Q1'24 results presentation

2 May 2024

Opening remarks

Good start to the year

Engines of Non NII performing strongly with Wealth Solutions up 23% and Markets up 17%

Momentum in Banking with income up 17%

Maintaining 2024 guidance

Income

- Income growth of 20% YoY at ccy; up 14% excluding two notable items of $234m in Treasury and Other products
- Non NII up 37% YoY at ccy; up 25% excluding two notable items
- NII up 5% YoY at ccy; Underlying L&A to customers up 2% QoQ

Expenses

- Actions taken to simplify organisational structure
- Advancing Fit for Growth programme, with >200 projects identified
- Positive income-to-cost jaws

Risk

- Credit quality remains resilient; high risk assets down; early alert portfolio improving
- Net nil credit impairment in CIB

RWA and capital

- Robust capital position with CET1 ratio of 13.6%
- Higher Market risk RWA deployed to help clients capture opportunities
- Around two-thirds of $1bn share buyback announced in February completed to date

Strong performance in Q1'24

- Income up 20% YoY at ccy
  - NII up from higher rates and one month impact from the full short-term hedge roll-off
  - Non NII growth from higher Wealth Solutions, Markets and Banking
  - Up 14%, excluding two notable items of $234m in Treasury and Other products[1]
- Expenses up 6% YoY at ccy due to inflation and business growth
- Credit impairment charge of $176m; WRB charge in line with recent quarters; CIB net nil
- Other impairment relates to write-off of software assets; no CET1 capital impact
- Other items include a provision for Korea ELS of $100m
- Underlying L&A to customers up $4bn or 2% QoQ
- TNAV per share[2] down 3 cents QoQ; Q1'24 profit offset by share buyback and reserve movements

Q1'24 performance ($m)

	Q1'23	Q1'24	YoY	ccy
Net interest income (NII)	2,341	2,419	3%	5%
Non NII	2,055	2,733	33%	37%
Operating income	**4,396**	**5,152**	**17%**	**20%**
Operating expenses (ex UK bank levy)	(2,675)	(2,786)	(4%)	(6%)
Pre-provision operating profit	**1,721**	**2,366**	**37%**	**40%**
Credit impairment	(26)	(176)	n.m.	n.m.
Other impairment	-	(60)	n.m.	n.m.
Profit from associates	11	(1)	(109%)	(109%)
Underlying profit before tax	**1,706**	**2,129**	**25%**	**27%**
Restructuring, DVA, Goodwill & other impairment	102	(103)	n.m.	n.m.
Other items	-	(112)	n.m.	n.m.
Reported profit before tax	**1,808**	**1,914**	**6%**	**8%**

Key indicators

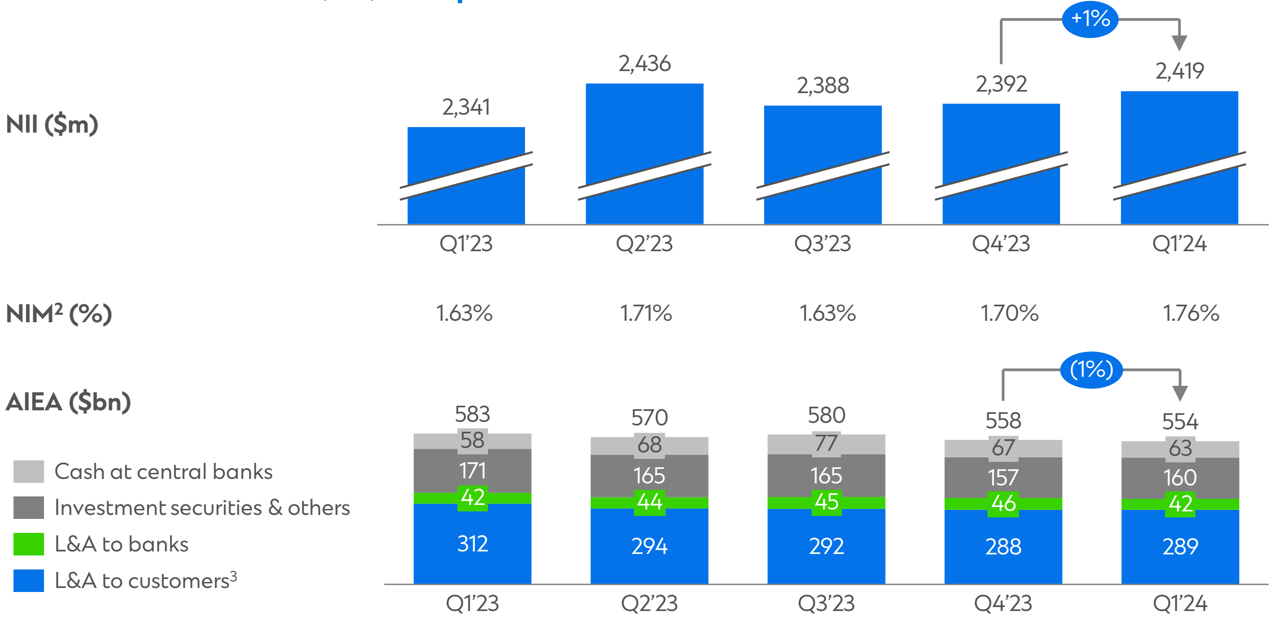
RoTE	Cost-to-income ratio	Income-to-cost jaws	Underlying EPS	CET1 ratio	TNAV per share[2]
15.2% up 3%pts YoY	54% down 7%pts YoY	Positive 13%	52.9 cents up 41% YoY	13.6% (31.3.24) 14.1% (31.12.23)	$13.90 (31.3.24) $13.93 (31.12.23)

1. Refer to slide 21 for details
2. Refer to slide 22 for details

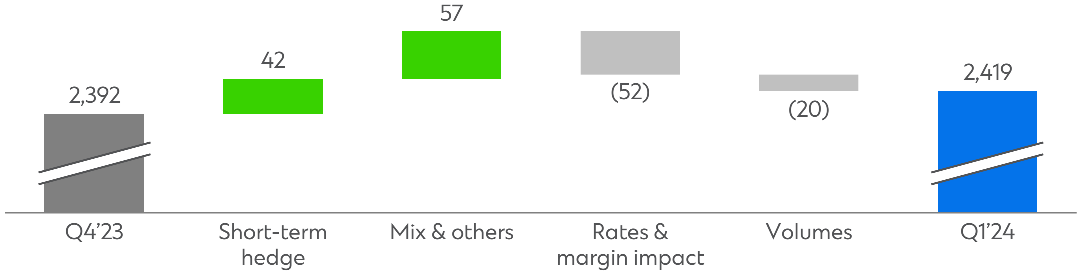
Higher NII supported by hedge roll-off and mix improvements

- NII up 1% QoQ to $2.4bn
  - One month benefit of the full short-term hedge roll-off
  - Improved liability mix
  - Partially offset by rates, margin and lower volumes
- Expect to achieve FY'24 NII guidance of $10-10.25bn
  - Reduced headwinds from higher for longer rate environment reflected in currency-weighted forward rates[1]...
  - ... offset by lower volumes as rates remain higher for longer...
  - ... and continued positive impact from short-term hedge roll-off

Net Interest Income (NII) components



NII Q4'23 vs Q1'24 ($m)

