

Registration No.

199401030666 (316347-D)

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

CLIMATE DISCLOSURE

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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This report represents J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad (“the Bank”, “our”) climate-related disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025. As described in the financial statements, the principal activities of the Bank are banking and related financial services with activities that include cash management, payments, foreign exchange, treasury, corporate loans and trade finance.

The Bank aligns to the JPMorgan Chase & Co. (“the Firm” or “JPMorganChase”) approach to sustainability, which is driven by commercial considerations and informed by client demand and markets. The Firm, including the Bank, aims to support inclusive, sustainable economic growth because it believes its business thrives when the communities it serves do the same.

This report is to be read in conjunction with the [JPMorganChase 2024 Sustainability Report](https://www.jpmorganchase.com/content/dam/jpmorganchase/documents/about/jpmc-sustainability-report-2024.pdf) (“the Sustainability Report”), which can be obtained from the following website: <https://www.jpmorganchase.com/content/dam/jpmorganchase/documents/about/jpmc-sustainability-report-2024.pdf>. The Sustainability Report is informed by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and covers, for the reporting period January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, the Firm’s climate-related governance, strategy, and risk management. The Firm’s [Climate Sustainability Report Data Tables](#) include a TCFD Index that maps its disclosures to the TCFD recommendations.

This report is prepared with reference to the Joint Committee on Climate Change (JC3)’s TCFD Application Guide for Malaysian Financial Institutions, issued by JC3 on 29 June 2022, and aligns with relevant expectations set out in Bank Negara Malaysia’s (BNM) Policy Document on Climate Risk Management and Scenario Analysis, issued on 17 March 2025.

The sections below describe the governance, strategy, risk management, and operational impacts that are specifically applicable to the Bank and its activities in Malaysia.

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GOVERNANCE

The Bank operates within the Firm's governance structures, including the oversight and management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Firm's governance structures and practices are designed to promote accountability, transparency and ethical behavior consistent with its corporate standards and Business Principles, which are centered around strengthening, safeguarding and growing the Firm over the long term.

JPMorganChase's Board of Directors ("JPMC Board") is responsible for oversight of the business and affairs of the Firm, based on sound governance practices and effective leadership structure, on behalf of shareholders. Its core areas of oversight include strategy, executive performance, talent management and succession planning, financial performance and condition, risk management and internal control framework, sustainability and governance matters. JPMC's Board considers sustainability-related matters in full JPMC Board discussions and committee discussions, as appropriate.

Responsibility for oversight and management of climate-related matters occurs at multiple levels within the organization, including senior management. The Firmwide Environmental Committee ("FEC"), a senior management-level committee comprising senior leaders across the Firm, provides senior oversight and decision-making on the Firm's strategy, definitions, methodologies, standards and practices related to environmental sustainability initiatives and business efforts in support of client goals. The FEC is co-chaired by the Firm's Chief Risk Officer and the Global Head of Sustainability. The co-chairs of the FEC are responsible for escalating information to the JPMC Board and its committees, as appropriate.

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad 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.

The Board's responsibilities include oversight of the identification, assessment and management of climate risks, including the integration into the entity's risk management framework and disclosure in accordance with relevant statutory requirements. On a bi-monthly basis, the Board is provided updates on relevant climate-related matters. Key topics covered during 2025 include updates on climate risk metrics, climate risk stress testing and climate disclosures.

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GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad Board of Directors (continued)

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 2025, Board members, together with senior management, received various training programs on relevant areas, including the Firm's climate-related updates, climate risk management framework and climate risk reporting.

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad 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 BNM Policy Document on Climate Risk Management and Scenario Analysis.

The Location Management Committee is responsible for oversight of the business affairs of the Bank. The Risk Committee provides oversight of risks inherent in the Bank's businesses; Asset & Liability Committee provides asset and liability oversight; 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 four 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.

No climate-related targets are set at the Bank level. As set out in the Firm's APAC Remuneration Policy (applicable to the Firm's subsidiaries and branches located in Asia Pacific, including the Bank), Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") matters are incorporated into goals in APAC and may be incorporated into individual goals depending on the employee's role.

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STRATEGY

Executing the Firm's Strategy in Malaysia in Supporting Our Clients

At the Bank, we aim to identify and consider climate-related risks and opportunities where relevant, and we align with the Firm's environmental sustainability strategy as applicable to the Bank's business strategy, products, and services.

