CIMB THANK YOU FROM TOMORROW

2025 Financed Emissions

Supplementary Report

July 2026

MOVING FORWARD WITH YOU

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Introduction

CIMB has committed to Net Zero by 2050, covering all scopes of emissions. As a financial institution, the largest portion of our emissions arise from Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments), commonly referred to as financed emissions. These represent emissions directly linked to the activities and supply chains of the clients we finance, which account for over 74% of our total carbon footprint. Measuring financed emissions is therefore fundamental to understanding our portfolio's emissions profile, identifying carbon-intensive exposures, and informing the Group's climate-related risk management and transition planning.

This Financed Emissions Supplementary Report ("Report") provides an update of our portfolio-level financed emissions inventory, complementing the climate-related disclosures contained in our Sustainability Report. It covers on-balance sheet financing activities across:

1. **4 core markets:** Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand, which collectively contribute over 90% of CIMB's total revenue;
2. **5 asset classes:** Business Loans and Unlisted Equity, Listed Equity and Corporate Bonds, Commercial Real Estate, Mortgages, and Motor Vehicle Loans; and
3. **All sectors,** comprising:
    - 9 key sectors (Agriculture, Aluminium, Cement, Coal, Iron & Steel, Oil & Gas, Real Estate, Transport, and Utilities), for which financed emissions are calculated using a more granular, bottom-up methodology aligned with PCAF Standard. This approach calculates financed emissions at the individual counterparty level, using client specific emissions and financial data where available, before aggregating results across the portfolio.
    - Remaining sectors are assessed using a simplified, top-down methodology based on broader sector classifications and proxy data. While this approach is less granular than the methodologies applied to the key sectors, it enables the Group to monitor financed emissions across the broader portfolio and track overall emissions over time.

This report is published separately, and slightly after our annual Sustainability Report, so that we can disclose financed emissions based on the latest available emissions data from our clients and investees, using exposure as of end 2025, with the aim of reflecting emissions data from the corresponding financial year.

Over the past year, we have continued to enhance our financed emissions methodology and reporting approach to progressively align with evolving climate-related disclosure requirements, including the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Sustainability Disclosure Standards. These enhancements include applying our refined methodology consistently across our FY2022 baseline and FY2024 results for better comparability, as well as expanding our disclosures to include emissions attributable to undrawn loan commitments. Together, these enhancements improve the completeness, consistency and decision-usefulness of our financed emissions reporting, while maintaining alignment with the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard from the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) and the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) Guidelines for Climate Target Setting for Banks.

While we have made notable progress, we recognise that there are areas for improvement, which include expanding our scope to include additional relevant PCAF asset classes such as Sovereign Debt. This Report reflects our continued commitment to transparency, accountability and climate action.

CIMB's Interim Net Zero Sector Targets ("Sector Targets")

Alongside our financed emissions inventory, CIMB's Sector Targets form a key component of the Group's Climate Transition Plan, translating our long-term Net Zero ambition into measurable sector-specific transition outcomes. These targets are tailored to focus on emissions scopes that are most material for each sector (e.g. Scope 1 emissions in Power), as well as value chain segments where transition efforts can deliver the greatest decarbonisation potential and broader impact (e.g. focusing on mining activities rather than trading within the Coal sector).

Under this sector-based decarbonisation approach, we have established 2030 decarbonisation targets for six of the most carbon-intensive sectors within our non-retail portfolio - Agriculture (Palm Oil), Cement, Coal, Oil & Gas, (Commercial) Real Estate, and Utilities (Power) - aligned to a 1.5°C pathway. At the point of target setting, these sectors represented approximately 60% of the Group's financed emissions. With the exception of the Thermal Coal Mining target, where CIMB's approach is to reduce financing exposure over time in line with the Group's phase-out strategy, the remaining sector targets are measured using physical emissions intensity metrics. This reflects the differing decarbonisation pathways across sectors and the operating context of the developing markets in which CIMB operates.

While both financed emissions and the sector targets support CIMB's Net Zero ambition, they currently serve different but complementary purposes. Financed emissions provide a portfolio-wide view of absolute financed emissions associated with our financing activities, while sector targets are forward-looking transition management tools designed to inform financing decisions, portfolio management and client engagement strategies in alignment with defined sector pathways. As they measure different dimensions of our Net Zero progress, movements in these metrics may not necessarily correspond with each other at this stage.

Further details on our Sector Targets are available in our Whitepaper, Our Path to Net Zero: Charting a course to decarbonisation (published 3rd July 2024), which outlines the principles, methodologies and sector-specific transition pathways that underpin these targets, alongside key decarbonisation levers identified under the Group's climate transition plan. Annual progress against these targets is reported separately through the Climate Alignment Dashboard in our annual Sustainability Report.

Our Scope and Boundary

Coverage		Scope
Reporting Period		1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025
Entities and Geographies		The following entities are within the scope of our reporting: Malaysia (CIMB Bank Berhad, CIMB Islamic Berhad), Indonesia (PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and PT CIMB Niaga Finance), Singapore (CIMB Bank Singapore branch), and Thailand (CIMB Thai Bank Public Company Limited, CIMB Thai Auto Company Limited and WorldLease Company Limited). Together, these entities represent over 90% of the Group's total assets and net interest income, respectively.
Connectivity with Financial Statements		This report should be read in conjunction with the Group's consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The report covers the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and is aligned with the reporting period of the consolidated financial statements.
Currency		The presentation currency of the financed emissions disclosures is Ringgit Malaysia (RM), consistent with the presentation currency used in the consolidated financial statements.
Asset Classes (AC)	AC1: Listed Equity and Corporate Bonds	Available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities (including listed equity holdings, corporate bond holdings and wholesale bond funds managed on a discretionary basis) held by CIMB.
	AC2: Business Loans and Unlisted Equity	All on-balance sheet loans/financing extended to non-retail clients of Group Corporate Banking and Group Commercial Banking (i.e., Business Banking and SME Banking/Enterprise Banking).
	AC3: Project Finance	Project Finance facilities are currently reported under AC2 (Business Loans and Unlisted Equity) and have yet to be reported separately due to challenges associated with data availability.
	AC4: Commercial Real Estate (CRE)	Loans/financing extended to individuals and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for the purchase/refinance of commercial real estate. Similar facilities extended to larger corporates are currently included in AC2 (Business Loans and Unlisted Equities) due to data limitations.
	AC5: Mortgages	Mortgages (including green home financing) extended to individual customers.
	AC6: Motor Vehicle Loans	Auto loans/financing (including hybrid/electric vehicles and motorcycles) extended to individual customers.
	AC7: Use of Proceeds Structures	Emissions from these asset classes have yet to be reported due to limited data availability.
	AC8: Securitisation and Structured Products	
	AC9: Sovereign Debt	Emissions from these asset classes have yet to be reported due to limited data availability.

