3Q'22
Results Presentation
26 October 2022

standard chartered

Opening remarks

3Q'22 Summary

- A strong performance in 3Q'22
  - Total income up 22% at constant currency (ccy) on a normalised basis[1]…
  - … the fifth consecutive quarter of year-on-year growth
  - 10% positive income-to-cost jaws (ccy)
  - Profit before tax up 35% (ccy)
  - Return on tangible equity of 10.1%
- Capital remains strong with CET1 ratio at 13.7%, in the upper half of our 13-14% target range
- Continued significant progress on our five strategic actions outlined in February
- Successful launch of digital bank in Singapore, Trust, in partnership with FairPrice Group
  - On-boarded ~200k clients and executed ~1 million transactions in the first month
- Sustainable Finance income up 33% YoY; leading in product innovation with >30 variants live
- Upgraded income outlook for 2022 to around 13% growth at constant currency
- On-track and confident in delivering 10% RoTE by 2024, if not earlier

Footnotes on pages 24-26; Glossary on page 27

Strong income growth, positive jaws, PBT up 35% and robust capital position

($bn)	3Q'21	3Q'22	YoY[1]	ccy[1]
Net interest income	1.7	1.9	11%	19%
Other income (ex-DVA)	2.0	2.3	15%	20%
Operating Income (ex-DVA)	**3.8**	**4.3**	13%	19%
DVA	(0.0)	0.1	Nm[1]	Nm[1]
Operating income	3.8	**4.3**	**15%**	**21%**
Operating expenses	(2.6)	(2.7)	(3)%	(9)%
Pre-provision operating profit	**1.2**	**1.7**	**42%**	**47%**
Credit impairment	(0.1)	(0.2)	Nm[1]	Nm[1]
Other impairment	(0.0)	(0.0)	Nm[1]	Nm[1]
Profit from associates	0.0	0.0	(65)%	(67)%
Underlying profit before tax	**1.1**	**1.4**	**32%**	**35%**
Restructuring & other items	(0.1)	(0.0)	75%	76%
Statutory profit before tax	**1.0**	**1.4**	**40%**	**43%**

Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**268**	**252**	**(6)%**
Net interest margin (NIM) (normalised, %)[2]	1.16	1.43	27bps
Cost-to-income ratio (ex-UK bank levy, %)	68.9	61.6	(7.3)%pts
CET1 ratio (%)	14.6	13.7	(90)bps
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (%)	145	156	11%pts
Underlying RoTE (%)	**6.3**	**10.1**	**380bps**

- 3Q'22 income up 22% normalised[3]
- 3Q'22 NIM 143bps, up 8bps QoQ
- Expenses 3% higher, 9% higher at ccy
- 10% positive income-to-cost jaws ex-DVA at ccy
- Credit impairment charge of $227m vs $107m in 3Q'21
  - China CRE $130m; Sovereign downgrades $96m
  - $12m net release of overlays, $204m remaining
- L&A to customers up 2% QoQ; up 1% underlying
- RWA reduced $3bn in 3Q'22
- Return on Tangible Equity of 10.1%
- Capital is strong and the Group remains highly liquid
  - CET1 of 13.7%, in the upper half of our target range

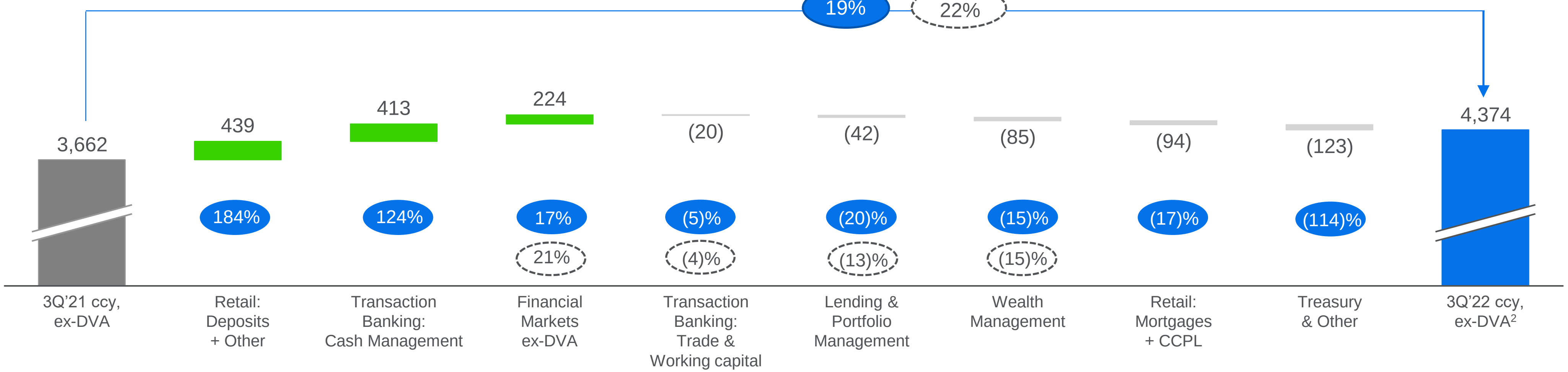
Footnotes on pages 24-26; Glossary on page 27

3Q'22 income up 22% normalised, continuing the trend of strong quarterly growth

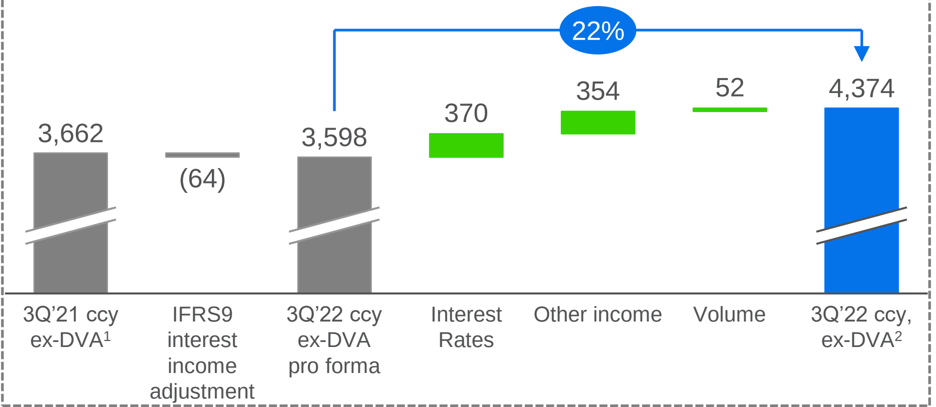
Income 3Q'22 vs 3Q'21[1] – Product view ($m)

x% % variance at constant currency (ccy) and excluding DVA

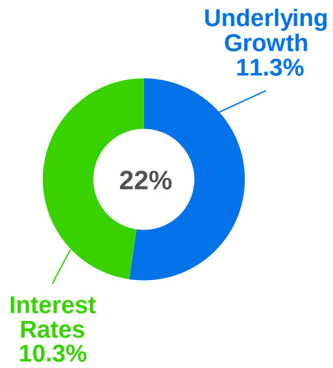
x% % variance at ccy, ex-DVA and normalising for the IFRS9 interest income adjustment in 3Q'21



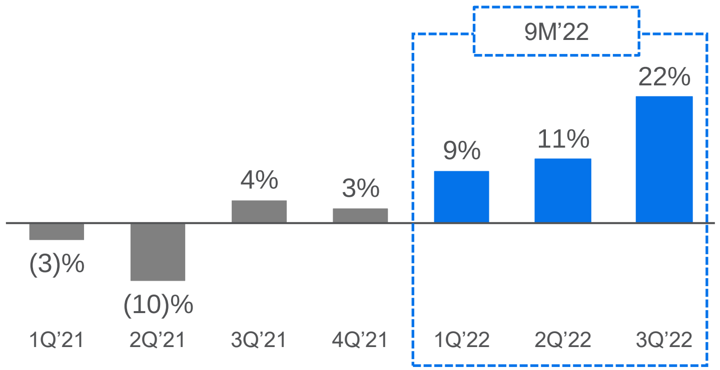
Income 3Q'22 vs 3Q'21 – Normalised driver view ($m)



Income 3Q'22 YoY %



Income – Quarterly YoY variances (ex-DVA at ccy, normalised %)



