

UOB U.S. Resolution Plan

Public Section

I. Introduction

United Overseas Bank Limited (“**UOB**”) is, for purposes of U.S. banking law, a “foreign banking organization” with operations in the United States and more than US\$50 billion in total consolidated assets. As a result, UOB is deemed to be a “covered company” in accordance with the final rule implementing Section 165(d) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (such final rule, the “**Regulation**”) issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“**FRB**”) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“**FDIC**”). The Regulation requires each bank holding company (including a foreign banking organization such as UOB) with total consolidated assets of US\$50 billion or more, and each nonbank financial company supervised by the FRB (each, a “**covered company**”) to periodically prepare and submit a plan for such company's rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material financial distress or failure, referred to as a “resolution plan.” Inasmuch as UOB has global consolidated assets in excess of US\$50 billion, UOB is considered a “covered company” for purposes of the Regulation. Accordingly, UOB has submitted this U.S. Resolution Plan (the “**Plan**”) as required by the Regulation and related guidance.

As UOB is a foreign-based covered company, the Plan is required to be responsive to the informational requirements of the Regulation as they relate to only those UOB subsidiaries, branches and agencies, as well as any “critical operations” and “core business lines,” as applicable, that are domiciled in the United States or conducted in whole or material part in the United States. This Plan addresses how such U.S. operations can be reorganized, liquidated or otherwise resolved under applicable insolvency law in a reasonable period of time, without any extraordinary support from the U.S. government, and in an organized manner that substantially minimizes the risk that the failure of these entities, businesses or operations would have a serious adverse effect on U.S. financial stability. Additionally, to the extent applicable, the Plan identifies, describes in detail, and maps to legal entity the interconnections and interdependences among the U.S. subsidiaries, branches and agencies of UOB and its foreign-based affiliates.

As required by the Regulation, the Plan has been divided into a public section and a confidential section and is submitted in two parts. This document constitutes the public section of the Plan.

Overview

UOB is incorporated and headquartered in the Republic of Singapore, and has a global network of more than 500 offices in 19 countries and territories in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America. It is a leading bank in Asia, where it operates through its Head Office in Singapore and banking subsidiaries in China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, as well as branches and offices. UOB provides a wide range of financial services including:

- Personal Financial Services
- Private Banking
- Business Banking
- Commercial and Corporate Banking
- Transaction Banking
- Investment Banking
- Corporate Finance
- Capital Market Activities
- Treasury Services
- Brokerage and Clearing Services
- Asset Management
- Venture Capital Management
- Insurance

As of 31 December 2015, UOB's total global assets, inclusive of its non-banking subsidiaries, was US\$223.1 billion as reported on its Form FR Y-7.

U.S. Operations

UOB maintains a very small presence in the United States, consisting of merely two agency offices and a handful of non-banking subsidiaries, including two broker-dealers, a fund manager, a premises holding company, and several non-operating companies (collectively, the "U.S. Entities"). As of 31 December 2015, UOB New York and Los Angeles agency offices held US\$4.7 billion and US\$2.1 billion in assets (which consisted primarily of interests in commercial loans) respectively. The remaining U.S.-based subsidiaries collectively held US\$133.8 million in assets. UOB employs only 59 people within the United States across its two agency offices and various non-banking subsidiaries.

II. Material Entities

A "material entity" is defined in the Regulation as "a subsidiary or foreign office of the covered company that is *significant* to the activities of a *critical operation* or *core business*

line." UOB has no "critical operations" as that term is defined in the Regulation.¹ As explained in the next paragraph, UOB's U.S. Entities do not comprise a "core business line" of UOB, and UOB's U.S. Entities do not engage in any activities or provide any services that are significant to any of those core business lines conducted outside the United States. Based on these criteria, none of UOB's U.S. entities are "material entities" for purposes of the Plan.