Coverage	Scope
AC10: Sub-sovereign Debt	
Sectors (Bottom-up Approach)	Nine carbon-intensive sectors as guided by the UNEP FI Guidelines for Climate Target Setting for Banks: Agriculture, Aluminium, Cement, Coal, Iron & Steel, Oil & Gas, Real Estate, Transport, Utilities (including Power).
Asset Class and Sectors (Top-down Approach)	All remaining in-scope securities and loans/financing within the AC1 Listed Equity and Corporate Bonds and AC2 Business Loans and Unlisted Equity asset classes after excluding the nine carbon-intensive sectors.
GHG Scopes	Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of financing clients and investee companies. Scope 3 emissions are excluded for the Corporate Real Estate, Mortgages, and Motor Vehicles asset classes.
Carbon Credits	Gross absolute emissions are reported without taking into account carbon credits retired by our financing clients/investee companies to offset their emissions.
Avoided Emissions	Avoided emissions are not reported due to limited data availability.
Emission Removals	Emission removals are not reported due to limited data availability.
Facilitated Emissions	Facilitated emissions are not reported due to limited data availability.
Undrawn loan commitments	The portion of a committed financing facility that has been approved and made available to a borrower but has not yet been utilised or drawn down as at the reporting date. In accordance with the PCAF Standard, the calculation of undrawn loan commitments has been applied to the AC2 Business Loans and Unlisted Equity asset class.

Methodology

In 2022, we became a member of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), which defines and develops greenhouse gas accounting standards for financial institutions. Our financed emissions are measured and calculated according to PCAF's Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standards for Financed Emissions, which provide comprehensive methodological guidance for the measurement and disclosure of these emissions and supports the Group's alignment with the financed emissions disclosure requirements under IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures.

Our overall methodology estimates our counterparties' emissions and attributes a proportion of these emissions to us, as we are responsible for enabling their activities through our financing or investments. Specific calculation details vary by asset class and sector, with guidance provided by PCAF on how to aggregate emissions. CIMB's bottom-up calculation methodology for the nine in-scope sectors closely mirrors PCAF, and any divergence from the Standard is noted and explained in the following sections.

The formula for calculating financed emissions is shown below.

$$Financed\ emissions = \sum_i \underbrace{Attribution\ factor_i}_{\frac{Client\ exposure_i}{Company\ value_i}} \times Client\ Emissions_i$$

$$where\ i = borrower\ or\ investee\ company$$

1. **Attribution Factor**

   This represents CIMB's share of the total annual GHG emissions released by each client or investee and is calculated as a ratio of our client exposure (see item 2 below) to the client company value (see item 3 below). This factor allows us to estimate the portion of a client's emissions that can reasonably be associated with our financial involvement.

   Where the attribution factor is higher than 1, it is capped at 1 to ensure that CIMB's attributed emissions do not surpass the total emissions of the client. Similarly, if the attribution factor is negative, it is adjusted to 0, maintaining a consistent and prudent approach in our emissions accounting.

2. **Client Exposure**

   This refers to the outstanding investment or loan/financing amount and is used as the numerator in the attribution factor.

- Investments in equity (Listed and Unlisted) - The outstanding value of equity that CIMB holds in the company
- Corporate bonds - the face value of bonds held. While the PCAF Standard defines the outstanding value as the outstanding book value, we currently use face value due to limitations in data availability.
- Loans/financing - The amount owed by the counterparty (i.e. disbursed amount minus any repayments) at year-end, excluding any interest/profit accrued by the client.
- Undrawn loan commitments – The undrawn amount available to the counterparty as at year-end.

The above approach generally follows the methodology outlined in the PCAF Standard and is applied across all our asset classes. Exceptions to this are Commercial Real Estate and Mortgages, as well as Motor Vehicle loans/financing in our Malaysia and Singapore operations, where the outstanding amount includes accrued interest, due to limitations in data availability.

3. Company Value

This refers to the value of the financed company or party and is used as the denominator in the attribution factor. We aim to source the most recent financial data, either from external data providers or our internal systems. Financial data for the current reporting year (2025) is used for Thailand. For Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, where 2025 financial data is unavailable, data from the previous year (2024) is used. In the absence of both, we adopt a prudent approach by relying on sector-specific proxy data provided by PCAF and applying Option 3b where appropriate.

For the different asset classes, the following methodologies are applied:

- Listed companies, unlisted companies and corporate bonds –
  a) Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC) where available; or
  b) Sum of total company equity and debt; or
  c) Total balance sheet value (i.e. total assets) as a proxy.
- Commercial real estate/mortgages – Purchase price or market value of the property.
- Motor vehicles – Loan/financing amount at origination.

In alignment with our commitment to transparency, we acknowledge the following deviations from the PCAF-recommended methodology due to data limitations and resource constraints.

- Commercial real estate/mortgages – PCAF recommends using the property value at origination, or where this is not feasible, the latest available property value, which should then be fixed for subsequent reporting periods. We use the purchase price where available, or the market value of the property as a proxy. Where the market value is used, the denominator is not fixed for subsequent reporting periods.
- Motor vehicle loans/financing – PCAF recommends using the total value of the motor vehicle at origination. Due to data limitations, the loan/financing amount at origination is used as a proxy.

4. Client Emissions

We collect our clients' GHG emissions data (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3, where available) via various channels, including but not limited to:

- Credible external data vendors;
- Company disclosures of key clients, such as annual and sustainability reports; and
- Estimations using external or internal data sources, and credible emission factors.

Our financed emissions methodology applies a data hierarchy that prioritises the highest-quality data available in accordance with the PCAF Standard. Where available, clients' reported emissions are used. Where reported data is unavailable, emissions are estimated using proxy data, such as physical activity metrics (e.g. metric tonnes of steel produced) or financial metrics (e.g. revenue or assets). Where the required underlying data is unavailable, extrapolation techniques are applied to estimate emissions.

