American Express Bank

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Group Executive Director

Standard Chartered

Forward looking statements

It is possible that this presentation could or may contain forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations or beliefs, as well as assumptions about future events. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements often use words such as anticipate, target, expect, estimate, intend, plan, goal, believe, will, may, should, would, could or other words of similar meaning. Undue reliance should not be placed on any such statements because, by their very nature, they are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and can be affected by 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.

There are several factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in forward looking statements. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements are changes in the global, political, economic, business, competitive, market and regulatory forces, future exchange and interest rates, changes in tax rates and future business combinations or dispositions.

Standard Chartered undertakes no obligation to revise or update any forward looking statement contained within this presentation, regardless of whether those statements are affected as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Context

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STRATEGIC RATIONALE	EXAMPLES		
Overcome obstacles to organic growth	KOREA FIRST BANK	Hsinchu International Bank	PermataBank
Achieve local scale	Union Bank ANZ Grindlays Bank	ธนาคารนครธน Nakornthon Bank Public Company Limited	亞洲信託 ASIA TRUST
Acquire capabilities	Harrison Lovegrove + co	PEMBROKE Aircraft Leasing, Financing and Management Services	AMERICAN EXPRESS
Create options for future growth	Travelex worldwide money	FF&P Fleming Family & Partners	渤海银行 China Bohai Bank
Deliver shareholder value	ALL ACQUISITIONS		

Strategic rationale

AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK

Enhances Financial Institutions

Fast-tracks the Private Bank

Extends geographic reach

Significant synergy potential

Far sighted and disciplined

Identified target early

Detailed DD

Disciplined on price

Swift and robust execution

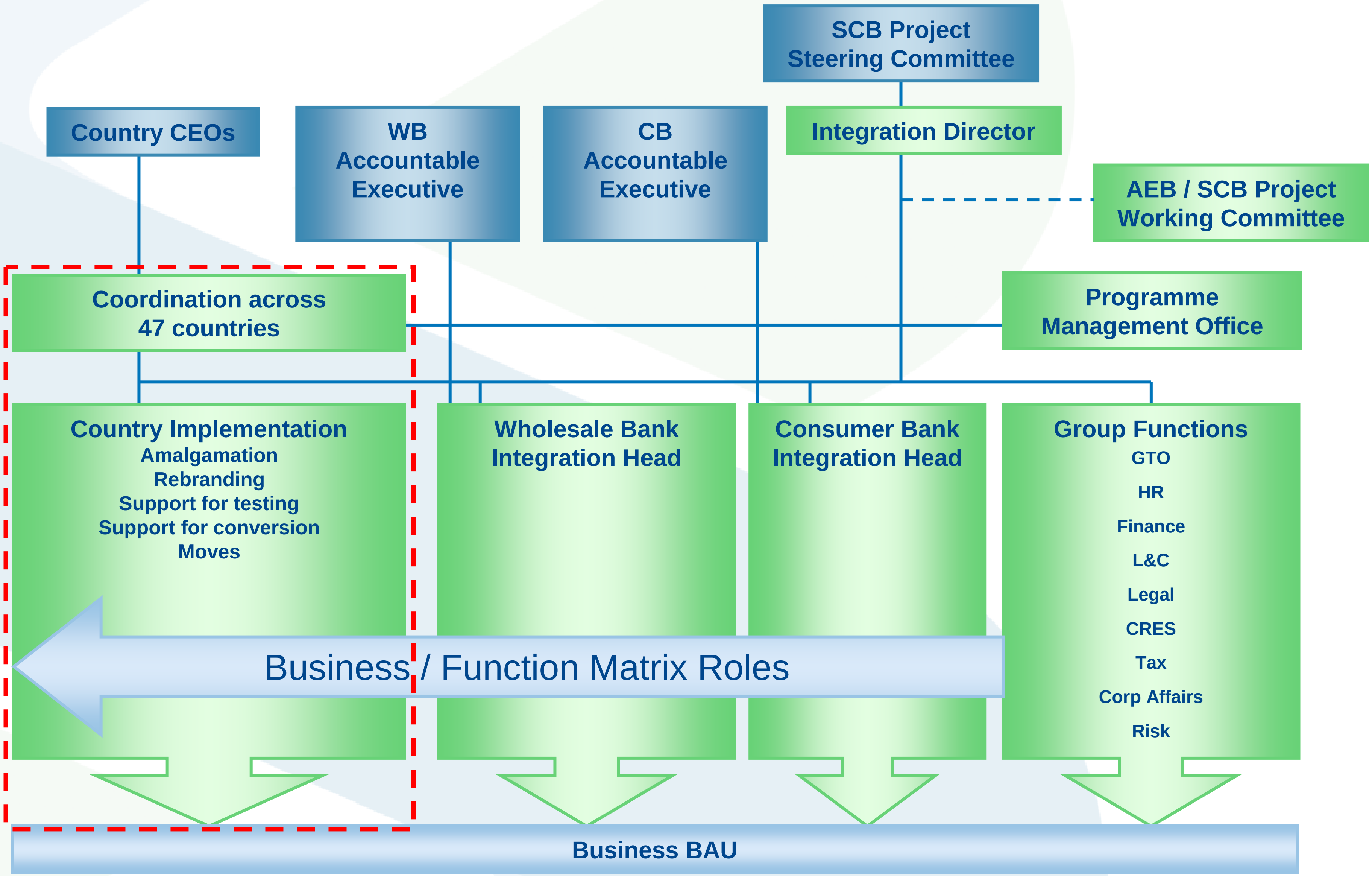
The scale of the challenge

- Multiple geographies
- Multiple businesses
- Multiple functions
- AEB’s dependence on AMEX
- Integrating across the matrix

How we approached the challenge

- Assigned our best people
- Planning started on signing
- GMC oversight
- Central PMO
- Established a matrix managed structure

Matrix managed programme structure



Integration

Very good progress

- Legal amalgamation on track
- Integration and restructuring progressing well
- Synergies and benefits coming on line

Financial performance

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H1 2008 performance* US$m	CB	WB	Total
Income	135	130	265
Expenses	(123)	(75)	(198)
Loan / other impairment	(13)	(3)	(16)
Profit pre integration expense	**(1)**	**52**	**51**
Integration Expense	(40)	(25)	**(65)**
Profit before tax	**(41)**	**27**	**(14)**

* Performance reflects ownership of American Express Bank from 29 February 2008

Outlook for 2009

Expect to complete integration early

- Strong positive delta (approx. US$200m) at operating profit level arising from:
  - Lower integration cost (approx. US$100m)
  - Step-up in synergies (approx. US$100m)

Outlook for 2009

Lower integration costs

Business Area	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast
Redundancy & retention	**61.1**	**11.2**
- Technology and operations redundancy	27.9	0.6
- Other redundancy	13.7	0.3
- Indonesia severance	6.6	0.0
- Stock options	6.1	8.6
- Stay pay	6.8	1.7
Technology & operations	**16.9**	**37.6**
- Technology	14.6	35.2
- Operations	2.3	2.4
Core integration team	**51.3**	**17.3**
- CB core team	8.3	2.2
- WB core team	5.2	1.7
- GTO core team & other support	37.8	13.4
Other	**33.5**	**6.7**
- Amalgamations	8.3	0.2
- Premises/refurbishment	4.9	4.5
- Rebranding	6.0	0.5
- Other*	6.1	1.5
- AEFM liquidation/write down of investment	8.1	0.0
Total Integration	**162.8**	**72.9**

Approx. US$100m

Note: Does not include amortisation of intangibles

Outlook for 2009

On track to deliver 2009 commitments

	External commitment	Forecast
ROI	>10%	✓
EPS	Accretive	✓
Cost synergies	>US$100m	✓ *

*** + Tens of million > commitment**

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Q & A

Korea

David Edwards

CEO & President, Korea

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Agenda

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- Korea overview
  - Sound economy
  - Strong fundamentals
- SC First Bank
  - Challenges & opportunities
  - Vision & strategy
  - The next phase: transformation
- Financial performance

Korean economy

	2006A	2007A	2008F	2009F
GDP growth (real % YOY)	**5.0%**	**4.9%**	**4.2%**	**1.4%**
Inflation rate (% YOY)	**2.2%**	**2.5%**	**4.7%**	**2.9%**
Current account (% to GDP)	**0.7%**	**0.0%**	**-1.3%**	**0.7%**
Interest rate (%)*				
- Target rate (7-day repo rate)	4.50%	5.00%	5.25%	NA
- 3M CD rate	4.86%	5.82%	5.83%	NA
- 3Y Government bond	4.92%	5.74%	5.74%	NA

*as of 30 September 08

Source: IMF, SCB estimates

Strong fundamentals

- Economy
  - Large mature market
  - High currency reserves
- Regulatory
  - Improving supervisory framework
  - International supervisory standards – IFRS
  - Deregulation
- Financial Services
  - Financial holding companies
  - Low loan impairment levels
  - Mortgage lending controls

Challenges and opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities

Challenges

- Global economic slowdown
- Korean Won
- Banking industry
  - FX products
  - Wealth management

Opportunities

- Asia/Korea's relative strength
  - Shift in economic power to east
  - Lower leverage
  - Strong reserves
- Korea's aspirations
  - Regional financial hub
- SC First Bank's 2012 vision

A platform for growth

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- 6th largest branch network
  - 374 branches; >2,100 ATMs
  - >6,300 employees
- Customers
  - >3.8m customers
  - >0.9m credit cards
  - >1.0m Internet Banking
- Total assets: US$ 65bn*
- Total income: US$ 1,564m**
- SCFB has scale and room to grow

* Based on IFRS as at 30 June 2008
** Based on IFRS as at 31 December 2007

2012 vision

- Holding company

Customers

2. Customer First
3. Branch network
4. WB-CB collaboration
5. Branding & communication

Employees

6. Performance management
7. Leadership
8. IT investment

Performance

9. Risk management
10. Operational efficiency
11. Customer deposits
12. Productivity

Transformational change progressing well

Q & A

Korea financial performance

Richard Hill

CFO, Korea

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Income statement highlights (Korea)

US$m	H1 2007	H1 2008	YOY %	Constant Currency YOY %
Income	801	867	8 ↑	14 ↑
Expenses	560	568	1 ↑	7 ↑
Working profit	241	299	24 ↑	31 ↑
Loan impairment provisions	46	90	96 ↑	107 ↑
Operating profit *	**195**	**209**	**7 ↑**	**13 ↑**
Cost income ratio	70%	66%	↓	↓

* Korea (excluding AEB) results based on IFRS

Restructuring our cost base

- Staff productivity
  - Remove 30% of Head Office roles
  - Dynamic performance management
- Property
  - Extract value from property portfolio
  - Investment in branch infrastructure
- Investment in new business streams
  - Securities license
  - Rapid Wholesale Banking expansion

Consumer Banking highlights

US$m	H1 2007	H1 2008	YOY %	Constant Currency YOY %
Income	607	605	0 ⇧	5 ⇧
Expenses	444	437	(2) ⇩	4 ⇧
Working profit	163	168	3 ⇧	8 ⇧
Loan impairment provisions	46	81	76 ⇧	86 ⇧
Operating profit	**117**	**87**	**(26)** ⇩	**(22)** ⇩
Cost income ratio	73%	72%	⇩	⇩

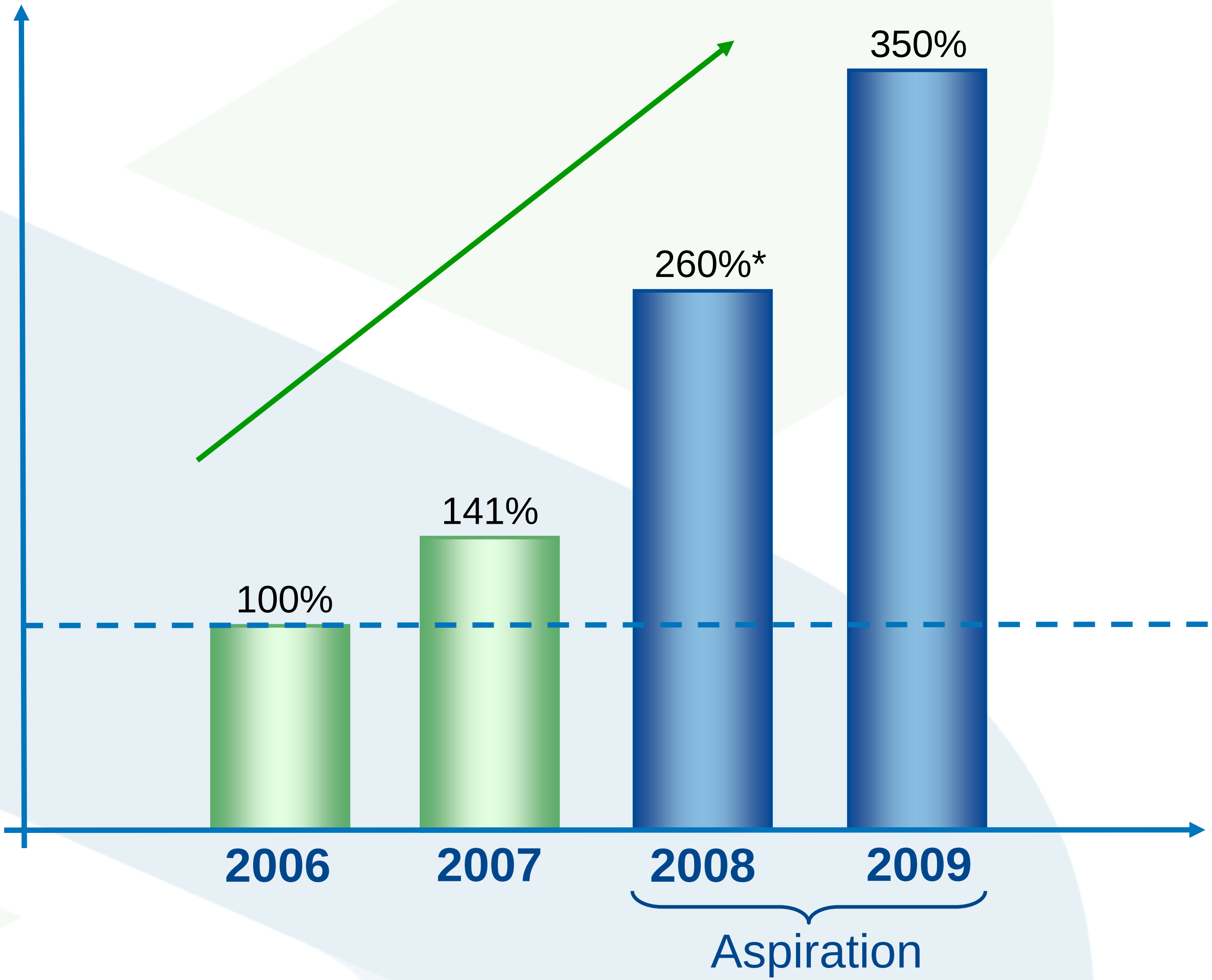
Korea Consumer Banking results based on IFRS

