Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited
Registration Number: 201224747C

Public Disclosure

Year ended 31 December 2016

Contents

1. Introduction

Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited (the "Bank") is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office at 8 Marina Boulevard, #27-01 Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 1, Singapore 018981. The Bank operates in Singapore under a full bank licence with an Asian Currency Unit and Qualifying Full Bank privileges granted by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

The immediate holding company is Standard Chartered Holdings (Singapore) Private Limited, an entity incorporated in Singapore. The intermediate holding company and ultimate holding company is Standard Chartered Bank and Standard Chartered PLC (the "Group") respectively. Both the intermediate holding company and ultimate holding company are incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The purpose of this disclosure is to provide the information in accordance with public disclosure under MAS Notice 637. This supplements the disclosure in the Risk Management and Capital Management sections as well as related information in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

This public disclosure should be read in conjunction with the Bank's Financial Statements as of 31 December 2016.

2. Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

The Bank's approach to capital management is to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the Bank's business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times.

The Bank applies the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") to assess its capital demand on a current, planned and stressed basis. The assessment covers the major risks faced by the Bank, in addition to credit, market and operational risks that are covered under the minimum capital requirements. The capital management and planning process is overseen by the Asset and Liability Committee (the "ALCO") which is chaired by the Chief Executive officer.

The Bank's regulator, the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS"), under MAS Notice 637 on Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirements sets out the requirements relating to the minimum capital adequacy ratios for banks incorporated in Singapore and the methodology the banks shall use in calculating these ratios.

The table below shows the composition of the Bank's regulatory capital and its capital adequacy ratios, determined according to the requirements of MAS Notice 637.

2.1 Capital Management

S$ million	2016	2015
Ordinary Shares	1,653	1,653
Disclosed reserves	328	242
Regulatory adjustments	(174)	(116)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**1,807**	**1,779**
Non- Cumulative Preference Shares	300	300
Regulatory adjustments	(116)	(175)
Additional Tier 1 capital	**184**	**125**
Tier 1 Capital	**1,991**	**1,904**
Subordinated notes	784	784
Portfolio impairment provisions	42	54
Tier 2 Capital	**826**	**838**
Eligible Total Capital	**2,817**	**2,742**
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)		
Credit	12,935	14,281
Market	34	1
Operational	1,288	1,317
Total RWA	**14,257**	**15,599**

Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1	12.68%	11.40%
Tier 1	13.97%	12.21%
Total	19.76%	17.58%

Pursuant to section 9 of the Banking Act of Singapore, the Bank is required to maintain a paid-up capital and capital funds of not less than $1,500,000,000.

The Bank's capital is the aggregate of its paid-up share capital and disclosed reserves which include accumulated profits, foreign currency translation reserves, available for sale reserves and cash flow hedge reserves. The Bank's Additional Tier 1 capital consists of Basel III Compliant Non-cumulative Preference Shares and The Bank Tier 2 capital includes Basel III Compliant Floating Rate Subordinated Notes issued to the intermediate holding company.

The Bank's capital requirements are based on the Standardised Approach and the Bank's capital adequacy ratio ("CAR") for 31 December 2016 and 2015 are computed on this basis, which is in accordance with MAS Notice 637.

As at 31 December 2016, the above ratios are above the national minima for CET 1 CAR, Tier 1 CAR and Total CAR of 6.50%, 8.00% and 10.00% respectively.

3. Risk Management

The Board is responsible for overseeing the governance of risk in the Bank. The Board ensures that senior management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls to safeguard stakeholders' interests and the Company's assets. Section on 'Risk Management and Internal Controls' under 'Accountability and Audit' in the Corporate Governance Report outlines the bank's approach to risk management.

The Bank has adopted the Standardised Approach ("SA") for Credit Risk, Operational Risk and Market Risk capital computations as per requirements set out in MAS Notice 637.

Data as at 31 December 2016 unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Exposures and Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

Exposures and RWA by Asset Class (S$ million)

	Gross Exposures	Credit Exposures	RWA
Credit Risk			
Standardised Approach			
Residential Mortgage	18,340	18,336	7,164
Regulatory Retail	3,924	3,345	2,584
Central Governments and Central Banks	5,579	5,579	-
Commercial Real Estate	1,136	1,133	1,133
Corporate	609	543	530
Bank	2,245	2,233	655
MDB	156	156	-
Securitization	724	724	145
Others	1,777	1,549	724
Total Standardised	**34,490**	**33,598**	**12,935**
Internal Ratings based Approach	-	-	-
Total Credit Risk	**34,490**	**33,598**	**12,935**
Market Risk			
Standardised Approach	-	-	34
Operational Risk			
Standardised Approach	-	-	1,288
Total RWA			**14,257**

Notes: Credit Exposures above represent amounts after credit risk mitigation and where applicable, include period end balance of on-balance sheet amounts and credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet items as per MAS Notice 637.

