Shinhan Bank
Canada

CLIMATE RISK DISCLOSURE

JUNE 2026

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Notice and Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Climate Risk Disclosure (the “Report") contains forward-looking statements intended to provide readers with information regarding Shinhan Bank Canada’s (hereinafter referred to as “Bank”, “SHBC”, “We”, “Our”) climate-related objectives, vision, commitments, strategies, goals, metrics, and targets.

These statements include, but are not limited to, expressions regarding our initial 2030 interim financed emissions reduction targets, our strategic pathways toward net-zero financed emissions by 2050, the development of our climate transition plans, the expansion of sustainable financing frameworks, and our underwriting and client-engagement strategies. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "foresee," "forecast," "estimate," "intend," "plan," "commit," "target," "goal," "strive," "should," "would," "will," and similar expressions.

By their nature, forward-looking statements require the Bank to make baseline assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific. Climate risk disclosure, in particular, relies on methodologies and metrics that are substantially less mature than traditional financial reporting frameworks.

The forward-looking statements in this Report are based on a number of internal and external assumptions, including:

- The future trajectory of Canadian federal, provincial, and global environmental policies, climate regulations, and carbon pricing;
- The availability, pacing, and commercial viability of low-carbon technologies and public infrastructure across key borrower sectors;
- Macroeconomic conditions, including market interest rates, capital markets liquidity, and credit performance variations within our lending portfolios; and
- The data availability and capacity of our clients to accurately measure, manage, and disclose their own greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and transition plans.

Readers are expressly cautioned that climate-related forward-looking statements involve specific, material vulnerabilities driven by data and technical constraints. Quantification of Scope 3 (financed) emissions relies heavily on unverified third-party disclosures-or may depend on broad economic sector-average proxies (such as PCAF Data Quality Scores 4 and 5). Furthermore, the baseline methodologies utilized to evaluate portfolio carbon intensity are subject to ongoing refinement by standard-setting bodies and regulators (e.g., PCAF, ISSB, and OSFI). Future updates to these underlying methodologies may require the Bank to recalibrate its baseline metrics and targets.

A variance between the Bank’s stated climate objectives and actual realized outcomes may occur due to several critical transmission channels and risk factors. These include credit risk and asset quality degradation (such as structural impacts to collateral valuations within our residential mortgage and commercial real estate portfolios), sudden revisions to regulatory capital adequacy rules, compliance and litigation risks (including claims of greenwashing), and operational hazards resulting from acute physical climate events.

Except as explicitly required by law or regulatory directive, the Bank undertakes no obligation to publicly update, revise, or modify any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. The forward-looking information in this Report is presented solely to assist stakeholders and regulators in understanding the Bank’s climate risk management posture and risk governance framework as of the date of publication. Readers are strongly cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements, as actual future operational, financial, and credit performance metrics may differ materially from the expectations outlined herein.

About Us

Shinhan Bank Canada is a Federally Regulated Financial Institution which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shinhan Bank Korea (the "Parent Bank"). Our doors opened in March 2009 and since that day we have been privileged to serve our communities. We provide a suite of financial products and services to personal and commercial clients. Our goal is to help our clients succeed, empower our employees to unlock their career potential, and to enrich the communities we serve.

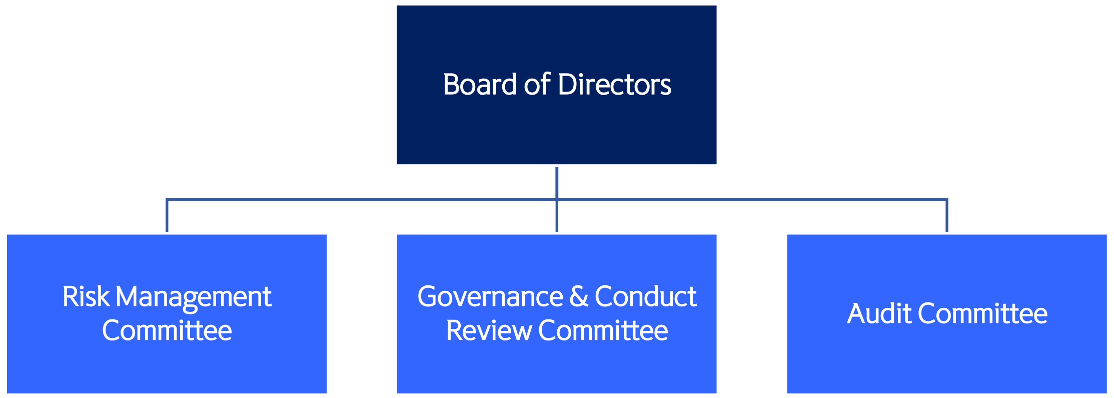
We recognize that institutional stability depends on environment and social resilience. We are committed to operating responsibly, balancing risk governance with long-term value creation. In alignment with Canada's shift toward a low-carbon economy and our regulatory duties under OSFI Guideline B-15, we are actively integrating climate risk assessments into our credit decisions and overall corporate strategy.