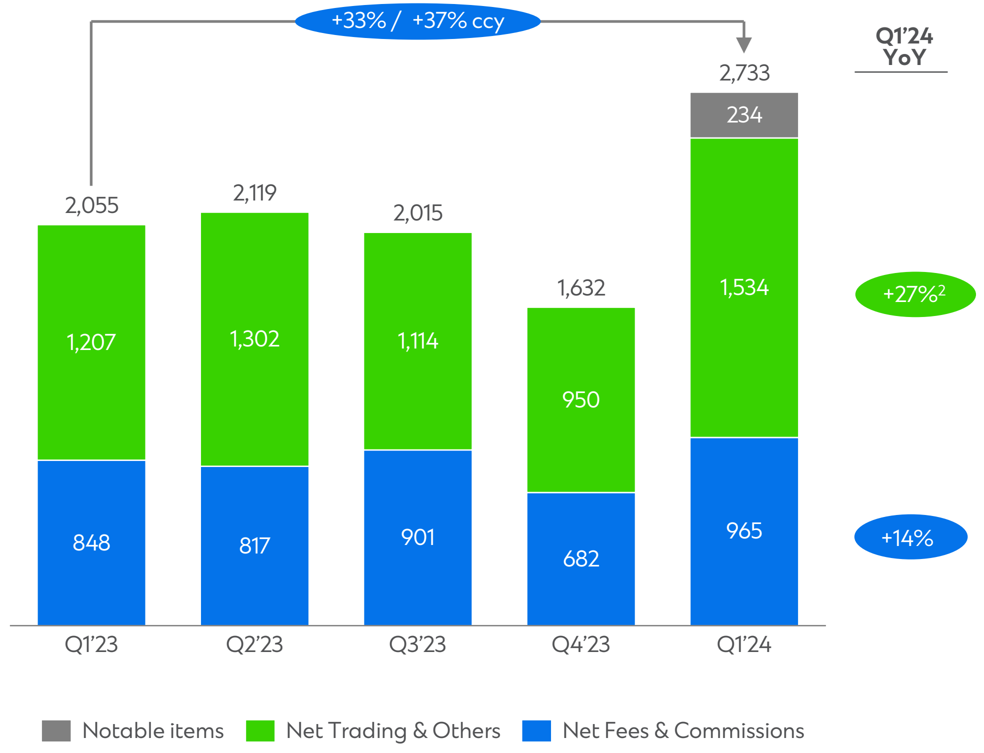


1. Refer to slide 15 for details
2. Adjusted net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets, annualised
3. L&A to customers is on a gross basis and excludes fair value through profit and loss

Engines of Non NII performing strongly

- Non NII up 33%, 37% YoY at ccy
  - Wealth Solutions up 24% at ccy with broad-based growth across products
  - Markets up 13% YoY at ccy from higher Macro Trading in rates and commodities
  - Banking in CIB up 48% YoY at ccy to $0.3bn, driven by higher origination and distribution volumes in Lending & Financial Solutions
- Non NII up 25% YoY at ccy, excluding two notable items of $234m in Treasury and Other products[1]
  - Treasury: $158m from FX revaluation of Egypt branch USD positions
  - Other: $76m from Ghana hyperinflation

Non NII components ($m)



1. Refer to slide 21 for details
2. Q1'24 Net Trading and Others YoY% excluding $234m of notable items in Treasury and Other products

Expenses higher from inflation and business growth

- Expenses up 6% YoY at ccy
  - Inflation 3.5%[1]
  - Business growth initiatives include Affluent RMs and CIB capabilities

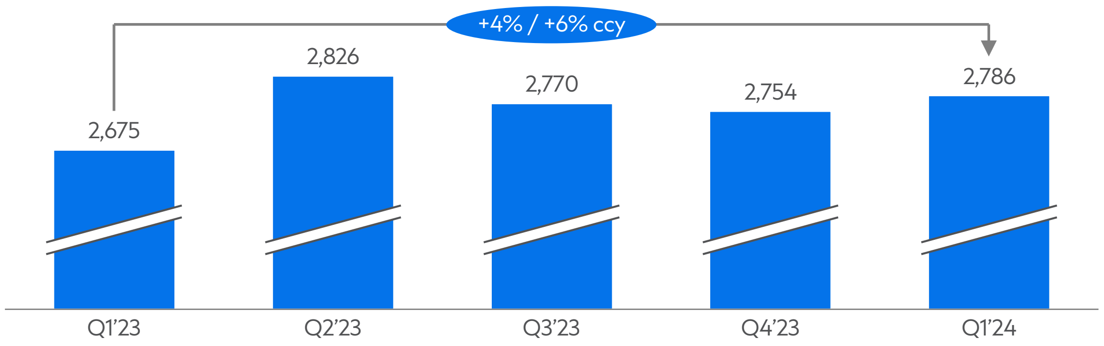
Fit for Growth programme

- 10 weeks since launch; mobilised pan-bank project infrastructure
- Identified >200 projects, currently being scoped and put into execution

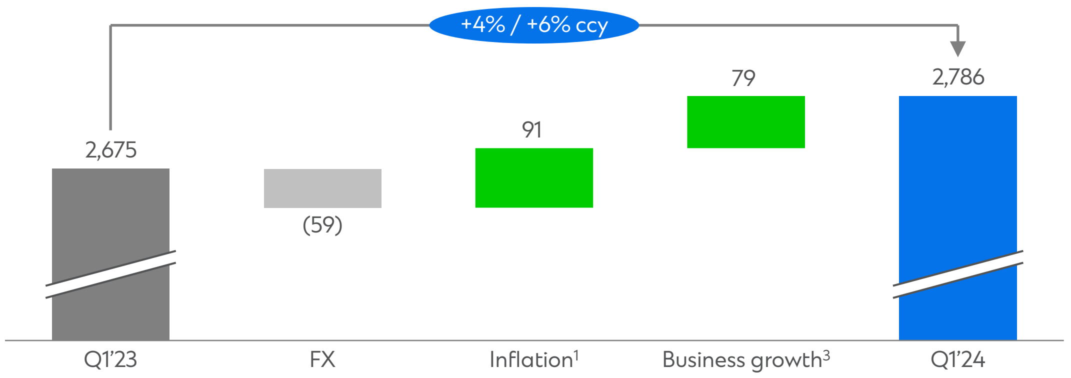
Simplification agenda

- Announced changes to management structure to reduce complexity
- Simplified the matrix with removal of regional management structure

Operating expenses[2] trend ($m)



Operating expenses[2] Q1'23 vs Q1'24 ($m)



Overview
Income
▶ Expenses
Risk
Balance sheet
Capital
Segments
Conclusion

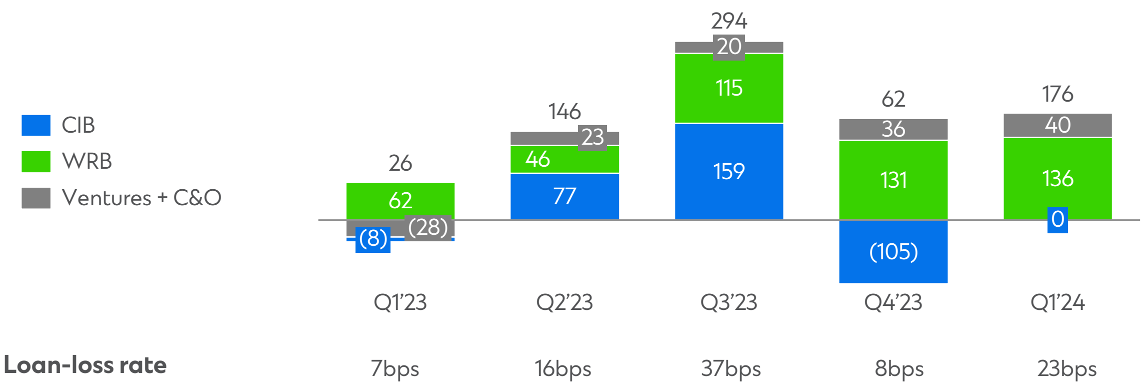
1. Inflation is based upon yearly average CPI rates for our individual presence markets, based on SC Research applied to the cost base in our footprint
2. Excludes UK bank levy
3. Business growth net of gross expense savings from 2022-2024 strategic action KPI

