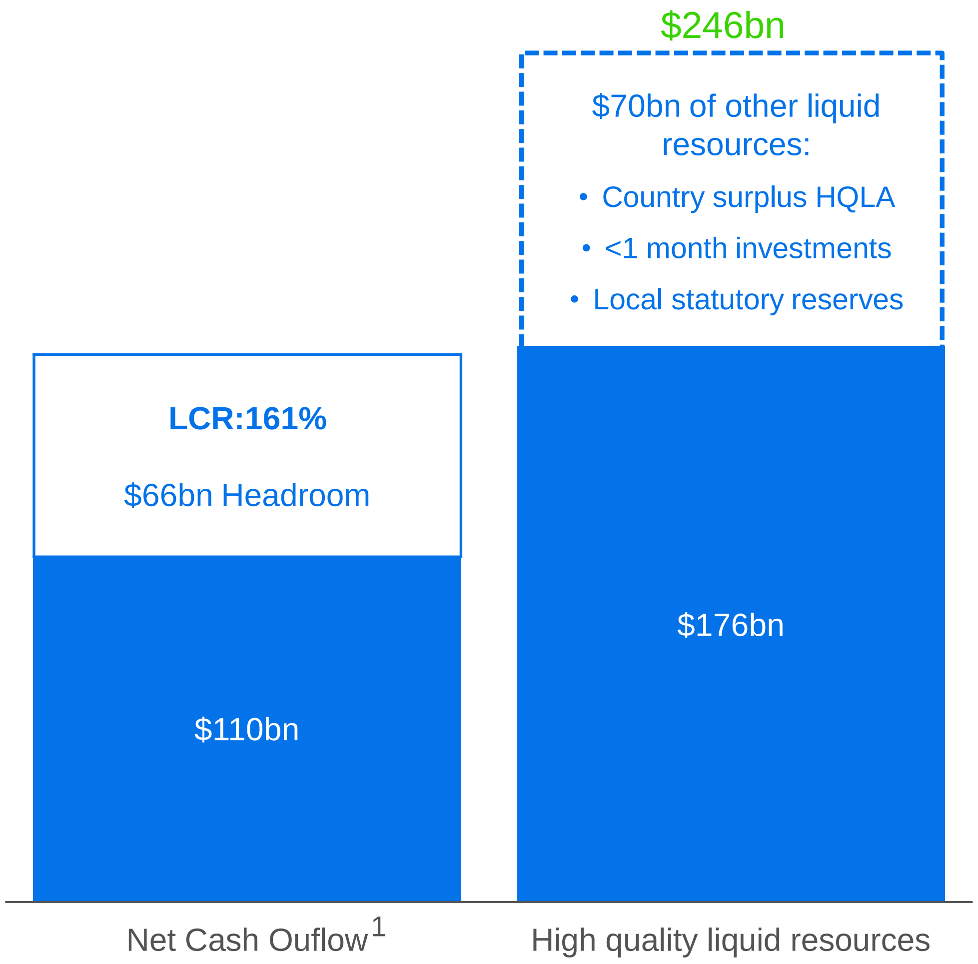
High levels of liquid resources

1Q'23 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) components



- Group LCR of 161% up 14%pts QoQ
- Group has $246bn of high-quality liquid resources available, of which $176bn is HQLA and included in LCR
  - Key countries' LCRs significantly higher than Group
  - LCR does not include any TLTRO[2] and TFSME[2] benefit
  - $176bn HQLA held: 95% in Level 1 securities
- Liquidity surplus maintained in all stress testing scenarios
  - Management actions could generate additional liquidity
  - ~93% of assets fully unencumbered
- HQLA holdings in securities reflects low central bank rates for cash in footprint markets vs West
  - Securities tested for monetisation and liquidity in stress…
  - … and can be placed on repo with central banks

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Appendix

- Liquidity and balance sheet
- **Strategic actions progress, macroeconomic indicators, interest rate assumptions, sovereigns, CRE, other income breakdown, summary of guidance**
- Notes, abbreviated terms and important notice