5. Emission Factors

We maintain a consolidated database of emission factors for each asset class, which is periodically updated with emission factors from various reputable sources, including but not limited to:

- PCAF's web-based emission factor database for AC1 Listed Equity and Corporate Bonds, AC2 Business Loans and Unlisted Equity, and AC6 Motor Vehicle Loans[1];
- Vehicle specifications published on official car manufacturer websites for AC6 Motor Vehicle Loans; and
- The Building and Construction Authority (BCA), the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) and Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) for AC4 Commercial Real Estate and AC5 Mortgages[2].

[1]For motor vehicle loans/financing, in cases where emission factors for specific electric vehicle (EV) models are unavailable, we apply the emission factors for internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles as a proxy.

[2]Emission intensity for commercial real estate and mortgages are derived by multiplying the most recent national energy intensity proxy data (e.g. CIDB) by the grid emission factor corresponding to the year of calculation. In instances where the current year's factor is unavailable, the most recent preceding year's factor is applied.

6. Baseline Recalculations and Restatements

Our baseline recalculation principle defines the circumstances in which previously reported GHG emissions data must be restated, including through a recalculation of the baseline. This helps ensure that reported emissions remain consistent, comparable and relevant over time. Recalculations may be required following the changes in methodology, correction of errors, or changes to organisational or operational boundaries.

For CIMB's Scope 3 financed emissions inventory, a quantitative materiality threshold of 5% of total reported Scope 3 financed emissions has been established. Any misstatements exceeding this threshold is considered material and requires the Scope 3 financed emissions inventory to be restated, together with an explanation of the reason for the restatement.

In accordance with our baseline recalculation principle, we have recalculated our historical financed emissions, including our 2022 baseline following improvements to our financed emissions methodology and expansion of our emissions coverage.

7. Top-Down Methodology

For the remaining sectors in our portfolio, beyond the nine in-scope sectors, we apply a simplified methodology based on higher-level sector classifications. For these exposures, we assume all remaining investments and loans/financing fall within the AC2: Business Loans and Unlisted Equity asset class and calculate financed emissions using the PCAF proxy estimation approach (Option 3b).

- Client exposure: The outstanding value of the investment or loan/financing.
- Emission factors: PCAF's web-based emission factor database. We adopted a prudent approach by applying the highest available emission factor within each Level 1 classification. However, for the Manufactured Goods, Sovereign, Mining & Quarrying, and Oil & Gas classifications, the median emission factor was applied due to the wide range of emission factors within these classifications. Where applicable, the highest-weight emission factor within each Level 1 classification was used.

Updates to Our Financed Emissions Methodology

In 2023, we established our financed emissions baseline as of 31 December 2022, covering clients across Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand. Since then, we have continued to enhance our financed emissions methodology, data architecture and calculation tools to improve the accuracy, completeness and consistency of our disclosures. These enhancements support more robust emissions measurement and alignment with evolving industry standards and reporting requirements.

1. **Rebaselining of Historical Financed Emissions Results:**

   As part of our annual methodology review, we recalculated our historical financed emissions data across all five asset classes and countries in scope to reflect methodological enhancements and minor refinements to historical data. This included the recalculation of our 2022 baseline and 2024 financed emissions results to ensure that year on year comparisons are made on a consistent basis and that reported trends reflect underlying portfolio changes rather than methodological differences.

   The recalculation incorporated several methodological enhancements introduced since the establishment of our 2022 baseline, including:

   Enhancements applied across all recalculated historical reporting periods (2022 baseline and 2024):

   - **Updated the sectoral emission factors used** in our AC1 Listed Equity and Corporate Bonds and AC2 Business Loans and Unlisted Equity calculations from the previously recommended EXIOBASE dataset to the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) economic emission factor dataset. Following its integration into the PCAF database in Q4 2025, the CEDA dataset offers improved sectoral and geographic granularity, enhanced accuracy in emissions intensities, and reduced data lags compared with previous datasets.
   - **Re-mapped our internal sector codes** to align with the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) sector classifications adopted by the CEDA dataset. This resulted in certain counterparties being mapped to different economic sectors with different emission intensities under the updated methodology.
   - **Formalised our Financed Emissions Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)**, providing clearer guidance on data requirements, research methodology, calculation processes and governance to support the consistent application of the PCAF Standard across the Group.

Additional enhancements applied to the recalculated 2022 baseline:

- Expansion of Scope 3 financed emissions (i.e. clients' Scope 3 emissions) reporting to cover all nine carbon intensive sectors, compared with only the Oil & Gas sector in the originally reported 2022 baseline.
- Recalculation using macro-based calculators across all five asset classes to improve the consistency and standardisation of calculations.
- Refinements to the use of third-party data providers to improve cost efficiency while maintaining alignment with the PCAF Standard.

Unless otherwise stated, historical financed emissions data presented in this report have been recalculated to reflect these methodological enhancements.

Differences between our previously reported and recalculated financed emissions data primarily reflect the methodological enhancements described above. In particular, with the adoption of the CEDA dataset, certain clients may be assigned to different economic sectors with different emission intensities under the updated methodology. Accordingly, differences between previously reported and recalculated results should be interpreted in the context of these methodological enhancements, in addition to changes in the underlying portfolio and client-reported data.

2. **Disclosure Enhancements:**
    - This year, we have calculated and disclosed the **gross exposure and absolute gross financed emissions associated with undrawn loan commitments**, disaggregated by Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, to progressively align our disclosures with the requirements of IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures.

Limitations of Data and Methodology

As industry standards evolve, and with ongoing improvements in data availability and market practices, we remain committed to continuously refining our methodology for calculating financed emissions. The measurement of financed emissions involves inherent uncertainties and requires the application of judgement, particularly due to limitations in data availability, evolving methodologies and estimation approaches. The key limitations, judgements and uncertainties affecting our financed emissions estimates are outlined below.