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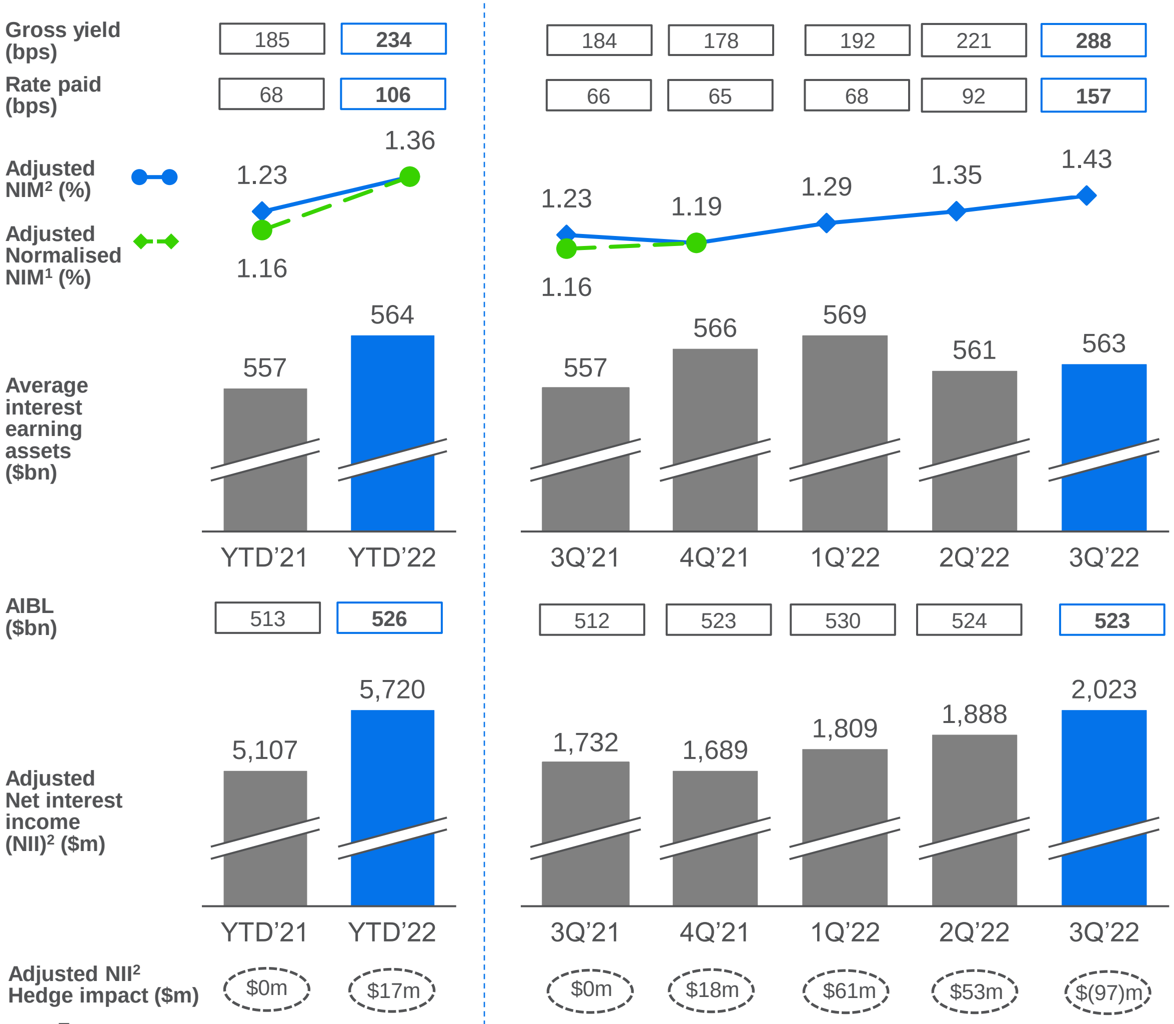
Strong NII² growth up 25% ccy, driven by progressive margin expansion

Statutory adjusted basis

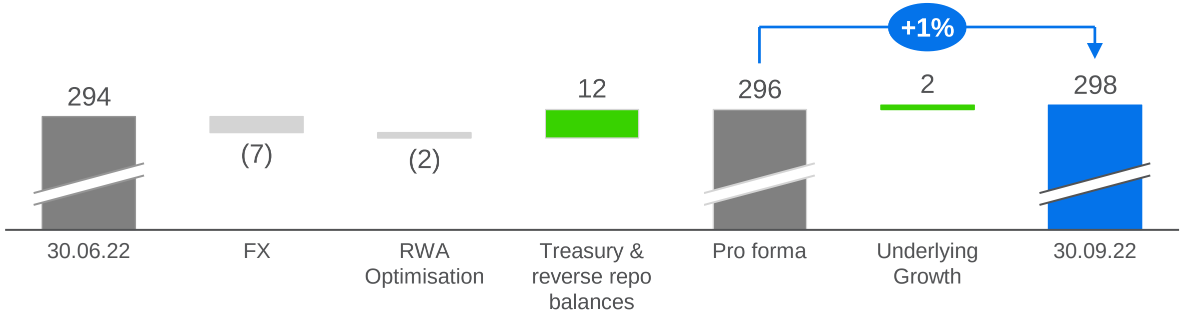


- 3Q'22 NII² up 17% YoY, up 25% at ccy
  - AIEA up $5bn / 1%; AIBL up $10bn / 2%
  - Normalised NIM¹ up 27bps / 23%
- 3Q'22 NIM² 143bps, up 8bps / 6% QoQ
  - 23bps increase from interest rate rises
  - (4)bps from changes in product mix, including 3%pts migration from CASA to TDs
  - (11)bps from hedges (see p17)
- Adjusted NII excludes Trading Book funding cost³ of $107m (2Q'22 $65m, 3Q'21 $25m)
  - FY'22 likely to be ~$350m; FY'23 ~$0.7bn
- 2022 full year average NIM is expected to be ~140bps, 2023 ~165bps

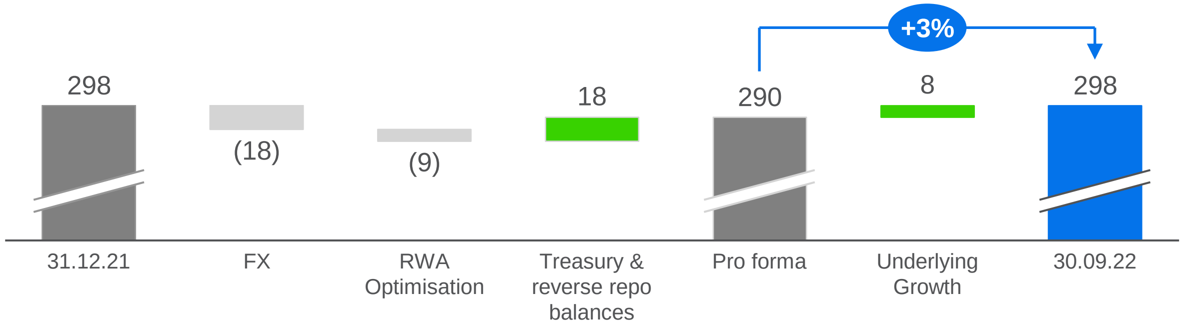
Footnotes on pages 24-26; Glossary on page 27

Balance sheet continues to show positive underlying growth

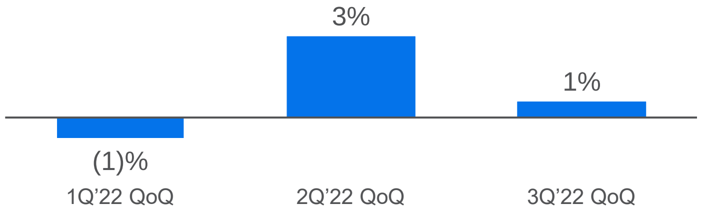
Loans and advances to customers ($bn)
30.06.22 to 30.09.22



Loans and advances to customers ($bn)
30.12.21 to 30.09.22



Loans and advances to customers (%)
Underlying YoY Growth by Quarter



- 3Q'22 L&A to customers up 1% QoQ on an underlying basis, excluding
  - Currency translation impact
  - Impact of RWA efficiency actions
  - Treasury central bank placements
  - Reverse repurchase agreements
- L&A to customers up 3% underlying since 31.12.21
- Expect low-to-mid single digit growth for FY'22 on an underlying basis at ccy