Governance

Board of Directors Oversight

The Board of Directors (the "Board") provides oversight of the Bank’s climate risk management framework, long-term strategic resilience, and the alignment of the Bank's risk appetite with emerging regulatory expectations under OSFI Guideline B-15. The Board recognizes that climate-related risks—encompassing both physical hazards and structural economic transitions—are cross-cutting drivers that amplify traditional financial and non-financial risk categories. To ensure comprehensive and ongoing oversight, the Board delegates components of its climate risk management mandate to its standing committees. These committees report directly to the Board on a periodic basis.

- Risk Management Committee (RMC): The RMC oversees the Bank’s climate risk management framework, including review & recommendation of key policies, guidelines for approval and monitors portfolio performance and key risk indicators.
- Governance & Conduct Review Committee (GCRC): The GCRC oversees the Bank's governance matters outlined in the Bank Act, the Corporate Governance Guideline issued by the OSFI and other consumer protection regulations issued by the FCAC. The GCRC is regularly briefed regarding regulatory changes, and the status of Bank's compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. (including OSFI Guideline B-15).
- Audit Committee: The Audit Committee oversees the adequacy, execution, and effectiveness of internal controls, governance structure and systems related to climate risk management framework.



The Board recognizes that climate risk is a specialized and rapidly evolving discipline, requiring enhanced expertise across the organization. In fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, the Board ensures that both senior management and Board members receive ongoing training and development to maintain the skills necessary to understand, assess, and challenge climate-related risks and opportunities. The Board also promotes organization wide staff awareness, ensuring employees at all levels understand the Banks climate risk framework, their roles in supporting it, and the importance of integrating climate considerations into day to day decision making. and ensuring that management teams have the technical capability, resources, and governance structures needed to integrate climate considerations into strategy, risk appetite, and decision-making.
By prioritizing continuous training, education and specialized competency, the Board reinforces its commitment to effective oversight and credible climate-related disclosures

Governance

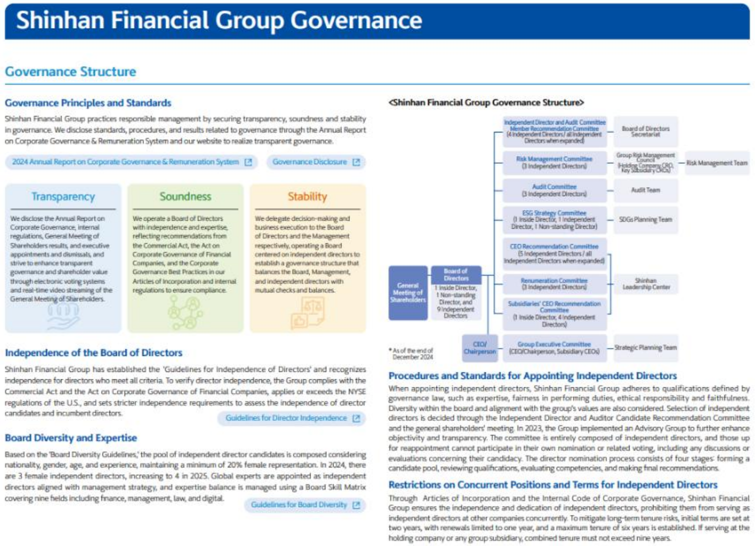
Management's Role

Senior management of the Bank is accountable for the operational execution of the Bank's climate risk management posture, ensuring first-line activities align directly with the Risk Appetite Framework and OSFI Guideline B-15 requirements. Senior Management closely collaborates with the Parent Bank (Shinhan Bank Korea and Shinhan Financial Group) to streamline its goals and efficiently manage climate risk and strategy.

By embedding climate risk responsibilities into established management roles such as Strategy & Planning, Underwriting, Risk Management, Treasury & Finance and Compliance/Legal functions, the Bank ensures that climate factors are considered and the risk is managed within traditional banking operations.