Strong progress on our five strategic actions

	Description	2024 target	1Q'23	Status
CCIB: Drive improved returns	CCIB Income RoRWA: 160bps improvement from 4.9% in 2021 to 6.5%	6.5%	8.0%	Green
	RWA reduction of $22bn (2022-2024)	$22bn	$14.8bn[1]	Green
	Hold RWA flat to $163bn	$163bn	$148bn	Green
	Financial Institutions % of CCIB income: from 41% in 2021 to 50%	50%	48%	Green
CPBB: Transform profitability	Improve cost-to-income ratio[2] from 74% in 2021 to ~60%	~60%	58%	Green
	$500m of cumulative gross business savings (2022-2024)	$500m	$289m[1]	Green
	Increase straight through processing rate from 69% in 2021 to 90%	90%	77%	Green
	Grow Affluent AUM from $254bn[3] in 2021 to ~$320bn	$320bn	$245bn	Yellow
	Grow Mass Retail clients by 1.8x (2022-2024)	13.3m clients	8.2m clients	Yellow
Seize China opportunity	Double China onshore and offshore profit before tax by 2024 from $0.7bn	Double PAT	$398m[4] / ~7x YoY	Yellow
	Invest $300m in growth opportunities and strategic priorities (2022-2024)	$300m	$31m[1,5]	Yellow
Create operational leverage	Improve cost-to-income ratio[2] from 70% in 2021 to ~60%	~60%	61%	Green
	Gross expense reduction of $1.3bn (2022-2024)	$1.3bn	$0.6bn[1]	Green
Deliver substantial shareholder returns	Shareholder returns in excess of $5bn (2022-2024)	>$5bn	$2.8bn[1,6]	Green

Green / Yellow: Assessment of progress to date

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Stage 1 and 2 credit impairments

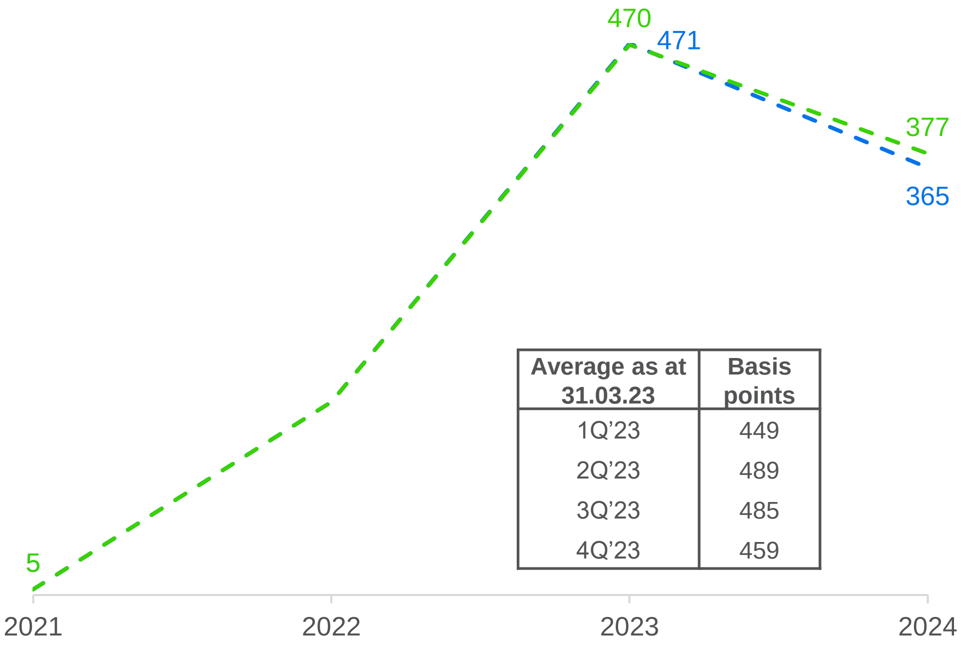
Changes to baseline forecasts[1] for key footprint markets

	4Q'22 ⇨ 1Q'23[1]					
	China	Hong Kong	Korea	Singapore	India	Crude price Brent, bbl
GDP growth (YoY): 2023 Forecast	5.8% ⇨ **5.8%**	2.4% ⇨ **3.2%**	2.1% ⇨ **1.7%**	2.8% ⇨ **2.0%**	5.5% ⇨ **5.5%**	$91.0 ⇨ $91.0
GDP growth (YoY): 5 year average base forecast	5.1% ⇨ **5.3%**	2.3% ⇨ **2.9%**	2.2% ⇨ **2.1%**	2.7% ⇨ **2.8%**	6.4% ⇨ **6.1%**	$106.6 ⇨ $111.7
Unemployment: 5 year average base forecast	3.9% ⇨ **3.9%**	3.0% ⇨ **3.5%**	3.1% ⇨ **3.1%**	3.0% ⇨ **2.7%**	N/A ⇨ N/A	
3-month interest rates: 5 year average base forecast	2.3% ⇨ **2.6%**	2.8% ⇨ **2.2%**	3.1% ⇨ **2.8%**	3.1% ⇨ **2.6%**	5.6% ⇨ **5.8%**	
House prices (YoY): 5 year average base forecast	3.6% ⇨ **4.0%**	1.7% ⇨ **1.8%**	2.1% ⇨ **1.9%**	2.8% ⇨ **2.4%**	5.7% ⇨ **5.9%**	