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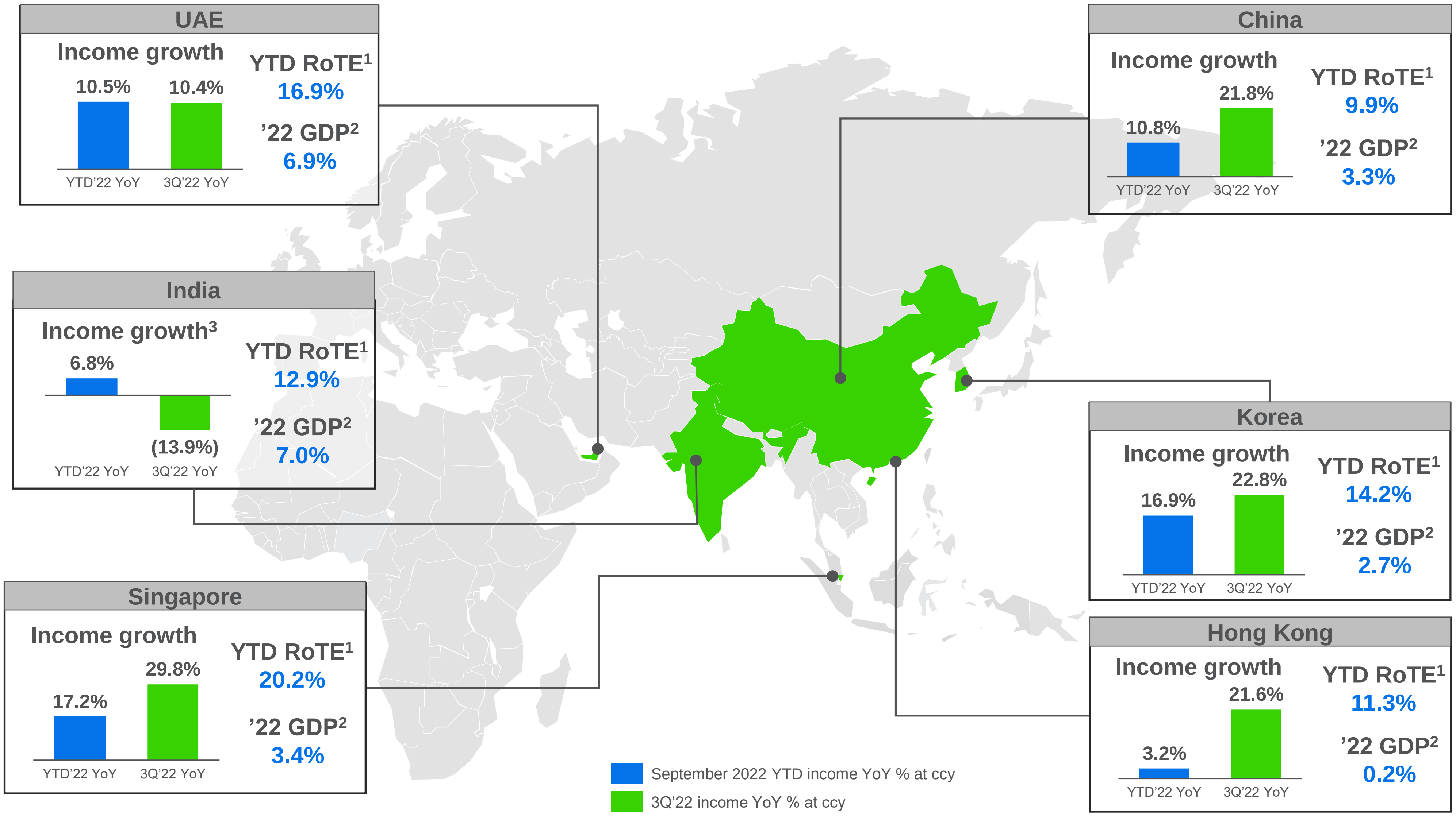
Strong performance across our larger markets



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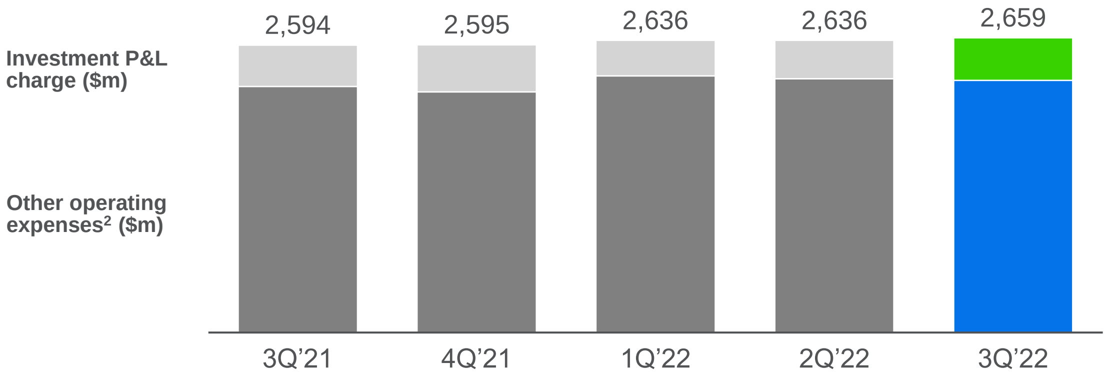
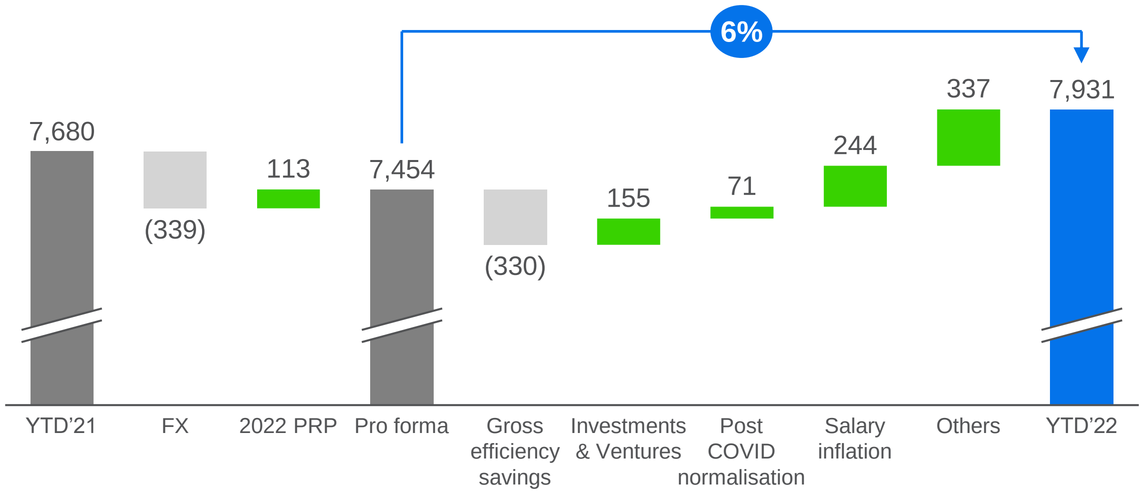
Strong positive jaws year-to-date and 3Q'22; $330m cost savings delivered

Total operating expenses[1] 3Q'21 to 3Q'22 ($m)



Total operating expenses[1] YTD'22 vs YTD'21 ($m)



- 5% YTD positive jaws[3], 10% in 3Q'22
- 3Q'22 expenses[1] up 3%, up 9% ccy on investment spend, salary inflation and performance-related-pay (PRP) accruals
- Overall cash investment spend up 9% ccy
- September YTD expenses[1] up 8% ccy, up 6% excluding higher PRP accruals, including
  - Some non-staff operating expenses increasing post COVID, e.g. travel
  - Salary inflation ~3%
  - Others including headcount
- Additional efficiency actions in 4Q'22, including further branch closures
- Expect FY'22 expenses of around $10.6bn, unchanged from previous guidance…
- … and positive income-to-cost jaws for FY'23