Credit quality remains resilient

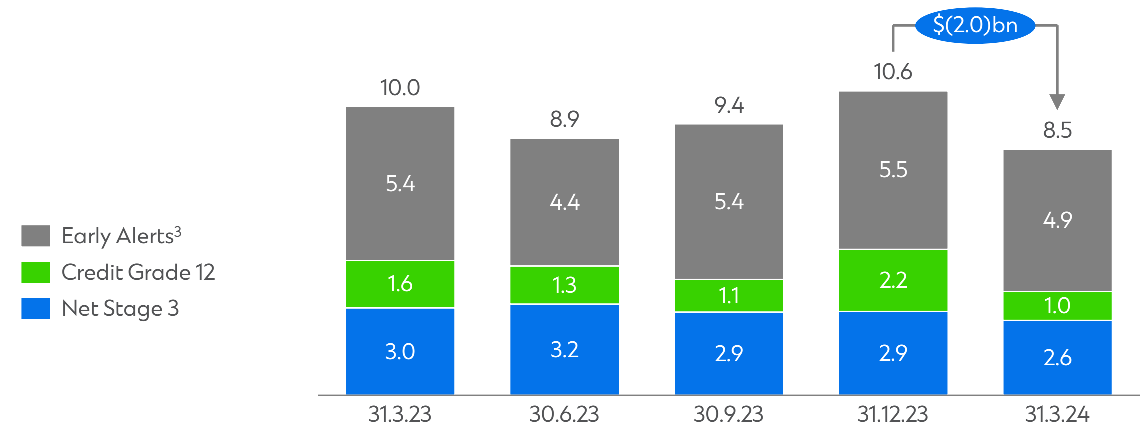
- Q1'24 credit impairment of $176m, up $150m YoY
  - CIB net nil charge; China CRE charge of $10m offset by other releases
  - WRB charge in line with recent quarters; lower charge in Q1'23 due to net releases
  - Ventures charge of $28m; down $4m QoQ, with improved delinquency trend in Mox

- High risk assets[1] down ~$2bn QoQ
  - $1bn reduction in CG12 from reversal of existing sovereign exposure from reverse repo to investment securities
  - Early alerts decreased by $0.6bn from upgrades and repayments[2]
- China CRE exposures of $2.4bn, down $0.2bn QoQ
  - $1.5bn stage 3 assets, 90% cover ratio[3]
  - $0.9bn performing book, of which 79% secured with average LTV <50%
  - Management overlay of $129m

Credit impairment ($m) / Loan-loss rate



Credit quality ($bn)



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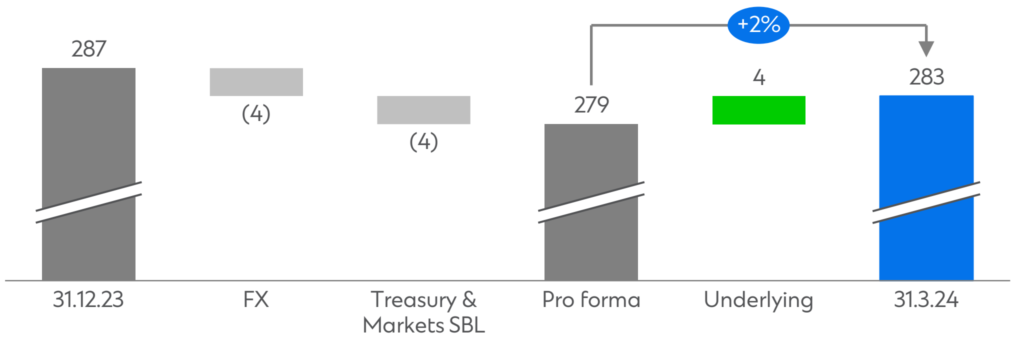
1. High risk assets include exposures classified in Early Alerts Non-Purely Precautionary (NPP), Credit Grade 12 (CG12) and Net Stage 3
2. Early Alerts NPP are on a net nominal basis
3. Including collateral

Underlying growth in assets

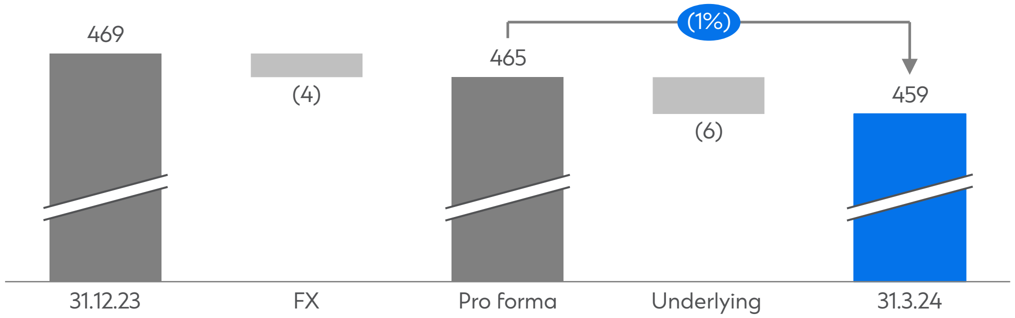
- Underlying L&A to customers up $4bn or 2% since 31.12.23
  - Growth in CIB from increases in Trade & Working Capital, Markets and Banking
  - WRB impacted by mortgage headwinds in Hong Kong and Korea

- Underlying customer deposits down $6bn QoQ
  - Growth in WRB
  - Offset by lower CIB CASA from month-end client activity, substantially returned post quarter end
- CASA to TD migration broadly stable in CIB; slightly higher in WRB
- Stable LCR of 146% as of 31.3.24

Loans and advances to customers[1] ($bn)



Customer deposits[2] ($bn)



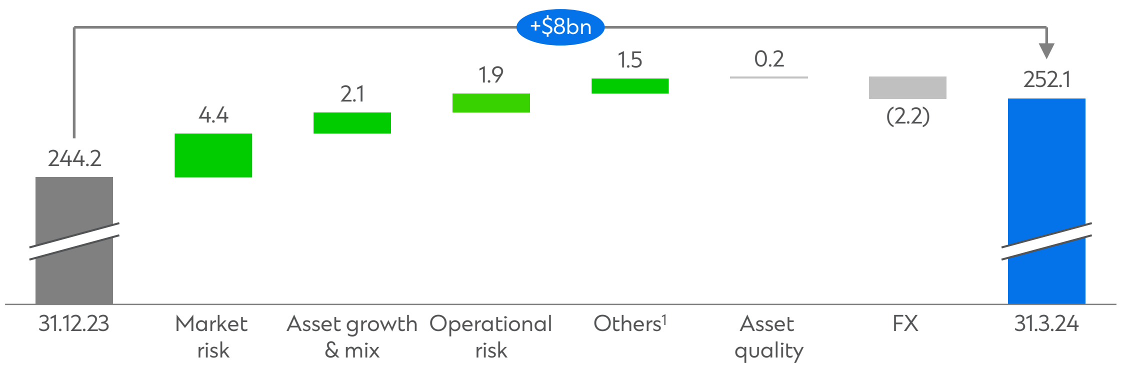
1. L&A to customers is on a net basis and excludes fair value through profit and loss
2. Customer deposits exclude fair value through profit and loss and repurchase agreements