Footnotes on pages 34-36, Glossary on page 37

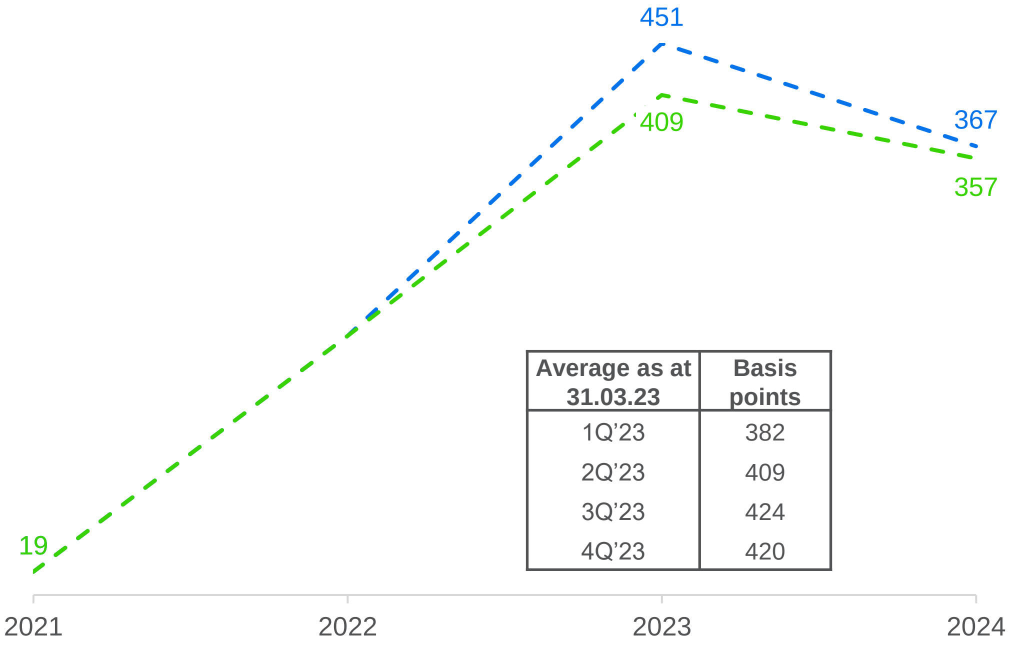
Interest rate assumptions

USD SOFR O/N (bps)



Average as at 31.03.23	Basis points
1Q'23	449
2Q'23	489
3Q'23	485
4Q'23	459

3M HIBOR (bps)



Average as at 31.03.23	Basis points
1Q'23	382
2Q'23	409
3Q'23	424
4Q'23	420

Market implied average rates as at 01.02.23 Market implied average rates as at 31.03.23

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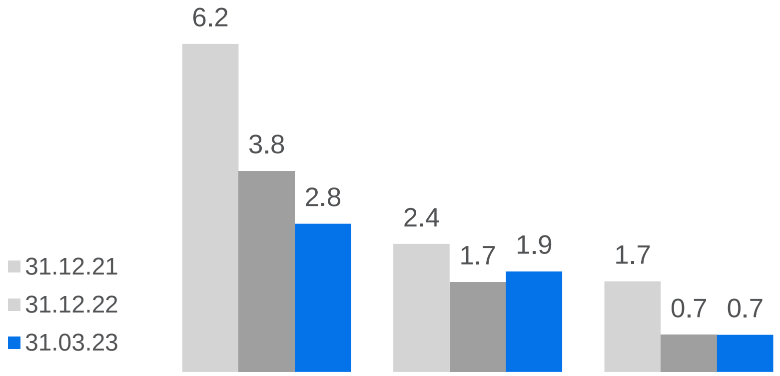
Sovereigns

Net nominal[1,2] ($bn)