Wholesale Banking highlights

US$m	H1 2007	H1 2008	YOY %	Constant Currency YOY %
Income	190	262	38	46 ⇧
Expenses	116	131	13	19 ⇧
Working profit	174	132	77	87 ⇧
Loan impairment provisions	0	9	-	- ⇧
Operating profit	**74**	**122**	**65**	**75** ⇧
Cost income ratio	61%	50%		⇩

Korea Wholesale Banking results based on IFRS (excluding AEB)

Incremental offshore revenue



* 22% growth comes from American Express Bank acquisition in 2008

Balance sheet highlights in US$

US$m	H1 2007	H2 2007	H1 2008	H1 08 vs H2 07 %
Customer loans	42,710	41,726	37,905	(9)
Other assets	20,508	19,239	26,596	38
Total assets	**63,218**	**60,965**	**64,501**	**6**
Customer deposits*	35,037	30,893	31,078	1
Other liabilities	23,636	25,552	28,882	13
Total liabilities	**58,673**	**56,445**	**59,960**	**6**
Shareholder's equity	4,545	4,520	4,541	-
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	**63,218**	**60,965**	**64,501**	**6**

SCFB balance sheet based on IFRS results

* Customer deposits including customer CDs

Balance sheet highlights in KRW

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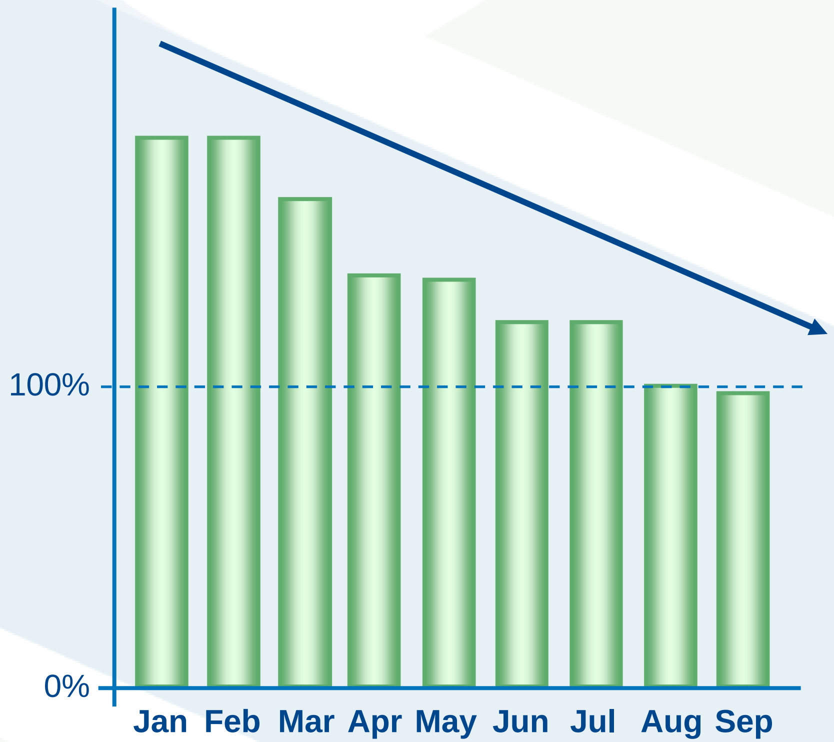
KRW bn	H1 2007	H2 2007	H1 2008	H1 08 vs H2 07 %
Customer loans	39,465	39,068	39,647	1 ⇧
Other assets	18,949	18,014	27,819	54 ⇧
Total assets	**58,414**	**57,082**	**67,466**	**18** ⇧
Customer deposits*	32,375	28,925	32,507	12 ⇧
Other liabilities	21,839	23,925	30,209	26 ⇧
Total liabilities	**54,214**	**52,850**	**62,716**	**19** ⇧
Shareholder's equity	4,200	4,232	4,750	12
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	**58,414**	**57,082**	**67,466**	**18** ⇧

SCFB balance sheet based on IFRS results

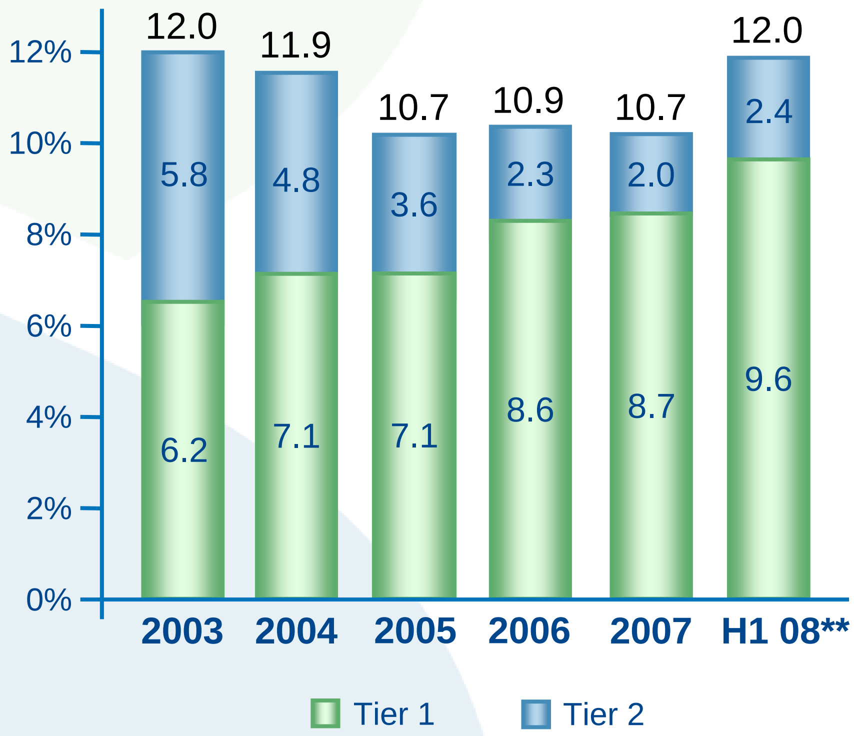
* Customer deposits including customer CDs

Strong liquidity & capital

Customer Advance to Deposit ratio 2008*



Capital adequacy 2003 to 2008



* Customer Advance to Deposit ratio based on IFRS net of Securitised Retail Mortgage portfolios

** BIS 1 ratio expressed under K GAAP

Improving margins

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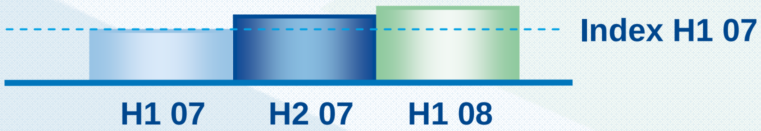
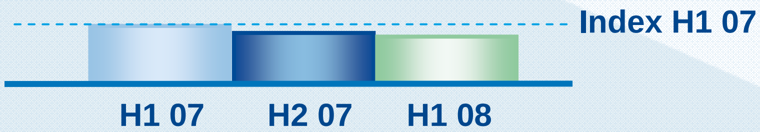
Consumer Banking