Management performance and accountability are tracked through regular internal governance updates. Senior Management is tasked with reviewing the completeness of climate data inputs, tracking portfolio concentration metrics within high-exposure sectors, and verifying the accuracy and completeness of various inputs. Management periodically provides related key performance & risk indicator reports to the Board's standing committees.

<Excerpt from Shinhan Financial Group Sustainability Report>



Strategy

Strategic Approach

Shinhan Bank Canada recognizes that climate change presents both risks and opportunities that may impact our customers, communities, operations, and financial performance over the short, medium, and long term.

As a federally regulated financial institution operating in Canada, we are committed to enhancing our understanding of climate-related risks while supporting sustainable growth and maintaining prudent risk management practices.

Climate-related considerations are becoming increasingly important in shaping customer expectations, regulatory requirements, and business strategies. Accordingly, the Bank continues to integrate climate-related considerations into its strategic planning and risk management processes.

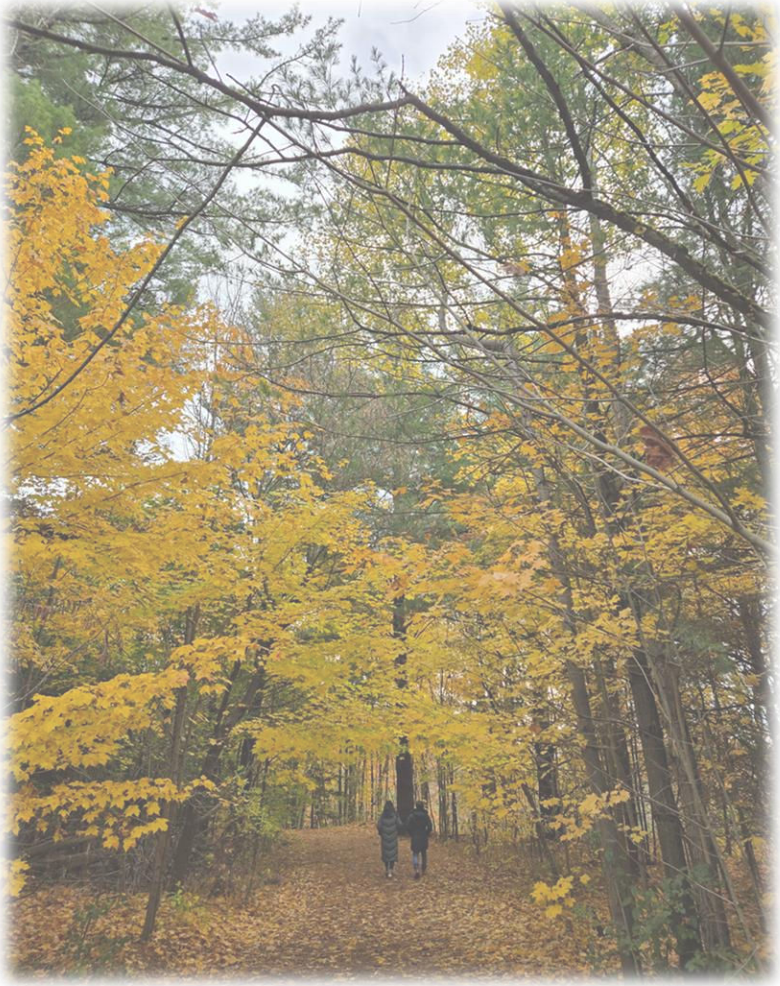
Our approach is guided by three key objectives:

- Strengthen the resilience of our business and customers to climate-related risks.

- Enhance our understanding and management of climate-related exposures across lending portfolios and operations.

- Support sustainable growth through responsible banking practices and ongoing digital transformation initiatives.

While climate risk management continues to evolve, the Bank remains committed to developing the governance, capabilities, and processes necessary to effectively identify and manage climate-related risks in a manner appropriate to the Bank's size, complexity, and risk profile.



Strategy

Climate-Related Risks

The Bank considers climate-related risks and opportunities across multiple planning horizons as part of its strategic and financial planning process.

Physical Risks

Physical risks may arise from acute climate events such as floods, wildfires, severe storms, and extreme weather conditions, as well as longer-term changes in climate patterns. These events may affect: Borrowers' repayment capacity; Property values securing residential and commercial mortgages; Business operations of SME and commercial customers; Business continuity and operational resilience of the Bank.