III. Core Business Lines

"Core business lines" are defined in the Regulation as "those business lines of the covered company, including associated operations, services, functions and support, that, in the view of the covered company, upon failure would result in a material loss of revenue, profit, or franchise value." Although UOB conducts a limited amount of commercial lending, broker-dealer, investment management and other activities through its U.S. Entities, the potential cessation of these activities, or the failure of one or more of the U.S. Entities, would not materially impact UOB's business operations as a whole, and would not result in a material loss of revenue, profit, or franchise value to UOB. As a result, UOB does not believe that any of its core business lines are conducted in whole or in material part in the United States.

IV. Summary Financial Information Regarding Assets, Liabilities, Capital, and Major Funding Sources

The summary financial information in this section was prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of Chapter 50 of the Singapore Companies Act, and appears as it is set forth in UOB's 2015 Annual Report. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are denominated in Singapore Dollars. The balance sheet contains columns showing information for both United Overseas Bank Limited itself (the column labeled "**Bank**") and together with its global subsidiaries (the "**Group**"), and reflects UOB's financial condition as of 31 December 2015.

Unless otherwise indicated, the following information pertains to UOB's global operations as a whole.

¹ The Regulation defines "critical operations" as those operations of the covered company, including associated services, functions and support, the failure or discontinuance of which, in the view of the covered company or as jointly directed by the FRB and the FDIC, would pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States. UOB has not been notified by the FRB or the FDIC that it engages in critical operations.

Balance Sheets

as at 31 December 2015

| | The Group | | The Bank | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Equity | | | | |
| Share capital and other capital | 5,881,252 | 5,892,165 | 5,049,702 | 5,060,615 |
| Retained earnings | 15,463,194 | 14,064,092 | 11,734,720 | 10,808,566 |
| Other reserves | 9,423,960 | 9,613,093 | 9,971,362 | 9,780,486 |
| Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank | 30,768,406 | 29,569,350 | 26,755,784 | 25,649,667 |
| Non-controlling interests | 155,367 | 202,655 | – | – |
| Total equity | 30,923,773 | 29,772,005 | 26,755,784 | 25,649,667 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Deposits and balances of: | | | | |
| Banks | 11,986,337 | 11,226,347 | 10,538,390 | 10,665,592 |
| Customers | 240,524,473 | 233,749,644 | 190,377,876 | 179,122,889 |
| Subsidiaries | – | – | 2,411,844 | 2,767,302 |
| Bills and drafts payable | 434,541 | 950,727 | 236,649 | 190,704 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 5,969,076 | 6,383,979 | 5,427,808 | 5,928,255 |
| Other liabilities | 5,262,453 | 3,157,723 | 2,580,158 | 1,472,185 |
| Tax payable | 430,678 | 381,926 | 346,417 | 359,715 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 191,586 | 160,489 | 101,096 | 83,188 |
| Debts issued | 20,288,288 | 20,953,303 | 20,210,640 | 21,138,545 |
| Total liabilities | 285,087,432 | 276,964,138 | 232,230,878 | 221,728,375 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 316,011,205 | 306,736,143 | 258,986,662 | 247,378,042 |
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash, balances and placements with central banks | 32,305,515 | 35,082,908 | 24,248,826 | 24,807,369 |
| Singapore Government treasury bills and securities | 6,865,052 | 7,756,709 | 6,865,052 | 7,627,828 |
| Other government treasury bills and securities | 12,643,728 | 10,140,942 | 7,268,093 | 3,982,141 |
| Trading securities | 1,276,574 | 738,262 | 1,009,768 | 738,262 |
| Placements and balances with banks | 28,646,058 | 28,692,051 | 24,280,039 | 24,332,571 |
| Loans to customers | 203,610,907 | 195,902,563 | 158,230,240 | 149,529,653 |
| Placements with and advances to subsidiaries | – | – | 5,943,534 | 7,726,981 |
| Derivative financial assets | 6,422,161 | 6,305,928 | 5,695,663 | 5,710,358 |
| Investment securities | 10,562,494 | 11,439,549 | 9,857,070 | 10,294,346 |
| Other assets | 5,354,853 | 2,718,439 | 3,685,887 | 1,465,432 |
| Deferred tax assets | 227,035 | 231,636 | 65,853 | 101,736 |
| Investment in associates and joint ventures | 1,105,946 | 1,189,449 | 407,006 | 523,138 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | – | – | 5,841,051 | 4,980,738 |
| Investment properties | 1,108,450 | 960,292 | 1,174,084 | 1,229,216 |
| Fixed assets | 1,738,607 | 1,428,135 | 1,232,677 | 1,146,454 |
| Intangible assets | 4,143,825 | 4,149,280 | 3,181,819 | 3,181,819 |
| Total assets | 316,011,205 | 306,736,143 | 258,986,662 | 247,378,042 |