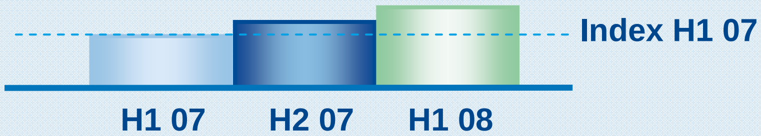
Mortgage



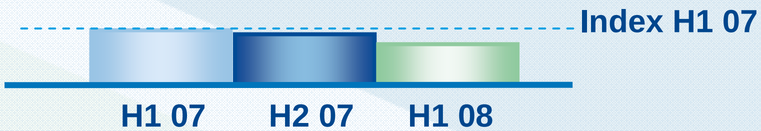
CCPL



CB deposit

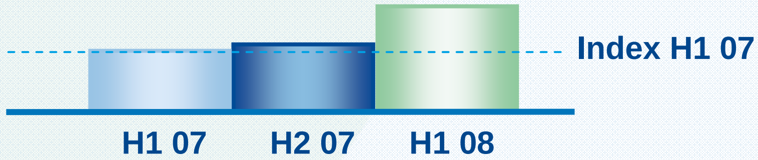


SME

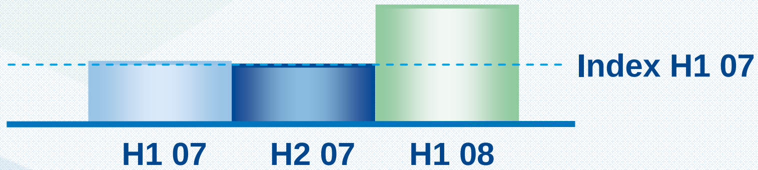


Wholesale Banking

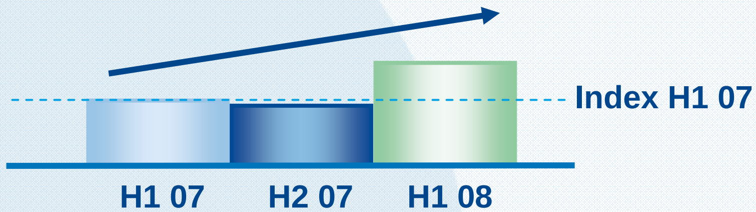
Assets



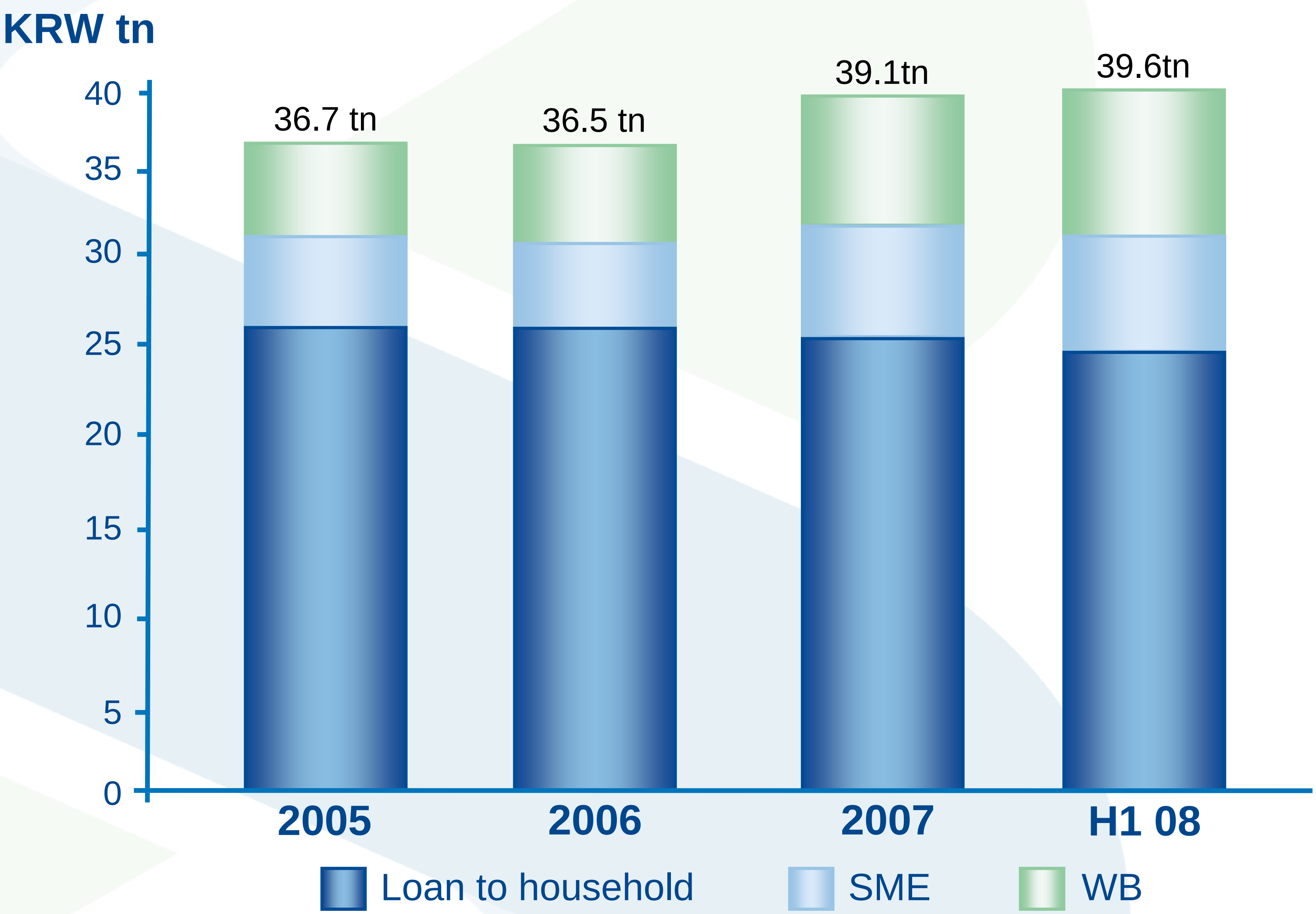
Liabilities



Bank total Net Interest Margins



Conservative loan portfolio



* Based on IFRS

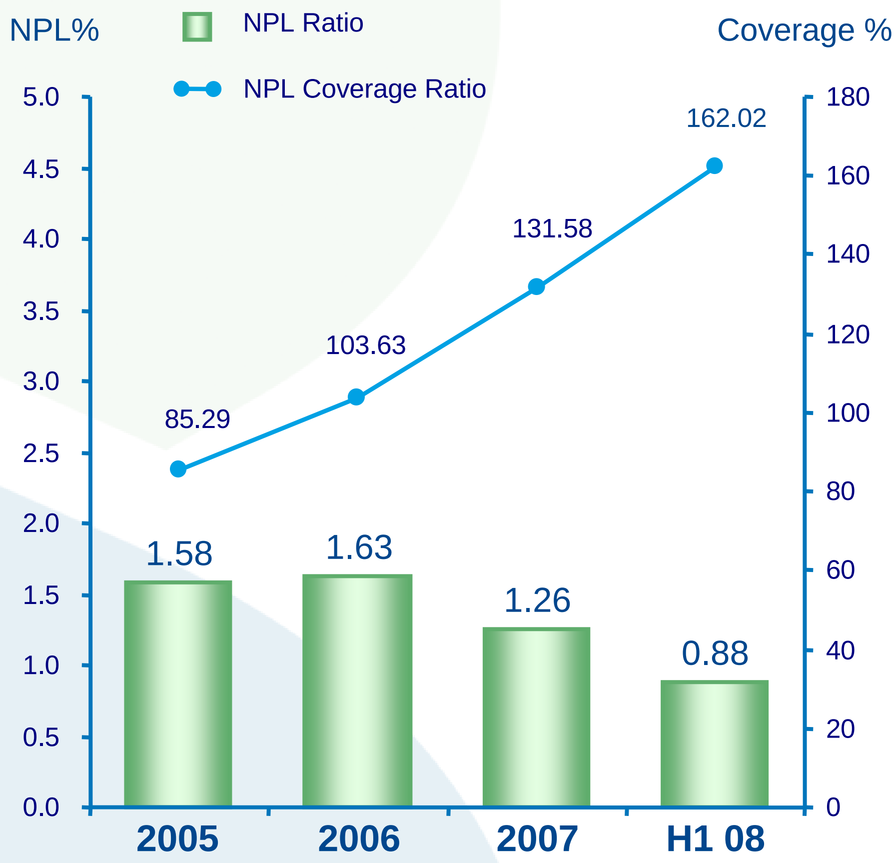
Stable asset quality

Loss rates*

	2005	2006	2007	H1 2008
Mortgage	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.0
Cr Card & P Loans	1.29	1.70	1.16	1.80
SME	0.12	0.47	0.73	1.43
Wholesale Banking	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.23
Total customer assets	**0.16**	**0.24**	**0.20**	**0.40**

- Loss rate (%): Loan impairment divided by total customer assets

NPL and coverage ratios**



- NPL ratio: % NPL to total customer assets
- NPL coverage ratio: Loan loss reserve divided by NPL

* Loss Rates based on IFRS

** NPL & Coverage ratios based on FSS guideline

Summary

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- Clear vision & strategy
  - One-One vision
  - Strengthen through Diversity
- Good business momentum
- Strong fundamentals
  - Liquidity
  - Capital
  - Risk profile

Q & A

Capital and Liquidity Management

November 2008

Rajesh Bhatia, Group Treasurer

Leading the way
in Asia, Africa and the Middle East

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Contents

- Key highlights
- Capital management
- Liquidity risk

Key highlights

- **Group well capitalised**
  Core Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total capital ratios of 6.1%, 8.5% and 14.9% respectively reported at 30 June 2008

- **Strong liquidity position**
  Net lender to the interbank markets ~US$11bn net lender on average during Q3
  Customer assets funded by stable customer deposits ~ AD Ratio of 85% as at 30 June 2008

- **Strong risk and capital management culture**
  Advanced Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach granted under Basel II

- **Access to capital markets**
  US$7bn of Capital and funding raised since July 2007 at attractive rates despite the dislocation in the market

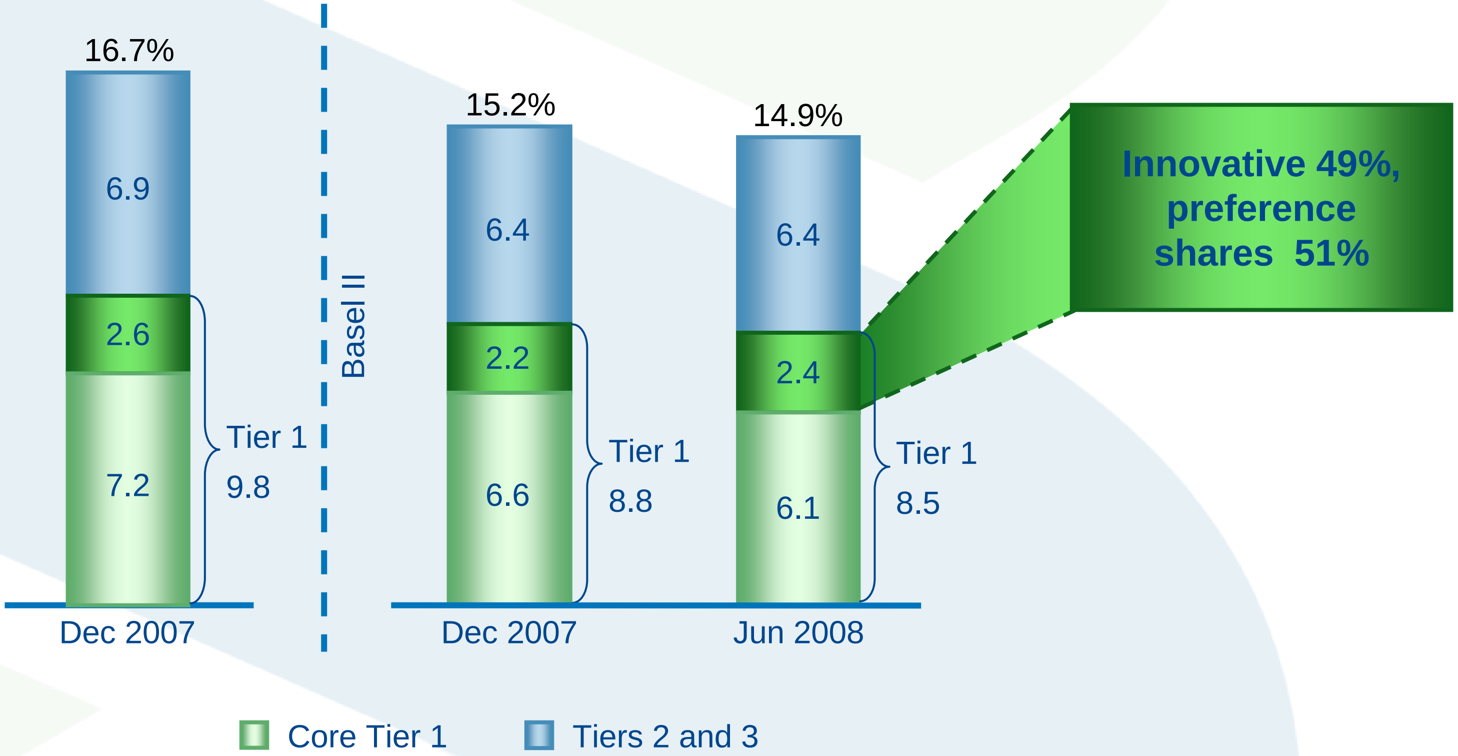
Well capitalised

- Ratios within target ranges
- Changes in Core Tier 1 driven by Basel 2 and AEB
- Group remains within target capital ranges under stress scenarios

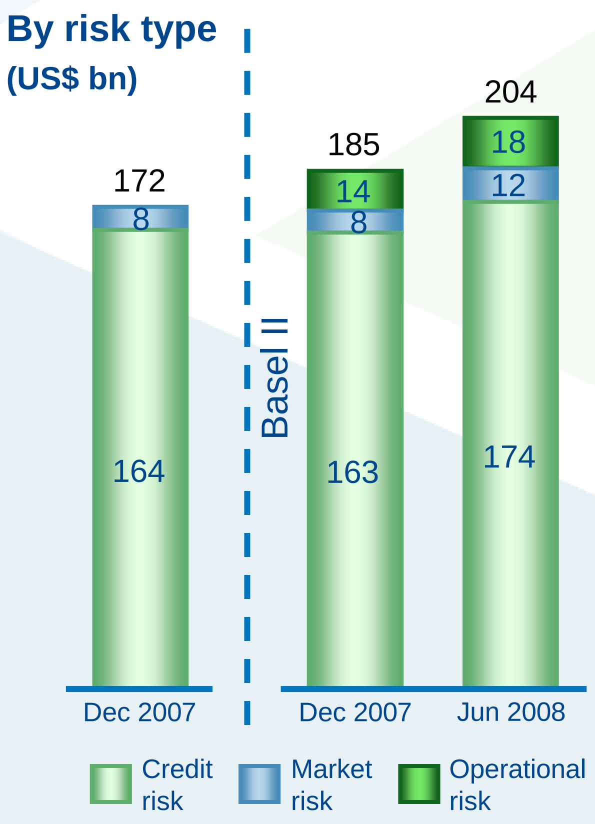
Contents

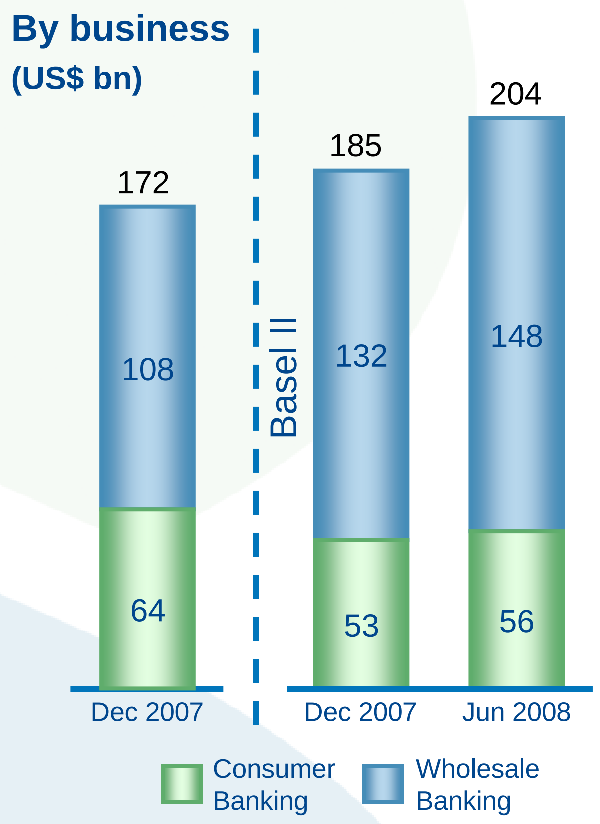
Capital ratios…

- Capital ratios continue to be managed within existing target ranges
- No regulatory requirement to increase capital targets as a result of the market dislocations



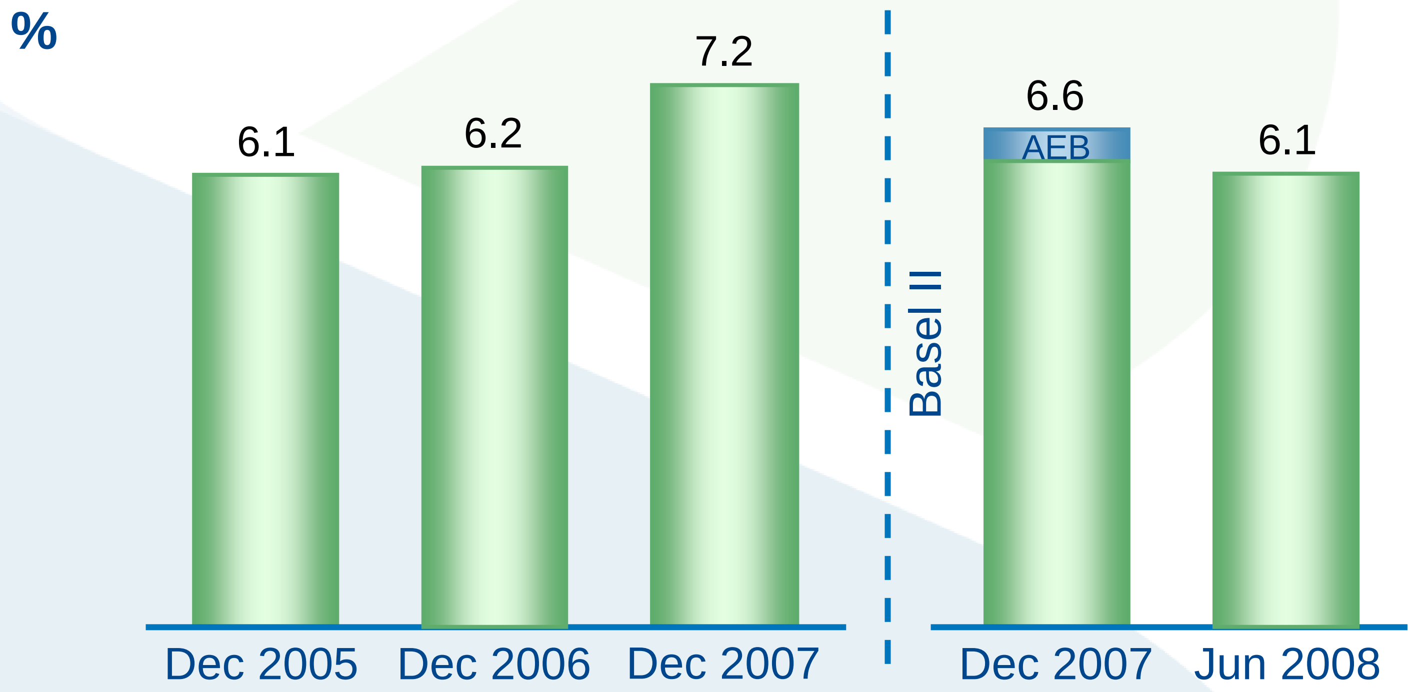
Risk Weighted Assets





- Impact of transition to Basel II broadly neutral on credit risk
- Overall increase in risk weighted assets due to operational risk