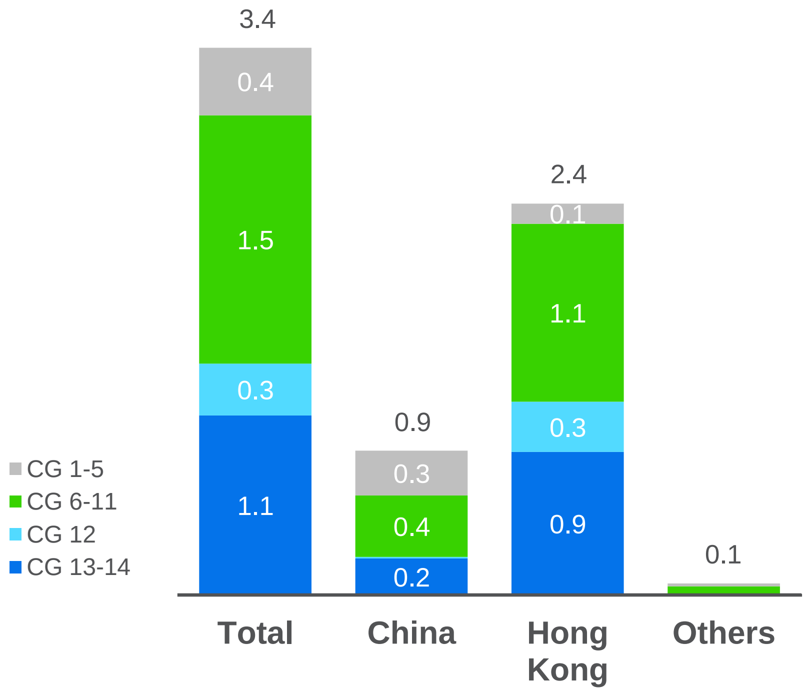
As at 31.12.22	**Pakistan**	**Ghana**	**Sri Lanka**
LCY/FCY[3] Ratings (S&P)	CCC+	Default	**LCY:** CCC- (neg) **FCY:** Default
LCY/FCY[3] Internal ratings	CG12	CG13	CG13
Corp. / Sovereign / Retail %	25 / 69 / 6	33 / 64 / 3	62 / 28 / 10
Local Currency %	80	34	51
% of Corporate & Institutional exposures			
Tenor < 1 year %	87	79	78
% of Retail exposures			
30/90 days-past-due %	3.4 / 1.4	8.7 / 5.2	3.6 / 1.4

- Stagflation, tighter liquidity and USD strength are challenging for some EM sovereigns
- Three stressed markets with total net nominal of $5.4bn (down $0.8bn QoQ), <1% of total CCIB and CPBB net nominal
- Total credit provision to date of $284m, down $23m QoQ mostly in Ghana following completion of Stage 3 assessments
  - Ghana $124m, Pakistan $97m, Sri Lanka $39m
- Watching Pakistan closely given local challenges
  - Reduced net nominal exposure ~55% in since 1.1.22
  - Stage 1 & 2 charge on CG downgrades
  - Impact of Pakistan default on CET1 not material
- Our portfolios are well-positioned and actively managed
  - Focused on sovereigns, largest banks and corporates
  - Additional credit protection, reducing country limits and FCY exposures
  - Short-dated exposures with credit risk insurance, Export Credit Agency structures or guarantees
  - Retail focus on Affluent Clients and payroll relationships

Footnotes on pages 34-36, Glossary on page 37

China Commercial Real Estate

Exposure by booking location
as at 31.03.23 ($bn)[1,2]



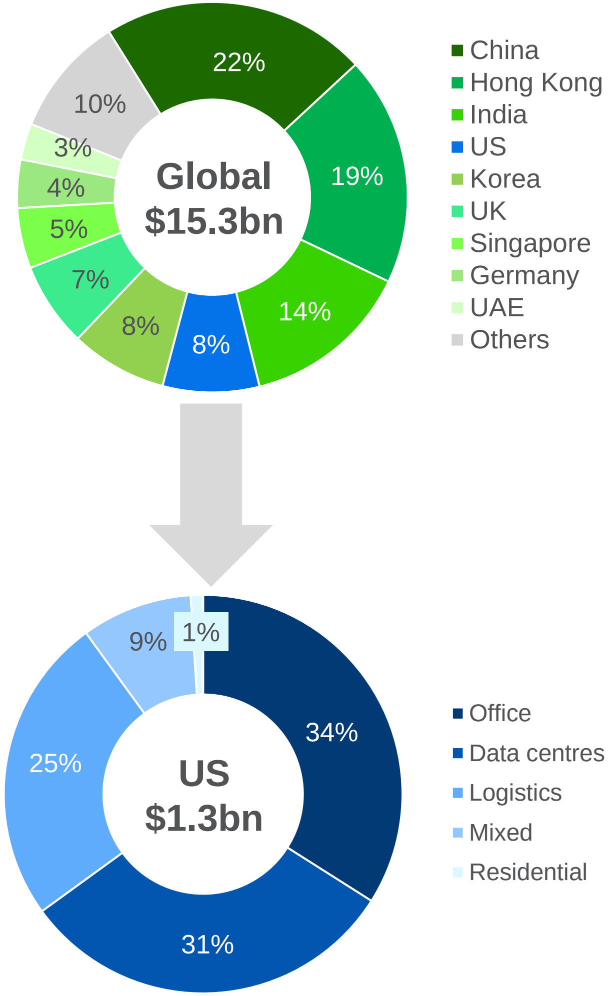
	Total	China	Hong Kong	Others
ECL ($m)[3,4]: - Stage 1&2 - Stage 3	**830** 213 617	**47** 6 41	**783** 207 576	**-** - -
Secured %	**54**	**98**	**37**	**55**
High-risk assets[5] %	**47**	**64**	**41**	**13**