3.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the potential for loss due to the failure of a counterparty to meet its obligations to pay the Bank in accordance with agreed terms. It is managed through a framework that sets out credit policies and procedures and credit approval authority delegations. Credit policies and procedures are established by the Executive Risk Committee. These are consistent with the Group-wide credit policies, but are adapted by the Bank as its own to reflect the country-specific risk environment and portfolio characteristics of the Bank. There is a clear segregation of duties between transaction originators and credit approvers. Further details on credit risk management can be found in Note 34 of the Bank's financial statements.

The Bank measures Credit Risk as per the SA for its credit portfolios. For sovereigns, corporates and financial institutions, primarily arising in the Company's Treasury portfolio, external credit ratings from approved External Credit Assessment Institutions ("ECAI") are used to assign risk weights. The Bank's business is managed and originated from Singapore and as such almost all its exposures are from Singapore.

3.2.1 Credit Risk Assessed Using Standardised Approach (S$ million)

Risk weights	Exposure
0%	6,561
20%	2,519
35%	16,575
50%	328
75%	4,790
100%	2,735
>100%	90
Total	**33,598**

3.2.2 Credit Risk Exposure by Residual Contractual Maturity & Asset Type (S$ million)

	One year or less	One to five years	Over five years	Total
On Balance sheet	8,371	4,083	19,685	32,139
Off Balance sheet	988	32	416	1,436
OTC Derivatives	23	-	-	23
Total	**9,382**	**4,115**	**20,101**	**33,598**

3.2.3 Exposures and RWA by Recognised External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) (S$ million)

ECAI	Exposure	RWA
Moody's	8,204	745
Standard & Poor's	1,272	191
Fitch	456	11
Total	**9,932**	**947**

3.2.4 Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)

Potential credit losses from any given customer or portfolio are mitigated using a range of tools such as collateral, netting agreements and guarantees. The reliance that can be placed on these mitigants is assessed in light of items such as legal certainty and enforceability, market valuation correlation and counterparty risk of the guarantor.

Risk mitigation policies and procedures determine the eligibility of various types of collateral, collateral valuation/ revaluation requirements, applicable hair-cuts, re-margining requirements and re-assessment of credit limits. For all credit risk mitigants that meet the policy criteria, a clear set of procedures are applied to ensure that the value of the underlying collateral is appropriately recorded and updated regularly.

Exposure Breakdown by Asset Class after Credit Risk Mitigation (S$ million)

Asset Class under Standardised Approach	Credit Exposures	Eligible Financial Collateral after Haircut	Reduction in Credit Exposure by Credit Protection
Residential Mortgage	18,336	1	-
Regulatory Retail	3,345	541	-
Central Governments and Central Banks	5,579	-	-
Commercial Real Estate	1,133	3	-
Corporate	543	60	-
Bank	2,233	12	-
MDB	156	-	-
Securitization	724	-	-
Others	1,549	233	-
Total Credit	**33,598**	**850**	**-**

Notes: Only the eligible financial collateral or credit risk mitigation as per MAS 637 are included above. Eligible Financial Collateral are after applying haircut by Asset Class.

3.3 Industry Classification (S$ million)

Industry Segment	Loan Balance	Past Due Loans	Non Performing Loans	Individual Impairment Allowance
Manufacturing	247	6	7	2
Building and construction	770	7	3	2
Housing loans	17,324	164	26	3
General commerce	543	9	11	6
Transportation, storage and communications	70	3	1	-
Financial institutions, investment and holding companies	47	-	7	-
Professionals and private individuals	3,988	167	130	36
Others	306	7	10	6
Total	**23,295**	**363**	**195**	**55**

Notes: Amounts represents the actual "loan balance" to customers. Industry classification is based on MAS guidelines. Details on the amounts of Collective Impairment Allowance and movement in impairment balances during the year are contained in Note 15 and Note 28 of the Bank's Financial Statements.

3.3.1 Past Due Loans by Period Overdue (S$ million)

	Less than 30 days	30 - 90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Analysed by past due period	257	87	19	**363**

Notes: Amounts represents the actual "loan balance" to customers.

3.3.2 Impairment during the year data by Industry (S$ million)

Industry Segment	SP Balance as of Dec 2015	Net Impairment Charge	Other movement	SP Balance as of Dec 2016
Manufacturing	6	4	(8)	2
Building and Construction	3	1	(2)	2
Housing Loans	1	2	-	3
General Commerce	4	3	(1)	6
Transportation, Storage and Communications	-	-	-	-
Financial institutions, Investment and Holding Companies	-	-	-	-
Professional and Private Individuals	36	83	(83)	36
Others	6	-	-	6
TOTAL	**56**	**93**	**(94)**	**55**

3.4 Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) for Financial Market derivative trades include:

- Pre Settlement Risk: replacement cost of the trade if the counterparty defaults prior to the maturity date of the trade and if the mark-to-market is in the Bank's favour.
- Settlement Risk: risk that the counterparty fails to deliver the terms of the trade at the time of settlement.