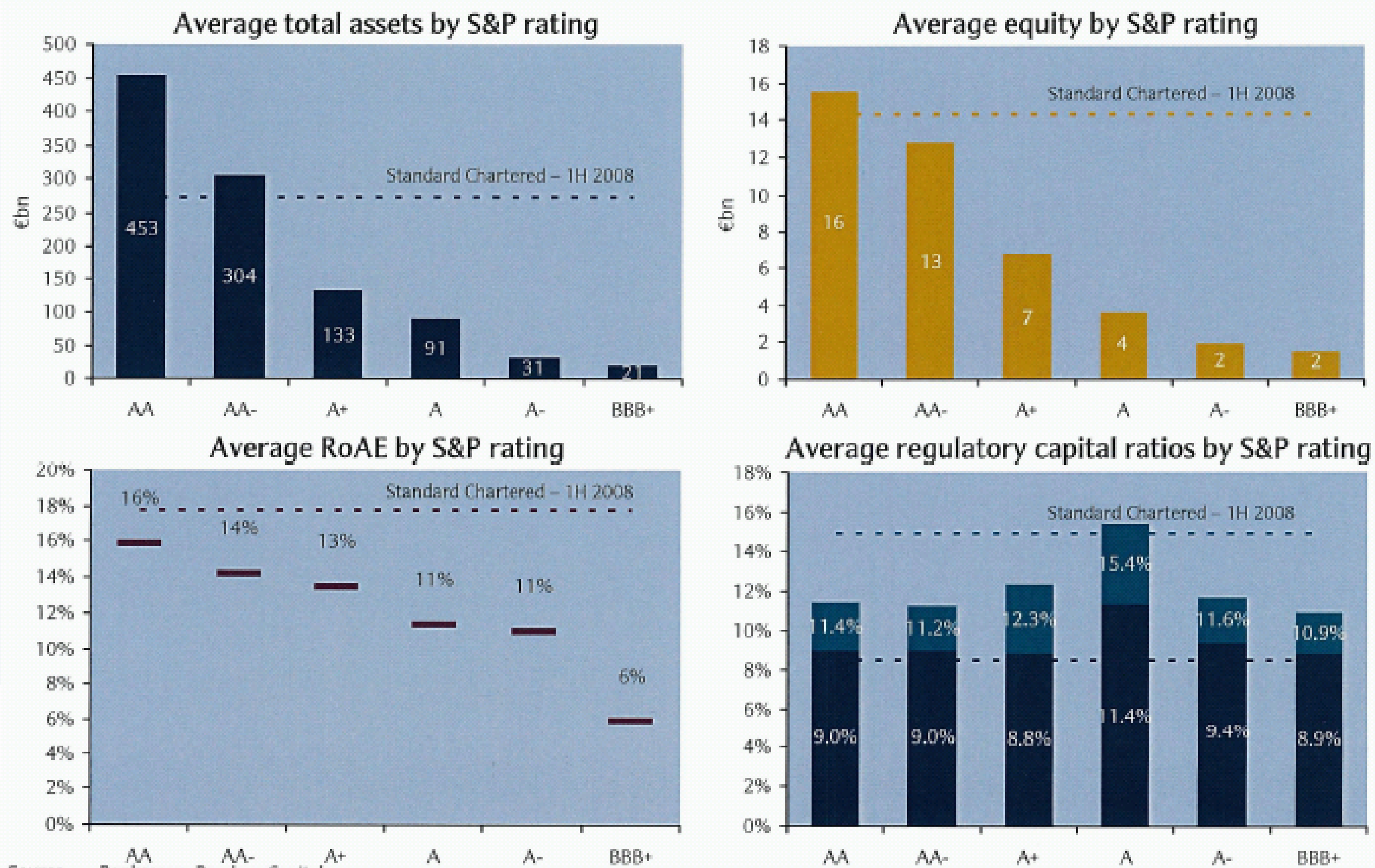
Core Tier 1



- SCB applies a prudent measure of Core Tier 1
- Preference share and innovative Tier 1 capital not included

Ratings

Standard Chartered outperforms the average S&P's 'A+' rated bank



Source: Bankscope, Barclays Capital
Notes: The above is based on the latest available consolidated data under IFRS standards if available, or otherwise Local GAAP

Source: Bankscope, Barclays Capital; RoAE = Return on Average Equity

Stress

Scenario 1: Debt securities

- Credit spread stress test assessing impact of a parallel shift in credit spreads at an overall portfolio level for rating, tenor and product
- Ratings migration stress test assessing impact of all AAA assets migrating to A and all other assets migrating downwards by 3 notches, e.g. an A rated asset migrating to BBB

Scenario 2: Mortgage portfolios

- Property price stress test assessing the impact of a 40% decline over the next 12 months in residential and commercial property prices

Scenario 3: De-pegging of currencies

- Stress test assessing impact of peg breaks of the HKD and Gulf state currencies

Scenario 4: Slowdown

- Scenario analysis assessing the impact of a deterioration in economic activity in 2009 from slowing growth and higher unemployment on the Group’s core markets and its portfolios
- Management actions to mitigate the impact of the downturn scenario on the Group’s risk exposures and earnings

STRESS RESULTS:

The results of the various stress scenarios evaluated indicate that the Group would remain strongly capitalised should it experience these types of scenario during the period through to the end of 2009. Management actions have been identified which would be executed should these or other scenarios be observed in the Group’s markets, to minimise the impact on the Group’s capital.

Contents

Objective

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- Ensure we are in a position to meet outflows at all times
- Ensure we are in compliance with regulatory liquidity ratios at all times
- Governance
  - Group ALCO is responsible for strategic liquidity
  - The Liquidity Management Committee is responsible for operational liquidity
  - The liquidity policy is set by Group Treasury
  - ALM manages liquidity within the limits and policies

Philosophy

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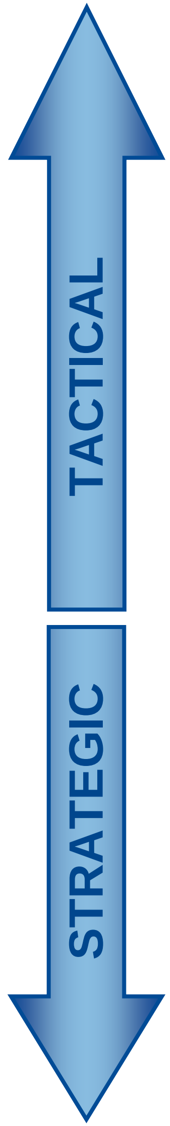
“Prevention is better than Cure”

- **Maximum cumulative outflow:**
  The amount of net cash inflow/ outflow from all on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items over the next 30 calendar days
- **Wholesale borrowing limit:**
  A limit governing the amount which ALM can raise in the Wholesale/Interbank market, including intra-group and custodial funds
- **Swapped funds:**
  Non-domestic funds swapped into local currency
- **Advances / deposit ratio:** Corporate and retail loans as a % of the corporate and retail deposits
- **Commitments guideline:**
  Amount of customer un-drawn committed facilities
- **Medium term funding ratio:**
  Ratio of liabilities with maturity > 1 year to assets with maturity > 1 year

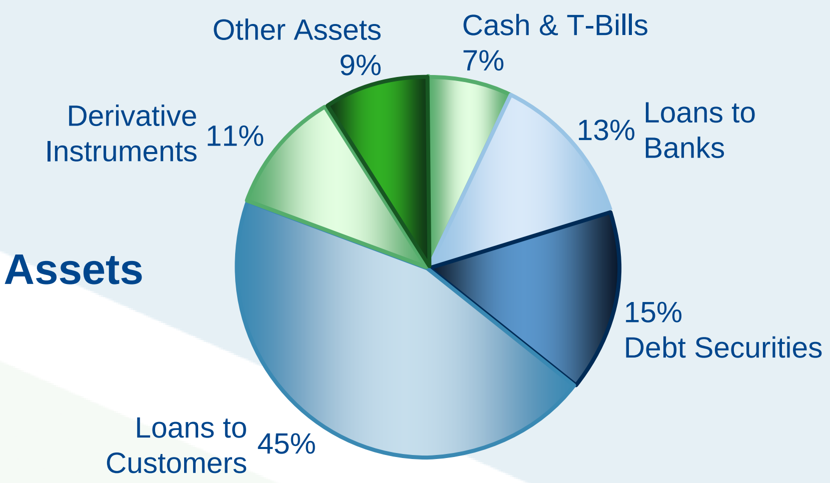


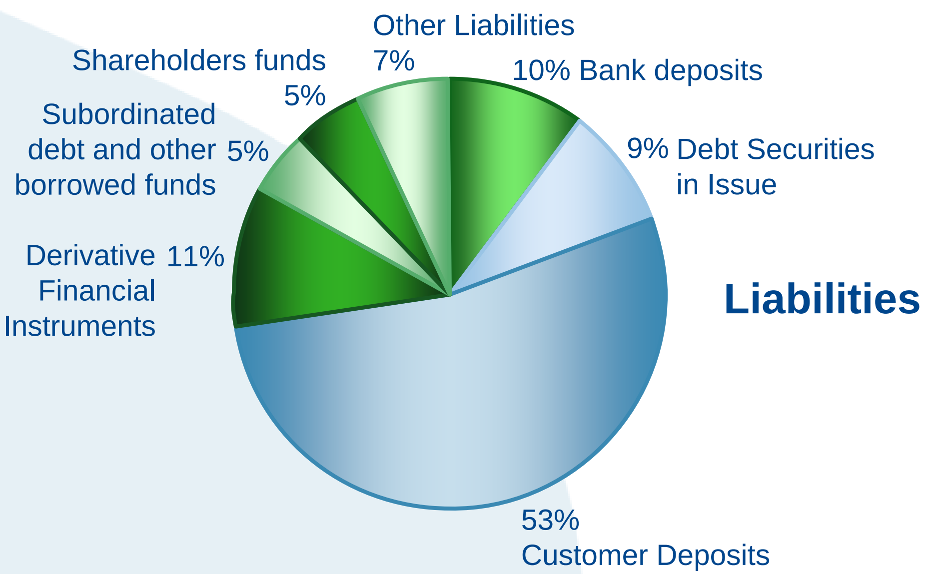
Focus

- Regular Liquidity Management Committee meetings
- Regular updates to senior management
- Pricing
- Discipline on committed facilities

SCB remains liquid

- **SCB has a broad range of funding sources**
  - Customer deposits are 53% of total funding
  - CASA grew 27% YOY; 12% since FY 2007
- **June 2008**
  - Liquid Assets Ratio of 22.8%
  - Advances/Deposit ratio of 85%
- **Market appetite for SCB remained strong throughout 2007/08**
  - Between H1 2007 and H1 2008, SCB incrementally raised its issued debt securities and long term debt levels by US$10bn at market rates



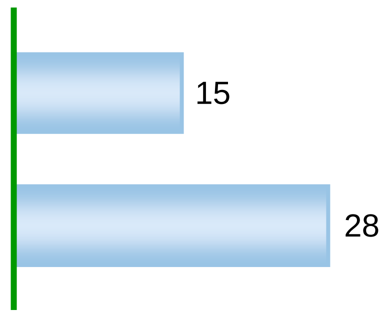


Liquid Assets Ratio = (Cash & T.Bills + Net Interbank Position + Marketable Securities) / Total Assets