1. **Methodological Framework and Estimation Approach**

   Our financed emissions are measured and estimated according to the GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, developed by PCAF. The calculation of financed emissions involves inherent uncertainties and requires the application of management judgement, particularly where client-reported data is unavailable or where methodological guidance permits alternative approaches. These judgements include the selection of estimation methodologies, proxy data, sector classifications and attribution factors, and are informed by the best available information at the reporting date. The estimates and methodological choices are shaped by the availability of data for the sectors we evaluate. We are committed to ongoing improvements in our estimation processes and the refinement of our methodologies. Furthermore, we strive to enhance our processes for gathering actual emissions data from our clients and investees.

   Where actual emissions data is unavailable, the use of estimation approaches and assumptions introduces uncertainty into reported financed emissions results. These uncertainties are expected to reduce over time as data availability, disclosure practices and methodological guidance continue to improve.

2. **Improvements in Data Quality**

   We have made continuous efforts to improve our PCAF data quality scores with each successive report, although these have resulted in slight variations across different sectors and years. While we anticipate improvements in these scores as companies gradually enhance their disclosures in response to growing regulatory and stakeholder expectations, we expect to see annual fluctuations and sectoral differences due to changes in data availability. To support this progress, we actively encourage clients to measure and publicly disclose their emissions.

3. **Timing of Data Availability**

Historically, our financed emissions reporting included a 12-month time lag, as clients can only disclose their emissions only after the conclusion of their financial year. Since 2023, we have worked to reduce this lag to six months by initiating our data gathering and calculation process in March. While we make every effort to use the most current information, there are instances where current-year (2025) emissions or financial data may not yet be available. In such cases, particularly for portfolios in Malaysia and Singapore, we rely on the most recent data from the previous year (T-1, i.e. 2024), and where necessary, apply proxy data to ensure completeness in our financed emissions estimates. The use of prior-year data or proxy data may introduce uncertainty where clients' emissions profiles, financial positions or operating conditions have changed since the latest available reporting period.

4. **Data Limitations in Developing Markets**

We operate largely in developing markets, where regulatory frameworks for reporting emissions are still in the early stages or are gradually being implemented. As a result, most of our clients, particularly smaller companies with more limited emissions reporting capabilities, have yet to measure or disclose their greenhouse gas emissions, particularly Scope 3 emissions. Despite our efforts to minimise reliance on non-company-specific data, we have had to resort to using emissions proxies based on production and revenue figures, applying industry averages where client-reported data is unavailable. The selection of appropriate proxy data and estimation techniques requires judgement and is based on the characteristics of the client, sector, and data available at the reporting date. The use of proxy data and industry averages also introduces estimation uncertainty, as actual emissions may differ from estimated values depending on the operational characteristics and emissions intensity of individual clients. We will continue to refine our estimates as data availability and quality improve, particularly given the progressive adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S1 and S2 across Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand, which is anticipated to drive more consistent and high-quality climate related disclosures.

5. **Evolving Industry Standards and Regulatory Guidance**

The methodologies and data used to assess financed emissions and set targets are subject to continuous development. We anticipate further evolution in industry guidance, market practices, and regulatory requirements, and remain committed to enhancing our analysis using appropriate data sources and the latest methodologies as they become available. Changes in methodologies, guidance and regulatory expectations may result in revisions to historical emissions estimates or affect comparability across reporting periods.

6. **Sensitivity to Financial and Market Fluctuations**

   Our financed emissions estimates are subject to uncertainty arising from changes in attribution factors, including fluctuations in drawn amounts, enterprise value, market capitalisation and asset valuations, as well as updates to PCAF guidance and emission factors from year to year. We commit to being transparent about the drivers of change in our portfolio's financed emissions as much as possible.

7. **Sector Classification**

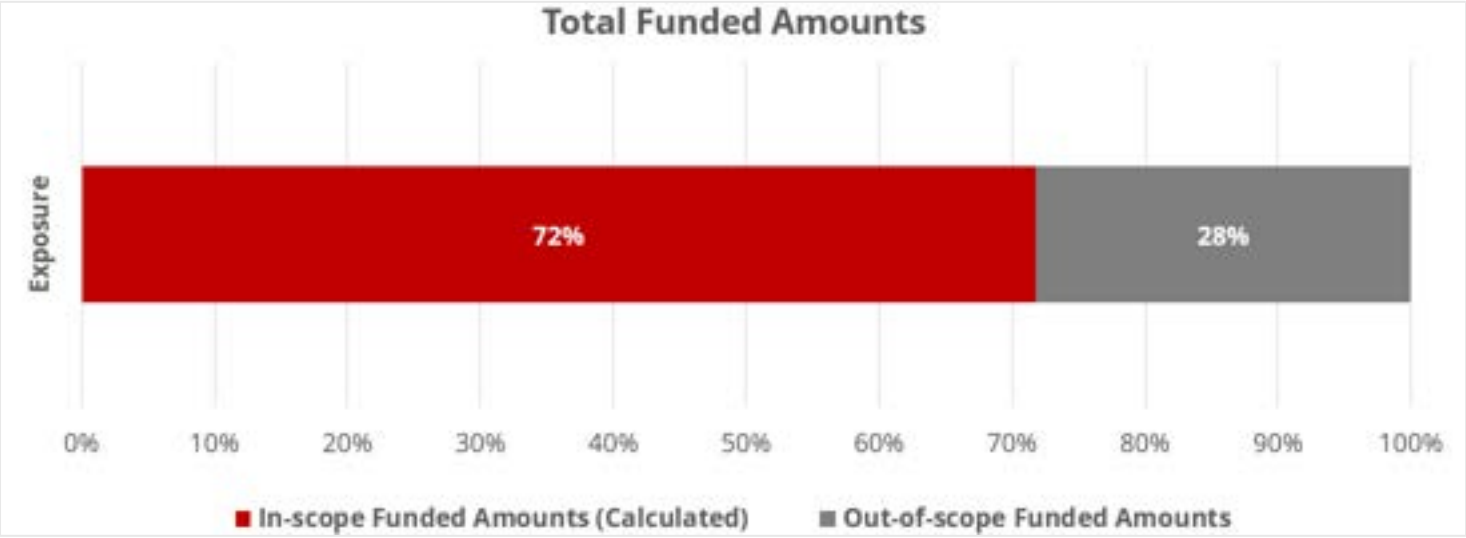
   The classification of our clients by sector is performed with input from subject matter experts. Where clients operate across multiple activities or where publicly available information is limited, judgement is applied in determining the most appropriate sector, sub-sector and value chain classification. These classifications will continue to evolve with improvements in our data and sector classification approach. As sub-sector and value chain classifications are based on judgment, they may be revised as more accurate information becomes available. Consequently, this may result in inconsistencies or changes in our reported financed emissions from year to year.