JPMorganChase, including the Bank, strives to support secure and affordable energy and a transition to a low-carbon economy. The Firm aims to provide capital, data and expertise to meet client demand and support clients with financing solutions to scale and grow their businesses, as well as to navigate the challenges and realize the economic opportunities of a transition to a low-carbon economy. It also considers sustainability in its operations with the aims to increase efficiency, lower costs and reduce waste. The Firm recognizes that long-term success — in a transition to a low-carbon economy and in its business — requires working with policymakers and stakeholders to help advance the development of effective public policies that further economic growth, support energy security and affordability and strengthen communities. For details related to the Firm's strategy on environmental-related matters, refer to the "Supporting secure and affordable energy and a transition to a low-carbon economy" section and the "Risk Management" section of the [JPMorganChase 2024 Sustainability Report](#). Where relevant, Malaysia specific aspects are described further below.

Commercial and Investment Bank

The Firm's Corporate Advisory team ("CA") helps clients achieve their long-term strategic goals through holistic advice along with capital markets solutions. CA partners with coverage and product teams across the Commercial and Investment Banking (CIB), as well as Corporate Sustainability, to offer differentiated climate-focused solutions to its global client base.

The Firm's Asia Pacific ("APAC") Corporate Governance and Sustainable Solutions team within Corporate Advisory comprises subject matter experts who provide sustainability-related advice and transaction support to facilitate sustainability solutions for clients and enable access to sustainability-focused capital across equity, debt and private markets.

The team supports APAC clients as they develop or strengthen their sustainability strategy, set targets, and report in line with investors' expectations, regulatory requirements and good industry practices. The team also engages with clients in the APAC region who operate in the Oil & Gas, Electric Power, Auto Manufacturing, Iron & Steel, Cement, Aviation, Shipping, and Aluminum sectors with the goal to help it track its clients' decarbonization progress and inform how it can best support its clients' low-carbon transition objectives.

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RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank leverages the Firm's risk frameworks and controls to identify, assess and manage a range of risks, including credit and investment, market, operational and strategic, as well as drivers of these risks such as climate risks.

Climate Risk Management Framework

The Bank's approach to climate risk management aligns with the Firmwide climate risk management framework, which outlines the capabilities the Firm employs to identify, assess, manage and quantify the potential impacts of physical and transition risk.

Risk Governance

The Firm maintains a framework and strategy for identifying, monitoring and managing climate risk, which is integrated into its risk governance framework. This framework allows for the escalation of significant climate risk-related issues to Line of Business (LOB) Risk Committees. The Firm's Board Risk Committee also receives information on significant climate risks and climate-related initiatives, as appropriate.

At the legal entity level, the Bank's Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee provides oversight of risks inherent in the Bank's businesses complemented by regional risk committees that provide regional oversight.

Scenario Analysis

The Bank leverages the Firm's capabilities in order to perform scenario analysis. While not a prediction of the future, scenario analysis is an informative tool that helps the Firm assess and identify potential vulnerabilities impacting its clients, customers, operations and business strategy across a range of potential climate-driven future states of the world.

The Bank leverages the Firm's internal climate scenario to help inform its measurement of potential financial and economic impacts from climate risks. The Firm continues to advance its internal scenario capabilities, including the integration of both physical and transition risks, seeking to better understand their potential combined impacts on the broader economy.

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RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Risk Identification

The Bank leverages the Firmwide risk identification framework, which is designed to facilitate the responsibility of each LOB and Corporate to identify any potential material risks inherent to the Firm's business and operational activities. The Firm has integrated climate risks into its central repository and its associated taxonomy as drivers of the Firm's four major risk types — credit and investment risk, market risk, operational risk and strategic risk.

Examples of potential adverse impacts of climate-related risk

Risk Type	Physical risk		Transition risk	
	First order	Second order	First order	Second order
Credit and investment risk Risk associated with the default or change in credit profile of a client, counterparty or customer; or loss of principal or a reduction in expected returns on investments, including consumer credit risk, wholesale credit risk and investment portfolio risk	Increasing frequency and severity of weather events could lead to (1) increased capital expenses to repair damage to collateral and (2) decreased income due to business interruptions	Over time, the higher amount of direct damage resulting from severe weather events could lead to increased insurance costs, impacting affordability, or reduced availability of insurance, potentially leading to lower asset values	A shift in consumer preference away from certain carbon-intensive products could lead to reduced profitability for clients slow to adapt to a low-carbon economy	A sustained low-profitability environment in local economies reliant on carbon intensive industries could lead to lower local economic output, higher unemployment and increased client default risk
Market risk Risk associated with the effect of changes in market factors, such as interest and foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, credit spreads or implied volatilities, on the value of assets and liabilities held for both the short and long term	Higher than expected insurance claims in the aftermath of a severe weather event could drive a regional U.S. insurance carrier to insolvency, and its equity price collapses	In areas susceptible to extreme weather events, concerns about lower availability of insurance not being fully factored into housing prices could drive downward pressure on home price indices, leading to higher mortgage defaults and a sell-off in mortgage-backed securities markets	Increasing consumer demand for electric vehicles ("EVs") could negatively impact the equity value of slow-to-transition automotive manufacturers	Sustained EV demand combined with ongoing constraints in the EV supply chain could lead to long-term price appreciation and volatility for certain commodities