- Early signs of stabilisation with China re-opening & support measures
  - Credit impairment provisions $830m[3,4], no material change QoQ: Stage 1&2 includes $167 net overlay
  - Further improvements in buyer confidence and sales are key to recovery: will be closely monitored over the rest of the year
- $3.4bn exposure ↑ $0.1bn QoQ / ↓$0.5bn YoY
  - $1.1bn in CG13-14 with 83% cover ratio including collateral
- $2.3bn performing book remains resilient
  - $1.5bn or 65% secured, secured assets average LTV[6] <45%
  - 76% secured assets income producing, balance development assets
- Diversified exposure to long established client relationships
  - 42% residential, 42% industrial/commercial, 16% mixed use

Footnotes on pages 34-36, Glossary on page 37

Global Commercial Real Estate

Exposure by markets as at 31.03.23 (%)[1]



- CRE 5% of total corporate exposures, diversified by markets and asset types
- 55% is investment grade; 76% secured, secured assets average LTV[2] at 50%
- Some reduction in valuations in EU, UK & US but overall portfolio has limited exposures to higher risk sub-sectors in these regions
- Credit impairment provisions of $1bn, mostly in China CRE
- >75% in AAME where we see resilient performance: excluding China,
  - Valuations and demand ex China have remained resilient…
  - … continued local/regional bank liquidity for CRE
  - 67% investment grade
- Proactive asset, regional, and global portfolio management and stress testing

- US exposure 8% of total CRE exposure, or 0.4% of total corporate exposures
  - No exposure to mid-market segment
  - Majority of book in lower risk, robust asset types (logistics/data centres)
  - Office exposures 34%: primarily to A-grade office space in gateway cities with long-term leases to investment grade tenants
  - 100% performing assets, weighted average investment grade credit profile, 94% secured
  - <10% of the book is due for refinancing in 2023
- Client led strategy, supporting global relationships including AAME clients and US clients with footprint presence

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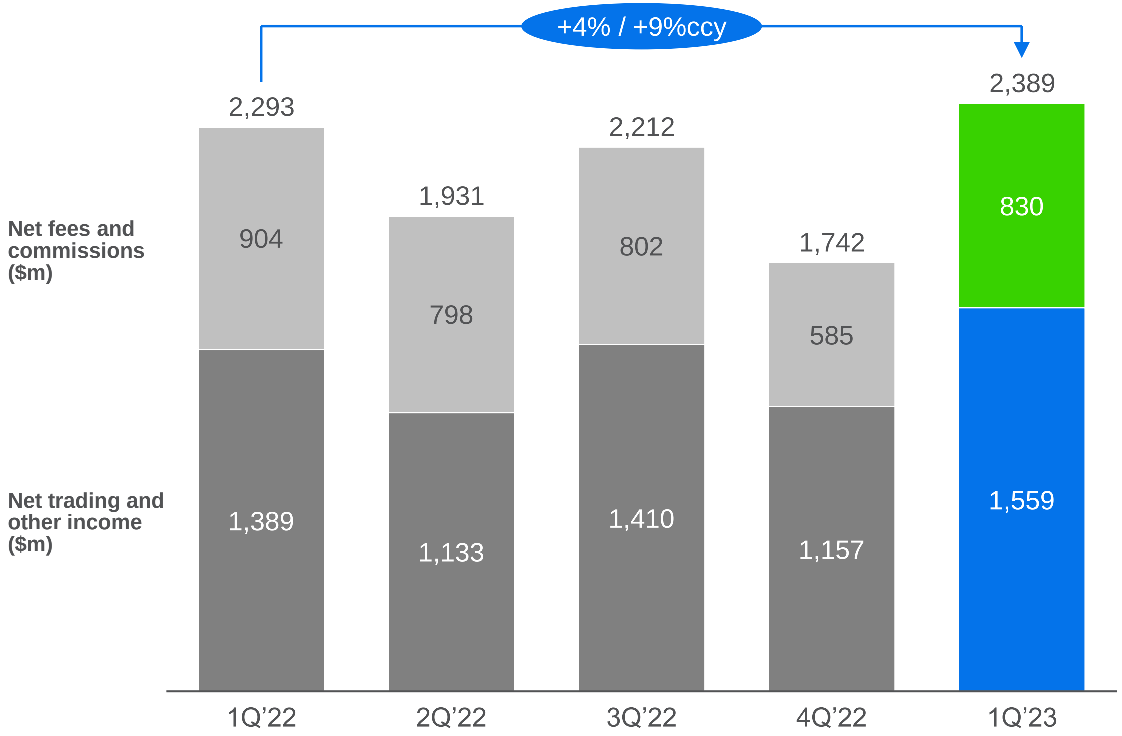
Other income up 9% at ccy