The credit risk arising from all financial derivatives is managed as part of the overall lending limits. The Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparties by entering into contractual netting agreements. Following International Accounting Standard (IAS) 32 requirements, exposures are however presented on a gross basis in the financial statements as such transactions are not intended to be settled net in the ordinary course of business.

Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures (S$ million)

	Credit Exposure before credit risk mitigation	Netting benefits	Netted current credit exposure	Collateral held	Net derivatives credit exposure
Interest Rate	2	-	2	1	1
Foreign Exchange	24	-	24	2	22
Equity	8	-	8	8	-

Notes: There are no credit derivative transactions in the Bank.

3.5 Securitisation Exposures

The Bank does not securitize its own assets, nor does it acquire assets with a view to re-securitising them. The Bank does not provide implicit support for any transactions it structures or on which it has invested. The Bank does not arrange securitisations for clients.

The Bank holds certain investments in Asset Backed Securities ("ABS") in the banking book for managing its liquidity and to meet the regulatory requirements for maintaining high quality assets. These exposures are risk weighted under the Standardised Approach and are valued in accordance with the Bank's accounting policy as stated in Financial Statements Note 3.1.

Exposure of ABS is tabulated below (S$ million)

Traditional Securitisation Programs	Notional Amount	Exposure	RWA
Auto Loan	269	269	54
Residential mortgages (RMBS)	455	455	91
Total	**724**	**724**	**145**

3.6 Market Risk

Market risk is the potential for loss of earnings or economic value due to adverse changes in financial market rates or prices. It is managed under the market risk policies and processes to obtain the best balance of risk and return whilst meeting customers' requirements.

The primary categories of market risk are:

- interest rate risk in banking book: arising from changes in yield curves and credit spreads impacting the banking book.
- currency exchange rate risk: arising from changes in exchange rates on any residual foreign exchange positions.

It is not the intent of the Bank to hold trading book exposures in the entity. All derivatives related to customer transactions and structured loans and deposits are covered with the Standard Chartered Bank Singapore Branch on a back to back basis. Residual currency exchange positions related to foreign exchange price movements may remain within the Bank.

The Market & Traded Credit Risk function monitors exposures against approved limits. Sensitivity measures are used in addition to Value at Risk ("VaR") as risk management tools. Further details on Market Risk and VaR can be found in Note 34 of the Bank's financial statements.

The Bank's market risk capital requirement as at 31 December 2016 is summarised below (S$million):

Interest rate risk	-
Equity position risk	-
Foreign exchange risk	2.7
Commodity risk	-
Total	**2.7**

3.6.1 Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk in the banking book is predominantly managed by the Asset and Liability Management ("ALM") function in Financial Markets. Interest rate positions are measured, reported and monitored independently against limits on a daily basis.

Transfer pricing of interest rate risk is overseen by the SCBSL ALCO and is in accordance with Transfer Pricing Policy. Any material basis risks that are not transferred to ALM are reported to the ALCO.

PV01 exposures, summarised in table below, are monitored by currency. This table reflects ALM's top 4 interest rate risk profile and is a measure of the economic sensitivity that would result from increasing interest rates by 1 basis point (immediate parallel shift).

Non-trading book PV01 by currency

By currency	Actual[1] (S$million)
SGD	0.10
USD	0.07
AUD	(0.02)
GBP	0.01
Other	0.01
Total Non-trading book[2]	0.17

[1] *Actual PV01 at period end date*
[2] *Includes all currencies*

Interest rate risk originated in SCBSL banking book arises primarily from the commercial balance sheet and investment of capital resources.

3.7 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the potential for loss arising from the failure of people, processes or technology, or the impact of external events. Operational risk exposures are managed through a set of processes that drive risk identification, assessment, control and monitoring. The Bank's senior management team, under delegation from the Board, is responsible for overseeing operational risks across the Bank. The Bank has systems in place to record Operational Risk and Loss Incidents and to trigger periodic control self assessments as required and to capture results to monitor exceptions. Further details on the Bank's operational risk management framework can be found in Note 34 of the Bank's financial statements.

4. Remuneration

4.1 Governance

The Remuneration Committee (the "Committee") of Standard Chartered PLC (the "Group") is comprised of independent non-executive directors. The Committee reviews, and is responsible for, the principles, parameters and governance framework of the Group and its subsidiaries, as well as approving executive remuneration decisions. The Committee has oversight of all reward policies for employees of the Group. The terms of reference for the Committee can be found on the Group's website. Further information on the activities of the Committee can be found in the Group's Annual Report.

The Bank is not required to set up a subsidiary remuneration committee, on the basis that the employees of the Bank, including Bank directors and executive officers, are subject to the remuneration framework and processes of the Group. In addition, the Bank Board annually reviews the remuneration framework to ensure that it aligns with the Corporate Governance regulation and guidance from the MAS.

4.2 Remuneration framework

The Group's remuneration arrangements reflect the changing performance landscape and ensure that we can:

- Reward for the progress made on the execution of our strategy in 2016.
- Appropriately incentivise talent to deliver strong performance over the long-term whilst avoiding excessive and unnecessary risk-taking.