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RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Risk Identification (continued)

Risk Type	Physical risk		Transition risk	
	First order	Second order	First order	Second order
Operational risk Risk of an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, human factors, or external events impacting the Firm's processes or systems. Operational risk includes cybersecurity, compliance, conduct, legal, and estimations and model risk	A severe weather event — such as a flood or tropical cyclone — could cause damage to a JPMorganChase building with temporary business disruption and repair costs	Increasingly frequent and destructive weather events could lead to migration of businesses and residents away from certain regions, creating hiring and employee retention challenges for local JPMorganChase offices	JPMorganChase implementation of new climate-related models and the emergence of various climate-related regulatory expectations globally could lead to increased operational risk, such as increased compliance costs	Fast evolving legal landscape on climate topics could lead to more scrutiny and litigation being brought against the financial sector, leading to increased legal costs
Strategic risk Risk to earnings, capital, liquidity or reputation associated with poorly-designed or failed business plans or an inadequate response to changes in the operating environment	The Firm's investments in properties could be increasingly susceptible to physical damages from severe weather events, leading to higher repair costs and reduced profitability for the Firm	The Firm's expansion of mortgage lending activity in areas where insurers have reduced or withdrawn coverage leads to lower revenues	The Firm could fail to attract green business opportunities as society shifts toward a low-carbon economy, or could fail to retain clients in traditional energy sectors that continue to play a role in meeting global energy demand	The Firm could no longer be viewed as a leading banking partner for a large part of the global economy

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RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Risk types

The Bank continues to assess how physical and transition risks may manifest and their potential impacts on the existing risk types the Bank manages.

Wholesale credit risk

The Bank leverages the stress framework built by the Firm to estimate potential impacts from a range of climate transition pathways on client financials and credit ratings. Financial impacts from a transition to a low-carbon economy could manifest in a variety of ways, including weaker demand for carbon-intensive products, resulting in lower revenue or higher operating costs for carbon-emitting companies if a carbon tax is implemented. Additionally, companies may need to increase their capital expenditures through investments that improve resilience to a low-carbon transition (e.g., power companies investing in renewables).

For clients operating in sectors more vulnerable to transition risk (e.g., Oil & Gas, Automotive Manufacturing, Power Generation, Aviation, Steel and Cement Manufacturing), the Firm estimates the potential impact of a climate transition scenario on their credit rating by projecting detailed cashflows within the context of a transition scenario (refer to Scenario Analysis on Page 5). This estimation takes into account several factors including a client's historical emissions reduction, current and forecasted carbon intensity, and actions taken to advance their decarbonization, among other inputs.

To assess the impact of climate transition risk on sectors with less vulnerability to transition risk, the Firm conducts a separate client-specific internal stress analysis. The potential effect on a client's credit rating is estimated by stressing client financials consistent with industry projected performance in the transition scenario and factoring in the additional costs incurred due to a carbon tax on the company's emissions.

Market risk

Climate risk drivers may lead to sharp volatility or persistent changes in the prices of commodities and financial assets; for example, companies in carbon intensive sectors without credible transition plans may have assets that are viewed as stranded, resulting in materially depressed equity prices. The Bank leverages the stress framework established by the Firm to quantify the impact of the transition risk stress scenarios on vulnerable asset classes.

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RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Risk types (continued)

Operational risk

The Firm has integrated climate risk drivers into its operational risk framework and associated firmwide resiliency processes. Increasingly volatile and severe weather events, including more severe storms, flooding, heat and related impacts, such as drought and wildfires, may impact the likelihood and severity of a variety of existing operational risks.

The Firm evaluates potential climate-driven impacts through ongoing assessments of operational risks to employees and customers, its facilities, property and service providers and its business activities. Evaluations are documented and may also inform the firmwide risk identification framework, which centrally captures risks across all risk types.