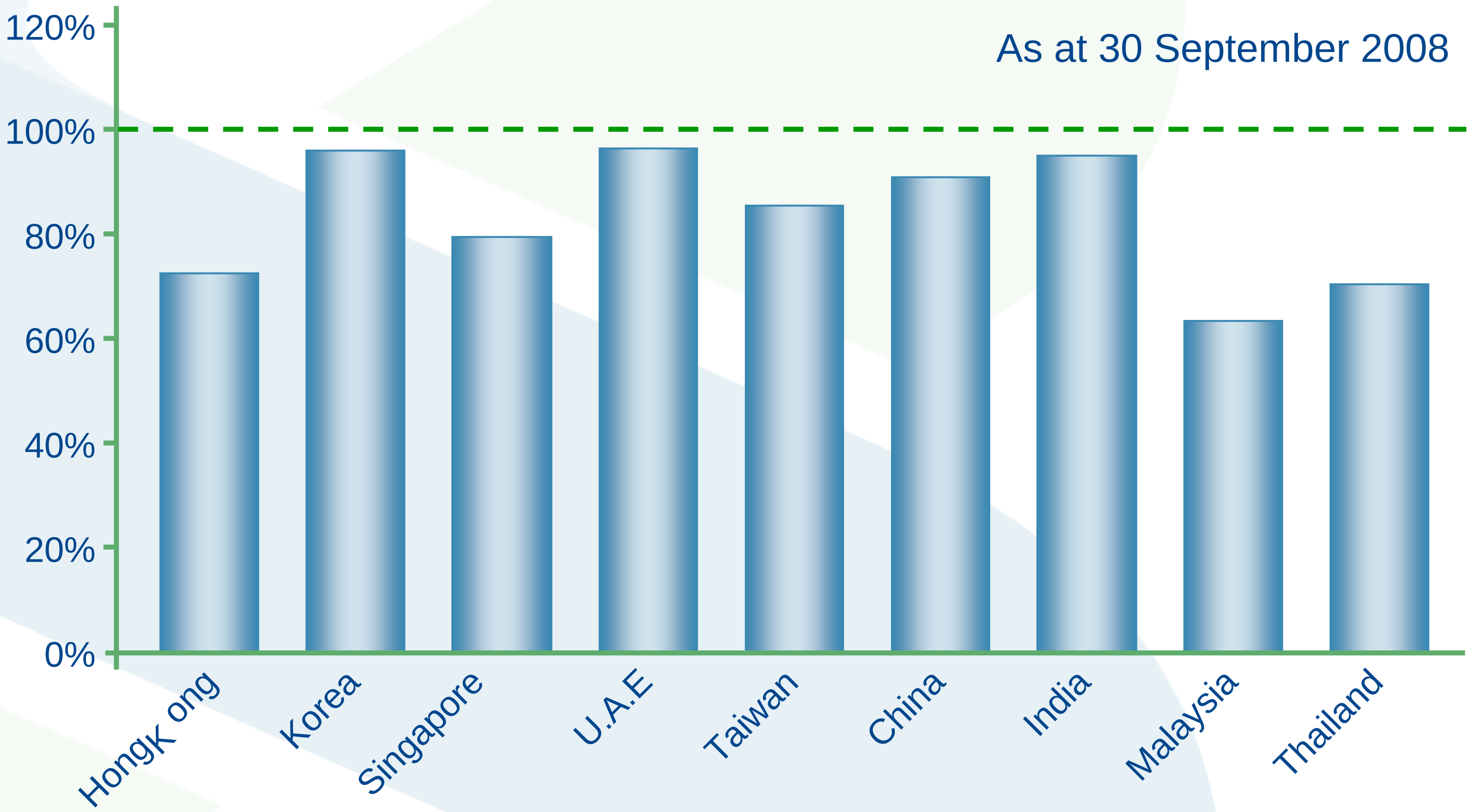
Group Advances / Deposit ratio

US$bn	H1 2007	H2 2007	H1 2008
Customer loans	151.9	154.3	174.7
Customer deposits	160.2	179.8	205.5
Customer loans to deposits %	**95**	**86**	**85**

YOY %



Country Advances / Deposit ratios



Medium term funding ratio

- Medium term funding (MTF) ratio = $\dfrac{\text{Deposits} > 1 \text{ year}}{\text{Assets} > 1 \text{ year}}$

- Group behavioural medium term funding ratio is approximately 110%

- Group contractual medium term funding ratio:
  - H1 2007 : 36%, H1 2008 : 45%

Cash positive

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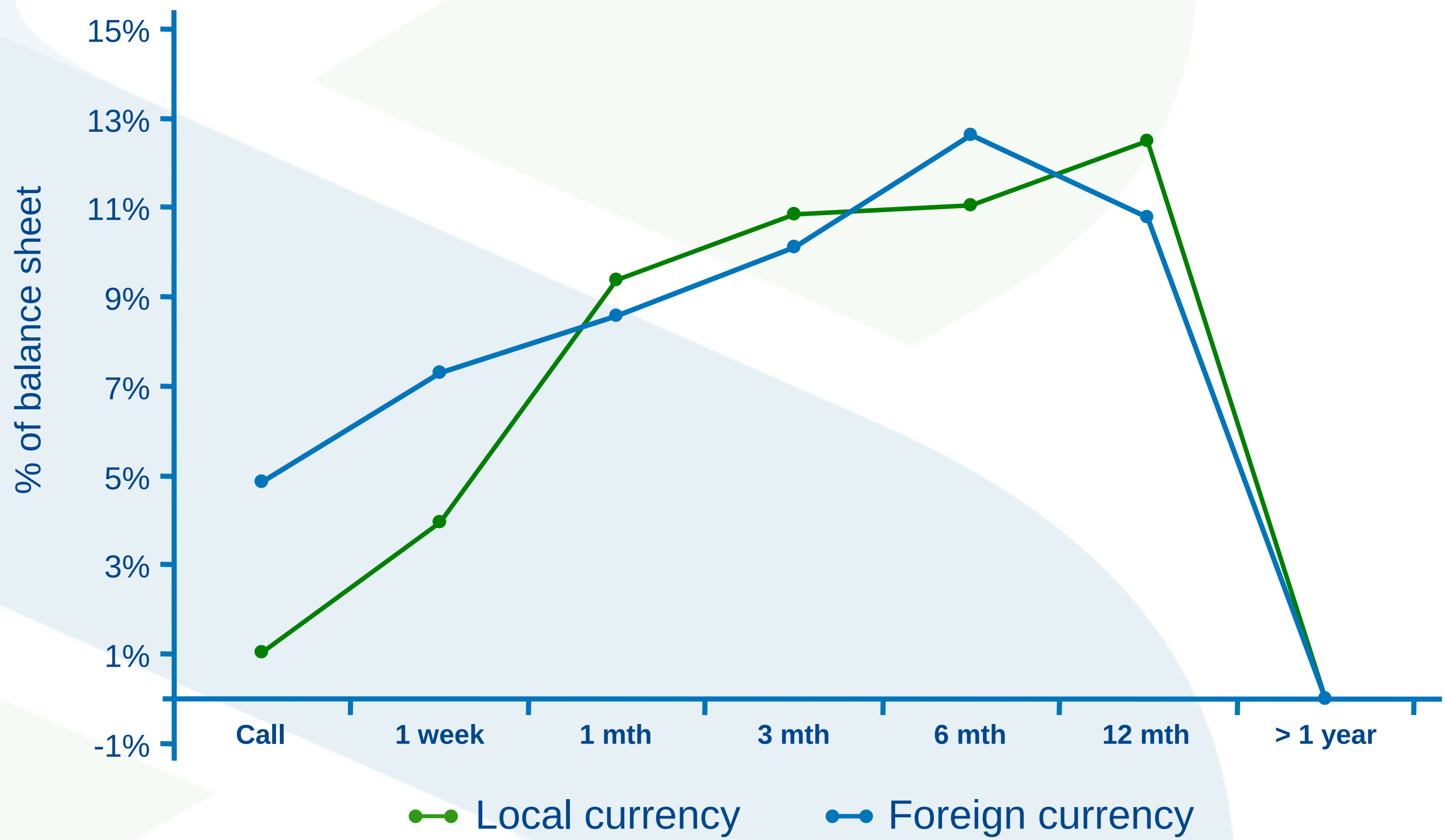
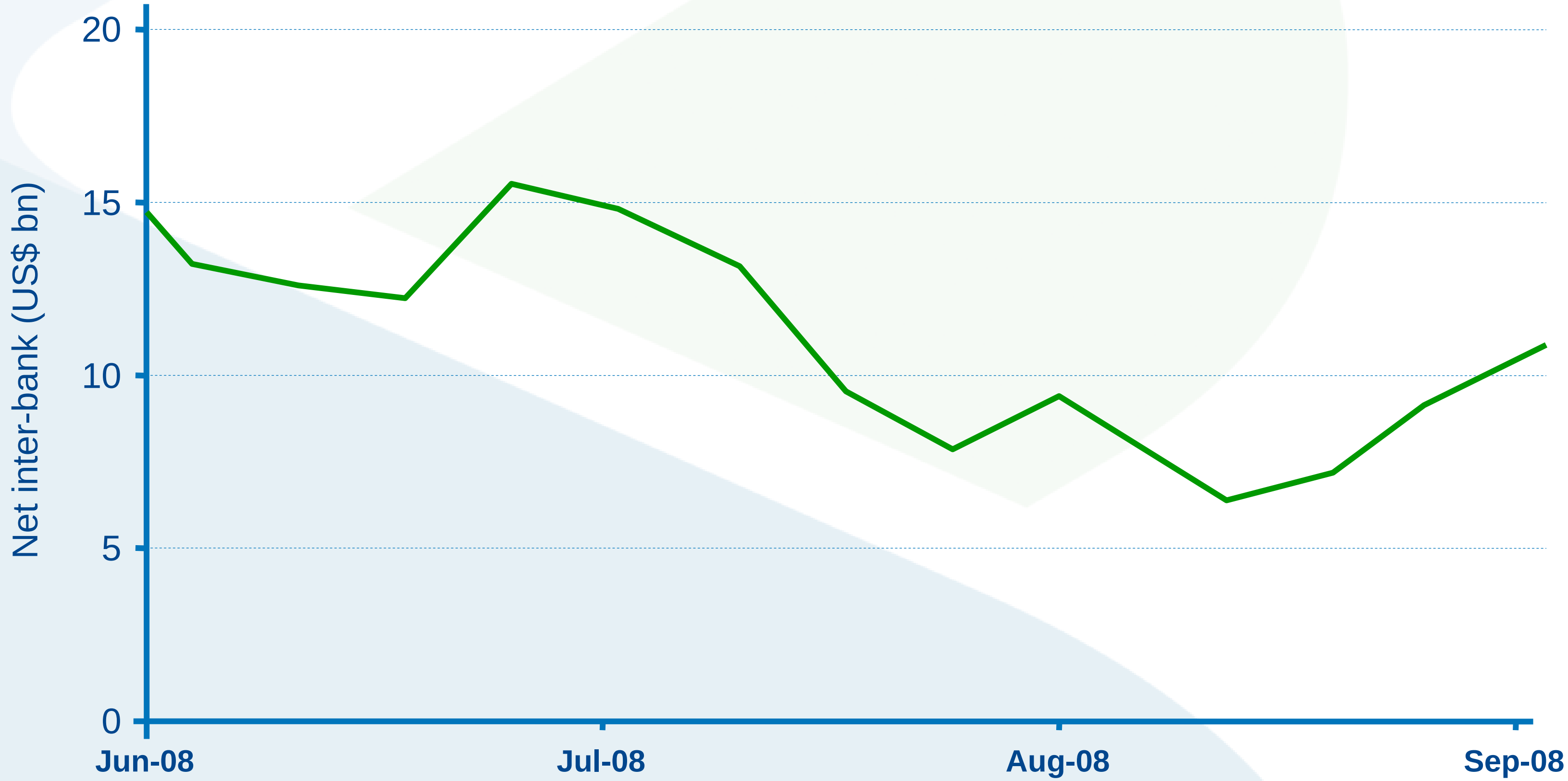
Cumulative net position (inflow-outflow) %



Net inter-bank



- SCB remains a net lender to the inter-bank markets
- On average, US$11bn net lent to the inter-bank markets in the last 3 months

Liquidity stress tests

Every SCB unit is required to maintain sufficient liquidity to survive a SCB Specific Stress Event without recourse to Group for further support

Compliance is achieved through the management of cashflows and the holding of marketable securities

The Liquidity Stress test period is sufficiently long to allow:

- A conservative view of the time for various customer groups to react
- The Bank can respond to the full period of the crisis

SCB runs Liquidity stress test on a daily basis locally in each country

Every country needs to be cashflow positive throughout the stress period

Stress assumptions - outflows

Liabilities	Stress period outflow assumption	Rationale
Interbank	Partial rollover	➢ Higher price could induce some lending to SCB ➢ Interbank will quickly react but also restore limits soon
Custodial & Vostro A/cs	70 - 80%	➢ Sole relationships will constrain fund outflows ➢ Largest monthly decline in custodial was 60% in major countries
Corporate Current & Savings	25 - 35%	➢ Operational balances will remain
Retail Current & Savings	10 - 20%	➢ Operational balances will remain to a higher degree in comparison to Corporate Deposits
Term Deposits	Partial rollover Corporate -15 - 25% Retail – 40 to 60%	➢ Auto rollover feature ensures partial rollover of maturing depos ➢ Higher pricing also enables retention ➢ Rollovers scaled down to factor-in early uplifts

Stress assumptions - inflows

Assets	Assumptions	Rationale
Corporate Loans / SME Loans	Repaid on maturity / Rollover allowed in exceptional cases	➢ Rollover of trade finance and operational facilities may be needed for sole / dominant banker relationships on exceptional basis
Overdrafts / Credit cards	No acceleration of repayment or drawdown by customer	➢ Acceleration of repayments would be difficult to achieve and have serous adverse reputational fallout ➢ No change expected in customer behaviour
Other Retail loans	Repaid on maturity	➢ No change expected in contractual flows
Swaps / Forwards	Contractual maturity	➢ No change expected in contractual flows
Undrawn Commitments	Scheduled drawings	➢ No change expected in customer behaviour
Contingencies	No outflow	➢ No change expected in contingent items

Strong liquidity

- A well defined framework
- Customer deposits exceed customer assets
- Net lender to the inter-bank market
- Robust stress testing