Group remuneration elements:

	Element	Operation
Fixed remuneration	**Salary**	• Salaries reflect individuals' skills and experience and are reviewed annually against market information and in the context of the annual performance assessment and affordability. • Increases may occur where there is a role change, increased responsibility or to ensure market competitiveness.
Fixed remuneration	**Pension & benefits**	• Benefits are provided, with the details depending on local market practice. Employees have access to country-specific, company-funded benefits such as pension schemes, private medical insurance, permanent health insurance, life insurance and cash allowances. The cost of providing the benefits is defined and controlled. • Employees who are relocated or spend a substantial portion of their time in more than one jurisdiction for business purposes may be provided with mobility benefits. If employees incur tax charges when travelling overseas in performance of their duties, these costs may be met by the Group
Variable remuneration	**Variable remuneration**	• Variable remuneration rewards and incentivises the achievement of business and individual objectives as well as adherence to the Group's values. • The proportion of variable to fixed remuneration paid to employees is carefully monitored. • For Material Risk Takers ("MRTs"), the deferral rate is a minimum of 40 per cent (for incentives of up to GBP 500,000) or 60 per cent (for incentives of GBP 500,000 or more). Refer to Section 4 for more information. • For non-MRT employees, variable remuneration over a defined threshold is subject to a graduated level of deferral. • Deferred incentives are usually delivered in a combination of cash and shares. • Incentives are subject to the Group's ex-post risk adjustment of Remuneration Policy, which enables the Group, in specified circumstances, to apply malus and claw-back to unvested and vested variable remuneration.

Key changes in 2016:

- For 2016, Identification of Materials Risk Takers for Remuneration Purposes has expanded to include the top two levels of all senior management.
- In line with the new PRA rules, where an event has occurred that would have resulted in ex-post risk adjustment being applied to the forfeited award (as determined by the previous employer), the new employer should reduce, or make all reasonable efforts to recover an amount corresponding to the buy-out, in the amounts notified to it by the previous employer.

Remuneration for control function employees:

Control function roles (including Risk and Compliance) are classified as part of the Group's Global Functions. Performance and remuneration decisions for such roles are assessed independently from the Group's revenue-generating businesses.

4.3 Performance and risk considerations

The Group's variable remuneration is subject to approval by the Committee, based on a recommendation by the Group Reward Plan Committee. When considering the Group's variable remuneration and its allocation between businesses and functions, the Committee considers performance and risk factors including (but not limited to):

- 2016 performance measured using balanced scorecards.
- The need to reposition remuneration in the Group to contribute to improving shareholder returns, whilst enabling the Group to ensure that good performers are paid competitively.
- The risk and control environment.

At an individual level, employees are assessed annually in relation to what they have achieved and how they have achieved it, based on the values and behaviours they have demonstrated. This assessment feeds into decision-making in relation to individual variable remuneration.

The Group also has the ability to make ex-post risk adjustments to variable remuneration, where appropriate, through the following mechanisms:

- Performance adjustment of deferred variable remuneration, which occurs through share-price movement over the deferral period and, for some employees, in relation to specific performance measures.
- In year adjustment of variable remuneration, as an outcome of a risk and control event.
- The forfeiture of unvested variable remuneration ("malus") and/or the retrieval of vested variable remuneration ("claw-back"), in relation to material risk and control events.

4.4 Material Risk Takers

- The Group's Identification of Material Risk Takers ("MRTs") for Remuneration Purposes Policy was introduced in 2014 to comply with expanded rules for identifying key risk taking staff in accordance with the European Banking Authority's Regulatory Technical Standards and the remuneration rules of the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA").
- In line with PRA and FCA regulation, the Group applies specific rules to variable remuneration for MRTs:
    - At least 40 per cent of a material risk-taker's variable remuneration will be deferred over a minimum period of three years.
    - At least 50 per cent of up-front and deferred variable remuneration will be delivered in shares, subject to a minimum six month retention period.
    - The deferred variable remuneration will be delivered over a period of three to five years depending on the criteria which the individual is identified by. If the MRTs' total remuneration is no more than £500,000 and variable remuneration is no more than 33 per cent of total remuneration, then the Group's standard deferral rules will apply.