Major Funding Sources and Liquidity

UOB's overall global funding position remained strong throughout 2015, with loans-to-deposits ratio at 84.7% as of 31 December 2015.

UOB maintains sufficient liquidity to fund its day-to-day operations, to meet deposit withdrawals and loan disbursements, to participate in new investments and to repay borrowings. Hence, liquidity is managed in a manner to address known as well as unanticipated cash funding needs.

Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with a framework of policies, controls and limits approved by the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"). These policies, controls and limits enable UOB to monitor and manage liquidity risk to ensure that sufficient sources of funds are available over a range of market conditions. These include minimising excessive funding concentrations by diversifying the sources and terms of funding as well as maintaining a portfolio of high quality and marketable debt securities.

UOB takes a conservative stance in its liquidity management by continuing to gather core deposits, ensuring that liquidity limits are strictly adhered to and that there are adequate liquid assets to meet cash shortfall.

The distribution of deposits is managed actively to ensure a balance between cost effectiveness, continued accessibility to funds and diversification of funding sources. Important factors in ensuring liquidity are competitive pricing, proactive management of UOB's core deposits and the maintenance of customer confidence.

Liquidity risk is aligned with the regulatory liquidity risk management framework and is measured and managed on a projected cash flow basis. UOB is monitored under business as usual and stress scenarios. Cash flow mismatch limits are established to limit UOB's liquidity exposure. UOB also employs liquidity early warning indicators and trigger points to signal possible contingency situations. With regard to the regulatory requirements on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) which were effective from 1 January 2015, UOB ratios were above 100% for both the All Currencies LCR and the Singapore Dollar LCR as of 31 December 2015.

Contingency funding plans are in place to identify potential liquidity crises using a series of warning indicators. Crisis management processes and various strategies including funding and communication have been developed to minimise the impact of any liquidity crunch.

UOB's overseas banking branches and subsidiaries are required to comply with their local regulatory requirements. In the event that they are unable to source sufficient funds to meet the financial obligation of their operations, UOB's Head Office in Singapore would meet such requirements.

Capital

As a group, UOB's capital position remained well above the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) minimum requirements with Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital Adequacy Ratios of 13.0%, 13.0% and 15.6% respectively as of 31 December 2015.

V. Derivative and Hedging Activities

In the normal course of business, UOB transacts in customized derivatives to meet specific needs of its customers. UOB also transacts in these derivatives for proprietary trading purposes, as well as to manage its assets, liabilities and structural positions. The table below shows UOB's financial derivatives and their fair values as of 31 December 2015:

| | 2015 | | | 2014 | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Contract/ notional amount \$'000 | Positive fair value \$'000 | Negative fair value \$'000 | Contract/ notional amount \$'000 | Positive fair value \$'000 | Negative fair value \$'000 |
| The Group | | | | | | |
| Foreign exchange contracts | | | | | | |
| Forwards | 38,697,181 | 919,044 | 654,629 | 39,133,210 | 817,848 | 439,200 |
| Swaps | 166,100,766 | 1,586,750 | 1,264,271 | 158,348,409 | 1,280,803 | 1,483,875 |
| Futures | – | – | – | 15,911 | – | – |
| Options purchased | 8,751,550 | 152,323 | – | 9,150,276 | 131,611 | – |
| Options written | 18,630,354 | – | 157,126 | 11,134,020 | – | 134,744 |
| Interest rate contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 425,260,412 | 3,133,133 | 3,263,844 | 367,004,380 | 3,518,624 | 3,711,277 |
| Futures | 388,256 | 253 | 136 | 496,609 | 744 | 439 |
| Options purchased | 783,388 | 4,820 | – | 878,576 | 6,705 | – |
| Options written | 1,303,002 | – | 8,660 | 3,418,000 | – | 11,458 |
| Equity-related contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 1,075,974 | 58,754 | 64,083 | 1,735,206 | 16,219 | 27,639 |
| Options purchased | 5,302,111 | 324,623 | – | 5,439,584 | 442,827 | – |
| Options written | 5,888,554 | – | 324,541 | 5,442,300 | – | 442,717 |
| Credit-related contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 1,041,943 | 10,988 | 6,588 | 1,242,421 | 2,022 | 40,942 |
| Others | | | | | | |
| Forwards | 1,287,996 | 4,950 | 4,834 | 793,871 | 960 | 711 |
| Swaps | 1,766,722 | 213,613 | 122,302 | 950,169 | 75,269 | 79,275 |
| Futures | 1,120,047 | 12,267 | 97,573 | 286,104 | 11,575 | 10,757 |
| Options purchased | 42,727 | 643 | – | 8,797 | 721 | – |
| Options written | 34,310 | – | 489 | 8,816 | – | 945 |
| | 677,475,293 | 6,422,161 | 5,969,076 | 605,486,659 | 6,305,928 | 6,383,979 |

| | 2015 | | | 2014 | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Contract/ notional amount \$'000 | Positive fair value \$'000 | Negative fair value \$'000 | Contract/ notional amount \$'000 | Positive fair value \$'000 | Negative fair value \$'000 |
| The Bank | | | | | | |
| Foreign exchange contracts | | | | | | |
| Forwards | 32,898,659 | 557,332 | 355,173 | 32,095,309 | 471,659 | 210,789 |
| Swaps | 132,022,997 | 1,416,629 | 1,108,871 | 119,675,217 | 1,194,382 | 1,395,838 |
| Futures | – | – | – | 15,911 | – | – |
| Options purchased | 7,528,395 | 125,535 | – | 8,704,603 | 116,004 | – |
| Options written | 7,205,110 | – | 308,006 | 8,570,345 | – | 163,094 |
| Interest rate contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 389,215,206 | 3,017,945 | 3,097,180 | 325,575,251 | 3,403,366 | 3,583,906 |
| Futures | 63,172 | 148 | 136 | 496,609 | 744 | 439 |
| Options purchased | 783,388 | 4,820 | – | 6,531,449 | 6,705 | – |
| Options written | 1,303,002 | – | 8,660 | 4,270,352 | – | 11,458 |
| Equity-related contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 653,529 | 3,187 | 7,368 | 715,945 | 7,154 | 10,759 |
| Options purchased | 5,274,495 | 324,602 | – | 5,331,486 | 439,969 | – |
| Options written | 5,861,464 | – | 324,477 | 5,334,634 | – | 442,667 |
| Credit-related contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 1,041,943 | 10,988 | 6,588 | 1,242,421 | 2,022 | 40,942 |
| Others | | | | | | |
| Forwards | 1,132,060 | 4,831 | 4,813 | 573,134 | 1,083 | 914 |
| Swaps | 1,751,489 | 217,154 | 108,921 | 818,539 | 62,353 | 62,331 |
| Futures | 1,030,383 | 12,258 | 97,381 | 200,468 | 4,542 | 4,743 |
| Options purchased | 1,379 | 234 | – | 5,807 | 375 | – |
| Options written | 1,379 | – | 234 | 5,807 | – | 375 |
| | 587,768,050 | 5,695,663 | 5,427,808 | 520,163,287 | 5,710,358 | 5,928,255 |

UOB engages in very limited derivatives activity in the U.S., generally confined to interest rate swaps in connection with its commercial lending operations in its two agency offices.