The figures presented in the data tables in this Report may not add precisely to the stated totals due to rounding applied during the reporting process.

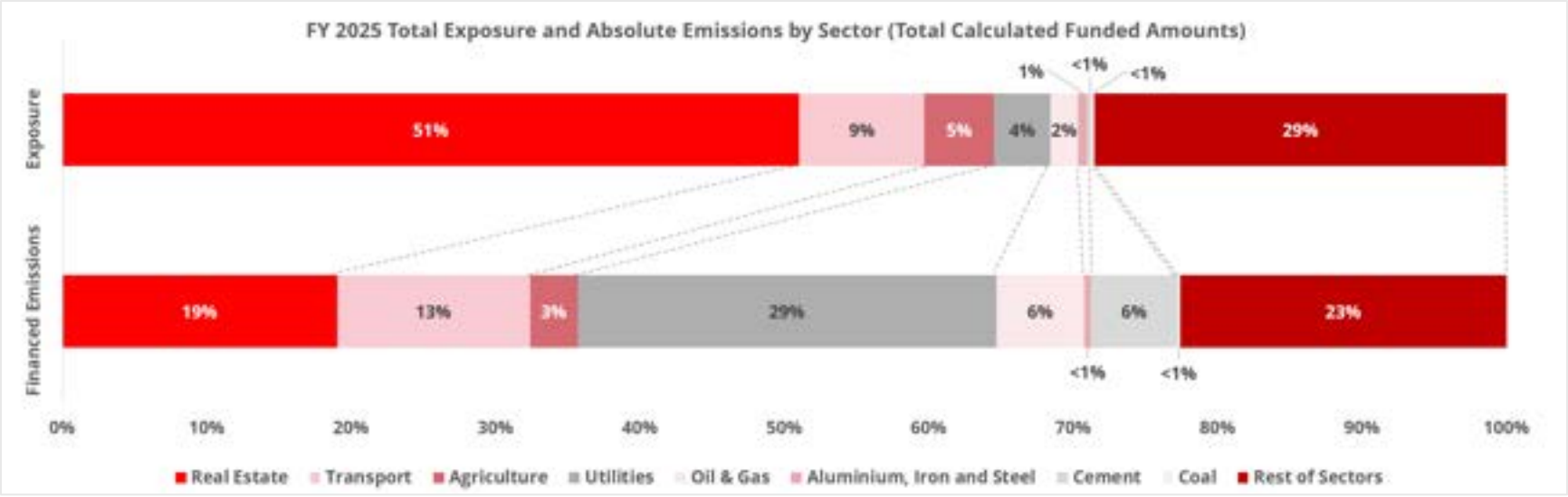
CIMB 2025 Financed Emissions

We have calculated financed emissions for 64% of the Group's gross exposure (i.e. the sum of the funded amounts and undrawn loan commitments). Financed emissions have not yet been calculated for the remaining 36% of gross exposure, which comprises asset classes not yet included in the Group's financed emissions inventory (as per *Our Scope and Boundary*), as well as exposures that are currently not covered in the PCAF Standard (e.g. credit cards and personal loans). Accordingly, these exposures fall outside the Group's current financed emissions methodology boundary.

Financed Emissions Attributable to Funded Amounts



This section focuses on the Group's funded amounts, comprising utilised financing exposures and investment holdings. Financed emissions have been calculated for 72% of the Group's total funded amounts, of which 51% are covered through detailed bottom-up calculations across nine sectors and 21% through top-down methodology for other sectors. The remaining 28% comprise exposures that fall outside the scope of the methodology and are therefore excluded from the financed emissions calculation. A breakdown of the total calculated funded amounts is as below:

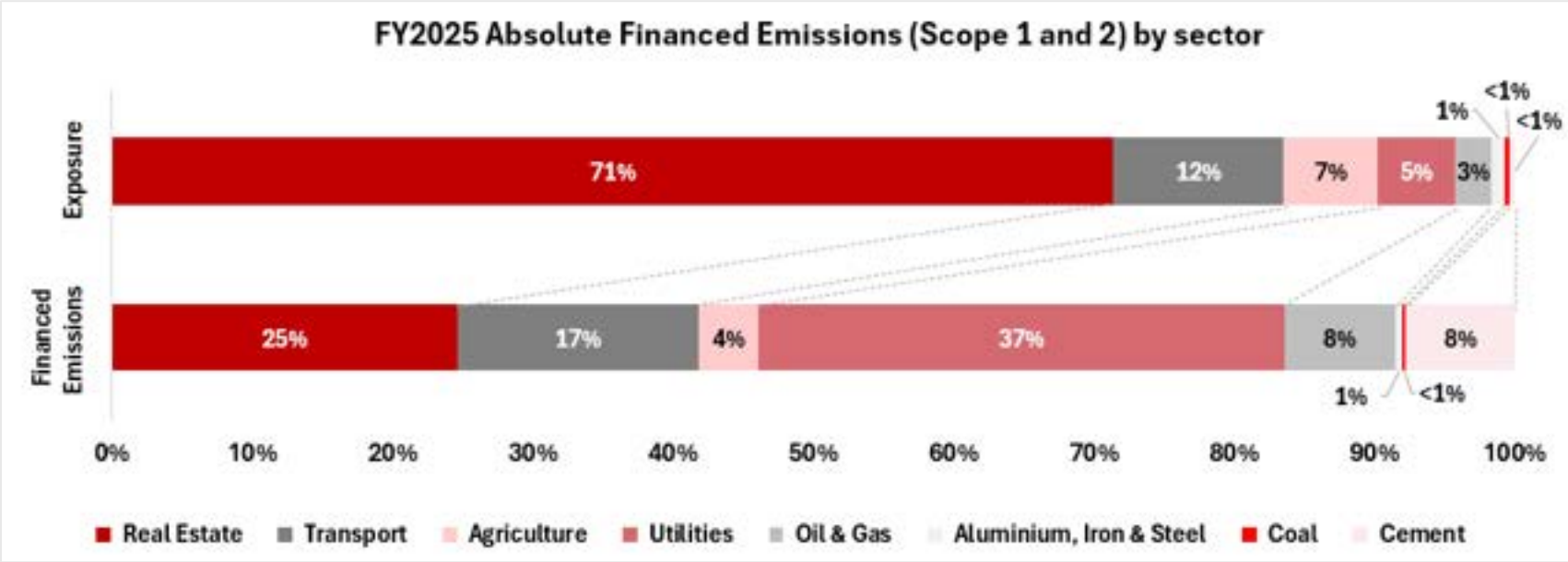


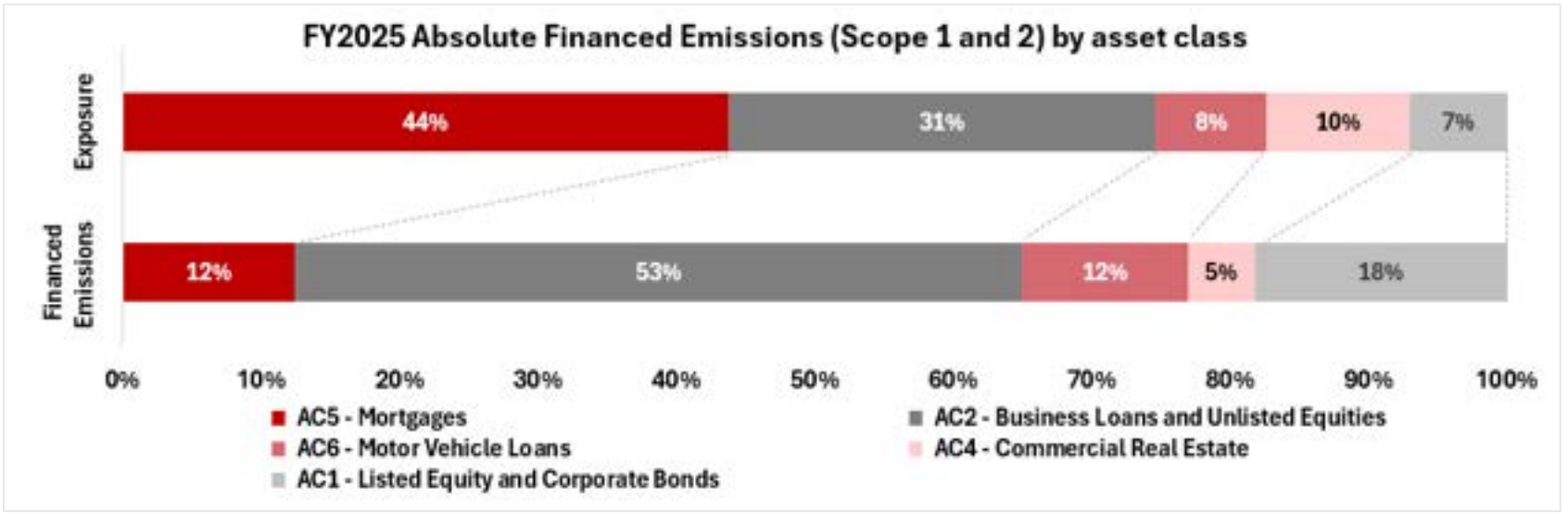
Of the total funded amounts included in the financed emissions calculation, 71% relates to the nine carbon-intensive sectors. For these sectors, we adopt a bottom-up approach, leveraging company-specific emissions and financial data where available. This approach attributes our clients' and investees' actual or estimated Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions to CIMB based on our share of financing across the replevant asset classes, resulting in a more granular assessment of financed emissions (see *Our Scope & Boundary* and *Methodology* sections for further details). These sectors contribute 77% of the Group's financed emissions from funded amounts.

The remaining 29% relates to the remaining sectors, for which we apply a top-down methodology based on higher-level sector classifications. Under this approach, Scope 1 and Scope 2 financed emissions are estimated assuming all investments and loans/financing are for general corporate purposes (see the *Methodology* section for further details). These sectors contribute the remaining 23% of the Group's financed emissions from funded amounts.

Together, the bottom-up assessment of the nine carbon-intensive sectors and the top-down estimates for the remaining in-scope sectors provide a holistic view of the Group's financed emissions, enhancing our understanding of sectoral exposures and absolute emissions to inform and guide our decarbonisation strategy.

Detailed Assessment of the Nine Carbon-Intensive Sectors





We made significant updates to our calculation methodology this year (refer to Updates to Our Financed Emissions Methodology for details). As such, to ensure year-on-year comparisons are made on a like-for-like basis, we recalculated our historical financed emissions to reflect updates to our methodology and data. Unless otherwise stated, all historical comparisons in this Report refer to the recalculated historical financed emissions. A summary of the impacts of the rebaseline is as follows:

- FY2024 financed emissions decreased by 8% (from 17,527 $ktCO_2e$ to 16,198 $ktCO_2e$) for Scope 1 and Scope 2, and by 42% (from 18,363 $ktCO_2e$ to 10,603 $ktCO_2e$) for Scope 3. Primarily driven by the adoption of the CEDA economic emission factor dataset and the associated updates to our internal sector mapping.
- Our 2022 baseline has also been recalculated to reflect the updated financed emissions methodology and expanded Scope 3 coverage. Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute emissions increased by 15% (from 16,260 $ktCO_2e$ to 18,745 $ktCO_2e$), while Scope 3 increased by 184% (from 2,213 $ktCO_2e$ to 6,286 $ktCO_2e$), primarily reflecting the expansion of Scope 3 calculation coverage from only the Oil & Gas sector to all nine carbon-intensive sectors.

Compared to our FY2024 results on a like-for-like basis, total attributed Scope 1 and Scope 2 financed emissions across the nine carbon-intensive sectors and five asset classes **decreased by 9% to 14,765 $ktCO_2e$** in FY2025 (see Appendix for the detailed emissions inventory). The Utilities sector remained the largest contributor to Scope 1 and Scope 2 financed emissions, accounting for 37% of total emissions, followed by the Real Estate and Transport sectors.

From an asset class perspective, Business Loans and Unlisted Equity accounted for 53% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 financed emissions while representing 31% of total financed emissions exposure. Conversely, the Mortgage asset class represented 44% of financed emissions exposure but contributed only 12% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 financed emissions.

