Registration No.

199401030666 (316347-D)

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CLIMATE DISCLOSURE

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Registration No.

199401030666 (316347-D)

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CLIMATE DISCLOSURE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("the Firm" or "JPMorganChase") believes working to promote a sustainable and low-carbon future is good for business, clients and communities. The Firm aims to use its capital, data and expertise to support clients with financing solutions to scale and grow their businesses, as well as to navigate the challenges of the transition to a low-carbon economy. The Firm's goal is to help its clients capitalize on opportunities and, where appropriate, facilitate their decarbonization objectives and advise them as they evolve their business models toward a low-carbon future. The Firm also recognizes that supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy requires balancing environmental needs; societal advancement; economic stability; and energy access, reliability, security and affordability.

The JPMorganChase 2024 Climate Report ("the Climate Report"), outlines the measures the Firm is taking to respond to climate risks and opportunities across its business. The Climate Report is informed by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD"). The Firm's Climate Report Data Tables include a TCFD Index that maps its disclosures to the TCFD recommendations.

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad's ("the Bank") activities are broadly expected to contribute to and align with the Firm's overall approach as described in the Climate Report. The sections below describe the governance, strategy, risk management, and operational impacts that are specifically applicable to the Bank and its activities in Malaysia.

GOVERNANCE

Board of Directors

The Bank's Board of Directors (the "Board") are responsible for the oversight of the Bank's operations, conduct and the financial soundness. This includes overseeing competent management, reviewing and monitoring the objectives and strategies, having proper controls in place and maintaining a high standard of integrity in the Bank's business activities. Oversight of climate-related matters is an important part of the Board's work. On a bi-monthly basis, the Board is provided updates on relevant climate-related matters.

In addition, the principal standing Board committees – Board Risk Management Committee, Board Audit Committee, Board Nomination Committee and Board Remuneration Committee – operate pursuant to approved terms of reference and oversee climate-related matters within their scope of responsibility.

The Board Effectiveness Evaluation is conducted annually to confirm that the Board has a process for identifying, assessing, and selecting Board candidates, including a formal process that considers their skills and competencies. The evaluation also assesses whether the Board possesses the relevant knowledge, expertise and experience pertaining to sustainability and climate-related matters, so that the Board can guide the Bank in addressing climate-related challenges and advancing sustainability objectives.

Climate-related matters are part of the Bank's directors' training program. In 2024, Board members received various training programs on areas relevant to their duties and responsibilities as Directors, including the Firm's climate-related updates, climate risk management framework, and climate risk reporting.

GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

Senior Management

The management of the Bank assists the Board in identifying, evaluating, communicating, escalating and managing principal risks and reviewing the robustness and effectiveness of the risk management policies and internal control procedures. With respect to climate-related matters, senior management's responsibilities include consideration of climate-related risks in the Bank's strategy and operations, and implementation of strategic climate-related initiatives in conformity with Bank Negara Malaysia's ("BNM") Policy Document on Climate Risk Management and Scenario Analysis, which was effective on 30 November 2022.

The Location Management Committee is responsible for oversight of the business affairs of the Bank. The Risk/Asset & Liability Committee provides oversight of risks inherent in the Bank's businesses, and the Location Operating Committee is accountable for executing the Firm's location strategy with a focus on performance and stability of the operating platform and providing oversight of the progress on strategic alignment with business strategy. All three committees are key governance committees established by the Bank as part of the monitoring function to facilitate effective management and supervision in accordance with the respective committees' terms of reference.

Executing the Firm's Strategy in Malaysia Supporting Our Clients

The Firm's strategy can be found in the "Strategy" section of the Climate Report. Where relevant, Malaysia specific aspects are described further below.

Commercial and Investment Bank

JPMorganChase continues to broaden its efforts to support the climate- and sustainability-related banking needs of clients, from multinationals to large corporations. The Firm deploys its capital and expertise to assist clients working to transition their business model and operations to reduce emissions. As JPMorganChase including J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad expand their capabilities across the lines of business, they aim to provide clients with increasingly diverse and innovative solutions while helping to grow the market for green and sustainable financing.

The Firm's Asia Pacific ("APAC")-based Corporate Advisory team, including APAC representatives of the Center for Carbon Transition and Sustainable Solutions, comprises ESG subject matter experts who provide sustainability-related advice and transaction support to advance sustainability solutions for its clients and enable access to ESG and sustainability-focused capital across equity, debt and private markets. The team advises clients across the major industry verticals on improving their sustainability credentials, optimizing value, mitigating risk and addressing stakeholders' concerns through effective ESG integration, disclosure and engagement.

The Firm supports APAC clients as they develop or strengthen their sustainability strategy, set ESG targets, and report in line with investors' expectations, regulatory requirements and good industry practices. In line with the Firm's decarbonization targets, the APAC ESG Advisory team engages with our clients who operate in the Oil & Gas, Electric Power, Auto Manufacturing, Iron & Steel, Cement, Aviation, Shipping, and Aluminium sectors with the goal of helping its clients capitalize on opportunities and, where appropriate, facilitate their decarbonization objectives and advise them as they evolve their business models toward a low-carbon future.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank's approach to climate risk management is informed by the firmwide climate risk framework. The firmwide climate risk framework outlines the capabilities JPMorganChase uses to identify, assess, manage and quantify the potential impacts of physical and transition risk, which it views as drivers of each of its four risk types (credit and investment, market, operational and strategic) managed by the Firm. This framework is comprised of the following six components: Risk Governance, Scenario Analysis, Risk Identification and Risk Measurement, Data Management and Reporting and Disclosures.