As climate-related data and methodologies continue to develop, the Bank is enhancing its understanding of potential exposures within its residential mortgage, commercial mortgage, and SME portfolios.

Transition Risks

Transition risks may emerge as economies move toward lower-carbon and more sustainable business models. Potential drivers include: Regulatory and policy changes, Technological advancements, Shifts in consumer preferences, Changes in investor expectations and Evolving industry practices.

These developments may affect certain sectors and borrowers differently and could influence credit quality, market conditions, and business opportunities over time.

The Bank continues to monitor regulatory developments and industry practices to better understand the potential implications for its customers and business strategy.

Climate-Related Opportunities

While climate change presents risks, it may also create opportunities for innovation, efficiency, and sustainable growth. The Bank believes opportunities may emerge through:

Supporting SME Resilience

Many small and medium-sized businesses are expected to invest in operational efficiency, technology modernization, and business resilience initiatives in response to changing environmental and market conditions.

The Bank seeks to support customers through ongoing relationship management, financing solutions, and advisory discussions that contribute to long-term business sustainability.

Digital Transformation

The Bank recognizes that digital banking solutions can contribute to environmental sustainability by reducing paper-based processes, improving operational efficiency, and enhancing customer accessibility.

Initiatives such as digital onboarding, electronic document processing, and mobile banking enhancements support both customer convenience and responsible resource utilization.

Sustainable Financing Opportunities

As customer demand evolves, the Bank will continue to evaluate opportunities to support financing activities that contribute to long-term sustainability objectives while maintaining prudent risk management standards.

Strategy

Strategic Priorities

To strengthen the management of climate-related risks and opportunities, the Bank continues to focus on the following priorities:

• Enhance climate-related governance, risk assessment, and reporting capabilities.

• Improve understanding of climate-related exposures within residential mortgage, commercial mortgage, and SME portfolios.

• Strengthen operational resilience through ongoing business continuity and risk management initiatives.

• Support customers through sustainable growth initiatives, digital transformation, and responsible banking practices.

• Monitor evolving regulatory expectations and industry developments to enhance climate-related risk management practices over time.

Supporting Our Communities and Customers

As a relationship-focused bank serving Korean corporates, SMEs, newcomers, and retail customers across Canada, Shinhan Bank Canada recognizes that climate resilience is ultimately linked to the resilience of the communities and customers we serve.

The Bank remains committed to supporting customers through changing economic conditions by maintaining prudent lending practices, investing in digital capabilities, and strengthening long-term relationships that contribute to sustainable growth and financial stability.

Risk Management

Identification and Assessment of Risks

The Bank defines 'Climate Risk' as one of its key Pillar 2 risks under Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) and avoids taking direct exposure on high GHG emitting sectors like Oil & Gas exploration, Mining etc.

Though emission intensity may vary from sectors to sectors, climate risk exposure can not be avoided completely. Accordingly, the Bank has adopted a climate risk management framework through a dedicated Climate Risk Management Policy.

The Bank participated in the Standardized Climate Scenario Exercise (SCSE) conducted by OSFI in 2024-2025 and since then had geocoded its collateral backed portfolio.

On an ongoing basis, the Bank identifies physical risks like flood and wildfire risks, by cross verification of FSA with collateral address at the time of exposure onboarding and steps are taken to mitigate the same.

The Bank conducts climate risk related stress testing from time to time and reports the outcome to the Risk Management Committee and the Board.

In addition, the Bank keeps itself updated on climate related events, by tracking public news related to climate related events and check its portfolio status, as warranted.

The Bank has also taken membership of Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) and attends the virtual and in-person discussion sessions organized by PCAF from time to time, to be updated on current industry practices and latest development with respect to GHG accounting.

Management and Integration of Risks

The Bank manages its exposure to climate risk either by avoiding exposure to certain sectors or by substituting the assumed risks by obtaining proper insurance coverage by its borrowers.

Our journey to integrate climate risk in our lending operations, started with constitution of a Climate Risk Task Force in 2024 which helped the Bank in completion of OSFI mandated SCSE exercise and assisted to develop a climate risk related policy for the Bank by providing inputs.

Guided by its ERMF, the Bank has not only adopted a Climate Risk Management Policy but has taken steps to amend other relevant policies across the Bank like Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and Stress Testing Policy and Underwriting tools.

The Bank has set 2025 as its base year for GHG emission calculation and will remain focused to emission reduction going forward.