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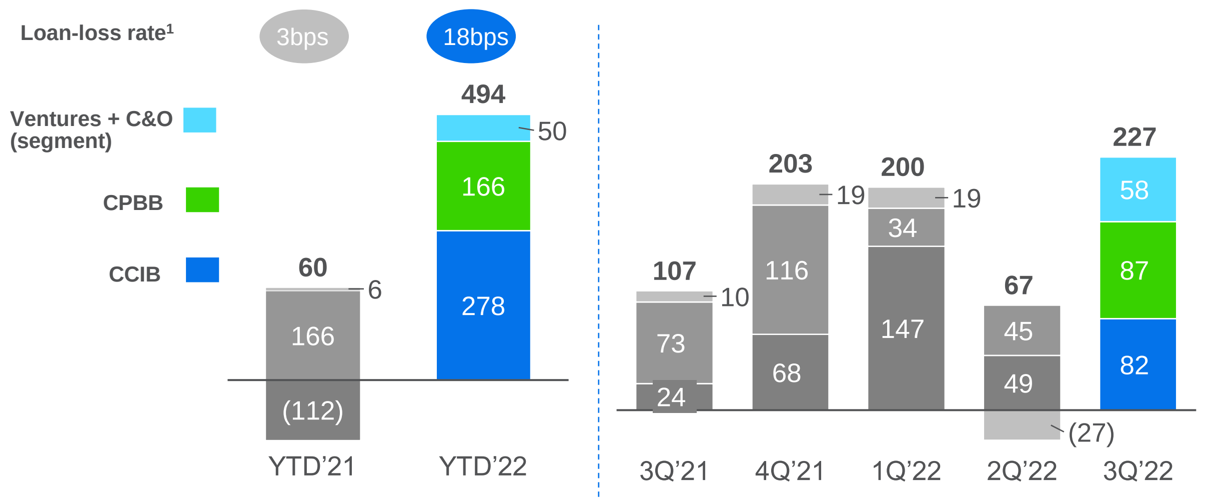
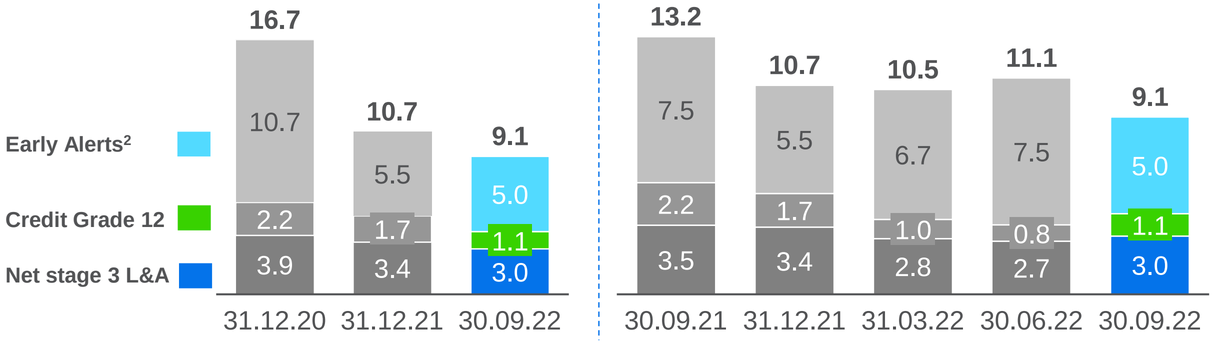
3Q'22 charge primarily China CRE and Sovereigns, loan-loss rate remains low

Credit impairment ($m) / **Loan-loss rate** (bps)



- Credit impairment $227m vs $107m 3Q'21
  - China CRE $130m (see p18)
  - Sovereign downgrades $96m relating to Pakistan and Ghana (see p19)
  - Overlays down $12m, $204m remaining; China CRE $153m, COVID $51m
- Annualised YTD loan-loss rate of 18bps

Credit quality ($bn)



- High-risk assets[3] down $2.0bn in 3Q'22
  - Early Alerts down $2.6bn on regularisations and downgrades into CG12
  - CG12 + Net Stage 3 accounts up $0.6bn
- Strong cover ratio[4] of 77%, down 3%pts QoQ
- CPBB days-past-due[5] in 3Q'22: 30 days up 3bps and 90 days no change

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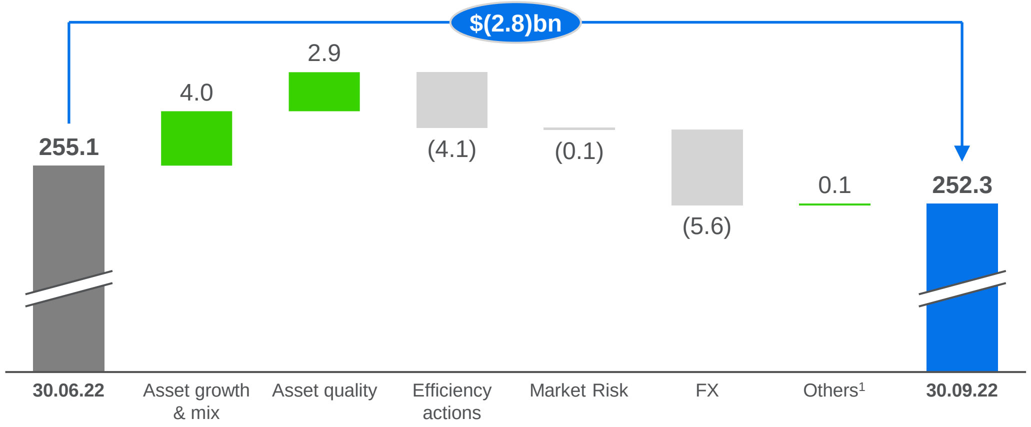
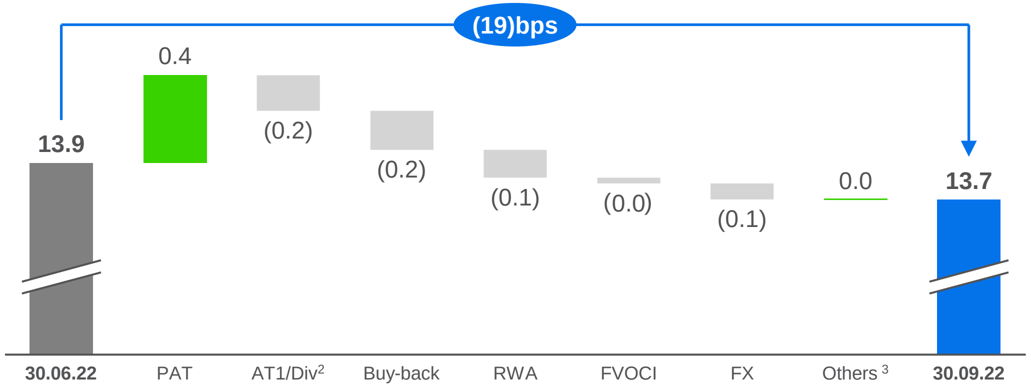
Currency impacts and efficiency actions drive RWA lower again in 3Q'22

Risk-weighted assets (RWA) ($bn)



CET1 ratio (%)



- RWA down $3bn (1%) from 30.06.22
  - $4bn asset growth & mix
  - $3bn negative credit migration, mainly from sovereign downgrades
  - $(3.6)bn CCIB optimisation initiatives
- FY'22 RWA expected to be broadly similar to FY'21 at ccy (YTD FX impact ~$14bn)

- CET1 in the upper half of 13 to 14% target range
  - 3Q'22 profits offset by
  - ~40bps from shareholder distributions
  - ~20bps from RWA growth and FX
  - ~3bps from FVOCI; the Group has proactively mitigated sensitivity to higher market yields
- UK Leverage ratio of 4.8%, up 22bps, well ahead of regulatory minimum of 3.7%

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In summary

Conclusion

- The Group delivered a strong performance in 3Q'22…
- … and continues to make significant progress on the 5 strategic actions outlined in February
- The pace of economic recovery in many of our footprint markets is encouraging…
- … notwithstanding increasing recessionary pressures in certain western markets