Other income ($m)



- 1Q'23 net fees and commissions down 5% YoY at ccy
  - Growth in Financial Markets, Lending and Portfolio Management
  - Offset by lower Wealth Management, Treasury and Retail Products
- 1Q'23 net trading and other income up 18% YoY at ccy
  - FM income up 16% YoY largely driven by Credit Trading

Footnotes on pages 34-36, Glossary on page 37

Summary of guidance

Income	• Income to grow around 10% at the top end of 8-10% range at ccy in 2023, and in the 8-10% range at ccy in 2024 • Adverse currency translation impact estimated at $0.2bn in 2023 • Full year average NIM of around 170bps for 2023 and around 175bps for 2024 • 2023 trading book funding cost likely to be around $1.7bn
Expenses	• 3% positive income-to-cost jaws, excluding UK bank levy, at ccy in 2023 and 2024 • Favourable currency translation impact estimated at $0.1bn in 2023 • 2024 cost-to-income ratio of around 60% • $1.3bn cumulative (2022 to 2024) gross structural expense reduction to create investment capacity • Restructuring charges of around $0.5bn cumulative (2022 to 2024)
Impairment	• Loan-loss rate to normalise towards the historical through the cycle 30-35bps range
Effective Tax Rate	• Effective Tax Rate to normalise to reach mid-20% level by 2026
Assets	• Low single digit percentage growth
RWA	• Low single digit percentage growth
Capital	• Operate dynamically within the full 13-14% CET1 target range • Plans to return in excess of $5bn to shareholders by 2024 cumulative (2022 to 2024) • To increase the full-year dividend per share over time
RoTE	• RoTE to be approaching 10% in 2023… • … to exceed 11% in 2024, and to continue to increase thereafter

Footnotes on pages 34-36, Glossary on page 37

Appendix

- Liquidity and balance sheet
- Strategic actions progress, macroeconomic indicators, interest rate assumptions, sovereigns, CRE, other income breakdown, summary of guidance
- **Notes, abbreviated terms and important notice**

Notes
These notes refer to the metrics and defined terms on the preceding pages

Page	Explanatory note or definition
6	1. YoY = year-on-year variance is better/(worse) other than for RWA, CET1 ratio and LCR, which is increase/(decrease) / ccy = constant currency / n.m. = not meaningful / change rates for RoTE, NIM and CET1 ratio are basis points change year-on-year / change is percentage points difference between two points rather than percentage change for cost-to-income ratio, LCR and ADR 2. This covers restatements relating to (a) exit of markets in AME (b) exit of Aviation Finance Business and (c) Reporting DVA outside of Underlying profit before tax into restructuring and other items further to market announcement Microsoft Word - 20230406 SCPLC Announcement - Presentation of financial information.docx 3. Cost-to-income ratio: Income / operating expenses ex-UK bank levy 4. Income-to-cost jaws: Income / operating expenses ex-UK bank levy at constant currency
7	1. Income growth on a constant currency basis 2. Constant currency is calculated using year-to-date average rates across all currencies, therefore impacting both current quarter and prior quarters, resulting in a constant currency view for the current quarter, that differs to the reported view 3. Income at reported view
8	1. Adjusted basis refers to statutory adjusted basis 2. Net interest income statutory adjusted basis; the Group in 2019 changed its accounting policy for net interest income and basis of preparation of its net interest margin to better reflect the underlying performance of its banking book. See notes to the financial statements in the 2019 Annual Report for further details 3. An adjustment is made to the NIM to exclude the interest expense related to funding of the FM trading book (Trading Book Funding Cost adjustment). This adjustment is made to align interest income and expense more accurately. The adjustment does not affect statutory or underlying net interest income (NII), or FM total operating income performance
9	1. Financing and Securities Services income YoY % at ccy is excluding gain on mark-to-market liabilities in 1Q'22 and episodic income YoY % is excluding gain on mark-to-market liabilities in 1Q'22 2. MTM is the gain on mark-to-market liabilities in 1Q'22 3. 1Q'22 was a record quarterly income for Financial Markets income. See 1Q'22 presentation for details 4. Financing and Securities Services income reference is excluding gain on mark-to-market liabilities in 1Q'22
11	1. Excludes UK bank levy 2. Income-to-cost jaws, excluding UK bank levy, and on a constant currency basis