The table below summarises the groups of employees who have been identified as MRTs in accordance with the regulatory requirements:

<table>
<tr><th>Quantitative criteria</th><th>Qualitative criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td>The quantitative criteria captures employees who:
- Have been awarded total remuneration of €500,000 or more in the previous financial year
- Are within the 0.3 per cent of the number of staff on a global basis who have been awarded the highest total remuneration in the preceding financial year
- In the preceding financial year were awarded total remuneration that was equal to or greater than the lowest total remuneration awarded that year to certain specified groups of employees

Employees may be excluded from MRT classification if they are only identified by the quantitative criteria and we can demonstrate that they do not have the ability to have a material impact on the Group’s risk profile
<table>
<tr><td>€500k-€750k</td><td>The Group must notify exclusion to the relevant regional authority e.g. PRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>€750k-€1m</td><td>Approval required from the relevant regional authority e.g. PRA</td></tr>
<tr><td>€1m+</td><td>Approval required from the EBA</td></tr>
</table></td>
<td>The qualitative criteria broadly captures the following employees:
- Group executive and non-executive directors
- Members of Senior Management and/or members of the Group Management Team
- Senior employees within the Audit, Compliance, Legal and Risk functions
- Staff with authority over new products, processes or systems (including committees)
- Senior employees within material business units (“MBU”)
- Employees who are able to initiate or approve market or credit risk exposures above a certain level and/or sign off on trading book transactions above a certain threshold
- Staff with managerial responsibility and report directly to a MBU Head or Control Function Head and/or is the line manager for an employee who meets the qualitative criteria
- All Band 1 and Band 2 employees</td></tr>
</table>

4.5 MAS Notice 637 Pillar 3 disclosures

The Company has adopted the following definitions for the purposes of MAS Notice 637 Pillar 3 reporting:

- **Category 1: Material Risk Takers ("MRT")** are defined as employees who have been identified as MRTs in accordance with the Group policy on the Identification of Material Risk Takers for Remuneration Purposes, as set out above.
- **Category 2: Senior Management ("SM")** are defined as Executive Committee members who are direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank excluding Material Risk Takers identified above.

Table 1: Guaranteed Bonuses, Sign-on Awards and Severance Payments

Category	MRT	SM
Headcount	8	4
Number of variable remuneration awards received	8	3
Number of guaranteed bonus awards	0	0
Number of sign-on awards	0	0
Number of severance payments	2	0
Total amount of above payments made during the Financial Year (SGD)	842,479	-

Table 2: Breakdown of Remuneration Awarded in Current Financial Year

Category		MRT %		SM %	
		Unrestricted	Deferred	Unrestricted	Deferred
Fixed remuneration	Cash-based	55.0	0	71.7	0
	Shares and share-linked instruments	0	0	0	0
	Other forms of remuneration	0	0	0	0
Variable remuneration	Cash-based	13.4	10.2	23.9	2.2
	Shares and share-linked instruments[1]	11.2	10.2	0	2.2
	Other forms of remuneration	0	0	0	0
	Total	**100**		**100**	

Table 3: Breakdown of Long-term Remuneration Awards

Category	MRT %	SM %
Change in deferred remuneration awarded in current financial year[2]	-33.6	-67.9
Change in amount of outstanding deferred remuneration from the previous financial year[3]	90.5	-26.5
Outstanding deferred remuneration (breakdown):		
Cash-based	8.2	17.3
Shares and share-linked instruments	91.8	82.7
Other forms of remuneration	0	0
Total	100	100
Outstanding deferred remuneration (performance adjustments):		
Of which exposed to ex-post adjustments	100	100
Reductions in current year due to ex-post adjustments (explicit[4])	4.2	13.2
Reductions in current year due to ex-post adjustments (implicit[5])	-17.7	-17.7
Outstanding retained remuneration (performance adjustments):		
Of which exposed to ex-post adjustments	0	0
Reductions in current year due to ex-post adjustments (explicit)	0	0
Reductions in current year due to ex-post adjustments (implicit)	0	0

1 Shares and share-linked instruments comprise restricted share awards granted in respect of 2016 performance. Restricted share awards include upfront share awards which have a holding period of 6 months.

2 Value of deferred remuneration (restricted share awards and deferred cash) awarded in 2016 compared against the value of deferred remuneration awarded in 2015 based on headcount in respective years. Value of restricted share awards are based on share price at the time of grant.

3 Value of outstanding deferred remuneration (eg. Unvested share awards and/or deferred cash) as at 31 December 2016 compared to value of outstanding deferred remuneration as at 31 December 2015 based on headcount in respective years. Value of deferred remuneration is based on the share price as at 31 December in the relevant year.

4 Examples of explicit ex-post adjustments include malus, clawbacks or value of deferred remuneration which has lapsed as a result of performance conditions not being satisfied.

5 Examples of implicit ex-post adjustments include fluctuations in the value of restricted shares or performance shares.

5. Composition of Capital

As required under MAS Notice 637 and in line with Basel III requirements, **Tables 1 and 2** are mandatory disclosures on Regulatory Capital using prescribed templates.

Table 1 shows the reconciliation between the Bank's published balance sheet and the regulatory capital components. The balance sheet is expanded to identify and map to the regulatory capital components as set out in **Table 2** (in the column "Reference").