VI. Memberships in Material Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Systems

UOB maintains the following memberships in material payment, clearing and settlement systems: (i) SWIFT for international payment, (ii) Federal Reserve for banknotes (ECI – Extended Custodial Inventory).

VII. Foreign Operations

The vast portion of UOB's operations are in Asia, where it operates through its Head Office in Singapore and banking subsidiaries in China (United Overseas Bank (China) Limited), Indonesia (PT Bank UOB Indonesia), Malaysia (United Overseas (Malaysia) Berhad), Thailand (United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited), as well as branches and offices. UOB provides a wide range of financial services including personal financial services, private banking, business banking, commercial and corporate banking, transaction banking, investment banking, corporate finance, capital market activities, treasury services, brokerage and clearing services, asset management, venture capital management and insurance.

UOB's global network consists of over 500 offices in 19 countries and territories in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America. The following list provides a breakdown of the number of offices UOB maintains in each country and territory:

Asia Pacific

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Australia | 4 |
| Brunei | 2 |
| China | 22 |
| Hong Kong | 3 |
| India | 2 |
| Indonesia | 190 |
| Japan | 2 |
| Malaysia | 47 |
| Myanmar | 2 |
| Philippines | 1 |
| Singapore | 74 |
| South Korea | 1 |
| Taiwan | 4 |
| Thailand | 157 |
| Vietnam | 1 |

North America

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Canada | 3 |
| USA | 3 |

Western Europe

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| France | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 1 |

The following table provides an overview of UOB's performance by geographical segment:

| | The Group | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total operating income | | Profit before tax | | Total assets | |
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 |
| | \$ million | \$ million | \$ million | \$ million | \$ million | \$ million |
| Singapore | 4,658 | 4,313 | 2,363 | 2,345 | 197,929 | 187,529 |
| Malaysia | 1,006 | 1,047 | 537 | 593 | 32,669 | 37,269 |
| Thailand | 790 | 691 | 175 | 159 | 16,643 | 15,915 |
| Indonesia | 410 | 410 | 61 | 99 | 8,550 | 8,143 |
| Greater China | 706 | 587 | 366 | 305 | 32,982 | 31,977 |
| Others | 478 | 409 | 367 | 324 | 23,094 | 21,754 |
| | 8,048 | 7,457 | 3,869 | 3,825 | 311,867 | 302,587 |
| Intangible assets | – | – | – | – | 4,144 | 4,149 |
| | 8,048 | 7,457 | 3,869 | 3,825 | 316,011 | 306,736 |

VIII. Material Supervisory Authorities

UOB is regulated in Singapore by the MAS. As a foreign banking organization in the United States, UOB is regulated by the FRB pursuant to the International Banking Act of 1978. The following table identifies the other primary regulatory agencies, where applicable, for UOB's major U.S. Entities.

| UOB Entity | Primary Supervisory Agency |
|------------------------|--|
| UOB New York Agency | New York State Department of Financial Services ("NYSDFS") and the FRB |
| UOB Los Angeles Agency | California Department of Business Oversight ("DBO") and the FRB |

IX. Principal Officers

The following table lists UOB's Board of Directors:

| Name | Role/Title |
|------------------------|---|
| Wee Cho Yaw | Chairman Emeritus and Adviser Non-executive and non-independent director |
| Hsieh Fu Hua | Chairman Non-executive and independent director |
| Wee Ee Cheong | Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Executive and non-independent director |
| Wong Meng Meng | Non-executive and non-independent director |
| Franklin Leo Lavin | Non-executive and independent director |
| Willie Cheng Jue Hiang | Non-executive and independent director |
| James Koh Cher Siang | Non-executive and independent director |
| Ong Yew Huat | Non-executive and independent director |
| Lim Hwee Hua | Non-executive and independent director |