Furthermore, we incorporated specific climate-related physical risks into our Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) for year 2024 and 2025. Our approach involved identifying the assets based on geolocation that are subject to physical risks (riverine and coastal flooding, as well as wildfire weather). This exercise enabled us to conduct a vulnerability assessment and determine the probable impact such incidents could have on the Bank's capital.

The Bank is committed to evolve its risk management practices, with its efforts to explore climate related new business and lending opportunities.

Metrics and Targets

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting Framework

The Bank quantifies and discloses its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions footprints in accordance with the internationally recognized corporate accounting frameworks: the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (for operational emissions) and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (for financed emissions).

The organizational boundary for this accounting framework is established using the operational control approach, capturing emissions across our retail branch footprint, and active asset classes.

Operational Emissions: Scope 1 and Scope 2

Operational emissions represent the direct and indirect carbon footprint of the Bank's day-to-day corporate facility management and retail network:

- **Scope 1 (Direct GHG Emissions):** Gross absolute emissions generated from directly owned or operationally controlled facilities, primarily stemming from fossil fuel combustion (e.g., natural gas, heating oil, and propane utilized for space heating) and corporate fleet operations.

- **Scope 2 (Indirect GHG Emissions):** Gross emissions derived from the generation of purchased electricity, heating, and cooling consumed across our corporate offices and retail branch network. In compliance with standard Canadian reporting practices, the Bank calculates Scope 2 emissions utilizing the location-based method, which applies the average emissions intensity grid-factors specific to each provincial electrical grid infrastructure.

Operational Emissions		Financed Emissions
Scope 1 Direct GHG emissions from owned facilities and corporate vehicles	**Scope 2** Indirect emissions associated with electricity consumption.	**Scope 3** GHG emissions that result from the Bank's on-balance sheet lending activities

Financed Emissions: Scope 3

Financed emissions represent the Bank's indirect climate footprint embedded within its investment and lending portfolios. Under OSFI Guideline B-15 requirements, the Bank prioritizes the tracking, quantification, and exposure management of Category 15 (Investment) emissions across its core retail and commercial credit portfolios.

- The calculation of financed emissions follows the PCAF allocation mechanics, where an asset-specific attribution factor is established to isolate the Bank's proportional share of the borrower's total emissions:

- The Bank systematically isolates Scope 3 emissions across two primary interest areas:

1. **Uninsured Residential Mortgages:** Financed emissions calculated based on estimated or actual residential energy consumption metrics mapped against outstanding mortgage balances and original property appraisal valuations.

2. **Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Lending:** Portfolio carbon footprints derived from tenant/operator building energy data or regional property-type economic proxies, evaluated against commercial facility credit exposures and standard property valuations.

Metrics and Targets

Operational Emissions

Our first disclosure includes emissions from 3 branches and the Head office locations which we occupied for at least part of the year, as well as our corporate vehicles.

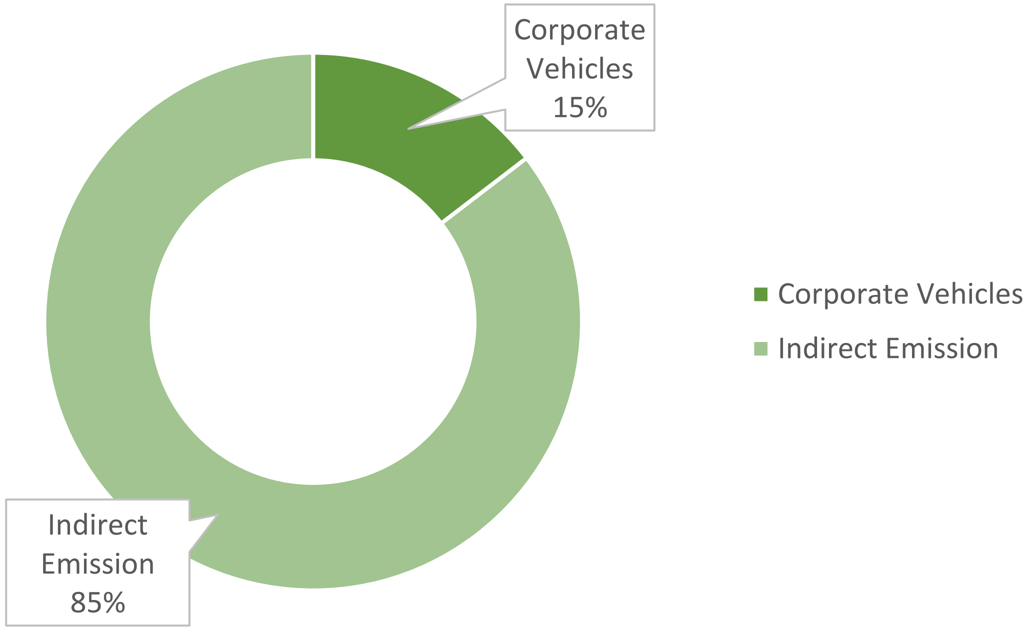
We measure the emission from corporate vehicles using the mileage travelled for the reporting period multiplied by Average Emission Factor disclosed in manufacturer specification.