Guidance

- Consequently, for FY'22:
  - Income (ex-DVA at ccy) is now expected to grow around 13%, in-line with year-to-date growth
  - Full year average NIM is expected to be around 140bps
  - Expenses ex-UK bank levy are expected to be around $10.6bn
  - Credit impairment is expected to be slightly above the YTD annualised loan-loss rate of 18bps
  - We intend to operate dynamically within the full 13 to 14% CET1 target range
- We now expect greater NIM progression to average around 165bps in 2023, which combined with continued strong business momentum and positive income-to-cost jaws…
- … means we remain on-track to deliver our 10% RoTE target in 2024, if not earlier

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Appendix

Sustainability

Strategic actions progress, macroeconomic indicators, NIM drivers, China CRE exposure, Sovereign exposure, Commodity related sectors, Other income breakdown, Summary of guidance

Notes, abbreviated terms and important notice

Sustainability and Sustainable Finance central to our growth ambitions

Our aims	3Q'22 Achievements (unless otherwise stated)
Mobilise capital • *$1bn SF income in the medium-term* • *$300bn in green and transition finance between 2021 and 2030*	• Sustainable Finance (SF) income up 33% and Assets up 1% YoY[1] • Published Sustainable Banking Report 2022: Mobilising retail investor capital ○ $8.2 trillion of investable retail wealth could be channelled into sustainable investments by 2030

Accelerate new solutions
• *Lead and drive industry dialogue and practice, use this to support our clients*
	• Leadership in product innovation with >30 product variants live
	  ○ Issued the first ESG structured Formosa and non-Formosa notes in Taiwan
	  ○ Executed the first Green Trade Export Letter of Credit Programme in three markets
	  ○ Completed the first transition finance facility for a floating production storage and offloading project in Malaysia[2]
	  ○ Developed a sustainability linked aviation finance proposition

Reduce emissions • *Net zero financing by 2050, with 2030 interim targets for carbon-intensive sectors* • *Net zero by 2025 for our operations*	• Advanced our Net Zero roadmap our-road-to-net-zero.pdf (sc.com) through ongoing target-setting, baseline refreshing, and data systems uplifting • Co-led development of the first Sustainable Steel Principles, in collaboration with five leading lenders and the RMI Center for Climate-Aligned Finance

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Appendix

Sustainability

Strategic actions progress, macroeconomic indicators, NIM drivers, China CRE exposure, Sovereign exposure, Commodity related sectors, Other income breakdown, Summary of guidance

Notes, abbreviated terms and important notice

Continued significant progress on five strategic actions

	Description	2024 targets	YTD'22 result
CCIB Drive improved returns	• CCIB Income RoRWA: 160bps improvement from 4.9% in 2021 to 6.5%	6.5%	6.3%
	• RWA reduction of $22bn by 2024	$22bn (2022 to 2024)	$10.5bn
	• Hold RWA flat to $163bn	$163bn	$150bn
	• Financial Institution clients % of CCIB income: from 41% in 2021 to 50%	50%	44%
CPBB Transform profitability	• Improve cost-to-income ratio from 74% in 2021 to ~60%	~60%	69%
	• $500m of cumulative gross business savings 2022-2024 ($200m in 2022)	$500m (2022 to 2024)	$173m
	• Increase straight through processing rate from 66% in 2021 to 90%	90%	73%[1]
	• Grow Affluent AUM from $250bn in 2021 to ~$320bn	$320bn	$228bn
	• Grow Mass Retail clients by 1.8x	1.8x growth	+0.7m net new clients
Seize China opportunity	• Double China onshore and offshore profit before tax	Double PBT	(52)%
	• Invest $300m in growth opportunities and strategic priorities	$300m (2022 to 2024)	$50m targeted in 2022
Create operational leverage	• Improve cost-to-income ratio from 70% in 2021 (ex UK bank levy) to ~60%	~60%	63%
	• Gross expense reduction of $1.3bn	$1.3bn (2022 to 2024)	$330m
Deliver substantial shareholder returns	• Shareholder returns in excess of $5bn from 2022-2024	>$5bn (2022 to 2024)	$1.4bn[2] shareholder distributions announced so far this year

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Stage 1 and 2 credit impairments

Changes to baseline forecasts[1] for key footprint markets

	2Q'22 ⇨ 3Q'22[1]					
	China	**Hong Kong**	**Korea**	**Singapore**	**India**	**Crude price Brent, bbl**
GDP (YoY): 2022 Forecast	4.1% ⇨ **3.3%**	0.2% ⇨ **0.2%**	2.7% ⇨ **2.7%**	3.8% ⇨ **3.4%**	7.7% ⇨ **7.0%**	$104.6 ⇨ $105.5
GDP (YoY): 2023 Forecast	5.8% ⇨ **5.8%**	4.5% ⇨ **4.5%**	2.5% ⇨ **2.1%**	2.8% ⇨ **2.8%**	5.5% ⇨ **5.5%**	$90.7 ⇨ $91.0
GDP (YoY): 5 year average base forecast	5.1% ⇨ **5.2%**	2.8% ⇨ **2.8%**	2.2% ⇨ **2.2%**	2.4% ⇨ **2.6%**	5.6% ⇨ **6.2%**	$94.3 ⇨ $95.2
Unemployment: 5 year average base forecast	4.0% ⇨ **4.0%**	3.9% ⇨ **3.7%**	3.2% ⇨ **3.2%**	3.0% ⇨ **3.0%**	N/A ⇨ N/A	
3 month interest rate: 5 year average base forecast	2.4% ⇨ **2.3%**	2.3% ⇨ **2.6%**	2.3% ⇨ **2.9%**	2.1% ⇨ **2.3%**	5.6% ⇨ **6.5%**	
House prices (YoY): 5 year average base forecast	3.5% ⇨ **3.7%**	3.8% ⇨ **4.1%**	2.5% ⇨ **2.1%**	3.2% ⇨ **3.3%**	7.2% ⇨ **5.6%**	

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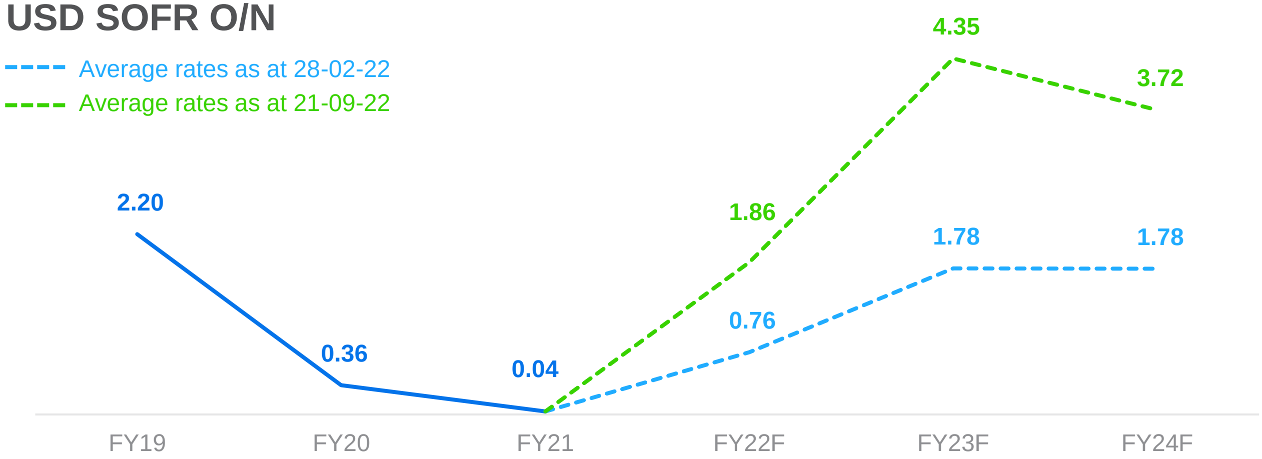
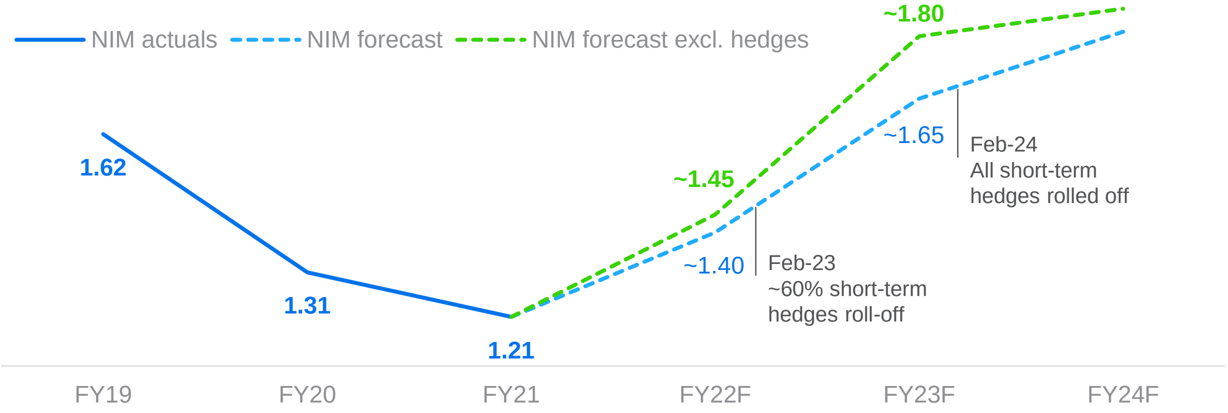
Group hedging strategies