The following table lists the members of UOB's Management Committee:

| Name | Role/Title |
|---|---|
| Wee Ee Cheong | Group Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer |
| Chan Kok Seong | Group Chief Risk Officer |
| Frederick Chin Voon Fat | Head, Group Wholesale Banking |
| Susan Hwee Wai Cheng | Head, Group Technology and Operations |
| Francis Lee Chin Yong | Head, Group Retail |
| Lee Wai Fai | Group Chief Financial Offer |
| Terence Ong Sea Eng | Head, Global Markets and Investment Management |
| Armand B. Arief (till 31 December 2015) | President Director, PT Bank UOB Indonesia |
| Cheo Chai Hong | Head, Group Credit (Middle Market) |
| Chew Mei Lee | Head, Group Compliance |
| Peter Foo Moo Tan | President and Chief Executive Officer, United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited |
| Christine Ip | Chief Executive Officer, UOB Hong Kong Branch |
| Eric Lian Voon Fui | President and Chief Executive Officer, United Overseas Bank (China) Limited |
| Wong Kim Choong | Chief Executive Officer, United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Berhad |
| Jenny Wong Mei Leng | Head, Group Human Resources |
| Ian Wong Wah Yan | Head, Group Strategy and International Management |
| Janet Young Yoke Mun | Head, Group Channels and Digitalisation |

X. Resolution Planning Corporate Governance Structure

Ultimate responsibility for governance of UOB and its operations lies with the UOB Board of Directors. To enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities, authority is delegated to committees of the Board. The Chief Executive Officer, in turn, is assisted by senior management committees.

The UOB U.S. resolution plans are reviewed and approved by the Risk and Capital Committee (RCC), a senior management committee, acting under express authority of the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).

XI. Material management information systems

UOB New York and UOB Los Angeles agencies use the Head Office hubbed system applications to support their business activities. The application systems supporting the business operations are credit lending, treasury, retail/deposit, trade, and financial accounting systems.

XII. High-level Resolution Strategy Summary

Overview

Consistent with the requirements in the Regulation, UOB has prepared a strategic analysis consisting of a resolution strategy for its U.S. Entities that would allow such entities to be resolved in a rapid and orderly manner that would not create serious adverse effects on U.S. financial stability. There are no material changes since the 2015 Plan.

In the event that a U.S. Entity experiences material financial distress or failure, UOB would engage in the following steps:

- 1) Perform a separability analysis for the entity, or its assets / properties / portfolios, or business lines, where appropriate.
- 2) Activate UOB's M&A steering committee, notify and seek approval from appropriate parties, and explore options for a third-party sale of the entity, or its assets / properties / portfolios, or business lines, where appropriate, with follow-through as appropriate.
- 3) If a timely sale of the entity is not possible, UOB's U.S. Entities would be resolved in the following manner:
 - a) UOB's New York agency would be placed into receivership with the NYSDFS, which would then commence a receivership or liquidation proceeding pursuant to the New York Banking Law.

- b) UOB's Los Angeles agency would be placed into receivership with the California Department of Business Oversight, which would then commence a receivership or liquidation proceeding pursuant to Division 1, Chapter 7 of the Financial Code.
- c) In the event of material financial distress or failure with respect to any of UOB's other U.S. entities, the affected entity would cease operations and file bankruptcy petitions under Chapter 7 or Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, as appropriate.

Inasmuch as the U.S. Entities do not comprise "material entities," "core business lines," or "critical operations," and given further that the U.S. Entities do not, collectively or individually, comprise a material portion of the assets or revenues of UOB, UOB believes that the above approach is reasonable.

Relationship to UOB's Overall Resolution Strategy

At the group level, UOB has submitted certain required information to the MAS for the purpose of resolution planning.

UOB has determined that the separation or failure of the U.S. Entities, as described above, would not have a material impact on UOB's other operations or on the financial stability in any jurisdiction, including the U.S. As a result, resolution planning for the U.S. entities has not been integrated into UOB's overall information submission to the MAS for resolution planning. UOB's U.S. Entities will be resolved as set forth in this Plan.