We estimate our indirect emission using the utility bill or building emission provided by the landlords, by calculating the proportion of floor area occupied by the Bank across the entire floor area of the building.

Emission Source (t CO_2e)	2024	2025	% change from previous year
Scope 1 (Corporate Vehicles)	N/A	10.7	N/A
Scope 2 (Indirect Emission)	N/A	62.6	N/A
Total Operational Emissions	**N/A**	**73.3**	**N/A**

As we continue to evolve our climate risk management practices, we plan to disclose more detailed data in the coming years.

Distribution of Operational Emissions



Target **5%** reduction in Operational Emissions by 2030 compared to 2025.

Metrics and Targets

Financed Emissions

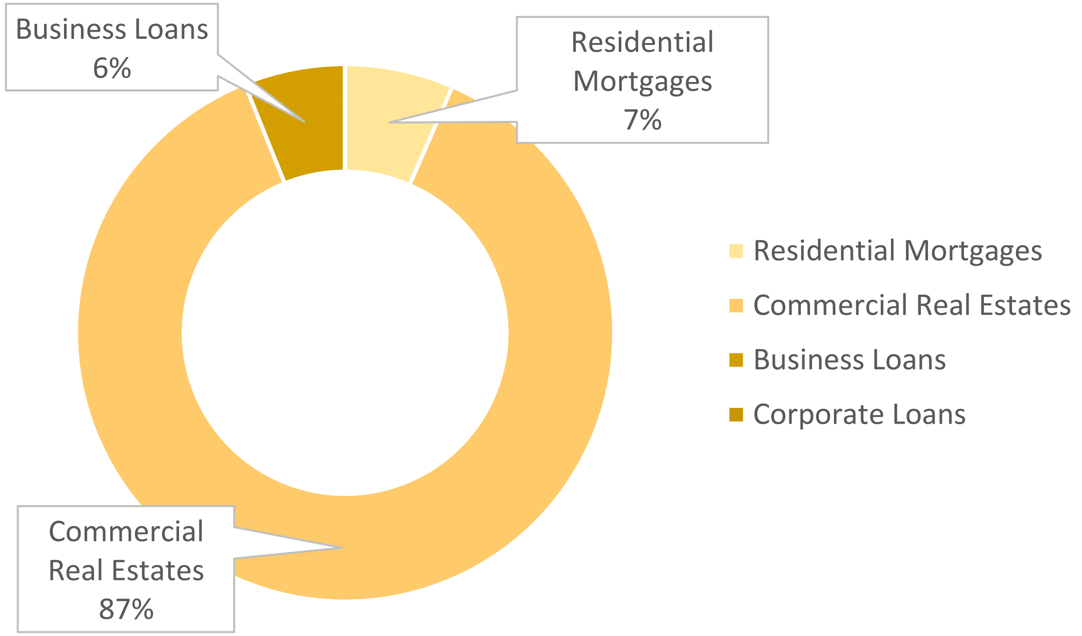
We are committed to align our financial activities with net-zero objective by 2050, and we will evaluate and report on the financed emission annually.

In order to report with better data quality, we joined PCAF in 2025 and followed its guidelines to calculate financed emissions for different asset classes.

In the absence of sufficient and high-quality data, we have produced estimates based on assumptions and proxy data. Despite the complexity and uncertainty with some of the underlying data, we believe our estimates to be reasonable at the time of this report.

Loans (t CO_2e)	2024	2025 (Baseline)	% change from previous year
Residential Mortgages	N/A	1,866.2	N/A
Commercial Real Estates	N/A	24,939.2	N/A
Business Loans	N/A	1735.0	N/A
Corporate Loans	N/A	*5.2*	N/A
Total Financed Emissions	**N/A**	***28,545.7***	**N/A**

Distribution of Financed Emissions



Target **5%** reduction in Financed Emissions by 2030 compared to 2025.