Table 1 – Reconciliation of Balance Sheet to Regulatory Capital as at 31 December 2016

S$ million	Balance sheet as per published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
Equity			
Share capital	1,653	1,653	A
Redeemable preference shares	300	300	I
Reserves	(18)	(18)	C
of which: Cash flow hedge reserve	(5)	(5)	F
Accumulated profits	347	347	B
Total equity attributable to owner of the Bank	**2,282**		
Liabilities			
Deposits of banks	0		
Deposits of non-bank customers	29,129		
Derivative financial instruments	8		
Bills and drafts payable	85		
Amounts due to intermediate holding company and its branches	276		
Amounts due to related corporations	19		
Other liabilities	380		
Current tax payable	26		
Subordinated notes	784	784	G
Total Liabilities	**30,707**		
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	886		
Singapore government securities and treasury bills	3,799		
Other government securities and treasury bills	989		
Debt securities	2,381		
Loans and advances to banks	70		
Loans and advances to customers	23,199		
of which: Provisions eligible for inclusion in T2 Capital		42	H
Derivative financial instruments	21		
Bills receivable	247		
Amounts due from intermediate holding company and its branches	963		
Amounts due from related corporations	5		
Deferred tax assets	1		
Of which: Deferred tax liabilities for Intangible assets		(4)	E2
Other assets	125		
Goodwill and intangible assets	299		

Table 1 – Reconciliation of Balance Sheet to Regulatory Capital as at 31 December 2016

of which: Amount related to Goodwill		279	D
of which: Amount related to Intangible Assets		19	E1
Property and Equipment	4		
Total Assets	**32,989**		

Table 2 lists the regulatory capital components and the corresponding regulatory adjustments. The columns: (a) 'Amount' refers to components of capital calculated in accordance with MAS Notice 637, effective 1 Jan 2013, (b) 'Amount subject to Pre-Basel III treatment' refers to components of capital that are on transitional arrangement, otherwise would be fully applied towards the relevant tier of capital, and (c) 'Source' provides link to Table 1 by way of alphabetic/ alphanumeric references, and cross-reference within the table by way of row number. Regulatory adjustments that are deducted against capital are reflected as positive numbers.

Table 2 – Capital Components as at 31 December 2016

	S$ million	**Amount**	**Amount subject to pre-Basel III treatment**	**Source**
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Instruments and reserves			
1	Paid-up ordinary shares and share premium (if applicable)	1,653		A
2	Retained earnings	347		B
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves	(18)		C
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-		
5	Minority interest that meets criteria for inclusion	-		
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	1,981		
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Valuation adjustment pursuant to Part VIII			
8	Goodwill, net of associated deferred tax liability	168	112	D
9	Intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liability	9	6	E1 + E2
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability		-	
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	(3)	(2)	F
12	Shortfall of TEP relative to EL under IRBA			
13	Increase in equity capital resulting from securitisation transactions			
14	Unrealised fair value gains/losses on financial liabilities and derivative liabilities arising from changes in own credit risk			
15	Defined benefit pension fund assets, net of associated deferred tax liability			
16	Investments in own shares			
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in ordinary shares of financial institutions			
18	Capital investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated financial institutions in which Reporting Bank does not hold a major stake			

Table 2 – Capital Components as at 31 December 2016

19	Investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries) (amount above 10% threshold)			
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)			
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)			
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold			
23	of which: investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights			
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences			
26	National specific regulatory adjustments			
26A	PE/VC investments in the form of ordinary shares, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
26B	PE/VC investments held beyond the relevant holding periods set out in MAS Notice 630			
26C	Capital deficits in subsidiaries and associates that are regulated financial institutions			
26D	Any other items which the Authority may specify			
27	Regulatory adjustments applied in calculation of CET1 Capital due to insufficient AT1 Capital to satisfy required deductions	-		
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to CET1 Capital**	**174**		
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**1,807**		
	Additional Tier 1 capital: Instruments			
30	AT1 capital instruments and share premium (if applicable)	300		
31	of which: classified as equity under the Accounting Standards	300		
32	of which: classified as liabilities under the Accounting Standards			
33	Transitional: Ineligible capital instruments (pursuant to paragraphs 6.5.3 and 6.5.4)			
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by fully-consolidated subsidiaries that meet criteria for inclusion			
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out			
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	300		I
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Investments in own AT1 capital instruments			
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in AT1 capital instruments of financial institutions			
39	Capital investments in AT1 capital instruments of unconsolidated financial institutions in which Reporting Bank does not hold a major stake			
40	Investments in AT1 capital instruments of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	116		
41A	PE/VC investments in the form of AT1 capital instruments, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			