Q & A

Investor Trip 2008

Richard Goulding

Standard Chartered

Key messages

- Low exposure to risky asset classes and segments
- Portfolio quality indicators remain stable and good by historical standards
- Anticipation, vigilance and discipline enabling us to manage well in challenging risk environment
- Robust risk governance and strong risk organisation

Risk principles

- Risk management is a shared responsibility
- The risk function: upholding the integrity of risk – return decisions

Key messages

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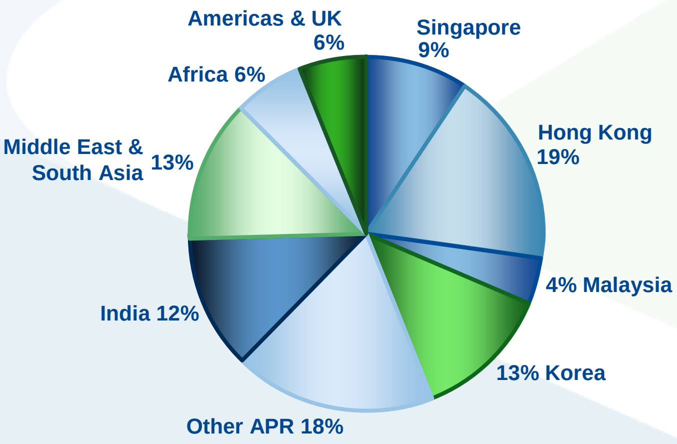
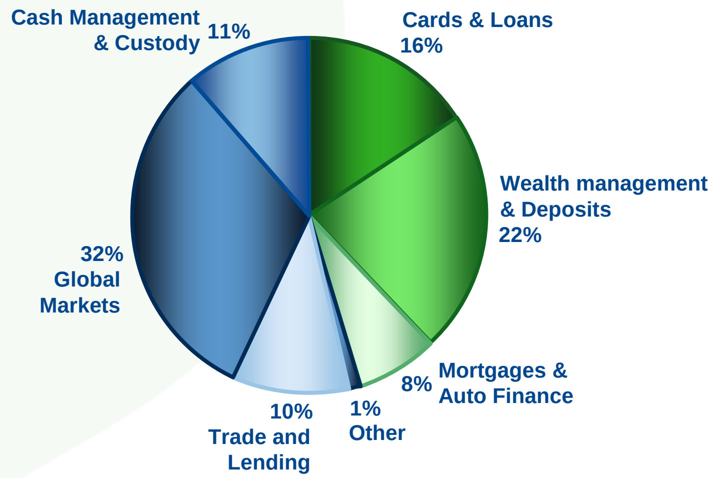
Strength through Diversification

- 28% of Group's loan portfolio in retail mortgages – strongly collateralised
- Less than 25% of Consumer Banking portfolio is unsecured
- No mass market retail business in USA, UK or Europe
- Wholesale Banking has low exposure to:
  - Securitised assets
  - Leveraged loans
  - Commercial real estate
  - Hedge funds
- Market risk tightly managed with minimal exposure to level three assets

Income and assets well diversified

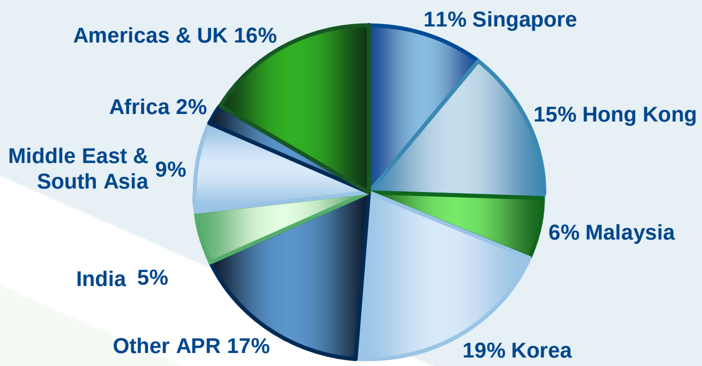
Income H1 08: US$ 7bn

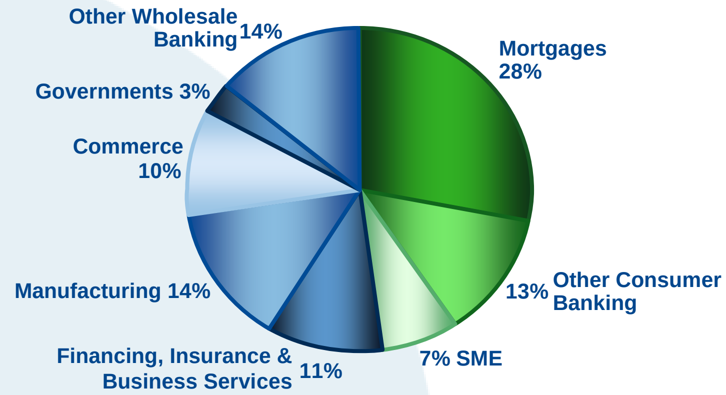




SCB income is well diversified…

Loan portfolio H1 08: US$ 177bn





…as is the loan portfolio

Key messages

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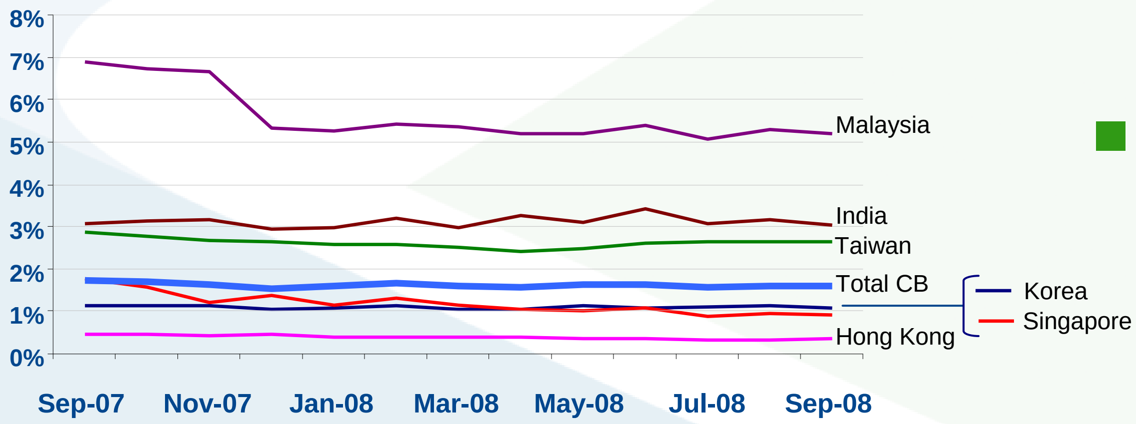
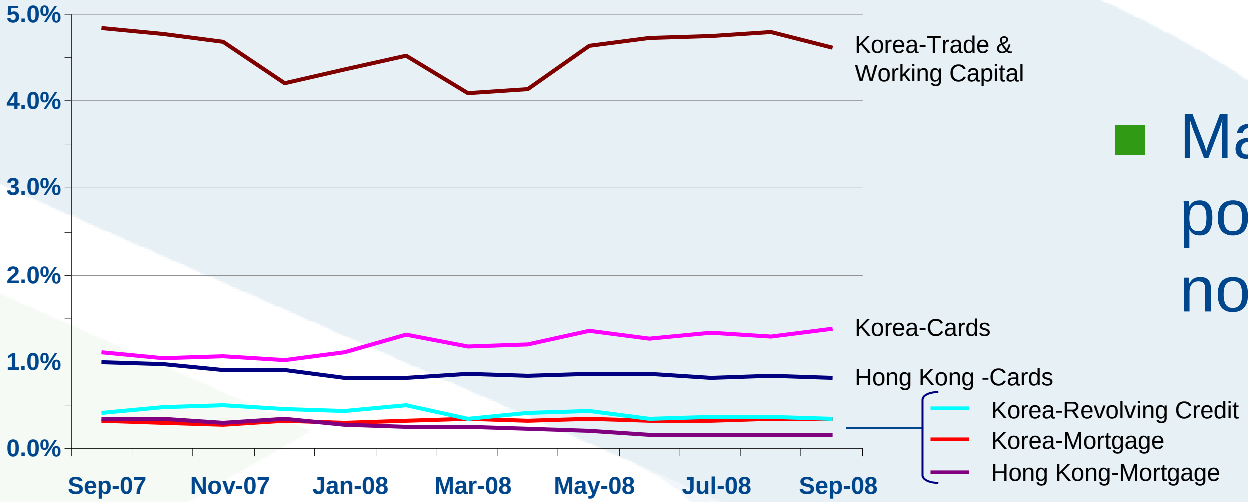
Consumer Banking – portfolio quality indicators

Top CB Countries - 30+ days past due delinquency



- Delinquency trends for top CB countries stable to improving in 2008

Top CB Portfolios - 30+ days past due delinquency



- Material product portfolios showing no signs of stress

Consumer Banking – mortgage portfolio quality

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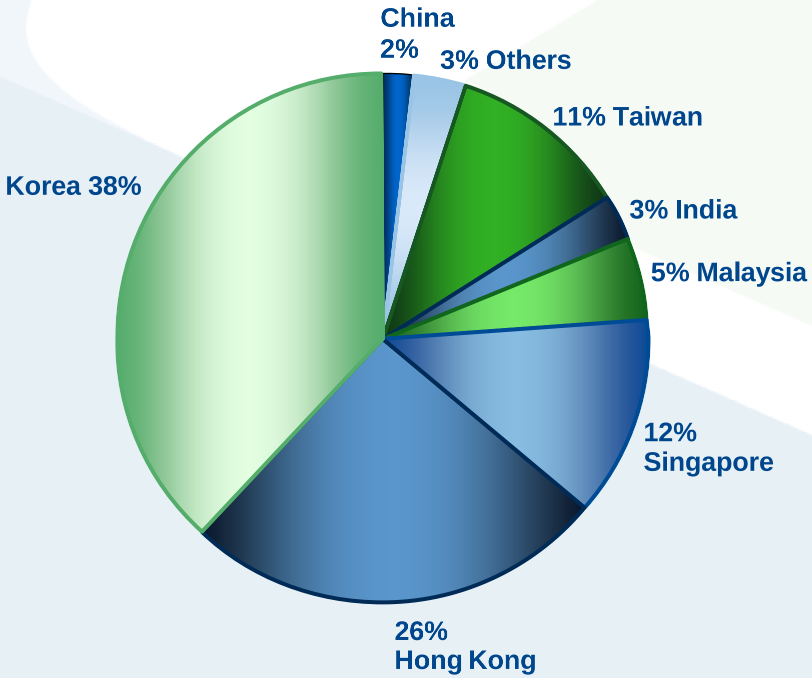
Residential mortgage portfolio by geography



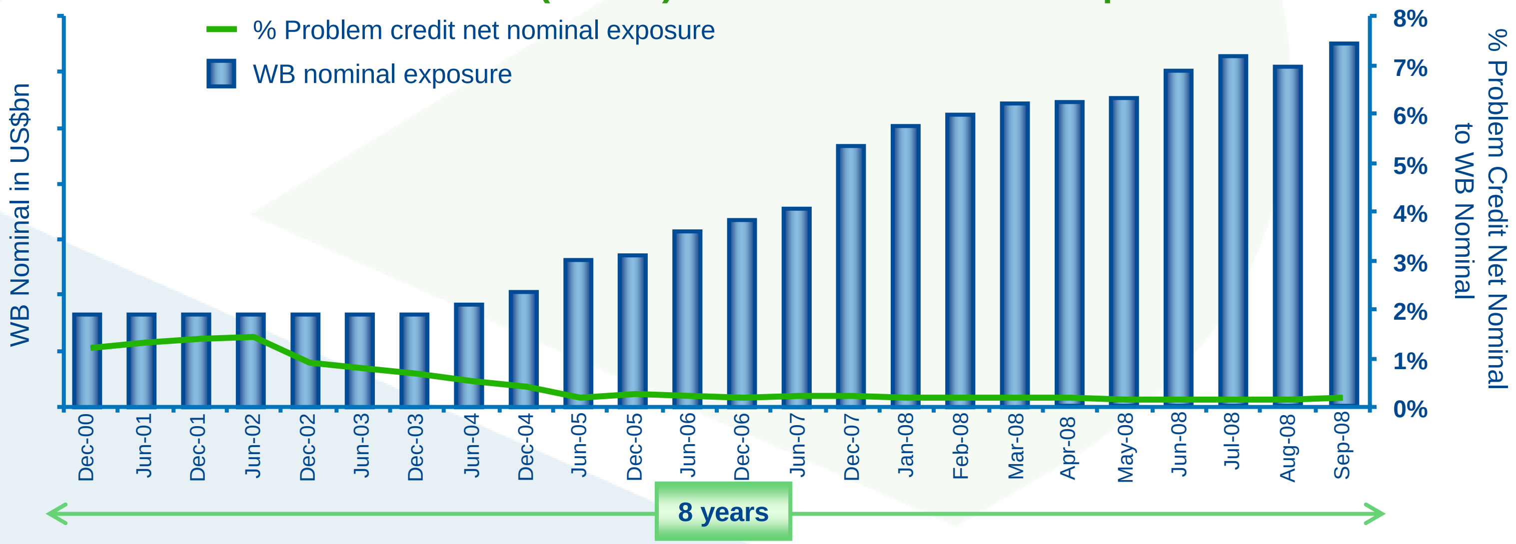
- More than 60% of the Consumer Banking portfolio in mortgages
- Spread across a number of countries
- Mortgage portfolio well collateralised
- More than 94% of mortgages in Hong Kong and South Korea have Loan to Value (LTV) ratio below 70%

	Korea	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Singapore	India	China	Malaysia	Other
Regulatory LTV cap	60%	70%[2]	No Cap	90%	No Cap	80%	100%	N.A.
SCB policy LTV cap[1]	80%							
Average LTV	46%	49%	58%	48%	63%	40%	49%	N.A.