Metrics and Targets

Data Quality

In accordance with the PCAF standard and OSFI B-15 transparency mandates, the Bank assigns a data quality score ranging from 1 (highest data reliability) to 5 (lowest data reliability) to each asset class within our financed emissions inventory. This data hierarchy directly influences our internal credit planning confidence intervals and risk governance frameworks:

PCAF Data Quality Score	Quality Classification	Underlying Data Source & Reporting Parameters
Score 1	Highest Reliability	Verified, audited client-specific GHG emissions disclosures or direct fuel consumption metrics.
Score 2	High Reliability	Unverified client-reported absolute emissions or calculated data derived from audited primary energy consumption records.
Score 3	Moderate Reliability	Estimated emissions calculated from building-specific physical activity proxies (e.g., actual square footage, building age, and regional utility billing constants).
Score 4	Low Reliability	Estimated emissions derived from broad regional or sector-specific economic proxies (e.g., emissions per dollar of commercial loan exposure within a given NAICS sector).
Score 5	Lowest Reliability	Estimated emissions utilizing highly aggregated, national-level economic or asset-class average proxies.

Strategic Data Optimization and Credit Planning Integration

The Bank acknowledges that a significant portion of our initial baseline Scope 3 data—specifically within residential mortgages and mid-market commercial lending—relies heavily on estimated proxies falling within the PCAF Score 4 and Score 5 tiers.

The Bank will execute a multi-year Data Optimization Strategy to enhance portfolio tracking precision:

- **Customer ESG Questionnaires:** Integrating standardized, client-facing environmental due diligence questionnaires into annual commercial lending renewal and credit origination procedures to systematically capture primary physical energy data.
- **Property Appraisal Governance:** Enhancing collateral tracking databases to systematically capture geocoded building parameters, energy efficiency ratings, and certified square footage metrics during regular property valuation cycles.
- **Proxy Upgrades:** Systematically substituting generic macroeconomic sector proxies with higher-fidelity localized statistical data (transitioning from Score 5/4 to Score 3) to improve risk-adjusted underwriting modeling.

The coming years will include a focus on improving the system capabilities to collect and capture data required to improve emission calculation and reporting.

- **Sustainable Lending Metrics:** Tracking and expanding credit facilities designated for green building certifications, energy-efficiency retrofits, and clean energy commercial underwriting.
- **Underwriting Alignment:** Aligning credit adjudication boundaries to incentivize commercial borrowers who present credible, documented carbon transition plans, effectively mitigating long-term credit risk and provisions for credit losses.

Metrics and Targets

Emission Calculation Methodology

Residential Mortgages

In accordance with the PCAF methodology, the financed emission from our Residential Mortgage portfolio is calculated using the formula below:

$$\text{Financed Emission} = \sum \frac{\text{Outstanding Amount}}{\text{Property Value at Origination}} \times \text{Floor Area} \times \text{Emission Factor}$$

The attribution factor is calculated using the outstanding loan amount and the property valuation at origination.
The attribution factor is then multiplied by floor area and a PCAF Emission Factor, which expresses GHG emissions per m^2.
The PCAF Emission Factors are broken down by building type and by province. The Bank has residential mortgage exposure in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario.

Commercial Real Estates

Same as Residential Mortgage, the financed emission from our Commercial Real Estate portfolio is calculated using the formula below:

$$\text{Financed Emission} = \sum \frac{\text{Outstanding Amount}}{\text{Property Value at Origination}} \times \text{Floor Area} \times \text{Emission Factor}$$

The attribution factor is calculated using the outstanding loan amount and the property valuation at origination.
The attribution factor is then multiplied by floor area and a PCAF Emission Factor, which expresses GHG emissions per m^2.
The PCAF Emission Factors are broken down by building type and by province. The Bank has commercial real estate exposure in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario.