Table 2 – Capital Components as at 31 December 2016

41B	Any other items which the Authority may specify			
41C	Regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 Capital in respect of amounts subject to pre-Basel III treatment	116		
	of which: Goodwill, net of associated deferred tax liability	112		
	of which: Intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liability	6		
	of which: Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	-		
	of which: Cash flow hedge reserve	(2)		
	of which: Increase in equity capital resulting from securitisation transactions			
	of which: Unrealised fair value gains/losses on financial liabilities and derivative liabilities arising from changes in own credit risk			
	of which: Shortfall of TEP relative to EL under IRBA			
	of which: PE/VC investments in the form of ordinary shares, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
	of which: PE/VC investments held beyond the relevant holding periods set out in MAS Notice 630			
	of which: Capital deficits in subsidiaries and associates that are regulated financial institutions			
	of which: Investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
	of which: PE/VC investments in the form of Tier 2 capital instruments, in excess of 20%insurance subsidiaries) of such capital investments			
	of which: Investments in Tier 2 capital instruments of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
42	Regulatory adjustments applied in calculation of AT1 Capital due to insufficient Tier 2 Capital to satisfy required deductions			
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	**116**		
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	184		
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**1,991**		
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Tier 2 capital instruments and share premium (if applicable)	784		G
47	Transitional: Ineligible capital instruments (pursuant to paragraphs 6.5.3 and 6.5.4)			
48	Tier 2 capital instruments issued by fully-consolidated subsidiaries that meet criteria for inclusion			
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out			
50	Provisions	42		H
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**826**		
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments			
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital instruments of financial institutions			
54	Capital investments in Tier 2 capital instruments of unconsolidated financial institutions in which Reporting Bank			

Table 2 – Capital Components as at 31 December 2016

	does not hold a major stake			
55	Investments in Tier 2 capital instruments of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
56	National specific regulatory adjustments			
56A	PE/VC investments in the form of Tier 2 capital instruments, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
56B	Any other items which the Authority may specify			
56C	Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 Capital in respect of amounts subject to pre-Basel III treatment			
	of which: Shortfall of TEP relative to EL under IRBA			
	of which: PE/VC investments in the form of ordinary shares, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
	of which: PE/VC investments held beyond the relevant holding periods set out in MAS Notice 630			
	of which: Capital deficits in subsidiaries and associates that are regulated financial institutions			
	of which: Investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
	of which: PE/VC investments in the form of AT1 capital instruments, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
	of which: Investments in AT1 capital instruments of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**			
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**826**		
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**2,817**		
60	**Total risk weighted assets**	**14,257**		
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)			
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 CAR**	**12.68%**		
62	**Tier 1 CAR**	**13.97%**		
63	**Total CAR**	**19.76%**		
64	Bank-specific buffer requirement	7.13%		
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	0.63%		
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%		
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement (if applicable)			
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers	5.97%		
	National minima			
69	Minimum CET1 CAR	6.50%		
70	Minimum Tier 1 CAR	8.00%		
71	Minimum Total CAR	10.00%		
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Investments in ordinary shares, AT1 capital and Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated financial institutions in which the bank does not hold a major stake			

Table 2 – Capital Components as at 31 December 2016

73	Investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)			
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)			
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	42		
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	162		
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)			
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach			
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements			
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)			
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements			
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)			
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements			
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)			

6. Main Features of Capital Instruments

The following disclosure is based on the prescribed template as set out in MAS Notice 637 Table 11D-1. This disclosure shall be updated whenever there is an issuance, redemption, conversion/write-down, or other material change in the nature of an existing capital instrument.

Ordinary Shares

No.		
1.	Issuer	Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited
2.	Unique Identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3.	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Singapore
	Regulatory treatment	
4.	Transitional Basel III rules	Core Equity
5.	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Core Equity
6.	Eligible at solo/ group/ group & solo	Solo
7.	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary Shares
8.	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in mil, as of most recent reporting date)	S$1,653 million
9.	Par value of instrument	N/A

10.	Accounting classification	Equity
11.	Original date of issuance	S$100 issued on 2 February 2013 S$1,652,999,900 issued on 9 October 2013
12.	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13.	Original maturity date	No maturity
14.	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15.	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16.	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons/ dividends	
17.	Fixed or floating dividend/ coupon	Discretionary dividend amount
18.	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19.	Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A
20.	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21.	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A
22.	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative
23.	Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertible
24.	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25.	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26.	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27.	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28.	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29.	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30.	Write-down feature	N/A
31.	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32.	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33.	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34.	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
35.	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	The Ordinary Shares shall on the return of capital in a winding-up, entitle the holders thereof rights of participation in any surplus profits or assets of the Bank after all senior obligations have been satisfied.
36.	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37.	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

Non-cumulative Preference Shares

No.		
1.	Issuer	Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited
2.	Unique Identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3.	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Singapore
	Regulatory treatment	
4.	Transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier 1
5.	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier 1
6.	Eligible at solo/ group/ group & solo	Solo
7.	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Non-cumulative Preference Shares
8.	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in mil, as of most recent reporting date)	S$300 million
9.	Par value of instrument	N/A
10.	Accounting classification	Equity
11.	Original date of issuance	11 December 2015
12.	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13.	Original maturity date	No maturity
14.	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15.	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16.	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons/ dividends	
17.	Fixed or floating dividend/ coupon	Discretionary dividend amount
18.	Coupon rate and any related index	6M SIBOR + 4.46%
19.	Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
20.	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21.	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A
22.	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative
23.	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24.	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25.	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26.	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27.	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28.	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29.	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30.	Write-down feature	N/A