CET1 ratio remains robust post share buyback

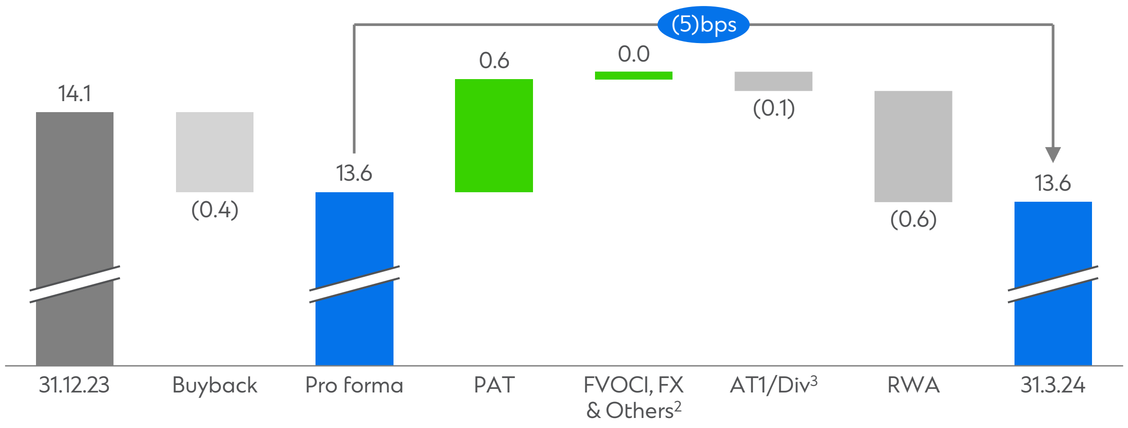
- Q1'24 RWA up $8bn QoQ
  - Market risk RWA up $4bn; RWA deployed to help clients capture opportunities in Markets
  - Mechanically higher Operational risk RWA of $2bn
  - Offset by $2bn of FX reflecting strengthening USD
- Market risk RWA expected to reduce in Q2'24
- Continue to expect low single-digit percentage growth in RWA for FY'24

- Pro forma CET1 ratio post full $1bn share buyback announced in February 2024 of 13.6%
  - Around two-thirds completed to date
- CET1 ratio 13.6% as of 31.3.24
  - Profit accretion in Q1'24 offset by higher RWA
- Accrual of half the foreseeable interim 2024 dividend of 4.5 cents in CET1 capital in Q1'24[3]

Risk-weighted assets ($bn)



CET1 ratio (%)



1. Others include derivatives, model and methodology changes in Credit risk RWA and Treasury credit insurance
2. FVOCI, FX & Others include FVOCI of 4bps, intangibles of 2bps and 5bps in Others, offset by FX of (7)bps
3. AT1/Dividend includes foreseeable dividend accrual in respect of the interim 2024 ordinary share dividend. This is calculated formulaically at one-third of the ordinary dividend paid in 2023 or 9 cents a share with half of this amount accrued in Q1'24

CIB: Momentum in high-returning businesses

Overview
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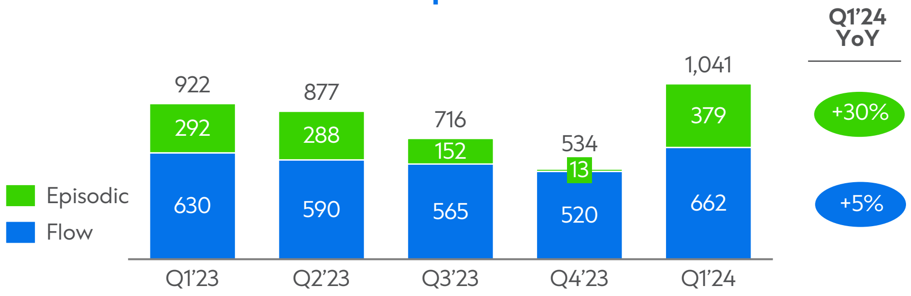
- Income up 10% YoY at ccy
  - Markets up 17%
    - Flow up 5% from higher rates, foreign exchange and commodities volumes
    - Episodic up 30% partially driven by Market risk RWA deployed to help clients capture opportunities
  - Banking up 17% driven by higher origination and distribution volumes in Lending & Financial Solutions
  - Transaction Services up 4% driven by continued rates benefit in Payments & Liquidity
- Net nil credit impairment

Markets income – flow and episodic view



Profit & Loss items ($m)

	Q1'23	Q1'24	YoY	ccy
Transaction Services	1,561	1,603	3%	4%
Markets	922	1,041	13%	17%
Banking	411	472	15%	17%
Other	(2)	(1)	50%	50%
Operating income	**2,892**	**3,115**	**8%**	**10%**
Operating expenses	(1,415)	(1,423)	(1%)	(3%)
Pre-provision operating profit	**1,477**	**1,692**	**15%**	**17%**
Credit impairment	8	-	(100%)	n.m.
Other impairment	-	(53)	n.m.	n.m.
Underlying profit before tax	**1,485**	**1,639**	**10%**	**13%**

Balance sheet items ($bn)

	31.12.23	31.3.24
L&A to customers[1]	131	135
RWA	142	151
Customer deposits[2]	268	253

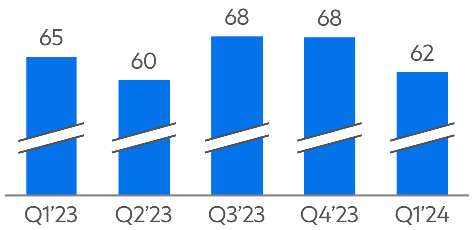
1. L&A to customers is on a net basis and excludes fair value through profit and loss
2. Customer deposits exclude fair value through profit and loss and repurchase agreements

WRB: Wealth Solutions driving significant growth

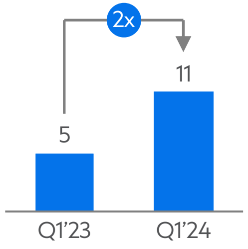
- Income up 10% YoY at ccy
  - Broad-based growth in Wealth Solutions products, up 23%
  - Deposits continued to benefit from rates, as well as increased volumes
- Robust leading indicators supporting Wealth Solutions
  - Sustained momentum in Affluent NTB clients
  - Affluent NNM of $11bn in Q1’24 equivalent to ~15% annualised growth of Affluent AUM
    - Improving mix; Wealth net sales ~70% and ~30% deposits
  - 69k individual clients up-tiered across the continuum in Q1’24
- Credit impairment charge in line with recent quarters; lower charge in Q1’23 due to net releases

Wealth Solutions key leading indicators

Affluent New-to-Bank[1] (NTB) #’000



Affluent Net New Money (NNM) ($bn ccy)



Affluent AUM 249 279

Profit & Loss items ($m)

	Q1’23	Q1’24	YoY	ccy
Wealth Solutions	511	616	21%	23%
Deposits	813	917	13%	14%
CCPL & Other Unsecured Lending	275	260	(5%)	(3%)
Mortgages & Other Secured Lending	161	103	(36%)	(34%)
Transaction Services	11	12	9%	9%
Other	1	9	n.m.	n.m.
Operating income	**1,772**	**1,917**	**8%**	**10%**
Operating expenses	(1,033)	(1,047)	(1%)	(4%)
Pre-provision operating profit	**739**	**870**	**18%**	**18%**
Credit impairment	(62)	(136)	(119%)	(127%)
Other impairment	-	(5)	n.m.	n.m.
Underlying profit before tax	**677**	**729**	**8%**	**8%**

Balance sheet items ($bn)

	31.12.23	31.3.24
L&A to customers[2]	126	122
RWA	51	53
Customer deposits[3]	191	192