USD SOFR O/N



Net Interest Margin (%) and Group hedges



NIM drag from hedges	**-4bps**	**-15bps**
o/w structural hedge	-1bps	-7.5bps
o/w short-term hedges	-3bps	-7.5bps
Average short-term hedge size	$23bn	$15bn

- Total hedge positions of $44bn or <10% of AIEA
- $28bn of short-term hedges executed in Feb '22:
  - For income certainty underpinning 10% RoTE given uncertain rate outlook due to Russia/Ukraine war
  - Delays some of the benefit from rising rates to FY23/24
  - ~60% roll-off in Feb '23, 100% roll-off by Feb '24
  - Hedge expiry supports further NIM expansion in 2024
- $16bn structural hedging position built since 4Q'21
  - To smooth longer term NII volatility and expected to support NIM as and when rates fall
  - Current hedge position expected to be reinvested at higher rates over time
  - Significant income opportunity to expand hedging to lock in higher long-term rates

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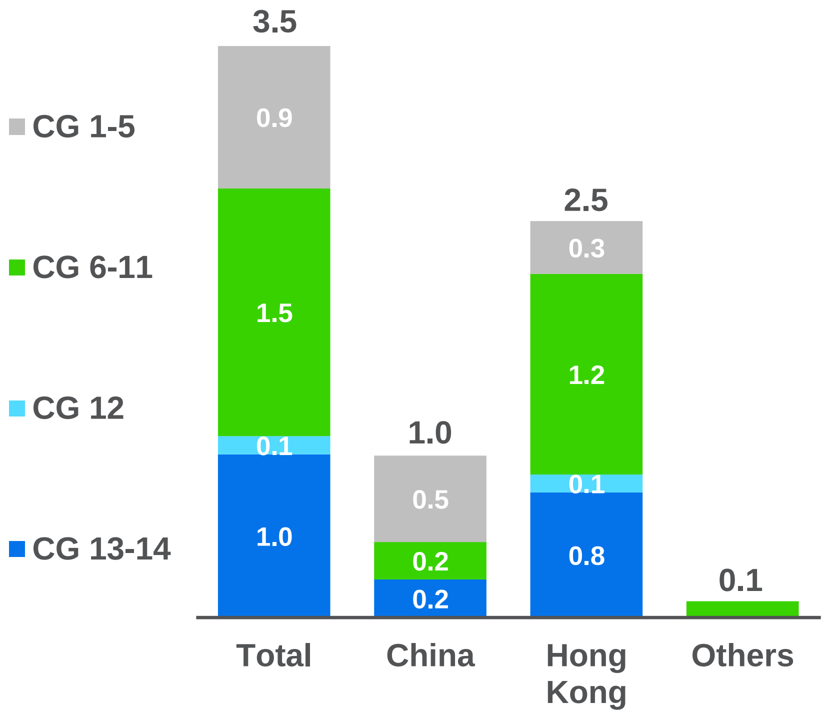
China CRE: sector remains under pressure, actively managing portfolio…

30.09.22 Exposure by booking location[1,2]



	Total	China	Hong Kong	Others
ECL ($m): - Stage 1&2 - Stage 3	**644** 175 469	**22** 1 21	**615** 167 448	**7** 7 -
Secured %	**50**	**97**	**31**	**47**
High-risk assets[3] %	**33**	**35**	**31**	**75**

- $3.5bn exposure down $0.2bn QoQ / $0.5bn YTD mainly in sub-IG[4] clients
  - portfolio 50% secured, secured assets average LTV[5] <50%,
  - >60% secured assets income producing, balance development assets
- Diversified exposure to long established client relationships
  - 43% residential, 32% industrial/commercial, 25% mixed use
- ~$1bn of loans in CG13-14 with 77% cover ratio including collateral
  - Credit impairment provisions of $644m up $130m in 3Q'22
  - Stage 3 charges $469m (predominantly on unsecured book)
  - Stage 1 & 2 $175m including $153m net overlay, up $27m QoQ
- $1.3bn of unsecured exposure net of Stage 3 provisions
  - 74% externally rated IG[4] or BB+, 12% covered by mgmt overlay
- Outlook remains challenging, recovery expected to be protracted…
  - Further sector support expected to be required
  - Return of buyer confidence is key
  - Management overlay reflects some further downside risk
  - Active management/proactive portfolio treatment to continue
- Minimal exposure to "Building under construction" mortgages

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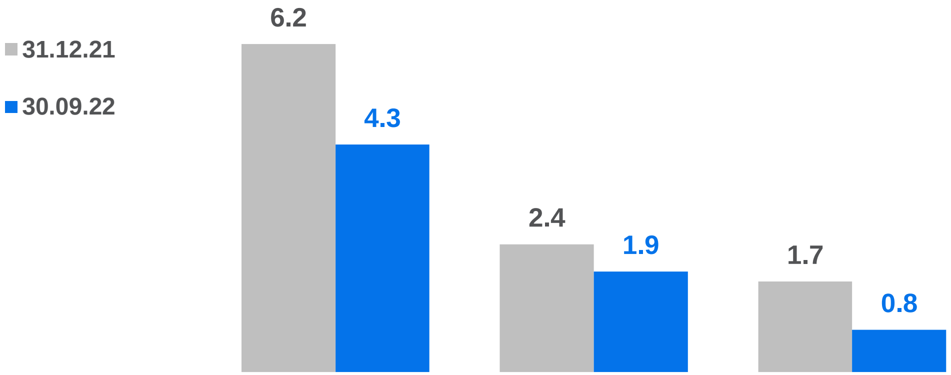
Sovereign exposures: closely monitoring certain footprint markets

Net nominal[1,2] ($bn)



	Pakistan	Ghana	Sri Lanka
LCY/FCY[3] Ratings (S&P)	B- (neg)	CCC+ (neg)	**LCY:** CCC **FCY:** Default
LCY/FCY[3] Internal ratings	10B / 11A	CG12	CG13
Corp. / Sovereign / Retail %	30 / 65 / 5	31 / 65 / 4	59 / 33 / 8
Local Currency %	71	30	51
% of Corporate & Institutional exposures			
High-risk assets[4] %	4	98	92
Tenor < 1 year %	85	82	80
% of Retail exposures			
30/90 days-past-due %	3.1 / 1.2	8.2 / 2.8	3.2 / 1.2

- Stagflation, tighter liquidity and USD strength are challenging for some EM sovereigns
- Three markets with total net nominal of $7.0bn, <1% of total CCIB and CPBB net nominal
- 3Q’22 Stage 1 & 2 charge of $96m from downgrades of Pakistan and Ghana
- Sri Lanka Stage 3 total provisions of $83m
- Portfolios relatively well-positioned and being actively managed
  - Exposures 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