Non-cumulative Preference Shares

31.	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	"Trigger Event" means the earlier of: (a) the MAS notifying the Issuer in writing that it is of the opinion that a write-off or conversion is necessary, without which the Issuer would become non-viable; and (b) a decision by the MAS to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the Issuer would have become non-viable, as determined by the MAS
32.	If write-down, full or partial	Full
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Tier 1 Preference Shares will be (a) subordinated in the right of payment to the prior payment in full of, and to claims in respect of , all the Company's other liabilities. (b) *Pari passu* in right of payment to, and to all claims in respect of, Parity Obligations; and (c) senior in right of payment to, and to all claims in respect of, Junior Obligations
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

Subordinated Notes

No.		
1.	Issuer	Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited
2.	Unique Identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	BB number: PP1W041T5-A
3.	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Singapore
	Regulatory treatment	
4.	Transitional Basel III rules	Tier 2
5.	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Tier 2
6.	Eligible at solo/ group/ group & solo	
7.	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Subordinated note
8.	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in mil, as of most recent reporting date)	S$784 million
9.	Par value of instrument	S$784 million
10.	Accounting classification	Liability
11.	Original date of issuance	2 October 2013
12.	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13.	Original maturity date	2 October 2023
14.	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15.	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	The Subordinated Notes may be redeemed, at the option of the Bank, on the Interest Payment Date falling on, or nearest to, 2 October 2018 or on any Interest Payment Date thereafter. The Subordinated Notes may be redeemed, in whole but not in part, upon the occurrence of a Tax Event or a Capital Event at their principal amount, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. S$784 million
16.	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Each interest payment date after the First Call Date
	Coupons/ dividends	
17.	Fixed or floating dividend/ coupon	Floating
18.	Coupon rate and any related index	3M SIBOR + 2.53%
19.	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20.	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory
21.	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22.	Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative
23.	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24.	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25.	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26.	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27.	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28.	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29.	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A

Subordinated Notes

30.	Write-down feature	Yes
31.	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	"Trigger Event" means the earlier of: (a) the MAS notifying the Issuer in writing that it is of the opinion that a write-off or conversion is necessary, without which the Issuer would become non-viable; and (b) a decision by the MAS to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the Issuer would have become non-viable, as determined by the MAS
32.	If write-down, full or partial	Full
33.	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34.	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
35.	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Subordinated to creditors of the Issuer (including the Issuer's depositors) other than those whose claims are expressed to rank *pari passu* or junior to the claims of the holders of the Notes. The Notes will rank *pari passu* with (i) all subordinated debt issued by the Issuer that qualifies as Tier 2 Capital Securities and (ii) any obligation of the Issuer that ranks or is expressed to rank, by its terms or operation of law, *pari passu* with Tier 2 Capital Securities.
36.	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37.	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

7. Leverage Ratio

The following disclosure is based on the prescribed template as set out in MAS Notice 637 Table 11F-1.

	Item	Amount (S$ million)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	**32,989**
2	Adjustment for investments in entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the regulatory scope of consolidation	
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet in accordance with the Accounting Standards but excluded from the calculation of the exposure measure	
4	Adjustment for derivative transactions	14
5	Adjustment for SFTs	
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items	2,587
7	Other adjustments	(290)
8	Exposure measure	35,300

The following disclosure is based on the prescribed template as set out in MAS Notice 637 Table 11G-1.

	Item	Amount (S$ million)
	Exposure measures of on-balance sheet items	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivative transactions and SFTs, but including on-balance sheet collateral for derivative transactions or SFTs)	32,968
2	Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(290)
3	**Total exposure measures of on-balance sheet items** (excluding derivative transactions and SFTs)	32,678
	Derivative exposure measures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative transactions (net of the eligible cash portion of variation margins)	3
5	Potential future exposure associated with all derivative transactions	32
6	Gross-up for derivative collaterals provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets in accordance with the Accounting Standards	
7	Deductions of receivables for the cash portion of variation margins provided in derivative transactions	
8	CCP leg of trade exposures excluded	
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	
10	Further adjustments in effective notional amounts and deductions from potential future exposures of written credit derivatives	
11	**Total derivative exposure measures**	35
	SFT exposure measures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of accounting netting), after adjusting for sales accounting	
13	Eligible netting of cash payables and cash receivables	
14	SFT counterparty exposures	

15	SFT exposure measures where a Reporting Bank acts as an agent in the SFTs	
16	**Total SFT exposure measures**	
	Exposure measures of off-balance sheet items	
17	Off-balance sheet items at notional amount	14,752
18	Adjustments for calculation of exposure measures of off balance sheet items	(12,165)
19	**Total exposure measures of off-balance sheet items**	2,587
	Capital and Total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	1,991
21	**Total exposures**	35,300
	Leverage ratio	
22	Leverage ratio	5.64%