The Firm has also developed the global Climate Location Site Assessment (“CLSA”) process, which considers the risks to, and resiliency of, the Firm’s infrastructure to the impacts of climate change. This process is completed for the Kuala Lumpur metro area. The CLSAs provide resiliency-related information to support firmwide processes, including risk identification and business resiliency planning exercises.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk to earnings, capital, liquidity or reputation associated with poorly designed or failed business plans or inadequate response to changes in the operating environment.

Liquidity risk

The Firm’s liquidity could be impaired by factors such as market-wide illiquidity or disruption, unanticipated outflows of cash or collateral and lack of market or customer confidence in JPMorganChase or financial institutions in general. The Bank leverages the Firm’s transition risk scenario to assess the potential impact on the Bank’s liquidity.

Risk Appetite

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

For more information, please refer to the “Risk Management” section of the [Sustainability Report](#).

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METRICS AND TARGETS

Climate Risk

Climate risk refers to the potential threats posed by climate change to the Firm and its clients, customers, operations and business strategy. Climate change is viewed as a driver of risk that may impact existing types of risks managed by the Firm (credit and investment, market, operational and strategic risk). Climate risk is categorized into physical risk and transition risk.

Physical risk involves economic costs and financial losses due to a changing climate. Acute physical risk drivers include the increased frequency or severity of climate and weather events such as floods, wildfires and tropical cyclones. Chronic physical risk drivers include more gradual shifts in the climate, such as sea level rise, persistent changes in precipitation levels and increase in average ambient temperatures. Indirect physical risk drivers include the second-order effects of these acute and chronic risks, such as supply chain disruptions or changes to property valuations.

Transition risk involves the financial and economic consequences of society's shift toward a lower-carbon economy. Transition risk drivers include possible changes in public policy, adoption of new technologies and shifts in consumer preferences. Transition risks may also be influenced by changes in the physical climate.

The potential financial impact of climate-related risk, as a driver across all risk types, is assessed to be limited, given that the Bank's loan portfolio represents less than 3% of total assets. The portfolio will continue to be monitored. In addition, expected losses based on climate risk stress testing do not indicate a significant financial impact at this time. These trends will continue to be reviewed periodically.

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METRICS AND TARGETS (CONTINUED)

Managing Our Operational Footprint

The Firm, including the Bank, considers sustainability in its own operations. The Bank's reported operational environmental footprint is driven by the energy and resources it uses to run its corporate office, disaster recovery and data center sites. In alignment with the Firm's approach, the Bank aims to manage its energy and carbon footprint, operate more sustainable buildings and implement leading practices in sustainable sourcing and resource management.

For further information related to how the Firm manages its operational footprint, refer to the [JPMorganChase 2024 Sustainability Report](#).

Our Approach to Measuring Operational Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions

The Firm, including the Bank, applies an operational control boundary across owned or leased offices and data centres, and reports in line with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP) Corporate Standard (Revised) and Scope 2 Guidance, allocating energy and emissions to the Bank via headcount or cost-based methods. The Firm employs a comprehensive data attribution methodology to allocate energy consumption to the Bank utilized to calculate emissions. For commercial office buildings, energy consumption and/or emissions are allocated based on the Bank's occupancy levels using the proportion of the Bank's headcount to the Firm's total building headcount. When the building has no headcount or is a disaster recovery site, the allocation is determined using the real estate monthly cost allocation of the Bank to the Firm's total cost for the building. For data centres supporting the Bank, the allocation is determined using the data center monthly operational cost allocation of the Bank, to the Firm's total data center operational cost. If the data center cost allocation is not available, the allocation is based on the proportion of the Bank's headcount to the overall Firm's Malaysia headcount.

Where refinements or updates have been implemented, these have been non-material in nature and reflect the application of updated emissions factors, improvements in data quality, or enhanced availability of underlying activity data, and do not impact the overall comparability of reported results. As such, reported metrics remain comparable across periods.

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METRICS AND TARGETS (CONTINUED)

Managing Our Operational Footprint (continued)

Own Operations GHG Emissions

The Bank discloses Scope 1, 2 and 3 (categories 6 and 7) operational GHG emissions.

GHG Emissions (mtCO_{2e})²

GHG Emissions (mtCO_{2e})	Description	2025	2024
Scope 1 ³	Natural gas	1	1
Scope 1	Fugitive emissions	6	6
Scope 1	Fleet	0	5
Scope 1	Diesel	0	—
Scope 1 Total		7	12
Scope 2 ⁴	Purchased electricity	221	266
Scope 2 Total		221	266
Scope 3 ⁵	Category 6 - Business travel	116	183
Scope 3 ⁵	Category 7 - Employee commuting	257	193
Scope 3 Total		373	376
Total (Scope 1, 2 and 3)		601	654

² mtCO_{2e} - metric ton of Carbon Dioxide equivalent. GHG emissions reporting is in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The calculation method used is Activity (estimated or actual) x Emission Factor = GHG emissions. 2024 figures have been rounded for disclosure consistency; as a result, certain line items, subtotals, and totals may shift slightly due to rounding, although no material changes to reported emissions occur.