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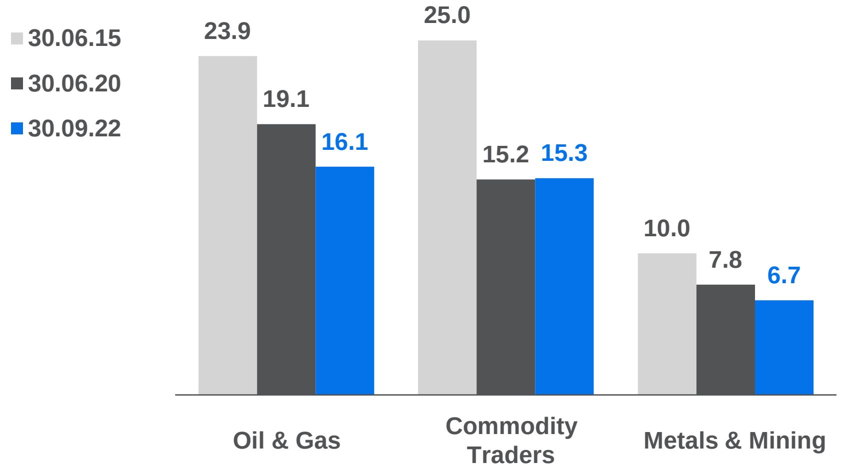
Commodity related sectors now higher quality and resilient

Net nominal[1] ($bn)



% of sector exposure	HY'15 ▶ 1H'20 ▶ Q3'22		
Tenor < 1 year	40% ▶ 56% ▶ **59%**	88% ▶ 91% ▶ **95%**	57% ▶ 69% ▶ **79%**
Investment grade[2]	46% ▶ 60% ▶ **73%**	30% ▶ 45% ▶ **59%**	22% ▶ 32% ▶ **64%**
High-risk assets[3]	15% ▶ 11% ▶ **6%**	10% ▶ 4% ▶ **2%**	41% ▶ 15% ▶ **7%**

- Expect portfolios to be resilient to higher, more volatile commodity prices
  - Portfolios de-risked since 2015, now focused on larger clients…
  - …with stronger balance sheets, better able to withstand market volatility
  - Portfolio review on higher prices; a few clients onto EA NPP but no material NPLs so far
- Commodity prices softened since Q2'22; client MTM mostly normalized, portfolio continues to be closely monitored
- Industries with high commodity inputs remain resilient and closely monitored
  - Aviation ex-China, recovery underway with airlines benefitting from pent-up demand and able to pass on higher fuel costs, ~65% to 'flag carriers'[4], state-owned,[4] investment grade clients
  - Building, Construction & Engineering: >60% unfunded trade facilities (e.g., performance guarantees / bid bonds) and >60% short tenor
  - Auto & Components: ~70% investment grade[2], >80% short tenor

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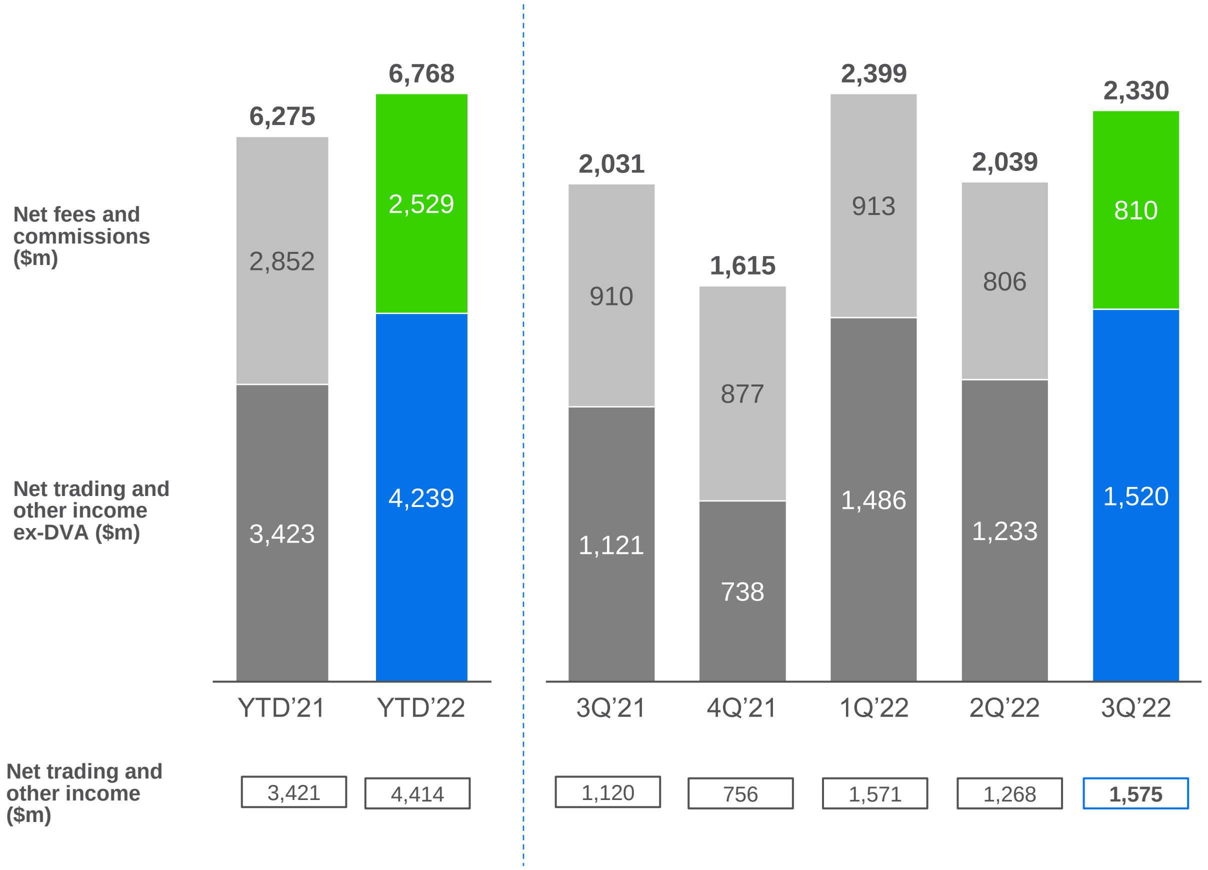
3Q'22 Other income ex-DVA up 20% ccy; up 11% YTD

Other income ($m)



- 3Q'22 net fees and commissions down 7% YoY at ccy
  - Wealth Management income 26% lower YoY at ccy
  - Financial Markets almost double 3Q'21 levels, up 73% YoY at ccy
- Net trading and other income up 42% at ccy, ex-DVA
  - FM income up 38% (ex-DVA)

Footnotes on pages 24-26; Glossary on page 27

Summary of guidance

	2022 Guidance	2021 - 2024 Guidance (unless otherwise stated)
Income	• Income (ex-DVA at ccy) expected to grow around 13%, in-line with the year-to-date growth rate • Adverse currency translation impact currently estimated at $0.5bn • Full year average NIM expected to be around 140bps for 2022	• Income is expected to grow 8-10% CAGR over the next three years, 5-7% from underlying growth and a further 3% from rising interest rates • Full year average NIM of around 165bps for 2023
Expenses	• Expenses ex-UK bank levy expected to be around $10.6bn • Favourable currency translation impact estimated at $0.4bn	• 2% positive income-to-cost jaws (on average per annum) before the impact of rising interest rates • FY'24 cost-to-income ratio of ~60% • $1.3bn gross structural expense reduction to create investment capacity • Restructuring charges of ~$0.5bn
Impairment	• Credit impairment is expected to be slightly above the year-to-date annualised loan-loss-rate of 18bps	• Loan-loss rate expected to normalise to 30-35bps over the medium-term
Effective Tax Rate		• Effective Tax Rate is expected to normalise to mid-20% level over time
Lending	• Low to mid-single digit growth on an underlying basis at constant currency	• ~3% CAGR growth, negatively impacted by CCIB asset run-off
RWA	• Risk-weighted assets expected to be broadly similar to FY'21 at constant currency	• Low single-digit percentage growth over time • CCIB RWA to remain at $163bn, aided by $22bn exit of low returning RWA • Day 1 impact of Basel 4 now expected to be ~1-2% of RWA, though timing is uncertain
Capital	• Intend to operate dynamically within the full 13-14% CET1 target range	• Intend to operate dynamically within the full 13-14% CET1 target range • Plan to return in excess of $5bn to shareholders by 2024 • Expect to be able to increase the full-year dividend per share over time
RoTE		• Refreshed strategic actions and rising interest rates delivering 10% RoTE by 2024, if not earlier

Footnotes on pages 24-26; Glossary on page 27

Appendix

Sustainability

Strategic actions progress, macroeconomic indicators, NIM drivers, China CRE exposure, Sovereign exposure, Commodity related sectors, Other income breakdown, Summary of guidance