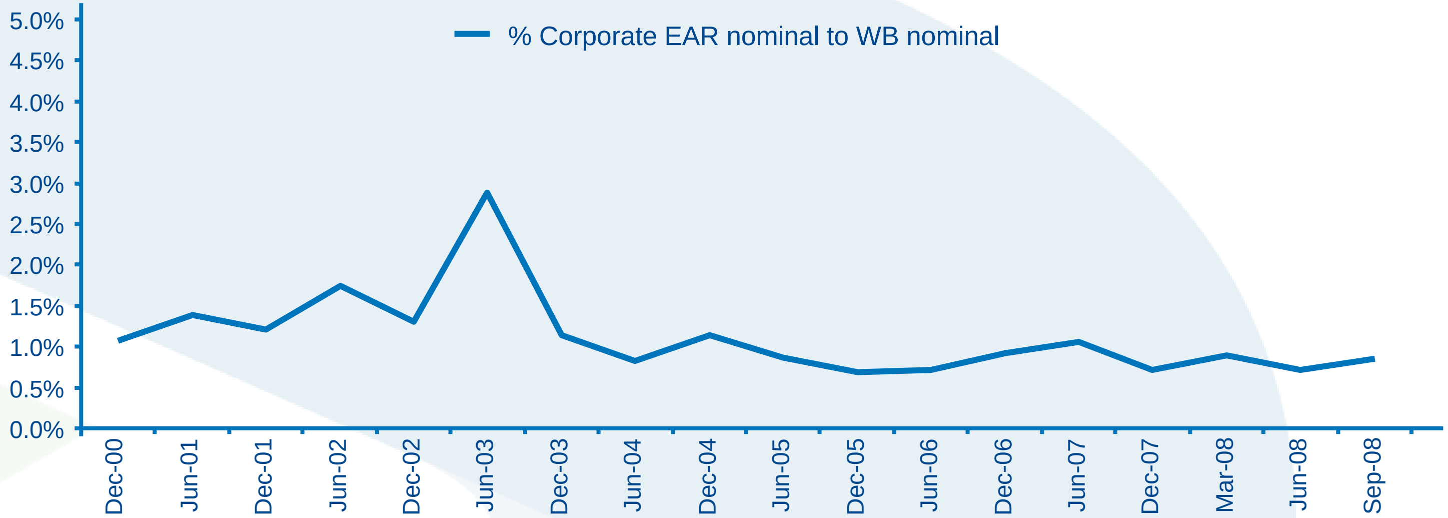
[1] Global Policy, higher LTV offered on exception basis; subject to regulatory cap.
[2] Hong Kong portfolio with LTV > 70% are insured

Wholesale Banking – leading portfolio quality indicators

Problem accounts (GSAM) vs. WB total nominal exposure

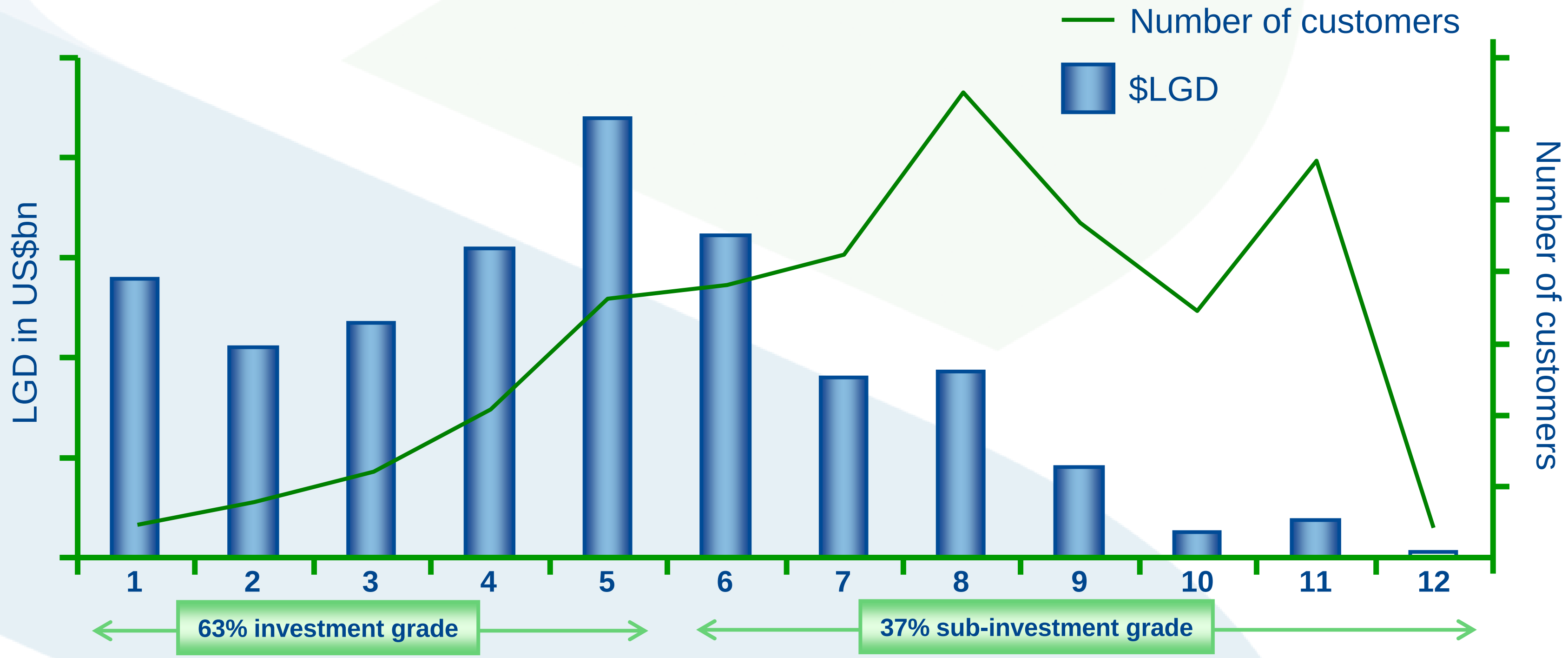


Early alert nominal exposure vs. WB total nominal exposure



Wholesale Banking – overall portfolio quality

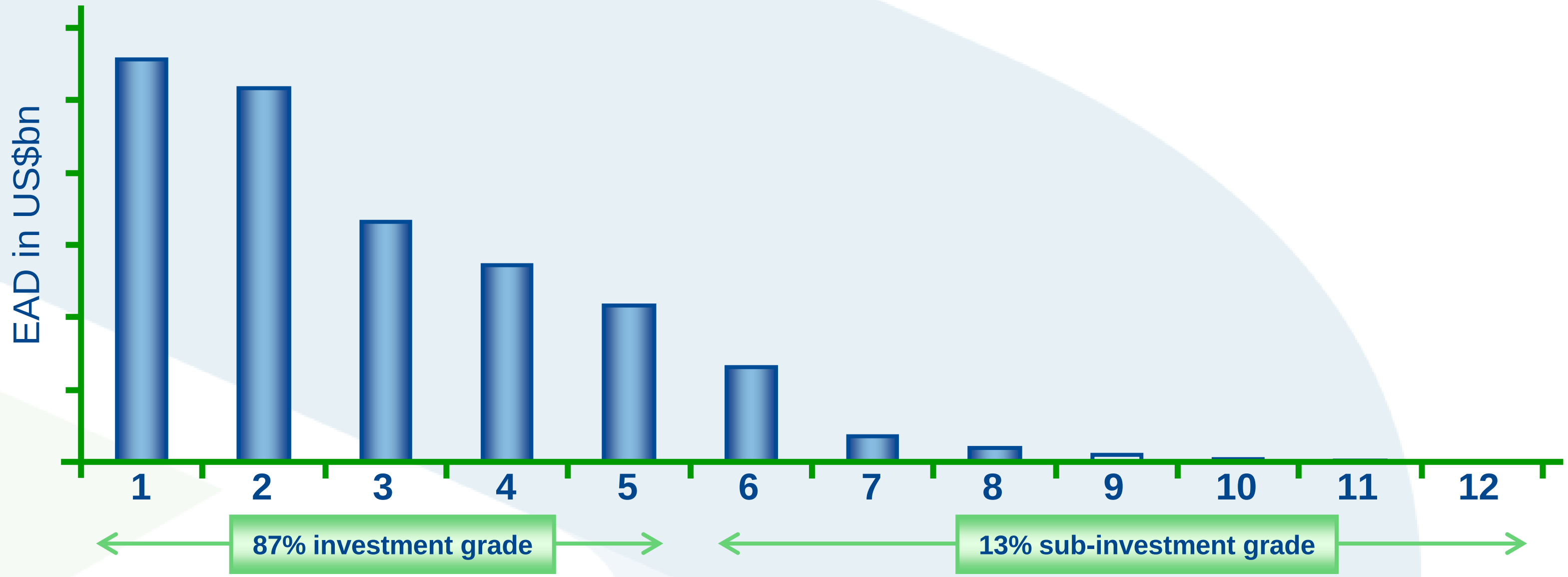
- Credit risk exposure concentrated with good quality clients



- Counterparty credit quality migration in the portfolio is being actively monitored and managed

Managing exposure to banks

- Counterparties individually credit graded – over 85% investment grade
- Each bank counterparty classified into 3 risk categories to reflect:
  - Level of government support
  - Liquidity position
  - Capital position
- Exposure managed in relation to risk categorisation and credit grade
- Significantly increased monitoring
- Some losses relating to specific US financial institutions - not material to the Group



Asset Backed Securities

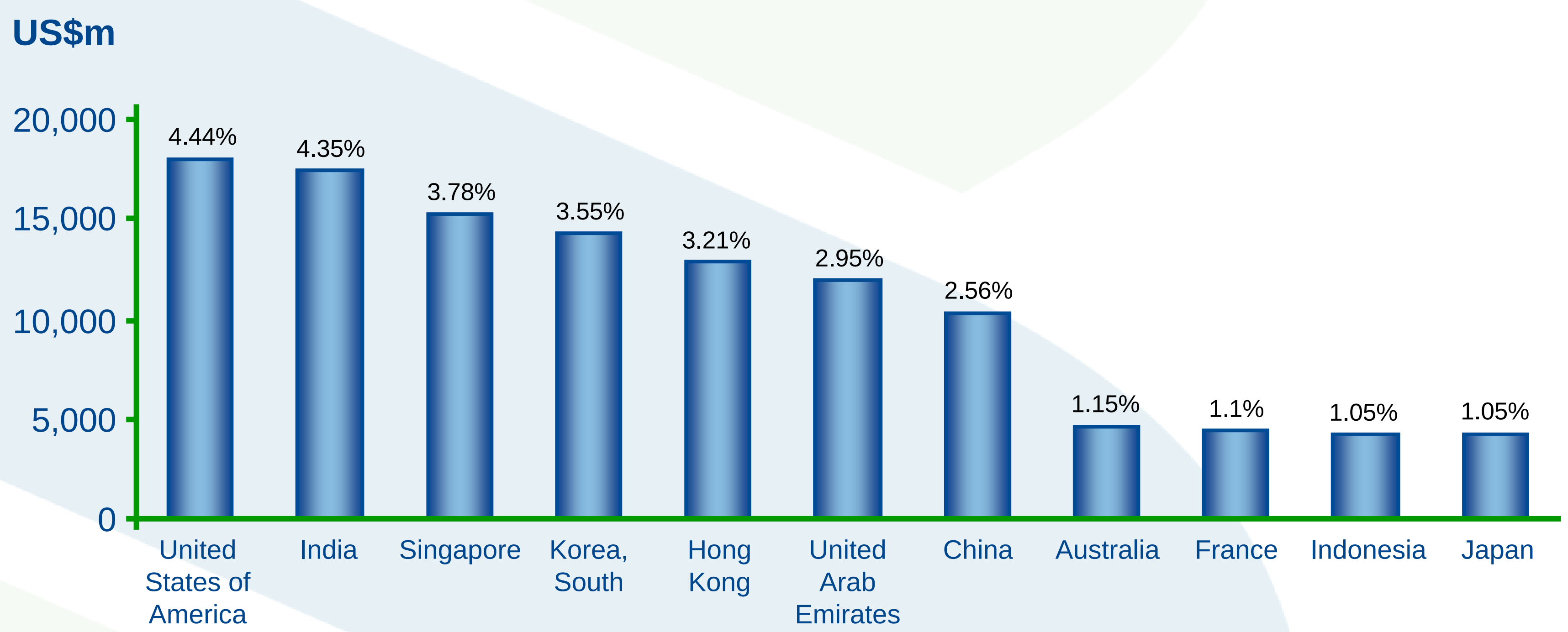
Asset Class	Carry value (US$ m)		
	Dec-07	Jun-08	Sep-08
RMBS			
US Alt-A	88	59	
US Prime	2	2	
UK Other	1,798	1,499	
CDOs			
CDO of ABS	126	79	
Other CDOs	392	335	
CMBS			
US CMBS	154	132	
Other CMBS	939	796	
Other ABS	2,015	2,059	
Total	5,514	4,961	4,044

- ABS portfolio currently approximately 1% of overall Group exposure
- Centralised management of the ABS portfolio
- ABS portfolio has reduced principally due to redemptions
- No sub-prime mortgage exposure and minimal US Alt-A exposure

Country Risk concentrations

Cross-border asset exposure is well diversified and reflects SCB core markets

Cross-border country risk exposures
(representing 1% or more of total assets)



* numbers above bars represent cross-border asset exposure as a percentage of total assets