Notes

These notes refer to the metrics and defined terms on the preceding pages

Page	Explanatory note or definition
12	1. Early Alerts (Non-Purely Precautionary) (EA(NPP)) are on a net nominal basis 2. High-risk assets in this context means exposures classified in EA(NPP), CG12 and Net Stage 3 3. Cover ratio for 31.03.23 after collateral 4. Consumer, Private & Business Banking client accounts that are 30 or 90 Days Past Due
14	1. Based on footprint markets with a Retail presence
15	1. Includes deposits from Financial Institutions 2. Top 4 markets contributes ~80% of Total CPBB CASA and TDs: Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea and Taiwan
16	1. Others includes incremental ORWA +$0.7bn and MRWA Model +$0.1bn 2. AT1/Dividend includes a foreseeable dividend accrual in respect of the interim 2023 ordinary share dividend in the third quarter 3. CET1 ‘Others’ include Operational RWA (4)bps and IFRS9 impact on reserves (4)bps
20	1. Based on footprint markets with a Retail presence 2. FY’22 LCR and ADR for consolidated entities: Standard Chartered Bank, which includes the UK entity and branches, Standard Chartered Bank (HK) Ltd which includes China, Korea and Taiwan entities and Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited which includes Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam entities ; ADR is calculated taking loans & advances to customers divided by customer accounts 3. Letters of Credit; Based on Standard Chartered’s share of estimated global flows 4. For UK, Hong Kong and Singapore only
21	1. Estimated industry splits; mapping done using Business Identifier Code (BIC) 2. Breakdown of pie charts might not add to 100% due to rounding
22	1. Cash balance includes $24.2bn held with central banks that has been confirmed as repayable at the point of stress, which is accounted for as L&A to customers at Group but Cash in the local entity 2. Excludes reverse repurchase agreement and other similar secured lending and include loans & advances held at fair value through profit or loss 3. Includes deposits held at fair value through profit or loss 4. Includes investment securities held at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income 5. Slide 23 high quality liquid resources of $246bn, divided by Customer accounts of $477bn

Notes

These notes refer to the metrics and defined terms on the preceding pages

Page	Explanatory note or definition
23	1. Expected net cash outflows over the following 30 days 2. European Central Bank Targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO) & Bank of England's Term Funding Scheme with additional incentives for SMEs (TFSME)
25	1. Reported figure is a cumulative achievement 2. Cost-to-income ratio: Income / operating expenses ex-UK bank levy at constant currency 3. FY'21 AUM adjusted to include Mortgage One account balances of $4bn 4. China offshore profit before tax included in 'Double China onshore and offshore profit before tax by 2024 from $0.7bn', is YTD February 2023 and an estimate for March 2023 5. Pace of investment spend negatively impacted by COVID-19 restrictions in China and Hong Kong in 2022 6. $2.8bn Shareholder distributions includes: (1) $1,250m share buy-backs completed (2) 2022 full year dividend of $523m and (3) $1,000m share buy-back announced in February 2023
26	1. Forecasts based on SCB Research as at 31.03.23
28	1. Net Nominal basis (see selected technical and abbreviated terms page 37): based on where the ultimate parent entities and credit responsibility is 2. Booking location includes exposures where the ultimate parent entities and credit responsibility is in the specified country and to entities outside of the country but with substantial cashflow generated from the country 3. Local currency / Foreign currency
29	1. Net Nominal basis (see selected technical and abbreviated terms page 37): based on where the ultimate parent entities and credit responsibility is 2. Booking location includes exposures where the ultimate parent entities and credit responsibility is in China and to entities outside of China but with substantial cashflow generated from China 3. Includes legacy provisions not related to current market condition amounting to $20m 4. Includes $3.5m management overlay related to off-balance sheet commitments 5. High-risk assets in this context means exposures classified in EA(NPP), CG12-14 net of Stage 3 provisions. High-risk assets % is on a net nominal basis 6. Includes offshore components of onshore/offshore linked facilities where intercreditor agreements allow offshore lenders to benefit from residual value of onshore collateral, which are appropriately reflected in the Loan to Values (LTVs)
30	1. Net Nominal basis (see selected technical and abbreviated terms page 37): based on where the ultimate parent entities and credit responsibility is 2. Loan to Value ratio is defined as a calculation which expresses the amount of a first mortgage lien as a percentage of the total appraised value of real property. The loan-to-value ratio is used in determining the appropriate level of risk for the loan and therefore the correct price of the loan to the borrower