Notes, abbreviated terms and important notice

Notes

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

Page	Explanatory note or definition
2	1. Normalised basis which excludes debit valuation adjustment (DVA) and non-repeat of the 2021 IFRS9 interest income catch-up adjustment in relation to interest earned on impaired assets as required by IFRS9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
3	1. YoY = year-on-year variance is better/(worse) other than for RWA, CET1 ratio and LCR, which is increase/(decrease) / Ccy = constant currency / Nm = Not meaningful; change rates for NIM, CET1 ratio, LCR and RoTE are basis points change year-on-year 2. Normalised NIM excludes a $96 million interest income catch-up adjustment reported in 3Q’21, and $75m in 2Q’21 in relation to interest earned on impaired assets as required by IFRS9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement 3. Normalised basis which excludes debit valuation adjustment (DVA) and impact of the IFRS9 interest income catch-up adjustment in relation to interest earned on impaired assets as required by IFRS9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
4	1. Income growth on a constant currency basis and excluding debit valuation adjustment (DVA) 2. 3Q’22 on a constant currency basis: 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
5	1. Normalised NIM excludes a $96 million interest income catch-up adjustment reported in 3Q’21, and $75m in 2Q’21 in relation to interest earned on impaired assets as required by IFRS9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement 2. Income Statutory 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. This funding cost (interest expense) is in underlying net interest income (NII) but excluded from adjusted NII and NIM, therefore underlying NII income is lower than adjusted NII, however the funding cost is captured in Financial Markets performance
7	1. Return on Tangible Equity for YTD September 2022 2. 2022 Real GDP growth projections as at 24 October 2022: Standard Chartered Global Research 3. India Income YoY variance excluding impact of the IFRS9 interest income catch-up adjustment in 2021, in relation to interest earned on impaired assets as required by IFRS9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement; Reported income year-on-year variances for 3Q’22: (17.9)%, September YTD 1.7%
8	1. Excludes UK bank levy 2. Excludes the UK bank levy and investments 3. Income-to-cost jaws: Income excluding debit valuation adjustment / operating expenses ex-UK bank levy at constant currency

Notes

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

Page	Explanatory note or definition
9	1. Loan-loss rate is on a year-to-date annualised basis 2. Early Alerts (Non-Purely Precautionary) (EA(NPP)) are on a net nominal basis 3. High-risk assets in this context means exposures classified in EA(NPP), CG12 and Net Stage 3 4. Cover ratio for 30.09.22 after collateral 5. Consumer, Private & Business Banking client accounts that are 30 or 90 Days Past Due
10	1. RWA ‘Others’ includes open ended guarantees 2. AT1/Dividend includes a foreseeable dividend accrual in respect of the final 2022 ordinary share dividend. This is not an indication of the Group’s final 2022 ordinary share dividend, which will be proposed by the Board at the presentation of the 2022 full year results 3. CET1 ‘Others’ include deductions and other reserves movements largely offsetting each other
13	1. YoY: based upon August 2022 YTD vs August 2021 YTD 2. Completed in October 2022
15	1. CPBB STP (straight through processing) % as at 2Q’22 2. $1.4bn Shareholder distributions include: (1) completed $750m share buy-back announced 17.02.22 (2) completed $500m share buy-back announced 01.08.22 (3) Interim dividend of $119m, up 1 cent to 4 cents per share
16	1. Source: Standard Chartered Global Research
18	1. Net Nominal basis (see selected technical and abbreviated terms page 27): 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. High-risk assets in this context means exposures classified in EA(NPP), CG12 and Net Stage 3. High-risk assets % is on a net nominal basis 4. Investment Grade 5. Loan-to-value ratio

Notes

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

Page	Explanatory note or definition
19	1. Net Nominal basis (see selected technical and abbreviated terms page 27): 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 4. High-risk assets in this context means exposures classified in EA(NPP), CG12 and Net Stage 3. High-risk assets % is on a net nominal basis
20	1. Net Nominal basis (see selected technical and abbreviated terms page 27) 2. Investment grade % is on a net nominal basis 3. High-risk assets in this context means exposures classified in EA(NPP), CG12 and Net Stage 3. High-risk assets % is on a net nominal basis 4. Excludes CG12-14

Selected technical and abbreviated terms

Term	Definition
ADR	Advances-to-Deposits ratio
AIBL	Average interest-bearing liabilities
AIEA	Average interest-earning assets
AUI	Assets Under Influence
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
IRoRWA	Annualised income return on risk weighted assets
L&A	Loans & Advances to customers
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio

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
n.a.	Not applicable
Network activities	Corporate and institutional banking services offered to clients utilising the Group's unique network in 59 markets across Asia, Africa and the Middle East
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
NFI	Non-Funded Income
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 business, divided by average interest-earning assets excluding financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
Nm	Not meaningful
NTB	New to bank clients
PBT	Underlying profit before tax
PPOP	Pre-Provision Operating Profit: income net of expenses but before impairments
PRP	Performance related pay
P&L	Profit and loss statement
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 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
tn	Trillion
WM	The Group's Wealth Management business
YoY	Year-on-Year change
YTD	Year-to-date
%pt	Percentage point

Important Notice

This document contains or incorporates by reference “forward-looking statements” regarding the belief or current expectations of Standard Chartered PLC (the “Company”), the board of the Company (the “Directors”) and other members of its senior management about the strategy, businesses and performance of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) and the other matters described in this document. Generally, words such as ‘‘may’’, ‘‘could’’, ‘‘will’’, ‘‘expect’’, ‘‘intend’’, ‘‘estimate’’, ‘‘anticipate’’, ‘‘believe’’, ‘‘plan’’, ‘‘seek’’, ‘‘continue’’ or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. They are not guarantees of future performance and actual results could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. Recipients should not place reliance on, and are cautioned about relying on, any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current views, estimates and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Group and are difficult to predict. Such risks, factors and uncertainties may cause actual results to differ materially from any future results or developments expressed or implied from the forward-looking statements. Such risks, factors and uncertainties include but are not limited to: changes in the credit quality and the recoverability of loans and amounts due from counterparties; changes in the Group’s financial models incorporating assumptions, judgments and estimates which may change over time; risks relating to capital, capital management and liquidity; risks associated with implementation of Basel III and uncertainty over the timing and scope of regulatory changes in various jurisdictions in which the Group operates; risks arising out of legal and regulatory matters, investigations and proceedings; operational risks inherent in the Group’s business; risks arising out of the Group’s holding company structure; risks associated with the recruitment, retention and development of senior management and other skilled personnel; risks associated with business expansion or other strategic actions, including engaging in acquisitions, disposals or other strategic transactions; reputational, compliance, conduct, information and cyber security and financial crime risks; global macroeconomic and geopolitical risks; risks arising out of the dispersion of the Group’s operations, the locations of its businesses and the legal, political and economic environment in such jurisdictions; competition; risks associated with the UK Banking Act 2009 and other similar legislation or regulations; risks associated with the discontinuance of IBORs and transition to alternative reference rates; changes in the credit ratings or outlook for the Group; market force or condition, future exchange and interest rates, commodity prices, equity price and other market risk; foreign exchange risk; financial market volatility; systemic risk in the banking industry and among other financial institutions or corporate borrowers; country risk; risks arising from operating in markets with less developed judicial and dispute resolution systems; legislative , regulatory, policy developments, development of standards and interpretations, the ability of the Group to mitigate the impact of climate change effectively, risks arising out of regional hostilities, terrorist attacks, social unrest or natural disasters; risks arising out of health crises and pandemics, such as the coronavirus outbreak; climate related transition, environmental, social or physical risks; business model disruption risks; changes in tax rates, future business combinations or dispositions and other factors specific to the Group; the implications of a post-Brexit and the disruption that may result in the United Kingdom and globally from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union; and failure to generate sufficient level of profits and cash flows to pay future dividends. Please refer to the Company’s latest Annual Report for a discussion of certain other risks and factors which may impact the Group’s future financial condition and performance.

Any forward-looking statement contained in this document is based on past or current trends and/or activities of the Company and 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 a profit forecast or to imply that the earnings of the Company and/or the Group for the current year or future years will necessarily match or exceed the historical or published earnings of the Company and/or the Group. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of the particular statement. Except as required by any applicable law or regulations, the Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly or make any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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