1. This includes top 12 markets and Private Banking globally
2. L&A to customers is on a net basis and excludes fair value through profit and loss
3. Customer deposits exclude fair value through profit and loss and repurchase agreements

Conclusion

Our strategy is driving success

- Good start to the year with double-digit income growth
- Strong performance across the two engines of Non NII
  - Wealth Solutions growth broad-based across products and geographies with robust leading indicators
  - Markets growth across all products
- Momentum in Banking driven by higher origination and distribution volumes
- Higher NII in the quarter driven by one month benefit of the full short-term hedge roll-off and mix improvements
- Positive operational leverage

Maintaining 2024 guidance and 2024-2026 financial framework

Income to increase **5-7% for 2024-2026;** around the top of **5-7% range in 2024**	Expenses **<$12bn** in 2026	**Positive jaws** every year	CET1 ratio **13-14%**	Return **at least 5bn** capital to shareholders

RoTE increasing steadily from 10%, targeting 12% in 2026, and to progress thereafter

Appendices

Broad-based performance in Q1'24

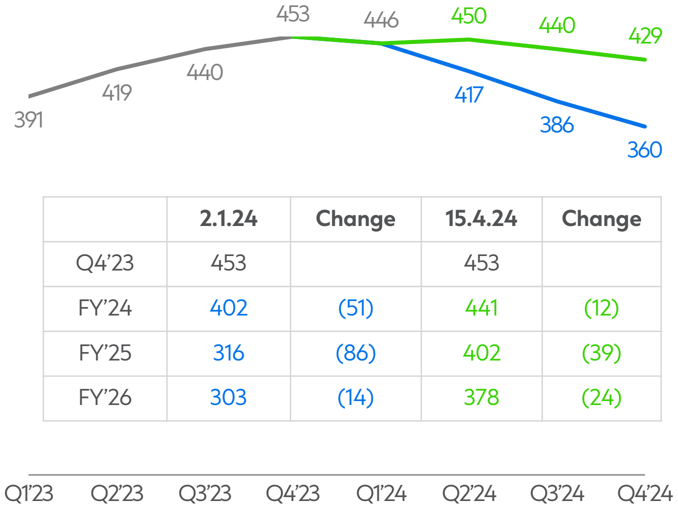
▶ Income
Risk
Balance sheet
Notable items
TNAV
Guidance

Q1'24 income by products ($m)

	Q1'24	ccy[1]		Q1'24	YoY	ccy
Transaction Services	1,615	▲ 4%	Payments & Liquidity	1,161	67	7%
			Securities & Prime Services	141	0	1%
			Trade & Working Capital	313	(24)	(2%)
Banking	472	▲ 17%	Lending & Financial Solutions	414	61	20%
			Capital Markets & Advisory	58	0	0%
Markets	1,041	▲ 17%	Macro Trading	884	98	16%
			Credit Trading	167	46	44%
			Valuation & Other Adj.	(10)	(25)	(171%)
Wealth Solutions	616	▲ 23%		616	105	23%
CCPL & Other Unsecured Lending	287	▲ 1%		287	(3)	1%
Deposits	908	▲ 14%		908	105	14%
Mortgages & Other Secured Lending	103	▼ 34%		103	(58)	(34%)
Treasury	43	▲ 118%		43	276	118%
Other	67	▲ n.m.		67	108	n.m.
Operating income	**5,152**	**▲ 20%**		**5,152**		**20%**

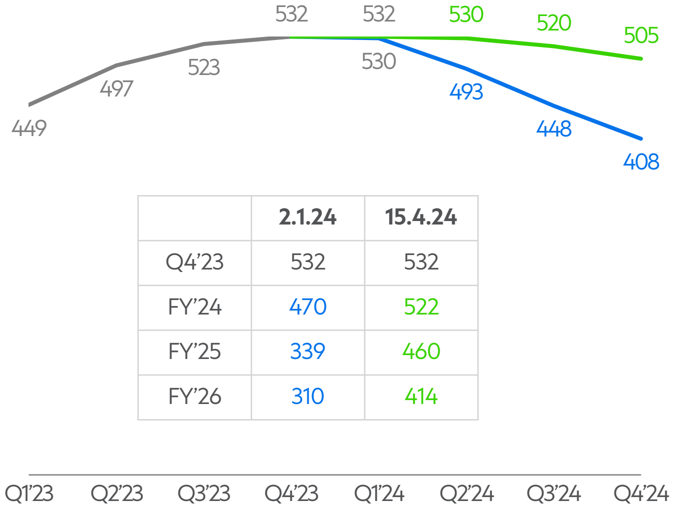
Interest rate assumptions

Currency-weighted average[1] (bps)



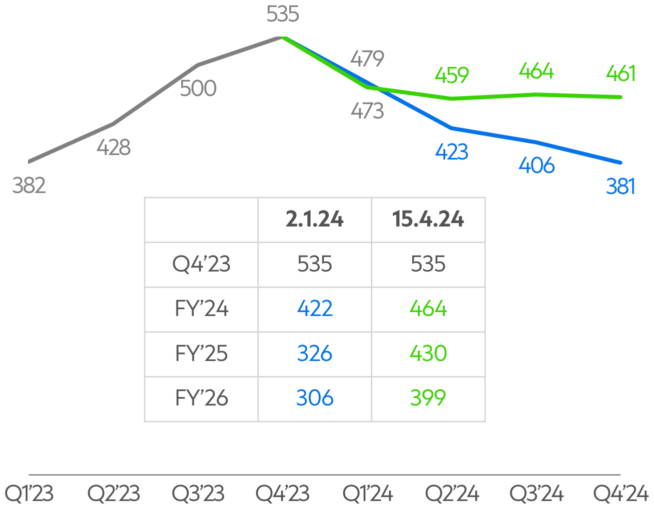
	2.1.24	Change	15.4.24	Change
Q4'23	453		453	
FY'24	402	(51)	441	(12)
FY'25	316	(86)	402	(39)
FY'26	303	(14)	378	(24)

USD SOFR O/N average (bps)



	2.1.24	15.4.24
Q4'23	532	532
FY'24	470	522
FY'25	339	460
FY'26	310	414

3M HIBOR average (bps)



	2.1.24	15.4.24
Q4'23	535	535
FY'24	422	464
FY'25	326	430
FY'26	306	399

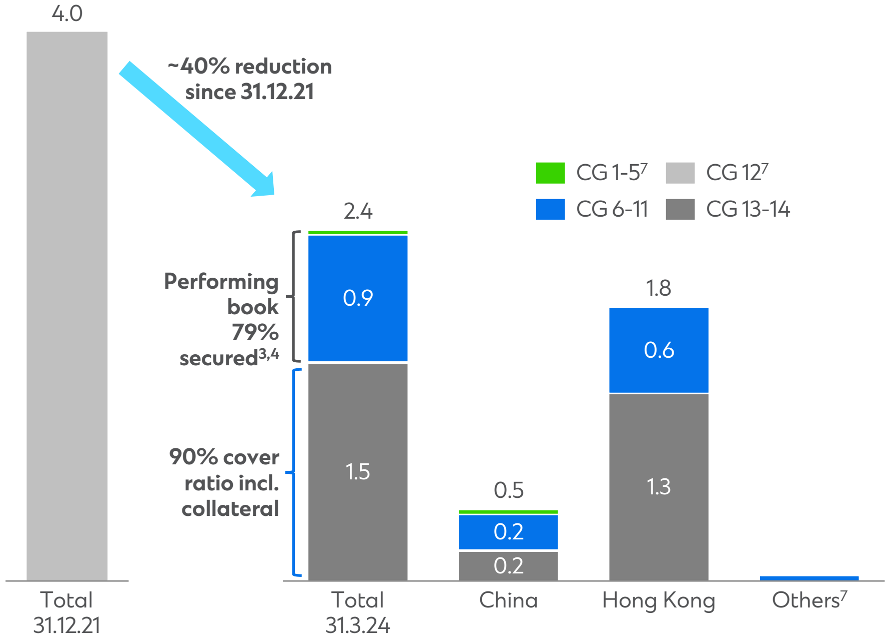
Actual average rate — Average rate as of 2.1.24 — Average rate as of 15.4.24