Select technical and abbreviated terms

Term	Definition
ADR	Advances to Deposits ratio
AIBL	Average interest-bearing liabilities
AIEA	Average interest-earning assets
AUM	Assets Under Management
bps	Basis points
CASA	Client current accounts and savings accounts
ccy	A performance measure on a constant currency basis is presented such that comparative periods are adjusted for the current year's functional currency rate
CCIB	The Group's Corporate, Commercial & Institutional Banking client segment
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital, a measure of CET1 capital as a percentage of RWA
CG12	Credit Grade 12 accounts. Credit grades are indicators of likelihood of default. Credit grades 1 to 12 are assigned to performing customers, while credit grades 13 and 14 are assigned to non-performing or defaulted customers
CIR	Cost-to-Income ratio
C&O	Central & Others segments
CPBB	The Group's Consumer, Private & Business Banking client segment
CRE	Commercial Real Estate
DPD	Days-Past-Due: one or more days that interest and/or principal payments are overdue based on the contractual terms
DVA	Debit Valuation Adjustment: the Group calculates DVA on its derivative liabilities to reflect changes in its own credit standing
EA (NPP) / Early Alerts	Early Alerts: a non-purely precautionary early alert account is one which exhibits risk or potential weaknesses of a material nature requiring closer monitoring or attention by management
EM	Emerging Markets
FI	Financial Institutions, e.g. banks, insurance companies, funds, brokers
FM	The Group's Financial Markets business
FVOCI	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HQLA	High-quality liquid assets
HFS	Held for Sale
IRoRWA	Annualised income return on risk weighted assets
L&A	Loans & Advances to customers
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LC	Letter of Credit

Term	Definition
Loan-loss rate (LLR)	Total credit impairment for loans and advances to customers over average loans and advances to customers
MREL	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
Network activities	Corporate and institutional banking services offered to clients utilising the Group's unique footprint
Net nominal	Net Nominal is the aggregate of loans and advances to customers/loans and advances to banks, restricted balances with central banks, derivatives (net of master netting agreements), investment debt and equity securities, and letters of credit and guarantees
NII	Net Interest Income
NIM	Net Interest Margin: net interest income adjusted for interest expense incurred on amortised cost liabilities used to fund the Financial Markets trading business, divided by average interest-earning assets excluding financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
N.m.	Not meaningful
NTB	New to bank clients
PBT	Underlying profit before tax
P&L	Profit and Loss
QoQ	Quarter-on-Quarter change
RoTE	Return on Tangible Equity: The ratio of the current year's profit available for distribution to ordinary shareholders to the weighted average tangible equity, being ordinary shareholders' equity less the average goodwill and intangible assets for the reporting period. Where a target RoTE is stated, this is based on profit and equity expectations for future periods
RWA	Risk-Weighted Assets are a measure of the Group's assets adjusted for their associated risks
TBFC	Trading Book Funding Cost
TD	Time deposits
tn	Trillion
TLTRO	The targeted longer-term refinancing operations
Underlying RoTE	The ratio of the current year's profit available for distribution to ordinary shareholders plus fair value movements through other comprehensive income relating to the Ventures segment to the weighted average ordinary shareholders' equity for the reporting period.
WAM	Weighted average maturity
WM	The Group's Wealth Management business
Ventures	SC Ventures + Mox + Trust
YoY	Year-on-Year change
YTD	Year-to-date
%pt	Percentage point

Important Notice

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 limitations, 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. 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 can be affected by other factors that could cause actual results, the Group’s plan 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 actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in forward-looking statements. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements 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 Environmental, Social and Governance 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, future business combinations or dispositions; and other factors specific to the Group, including those identified in this Annual Report and financial statements of the Group. Any forward-looking statements contained in this document are based on past or current trends and/or activities of the Group and should not be taken as a representation that such trends or activities will continue in the future.

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