Scenario Analysis

To assess the range of potential climate-driven paths and outcomes, the Bank applies an array of scenarios to its internal risk processes, as appropriate. The Bank uses internationally recognized scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System ("NGFS") and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ("IPCC") to inform its measurement of the potential financial and economic impacts to the Bank from climate risks.

Physical risk Scenario Analysis

The Bank uses physical risk scenario inputs derived from the IPCC to evaluate the potential impacts of more frequent and severe weather events on its business operations, credit exposures, and collateral locations. The Bank uses both a "baseline" physical risk scenario and a "stress" physical risk scenario to understand possible outcomes.

- **Baseline Scenario**: The IPCC Representative Concentration Pathway ("RCP") 4.5 scenario represents a middle-of-the-road scenario where societal, economic and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns: global and national institutions make slow progress toward sustainable development goals and the intensity of resource and energy use declines. The scenario assumes that global mean temperature reaches 2.7°C warming above pre-industrial levels by 2100.

- **Stress Scenario**: The IPCC RCP 8.5 scenario represents the highest emissions IPCC scenario. The scenario assumes that global mean temperature reaches 4.4°C warming above pre-industrial levels by 2100 due to the continued heavy use of fossil fuel resources and a continued rise in resource- and energy-intensive activities around the world. Under this scenario, there is no transition to a low-carbon economy and greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century.

RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Scenario Analysis (continued)

Transition Risk Scenario Analysis

The Bank applies macroeconomic and industry-specific factors, like Oil & Gas demand and steel production, from NGFS scenarios to gauge the potential impacts of transition risk to the Bank. Consistent with the physical risk approach, a "baseline" transition risk scenario and a "stress" transition risk scenario is used, both from the NGFS.

- **Baseline Scenario**: The NGFS Current Policies ("CP") scenario represents a low-transition risk scenario based on the current state of global climate policy. The scenario assumes that no additional emissions reduction policies are implemented by governments, leading to high physical risks. In this scenario, 3°C or more of warming could occur by 2100.

- **Stress Scenario**: The Divergent Net Zero ("DNZE") scenario assumes that global net zero emissions are reached by 2050 through a rapid increase in carbon prices with an accelerated phase-out of fossil fuels, despite divergence in policies introduced by governments across the world. The scenario assumes that global warming is successfully limited to 1.5°C by 2100, which limits physical risk impacts. In 2023, the NGFS discontinued the DNZE scenario. While the Bank continued to leverage the DNZE scenario as an extreme transition risk NGFS scenario in 2024, it will use an Internal Severe Climate Transition Scenario starting in 2025. The Internal Severe Climate Transition Scenario considers the Firm's specific concentrations and exposures and also decreases the Firm's dependence on third-party scenarios.

Risk Appetite

The Bank views climate change as a driver of risk that may impact existing types of risks managed by the Bank. As such, the impact of climate risk is assessed through the existing risk appetite tolerances set by the Bank. The risk appetite tolerances are reviewed annually by the Board as part of Bank's risk strategy.

For more information, please refer to the "Risk Management" section of the Climate Report.

METRICS AND TARGETS

The metrics and targets used to manage and implement the Firm's environmental sustainability approach is available in the "Metrics and Targets" section of the Climate Report.

Managing Our Operational Impact

The Firm strives to manage the environmental impact of its own operations, including its real estate and supply chain. The Firm's strategy for energy and carbon footprint management is guided by the concept of the GHG mitigation hierarchy, designed to prioritize actions with the largest potential impact on emissions reduction.

In Malaysia, the Bank measures Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions. The Bank's GHG emissions in Malaysia are largely driven by Scope 2 building-related purchased electricity emissions. Building-related emissions includes data centers, which contain a high density of 'always on' equipment and consume more energy compared with typical office space.

GHG Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)[1]

GHG Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	**Description**	**2024**
Scope 1[2]	Natural gas	0.74
Scope 1	Fugitive emissions	5.83
Scope 1	Fleet	5.31
Scope 1 Total		***11.88***
Scope 2[3]	Purchased electricity	265.47
Scope 2 Total		***265.47***
Scope 3[4]	Category 6 - Business travel	*182.69*
Scope 3	Category 7 - Employee commuting	*193.34*
Scope 3 Total		***376.03***
Total		**653.38**

[1] $mtCO_2e$ – metric ton of Carbon Dioxide equivalent.
[2] Scope 1: Direct emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in buildings and company-owned vehicles (i.e., natural gas).
[3] Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased electricity (including electric vehicles).
[4] Scope 3 - Category 6 Business Travel: Indirect emissions from commercial air and rail travel (including subway/ferry), car rental, ride share and hotel stays. Scope 3 - Category 7 Employee Commuting: Indirect emissions from transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites in vehicles not owned or operated by the Firm and home office energy consumption based on remote work arrangements.