1. Average rate change implied by market forward rates across 10 currencies, weighted based on the Group's pro forma interest rate sensitivity to each currency

China CRE portfolio continues to reduce; asset quality broadly stable

- Remain cautious as residential sales volumes continue to decline through 2024 YTD
- High coverage levels on defaulted accounts, $129m of management overlay retained
- Total provisions of $1,206m[1,2], $10m net impairment charge[2] in Q1'24:
  - Small top-ups on existing stage 3 clients offset by reduction in management overlay mainly due to repayments
- $2.4bn exposure down $0.2bn YTD, down by ~40% since 31.12.21
  - $1.5bn in CG13-14 with 90% cover ratio including collateral
  - $0.9bn in CG1-12 performing:
    - $0.7bn or 79% secured[3,4], secured assets average LTV[3,4] <50%
    - 89% of secured assets are income producing; remaining are development assets
- Portfolio split: 51% residential, 30% industrial/commercial, 19% mixed use[4]

Exposure by booking location ($bn)[5,6]



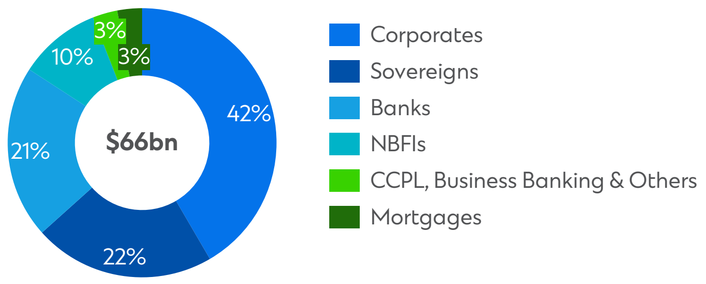
	Total 31.3.24	China	Hong Kong	Others[7]
ECL ($m)[1,2]:	1,206	77	1,116	13
- Stage 1&2	141	4	124	13
- Stage 3	1,065	73	992	-
Secured %[3,4]	48	100	34	100
High-risk assets ($m)[8]	995	243	714	38

1. Includes legacy provisions not related to current market condition amounting to $27m and $2m management overlay related to off-balance sheet commitments
2. $44m increase in provisions from 31.12.23 includes $10m impairment charge in Q1'24 and interest accruals
3. 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 LTVs
4. Based on February 2024 data
5. Net nominal basis. Based on where the ultimate parent entity and credit responsibility lies
6. 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
7. Marginal amounts in CG1-5 ($0.03bn), CG6-11 for Others booking location ($0.04bn) and CG12 ($0.01bn)
8. High-risk assets in this context means exposures classified in Early alerts (NPP), CG12-14 net of Stage 3 provisions. High-risk assets is on a net nominal basis

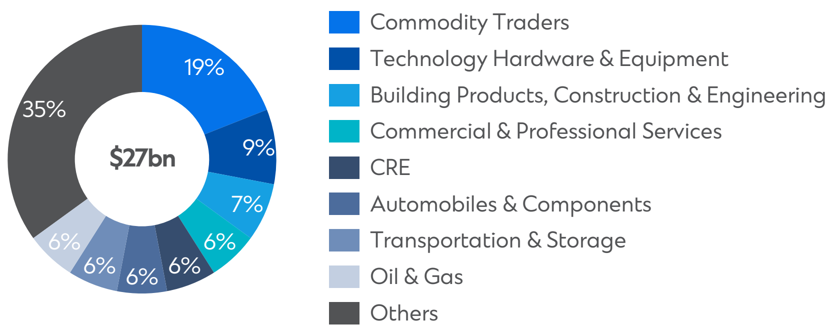
China portfolio resilient

- CIB is 94% of China portfolio and is resilient
  - Exposures mostly to industry leaders with financial resilience
  - Growing new economy sectors (Clean Tech, EVs and advanced manufacturing)
  - No exposures to Trusts or LGFVs: CRE contagion risk to portfolio remains limited
  - 78% of CIB exposures are investment grade[1]
  - 84% of corporate exposure is <1 year tenor; 45% to state owned enterprises
  - 87% of bank exposure to top 5 Chinese banks[2]; 86% <1 year tenor
- CIB credit quality has been stable, excluding China CRE:
  - Stage 3 exposures minimal at $89m or ~0.1%
  - $0.3bn high risk assets[3] or ~0.4%
- WRB mortgage portfolio average LTV[4] 40%, majority in tier 1 cities[5]
- Overall portfolio undergoes regular reviews and stress testing

China ultimate parent company exposure[6] ($bn)



China corporate exposure[6] by industries ($bn)

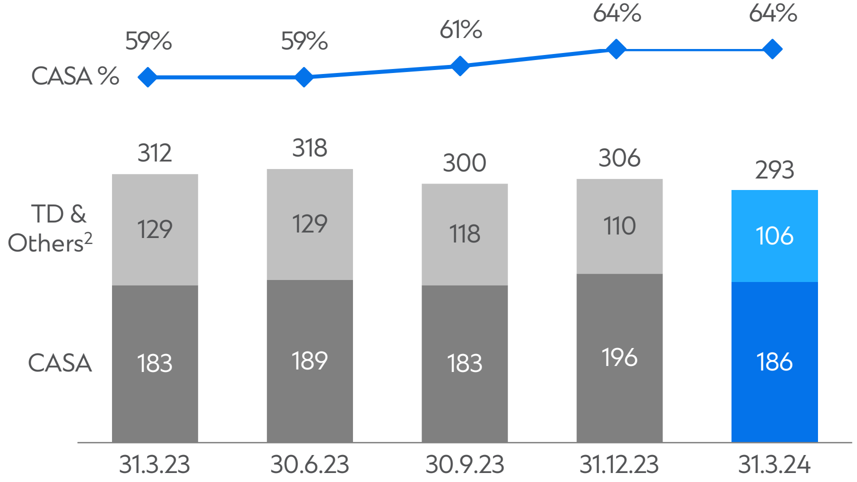


1. Investment grade % on a net nominal basis
2. By Tier 1 capital as of 31.12.2023
3. High risk assets in this context means exposures classified in Early alerts (NPP), CG12-14 net of Stage 3 provisions. High risk assets % is on a net nominal basis
4. Based on February 2024 data
5. Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen
6. Net nominal basis. Based on where the ultimate parent entity and credit responsibility lies