The following sections of this Report focus on the in-depth emissions inventory broken down by the **nine carbon-intensive sectors and the five asset classes.** A breakdown by reporting country can be found in the Appendix.

Financed Emissions Breakdown by Sector

	2025							2025 vs 2024			
		Scope 1 + Scope 2			Scope 3			Scope 1 & 2		Scope 3	
	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[2] ($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[3] ($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Movement in absolute emissions (%)	Movement in emission intensity (%)	Movement in absolute emissions (%)	Movement in emission intensity (%)
CIMB Group	**346.73**	**14,765.14**	**42.58**	**3.99**	**7,932.01**	**60.26**	**3.96**	▼ **-8.8%**	▼ **-7.0%**	▼ **-25.2%**	▼ **-22.4%**
Breakdown by sector											
Agriculture	23.36	627.78	26.87	4.37	1,359.61	58.20	4.50	▼ **-35.9%**	▼ **-30.4%**	▼ **-25.9%**	▼ **-19.4%**
Cement	1.35	1,142.38	843.30	3.32	103.38	76.31	3.59	▲ **84.4%**	▲ **78.2%**	▲ **175.1%**	▲ **165.9%**
Coal	1.08	36.41	33.56	4.82	42.60	39.27	4.85	▼ **-84.9%**	▼ **-71.9%**	▼ **-95.9%**	▼ **-92.3%**
Aluminium, Iron & Steel	3.28	84.05	25.62	4.17	67.02	20.43	4.17	▼ **-47.2%**	▼ **-29.0%**	▼ **-36.3%**	▼ **-14.3%**
Oil & Gas	9.04	1,162.10	128.50	4.19	3,482.35	385.07	4.31	▼ **-10.7%**	▼ **-6.9%**	▼ **-5.3%**	▼ **-1.2%**
Real Estate	247.60	3,628.72	14.66	4.13	1,132.07	18.79	4.60	▼ **-5.4%**	▼ **-6.4%**	▼ **-9.8%**	▼ **-6.2%**
Transport[4]	41.96	2,548.13	60.73	3.19	755.89	53.19	4.68	▼ **-25.5%**	▼ **-12.6%**	▼ **-36.9%**	▼ **-37.2%**
Utilities	19.04	5,535.57	290.74	3.32	989.09	51.95	3.85	▼ **-1.9%**	▼ **-11.6%**	▼ **-32.4%**	▼ **-39.1%**

[1] This refers to the total outstanding amount that is in-scope for financed emissions calculation and estimation. For further details, kindly refer to our Methodology section.

[2] Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute emissions divided by total exposure at the Group level, or the respective asset class, sector, or country.

[3] Scope 3 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute Scope 3 emissions divided by exposure to activities with Scope 3 emissions only. This covers all nine sectors, excluding AC4, AC5, and AC6 which do not have Scope 3 emissions.

[4]The transport sector includes AC6 - Motor Vehicle Loans which scope includes only CO_2 emissions and does not include other greenhouse gases.

The largest contributions to the overall year-on-year change in the Group's financed emissions from funded amounts were observed in the Transport sector for Scope 1 and Scope 2, which decreased by 26% (872 $ktCO_2e$), and in the Coal sector for Scope 3, which decreased by 96% (989 $ktCO_2e$). These reductions were partially offset by an increase in the Cement sector, where Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions increased by 84% (523 $ktCO_2e$) and Scope 3 emissions increasing by 175% (66 $ktCO_2e$). The material changes are summarised below.

Agriculture

The Agriculture sector recorded lower emissions intensity in 2025. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity decreased by 30% to 27 $ktCO_2e$/RM'bil, while Scope 3 emissions intensity decreased by 19% to 58 $ktCO_2e$/RM'bil. The reduction was mainly attributable to lower exposure to higher-emitting clients during the year. Reported emissions data across the Agriculture sector remain limited. As such, a significant proportion of clients' emissions are estimated using proxy emission factors where reported data is unavailable.

Within the Agriculture sector, the Palm subsector, which represents the largest proportion of the Group's Agriculture portfolio, recorded a 39% decrease in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity. While emissions disclosures across the sector remain limited, we expect emissions reporting to strengthen over time following with the increasing adoption of mandatory and voluntary sustainable palm oil certification standards, both of which require the calculation and monitoring of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Cement

The Cement sector recorded a significant increase in emissions intensity. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity rose by 78% to 843 $ktCO_2e$/RM'bil, while Scope 3 emissions intensity increased by 166% to 76 $ktCO_2e$/RM'bil. This was primarily driven by a substantial increase in exposure to a high-emitting cement producer. While the company's reported emissions remain high, it has established a robust decarbonisation strategy, supported by clear interim and long-term emissions reduction targets, and has demonstrated consistent year-on-year reductions in its absolute emissions. This reflects CIMB's continued commitment to supporting transition aligned clients who are actively decarbonising their operations, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors such as cement.

Coal

The Coal sector recorded a substantial reduction in financed emissions year-on-year. This was primarily driven by a 46% decrease in overall sector exposure, including a 13% reduction in exposure to Thermal Coal Mining, consistent with CIMB's commitment to phase out financing for Thermal Coal Mining by 2040. As a result, Scope 1 and Scope 2 financed emissions declined by 85% to 36 $ktCO_2e$, while Scope 3 financed emissions declined by 96% to 43 $ktCO_2e$. Emissions intensity also improved significantly, with Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity decreased by 72% and Scope 3 emissions intensity decreased by 92%.

Aluminium, Iron and Steel

The Aluminium, Iron and Steel sector recorded lower financed emissions in 2025, broadly in line with a 26% reduction in sector exposure. Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute emissions decreased by 47%, while Scope 3 absolute emissions declined by 36%. The year-on-year movement also reflects refinements to the classification of certain client exposures within the sector. Consequently, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity decreased by 29%, while Scope 3 emissions intensity decreased by 14%.

Transport

In 2025, the Transport sector recorded the largest reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, declining by 872 $ktCO_2e$ (26%). This was primarily driven by a 15% reduction in sector exposure, particularly in our motor vehicle loans/financing portfolio. For Scope 3, which excludes exposures from AC6 Motor Vehicle Loans, there was an overall reduction in absolute emissions of 37%, dropping to 756 $ktCO_2e$ in 2025. The year-on-year movement also reflects a higher reliance on proxy emissions estimates, driven by the limited availability of financial and emissions disclosures across the sector.