Market risk is tightly managed

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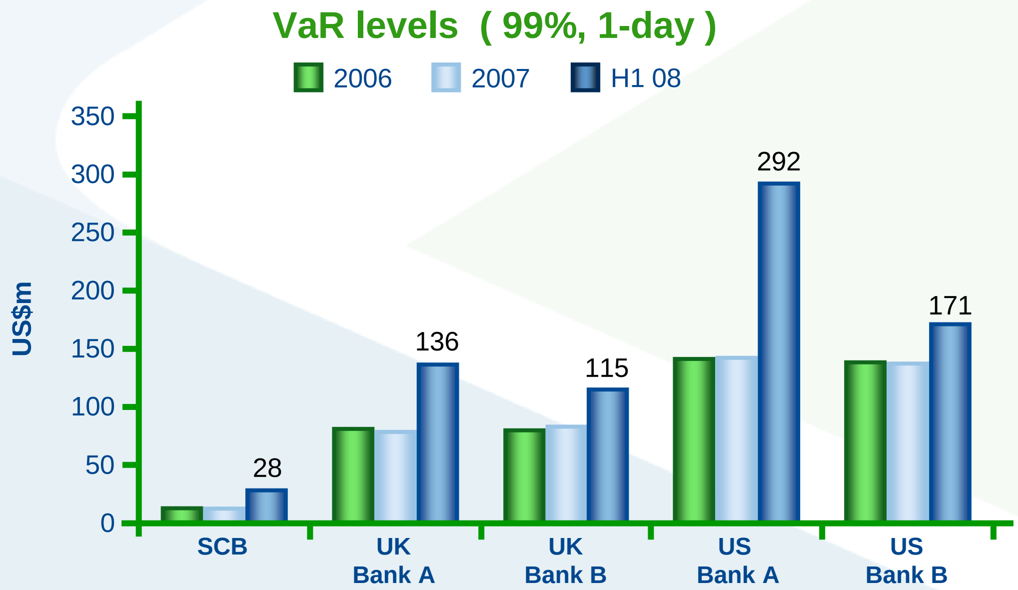

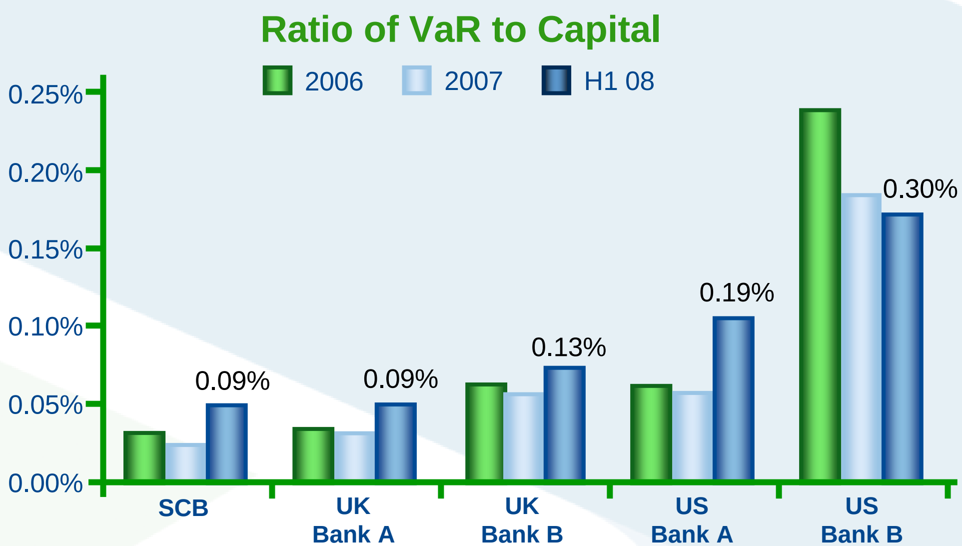

- Absolute size of market risk low compared to peers
- Relative size of market risk in line with other conservative peers
- SCB VaR increased in 2008 - primarily due to increased market volatility
- Minimal levels of proprietary trading within Financial Markets
- Level 3 assets to equity ratio low

Key messages

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Anticipation and vigilance

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- Increased focus on inter-relationship between risks
- Tightened underwriting policies and standards
- Review of early alert process to ensure that it remained robust
- Enhanced approach to management of Financial Institution counterparty exposures
- Enhanced monitoring and control of distribution pipeline
- Increased frequency of stress testing with more severe scenarios
- Disciplinary framework re-emphasised

Anticipation - Stress testing framework

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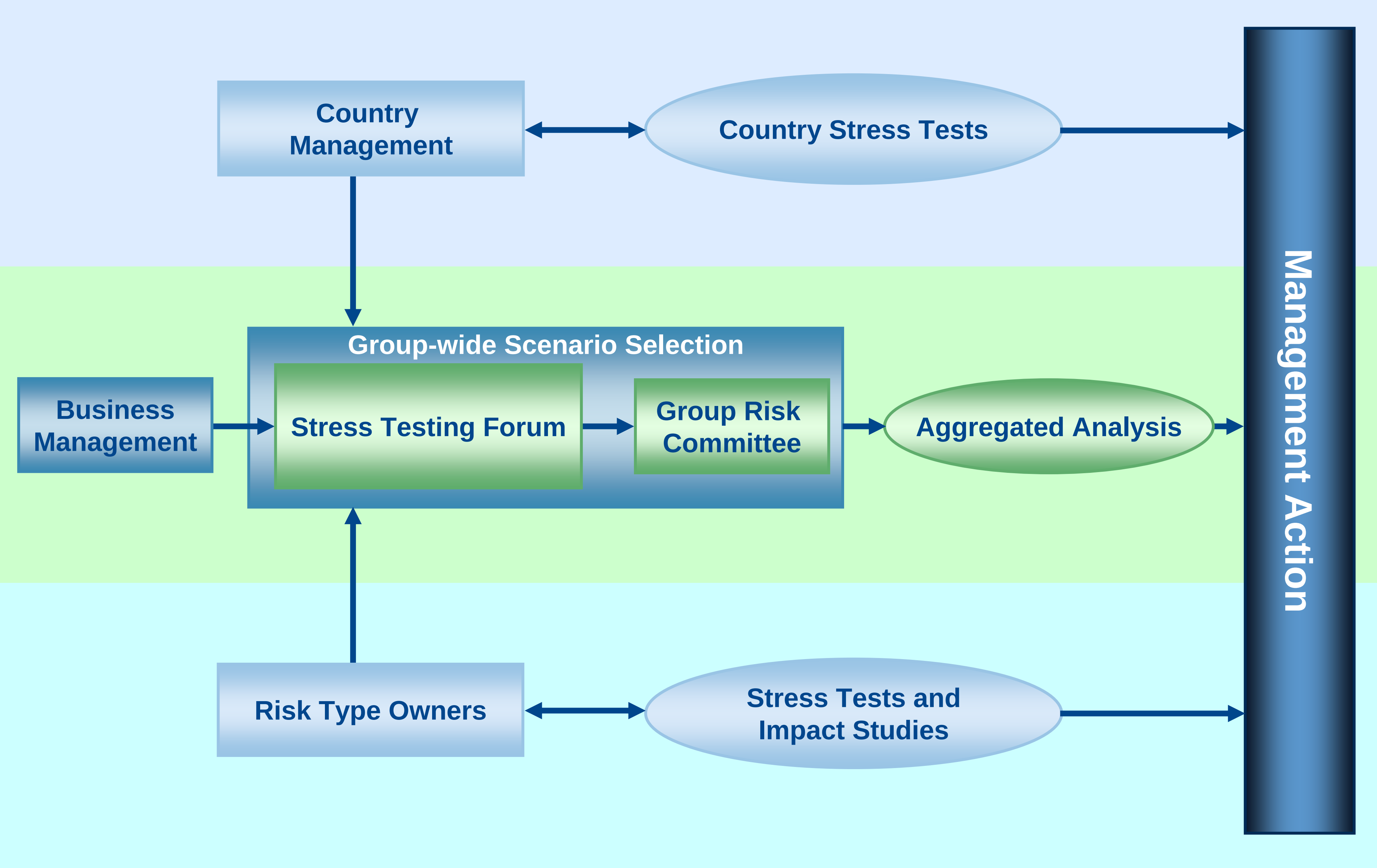

Recent stress tests

- Debt securities
- Property exposures
- De-pegging of currencies
- Oil price shocks (high and low)
- Banks and financial institutions
- Transportation sector
- Small exporters

Key messages

Standard Chartered

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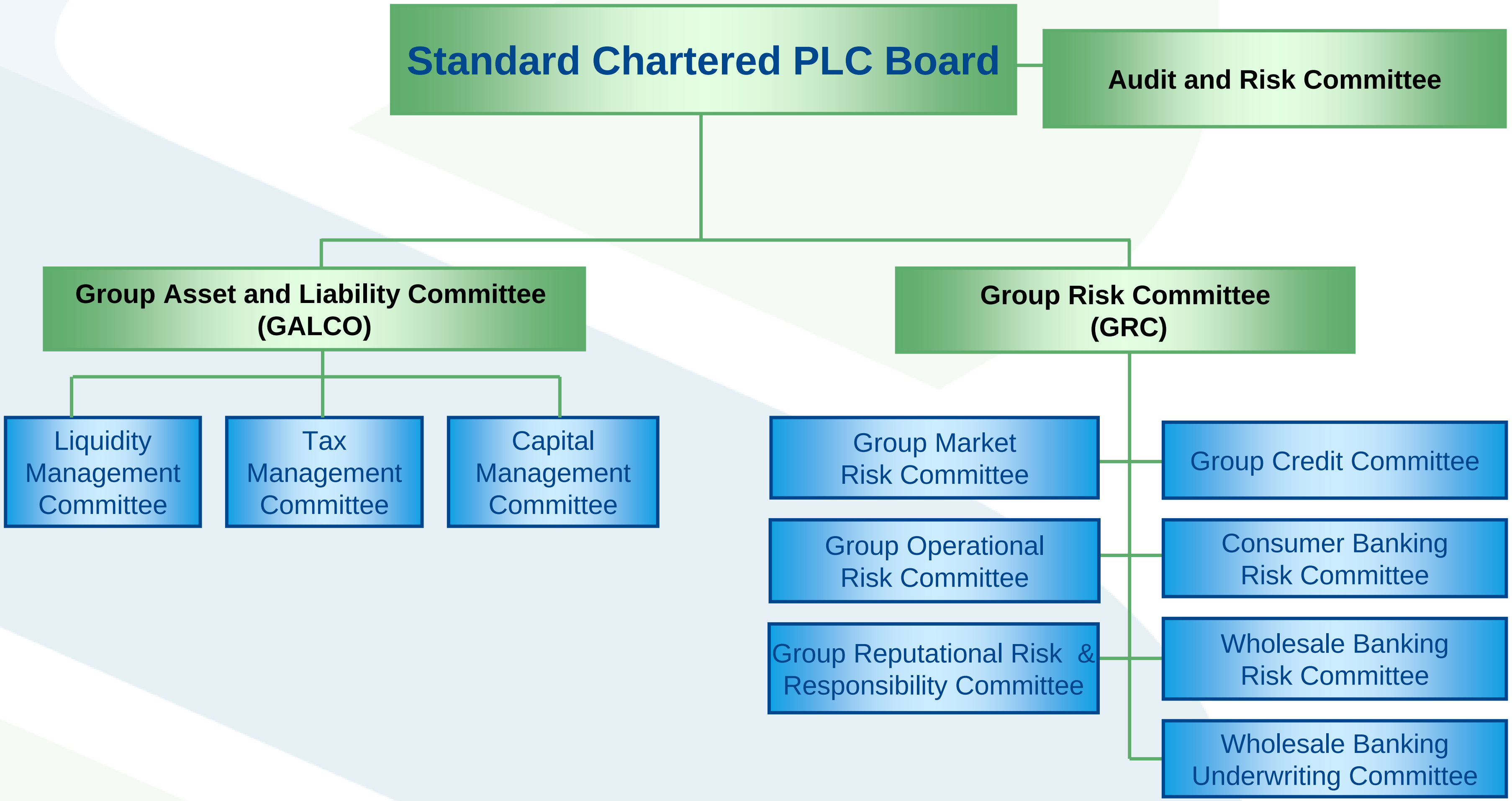
Robust risk governance structure



Highly experienced Risk senior team

- **Richard Goulding**, Group Chief Risk Officer (GMC member) — Singapore
  - Group Chief Credit Officer — London
    - Deputy Group Chief Credit Officer — London
  - Group Head, Market Risk — London
  - Chief Operating Officer — London
    - Head, Portfolio Risk — Singapore
  - Deputy Group Chief Risk Officer — Hong Kong
    - Chief Risk Officer, Private Banking — Singapore
  - Chief Risk Officer, Wholesale Banking — Singapore
  - Chief Risk Officer, China — China
  - Chief Risk Officer, Consumer Banking — Singapore
  - Group Head Special Assets Management — Hong Kong

Strengthened capabilities – AIRB approval

- SCB approved by the FSA to use Advanced IRB and CAD II models
- AIRB approvals obtained from other regulators wherever sought
- Significant investments in analytical resources, models and data…
- …leading to better informed decisions

Basel II Approaches	Credit Risk Wholesale	Credit Risk Consumer	Market Risk	Operational Risk
	Standardised	Standardised	Standardised	Basic Indicator Approach
	Foundation - IRB			**The Standardised Approach**
	Advanced - IRB	**Advanced - IRB**	**Internal Models (CAD II)**	Advanced Measurement Approach

SCB's approaches shaded in green

Note: IRB is Internal Ratings Based

Summary

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Q & A