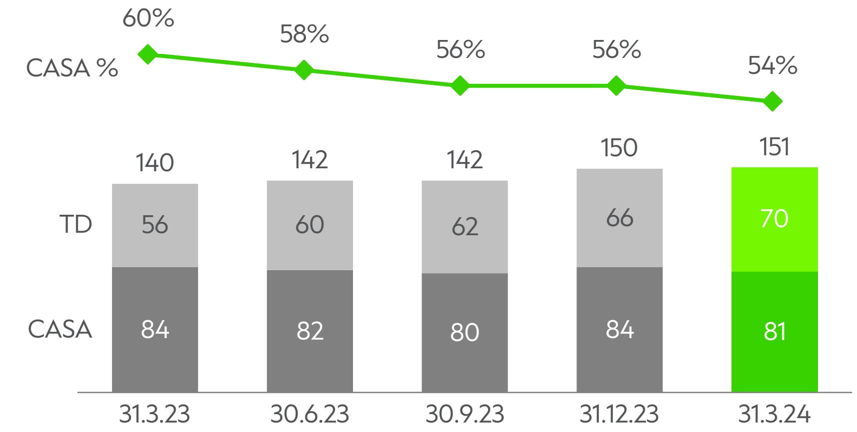
Deposit migration within expectations

- Overall CASA% within expectations; broadly stable in Q1'24
  - Expect to be broadly stable to slightly lower in FY'24 in a higher for longer rate environment
  - Liability mix expected to improve from TD to CASA migration in outer years
- Passthrough rates are less meaningful at this inflection point where benchmark rates are stabilising
  - Expect to see a slight uptick in deposit pricing in a higher for longer rate environment due to competitive dynamics and usual lag effect

Transaction Services CASA% of CIB deposits[1] ($bn)



Top 4 markets[3] CASA% of WRB deposits ($bn)



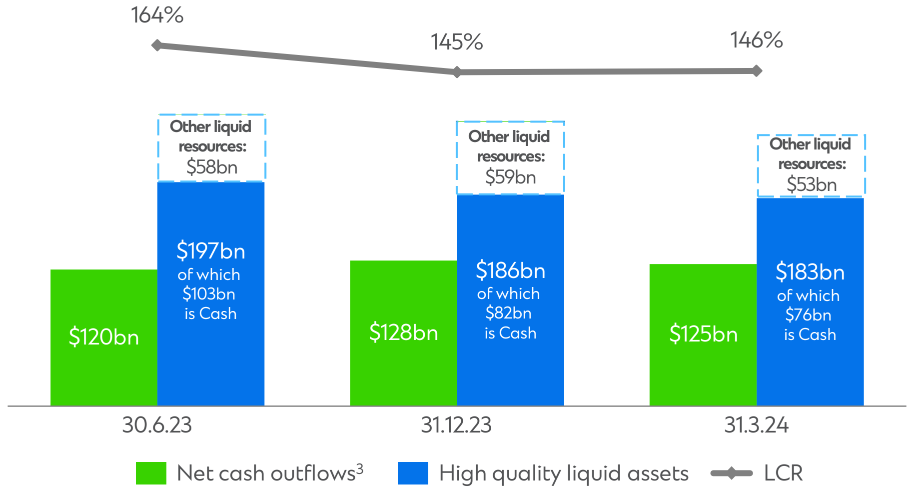
Income
Risk
▶ **Balance sheet**
Notable items
TNAV
Guidance

1. Includes deposits from Financial Institutions
2. Includes securities services deposits, structures deposits and structured notes
3. Top 4 markets contributes ~80% of total WRB CASA and TDs: Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea and Taiwan

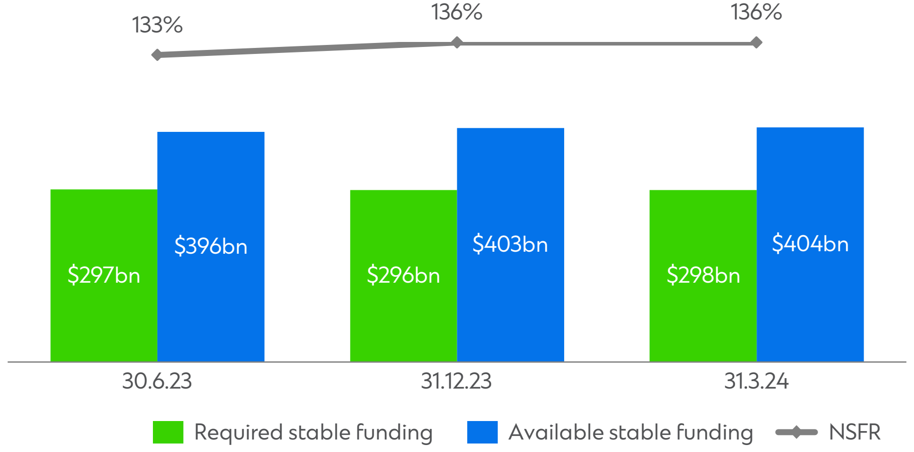
High levels of liquid resources and stable funding

- LCR of 146%[1] up 1%pts QoQ: no TLTRO and TFSME benefit in LCR
- Beyond what is captured in LCR the Group has total liquid resources of $236bn
  - $183bn HQLA: 93% in Level 1 assets, 41% in cash
  - $53bn other liquid resources:
    - $31bn country surplus HQLA
    - $10bn <1-month investments
    - $12bn local statutory reserves
- NSFR up 6%pts to 136%[2] since 31.12.2022
  - Stable funding base improved YoY
  - Increased diversity and stability from term issuance at SCB

Components of Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)[1]



Components of Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)[2]



Income
Risk
▶ Balance sheet
Notable items
TNAV
Guidance

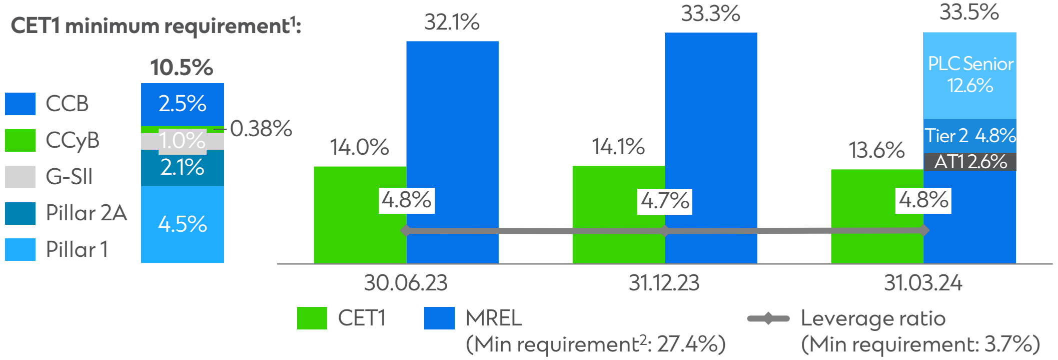
1. Point in time
2. Average of four preceding quarters
3. Expected net cash outflows over the following 30 days

Capital & MREL: Well-positioned for future growth and requirements

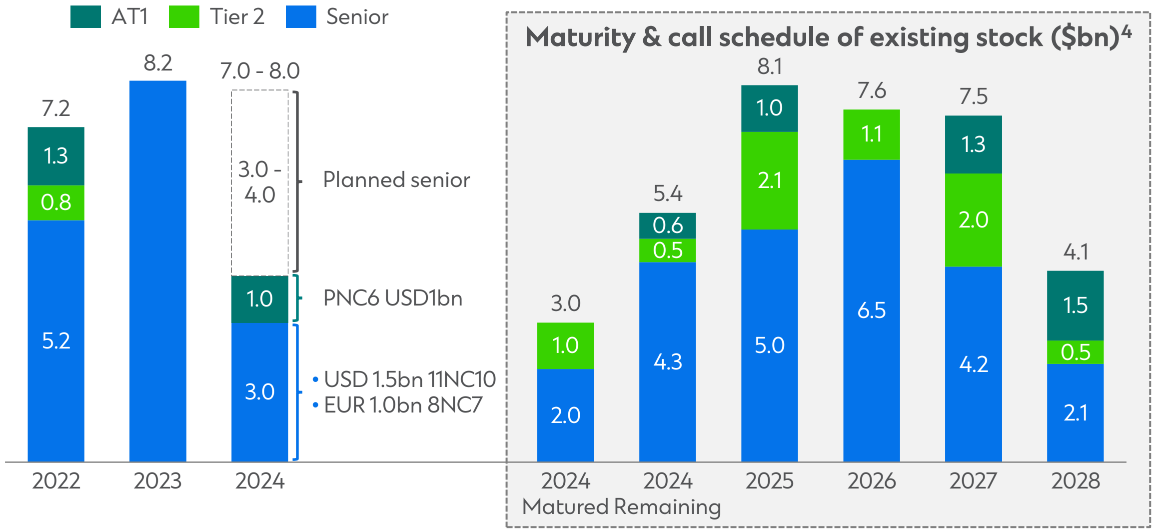
- CET1 capacity to support growth and shareholder distributions
- MREL of 33.5%, a ~610bps buffer to minimum requirement
- Leverage ratio of 4.8% above 3.7% minimum requirement
- Basel 3.1 day-1 impact pending clarification of rules, no more than 5% incremental RWA