³ Scope 1 covers direct emissions from fleet, natural gas, diesel, and fugitive emissions. Fleet emissions use Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC) km per gallon estimates and are multiplied by fuel-specific emission factors from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Diesel emissions are calculated using delivered volumes. Natural gas emissions are estimated from building square footage, fuel mix per square foot, and median fuel energy use intensity by building type from the United States Department of Energy. Natural gas and diesel emissions are calculated using emissions factors from the EPA. Refrigerant emissions are derived from refrigerant type and refrigerant leak intensity (amount per square foot) by building type multiplied by floor area and emissions are calculated using emissions factors from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

⁴ Scope 2 covers purchased electricity consumption emissions. Purchased electricity emissions use actual consumption where available; otherwise, estimates are derived from square footage and median energy use intensity (EUI) benchmarks. Colocation data center electricity estimates are derived from information technology (IT) active peak load (kW) and under the assumption of uninterrupted operation. Purchased electricity emissions are calculated using emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA).

⁵ Scope 3.6 covers emissions from business travel, including ground transportation (car rental, rideshare and rail), air travel, employee-expensed mileage, and hotels. Activity data include travel records where available. Where activity data are available, emissions are calculated using distance- or activity-based methods (e.g., miles traveled by mode, nights stayed). Where activity data are incomplete, emissions are estimated using spend-based methods adjusting to a common base year using industry price indices and applying environmentally extended input-output emission factors. Emissions factors are applied by aggregated category, including flights, accommodations, and ground transportation. Ground transportation emissions are calculated using emissions factors from the EPA. Accommodation and Flight emissions are calculated using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA) emission factors.

⁵ Scope 3.7 covers emissions from employee commuting, including bike, car, public transit, and walking. Emissions are calculated using headcount, and estimated mode-of-travel mix and distance (e.g., miles traveled by mode). Car and public transit emissions are calculated using emissions factors from EPA. Bike and walking activity are included in the estimated mode-of-travel mix based on standard assumptions but do not contribute to GHG emissions.

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METRICS AND TARGETS (CONTINUED)

Measuring Absolute Financed Emissions (Scope 3, Category 15: Investments)

Lending Activity

To date, the Firm has set nine portfolio-level carbon intensity targets ("carbon intensity targets") for eight sectors — Oil & Gas, Electric Power, Auto Manufacturing, Aviation, Shipping, Iron & Steel, Cement and Aluminum. The Firm's targets are designed to help it track its clients' decarbonization progress and inform how it can best support its clients' low-carbon transition objectives. Its targets are not intended to restrict its financing to any sector, but to inform how JPMorganChase engages with its clients and continues to allocate capital in support of a transition to an energy-secure low-carbon economy subject to commercial considerations. The Firm constructed its independent carbon intensity targets for 2030 using output-based emissions intensity metrics and aligned to the International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario⁶.

The Firm manages its carbon intensity targets on a global basis recognizing that its clients are at different points of their transition journeys and have differing business models depending on the markets and jurisdictional policy frameworks in which they operate. This approach enables the Firm to provide financing and guidance to clients at different stages of their decarbonization journeys — both globally and locally.

The Bank supports the Firm's climate initiatives, objectives and goals by aligning its business activities and contributing to progress, where relevant. The entity's primary business activities include transaction services, and trade and wholesale banking for corporate and institutional clients, with total lending representing less than 3% of total assets as of December 31, 2025. Therefore, the entity's contribution to the Firm's carbon intensity targets and disclosed Scope 3 – Category 15 absolute financed emissions is limited, given the Bank's minimal lending activities and exposure to sectors and portfolios in scope of the Firm's targets. The Bank plans to continue to track its business activities to assess how these contribute to changes in the Firm's Scope 3 - Category 15 financed emissions.

For further information related to the Firmwide targets, as well as the Firm's absolute emissions reporting, refer to the [Sustainability Report](#) and [Carbon Compass Methodology](#).

⁶ Our targets are based on data and scenario projections available as of September 2023. Changes to the International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emissions scenario, global emissions, available technologies, economic conditions or the quality and availability of data may result in changes to the projected emissions trajectories, and we may therefore update our baselines and targets, as appropriate.