Business Loans & Corporate Loans

In accordance with the PCAF methodology, the financed emission from our small business loan portfolio is calculated using the formula below:

$$\text{Financed Emission} = \sum \frac{\text{Outstanding Amount}}{\text{Total Equity + Debt}} \times \text{Revenue} \times \text{Emission Factor}$$

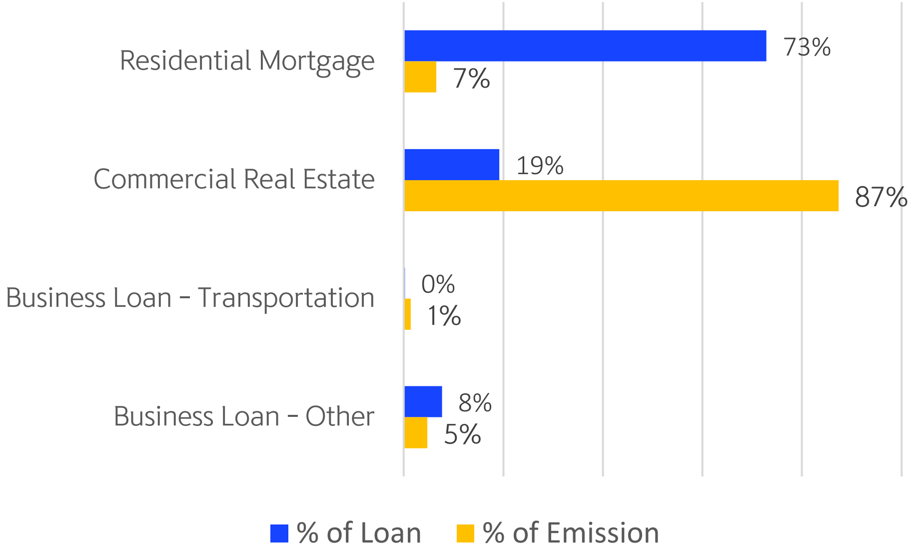
The attribution factor is calculated using the outstanding loan amount divided by the sum of total equity and debt of the business.
The attribution factor is then multiplied by business revenue and PCAF Emission Factor.
The PCAF Emission Factors are broken down industry code. The Bank has mapped NAICS codes of borrowers with BEA code as per the mapping table provided by PCAF.
For Corporate Loans with Data Quality Score, actual emission data from the borrower is used.

Metrics and Targets

Financed Emissions

Loans	Outstanding Loan ($M)	Financed Emissions (t CO_2e)	Emission Intensity (t CO_2e / $M)	Data Quality Score
Retail				
Uninsured Residential Mortgages	701.2	1,866.2	2.7	4.0
Non-Retail				
Commercial Real Estates	184.7	24,939.2	135.0	4.0
Transportation	2.4	390.0	162.5	5.0
Other	73.8	1350.2	18.3	5.0
Total Financed Emissions	**962.2**	**28,545.7**	**29.8**	**4.1***

*Rounded up



As carbon accounting data models, regional emission factors, and PCAF or OSFI regulatory guidance continue to evolve, the Bank reserves the right to adjust and restate its baseline emissions inventory, carbon intensity metrics, and interim targets. Such recalculations are necessary to preserve historical data comparability, maintain technical reporting integrity, and avoid distortions in multi-year strategic progress tracking.

Appendix

Appendix 1 – Disclosure Based on the OSFI Guideline B-15 Expectations

Section	Expectation from B-15	Page
Governance	Description of the governance body responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	5-6
	Description of management's role in monitoring, managing, and overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities.	5-6
Strategy	Description of the climate-related risks and opportunities identified that could reasonably be expected to affect its cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital	7-9
	[Business model and value chain] Description of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the business model and value chain Description of where in the FRFI's business model and value chain the climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated. **[Strategy and Decision making]** Description of changes to the business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate-related risks and opportunities Description of direct and indirect mitigation and adaptation efforts. **[Financial position, financial performance, and cash flows]** Description of how climate-related risks and opportunities have affected the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows Description of how the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows to change over the short, medium, and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.	7-9
Risk Management	Disclosed information about the processes and related policies for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks.	10
	Disclosed information about the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related opportunities	10
	Disclosed information about the extent to which, and how the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the overall risk management process.	10

Appendix

Appendix 1 – Disclosure Based on the OSFI Guideline B-15 Expectations

Section	Expectation from B-15	Page
Metrics and Targets	Disclosed metrics used by to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with strategy and risk management process.	11-16
	Disclosed separately the Scope 1 and location-based Scope 2 absolute gross GHG emissions for the period.	11-16
	Disclosed the measurement approach, inputs, and assumptions used to measure its Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, and the underlying reasons for these decisions.	11-16
	Disclosed the reporting standard used to calculate and disclose GHG emissions.	11-16
	Disclosed information about the performance against each climate-related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the performance.	11-16

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