- MREL issuance plan of ~$7bn to $8bn; near term focus on Holdco Senior
  - Issued $4bn across various currencies in Q1'24 including $1bn AT1
- Forecast issuance volumes remain dependant on balance sheet momentum

Capital metrics



MREL issuance ($bn)[3]



1. Absolute buffers are as at 31.3.24. The MDA thresholds assume that the maximum 2.2% of the Pillar 1 and Pillar 2A requirement has been met with AT1
2. MREL requirement is higher of 2 x (Pillar 1 + 2A) as a % of RWA or 6.75% of leverage exposures. The Group's MREL requirement is RWA constrained as at Q1'24
3. Standard Chartered PLC only as of 31.3.24
4. Standard Chartered PLC's stock calculated using nominal amount converted at 31.3.24 FX rates. Modelled on earlier of call date or maturity date for illustrative purposes only

Notable and Other items

Notable items

Egyptian pound revaluation

- SCB Egypt branch capital held in USD
- Functional currency of Egypt branch is Egyptian Pound (EGP)
- Egypt Central Bank devalued EGP over time
- IAS 21 for effects in changes in foreign rates applied
- $158m Non NII in Q1'24 in Treasury from FX revaluation of USD positions, offset by a loss in currency translation reserve; CET1 neutral

Ghana hyperinflation

- Ghana has been designated as a hyperinflation economy
- IAS 29 financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies applied
- Financial statements with hyperinflationary currency revalued using changes in CPI
- $76m Non NII in Q1'24 in Other product

Other items

Korea Equity Linked Securities (ELS)

- SCB Korea sold $900m notional of ELS where redemption values are determined by the performance of various stock indices
- Due to the performance of the Hang Seng China Enterprise Index (HSCEI), some ELS have matured at a loss and it is anticipated additional customers may redeem ELS at a loss
- SCB Korea Board approved a compensation scheme in line with recommendations of the Financial Supervisory Service for customers who incur losses from HSCEI-linked ELS products
- Value of anticipated losses is subject to fluctuation as ELS mature on various dates through March 2025
- $100m provision in Q1'24 in Other items
  - Reflects HSCEI level at 5,811 (31.3.24)

Tangible net asset value per share details

	Tangible equity ($m)	TNAV per share (cents)	Basic # of ordinary shares (m)
As of 31.12.23	**36,737**	**1,393**	**2,637**
Profit attributable to:			
Ordinary shareholders	1,403	53	
Dividends paid to:			
Ordinary shareholders	0	0	
Other equity holders	(180)	(7)	
Share buyback	(1,000)[1]	(10)	(52)[1]
FX	(465)	(18)	
Own credit adjustment	(331)	(13)	
Fair value movement through Other Comprehensive Income	(66)	(3)	
Cashflow hedge reserve	(95)	(4)	
Others (including employee share issuance)	279	(2)	25
As of 31.3.24	**36,282**	**1,390**	**2,610**

1. Full $1bn share buyback reduction from tangible equity whilst reduction in the number of basic ordinary shares reflects buyback completion of 44% as of 31.3.24

Maintaining 2024–2026 guidance

	2024 guidance at ccy	2025 and 2026 guidance at ccy
Income	• Income to increase 5-7% for 2024-2026; around the top of 5-7% range in 2024 excluding impact from the two notable items in Q1'24 • Net interest income of $10bn to $10.25bn in 2024	
Expenses (ex bank levy)	• Positive income-to-cost jaws	• Positive income-to-cost jaws in each year • Expenses below $12bn in 2026 • Expense saves of ~$1.5bn and cost to achieve of no more than $1.5bn from Fit for Growth programme
Cost of risk	• Continue to expect loan-loss rate to normalise towards the historical through-the-cycle 30-35bps range	
Assets and RWA	• Low single-digit percentage growth in L&A to customers and RWA	• Low single-digit percentage growth in L&A to customers and RWA (pre Basel 3.1 day-1 impact) • Basel 3.1 day-1 impact, pending clarification of rules, no more than 5% incremental RWA
Capital	• Continue to operate dynamically within the full 13-14% CET1 ratio target range • Plan to return at least $5bn to shareholders • Continue to increase full-year dividend per share over time	
RoTE	• RoTE increasing steadily from 10%, targeting 12% in 2026 and to progress thereafter	

Select technical and abbreviated terms

Term	Definition
AIEA	Average interest-earning assets
AT1	Additional Tier 1
AUM	Assets under management
Bn	Billion
Bps	Basis points
CASA	Current accounts and savings accounts
CIB	The Group's Corporate & Investment Banking client segment
CCB	Capital conservation buffer
CCPL	Credit Cards and Personal Loans
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. Ccy = constant currency comparisons presented on the basis of current period's transactional currency rate, ensuring like-for-like currency rates between the two periods
CCyB	Countercyclical capital buffer
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital, a measure of CET1 capital as a percentage of RWA
CG	Credit grade. 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
CPI	Consumer price index
CRE	Commercial real estate
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
ECL	Expected credit losses
ELS	Equity-linked securities
EPS	Earnings per share
EUR	Euro
EV	Electric vehicle
FCY	Foreign currency
FVOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
FX	Foreign exchange
FY	Full year
G-SII	Global systemically important institutions
HIBOR	Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate
HQLA	High-quality liquid assets
IAS	International Accounting Standards
KPIs	Key performance indicators

Term	Definition
L&A	Loans and advances
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio
LGFV	Local government financing vehicle
LTV	Loan-to-value
MDA	Maximum distributable amount
MREL	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
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
n.m.	Not meaningful
NII	Net interest income
NIM	Net interest margin
NNM	Net new money
NSFR	Net stable funding ratio
NTB	New-to-bank
O/N	Overnight
QoQ	Quarter-on-quarter change
RMs	Relationship Managers
RWA	Risk-weighted assets are a measure of the Group's assets adjusted for their associated risks
SBL	Securities based lending
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
TD	Time deposits
TFSME	Term funding scheme with additional incentives for small and medium-sized enterprises
TLTRO	Targeted longer-term refinancing operations
TNAV	Tangible net asset value
Underlying EPS	Represents the underlying earnings divided by the basic weighted average number of shares
Underlying RoTE	The ratio of the current year's profit available for distribution to ordinary shareholders plus fair value on OCI equity movement relating to Ventures segment to the weighted average ordinary shareholders' equity for the reporting period
USD	United States Dollar
Ventures	SC Ventures + Mox + Trust
WRB	The Group's Wealth & Retail Banking client segment
YoY	Year-on-year change. YoY variance is better/(worse) other than assets and liabilities which is increase/(decrease)
YTD	Year-to-date
%pt	Percentage point

Important notice

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's Annual Report 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.

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