Utilities

Despite an 11% increase in sector exposure, the Utilities sector recorded a marginal 2% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute emissions to 5,536 $ktCO_2e$ in 2025. This was primarily attributable to reduced exposure to certain higher emitting power generation clients, together with changes in attributed emissions for certain client exposures.

Scope 3 absolute emissions decreased by 32% to 989 $ktCO_2e$. This was primarily driven by lower attribution of emissions to CIMB, reflecting changes in client fundamentals, such as revenue or enterprise value, which reduced the attribution factor for selected clients.

Historical Financed Emissions by Sector

	2024 (Restated)							2022 Baseline (Restated)						
		Scope 1 + Scope 2			Scope 3				Scope 1 + Scope 2			Scope 3		
	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[2] ($ktCO_2e$/RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[3] ($ktCO_2e$/RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[2] ($ktCO_2e$/RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[3] ($ktCO_2e$/RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score
CIMB Group	**353.93**	**16,198.08**	**45.77**	**3.93**	**10,602.94**	**77.67**	**4.35**	**311.84**	**18,744.86**	**60.11**	**3.95**	**6,286.14**	**50.80**	**4.18**
Breakdown by sector														
Agriculture	25.38	979.51	38.59	4.26	1,834.02	72.25	4.46	26.21	2,130.96	81.29	4.12	1,115.69	42.56	4.23
Cement	1.31	619.66	473.19	3.43	37.58	28.70	3.77	2.04	676.96	331.64	4.13	34.45	16.88	4.46
Coal	2.02	241.03	119.32	4.18	1,031.88	510.83	4.39	2.29	141.81	62.06	3.91	1,150.69	503.57	3.99
Aluminium, Iron & Steel	4.41	159.29	36.11	3.91	105.14	23.84	3.94	3.24	147.69	45.61	3.50	60.26	18.61	4.31
Oil & Gas	9.43	1,301.72	137.98	4.07	3,677.69	389.83	4.18	9.62	356.81	37.10	3.95	1,038.60	107.99	3.96
Real Estate	245.02	3,836.44	15.66	4.12	1,255.63	20.03	4.54	215.71	4,084.05	18.93	4.14	1,090.87	19.29	4.56
Transport[4]	49.22	3,420.50	69.50	3.00	1,197.94	84.75	4.50	39.89	2,718.46	68.15	2.94	857.51	78.31	4.38
Utilities	17.14	5,639.93	329.07	3.34	1,463.06	85.36	3.57	12.84	8,488.12	661.15	3.63	938.06	73.07	4.10

[1]This refers to the total outstanding amount that is in-scope for financed emissions calculation and estimation. For further details, kindly refer to our Methodology section.

[2] Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute emissions divided by total exposure at the Group level, or the respective asset class, sector, or country.

[3] Scope 3 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute Scope 3 emissions divided by exposure to activities with Scope 3 emissions only. This covers all nine sectors, excluding AC4, AC5, and AC6 which do not have Scope 3 emissions.

[4]The transport sector includes AC6 - Motor Vehicle Loans which scope includes only CO_2 emissions and does not include other greenhouse gases.

Financed Emissions Breakdown by Asset Class

	2025							2025 vs 2024			
		Scope 1 + Scope 2			Scope 3			Scope 1 + Scope 2		Scope 3	
	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[2] ($ktCO_2e$ /RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[3] ($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Movement in absolute emissions (%)	Movement in emissions intensity (%)	Movement in absolute emissions (%)	Movement in emissions intensity (%)
CIMB Group	**346.73**	**14,765.14**	**42.58**	**3.99**	**7,932.01**	**60.26**	**3.96**	▼ **-8.8%**	▼ **-7.0%**	▼ **-25.2%**	▼ **-22.4%**
Breakdown by PCAF asset class	-	-									
AC1: Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	24.42	2,694.24	110.32	4.07	927.42	37.98	4.35	▼ **-1.6%**	▼ **-15.9%**	▼ **-5.8%**	▼ **-19.5%**
AC2: Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	107.20	7,765.50	72.44	4.31	7,004.60	65.34	4.46	▼ **-9.2%**	▼ **-2.0%**	▼ **-27.2%**	▼ **-21.4%**
AC4: Commercial Real Estate	35.74	714.09	19.98	4.05				▼ **-9.1%**	▼ **-14.0%**		
AC5: Mortgages	151.61	1,832.99	12.09	4.00				▼ **-3.4%**	▼ **-5.4%**		
AC6: Motor Vehicles[4]	27.75	1,758.31	63.36	2.49				▼ **-20.9%**	▼ **-0.1%**		

[1] This refers to the total outstanding amount that is in-scope for financed emissions calculation and estimation. For further details, kindly refer to our Methodology section.
[2] Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute emissions divided by total exposure at the Group level, or the respective asset class, sector, or country.
[3] Scope 3 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute Scope 3 emissions divided by exposure to activities with Scope 3 emissions only. This covers all nine sectors, excluding AC4, AC5, and AC6 which do not have Scope 3 emissions.
[4]The scope for AC6 - Motor Vehicle Loans includes only CO_2 emissions and does not include other greenhouse gases.

From an asset class perspective, the largest year-on-year reductions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute financed emissions were observed in AC2 Business Loans and Unlisted Equity by 9% (787 $ktCO_2e$), and AC6 Motor Vehicle Loans by 21% (466 $ktCO_2e$). In terms of emissions intensity, the most significant movements were recorded in AC1 Listed Equity and Corporate Bonds by 16%, followed by AC4 Commercial Real Estate by 14%. The following section discusses the key year-on-year movements across these asset classes.

AC1 Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds and AC2 Business Loans & Unlisted Equity

AC1 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity decreased by 16% to 110 $ktCO_2e$/RM'bil, despite only a marginal 2% reduction in absolute emissions. Scope 3 emissions intensity similarly decreased by 20%, following a 6% reduction in absolute emissions. These movements primarily reflect changes in portfolio composition and client-level movements, with changes in the financial and emissions data used in the calculation of financed emissions also influencing the attribution of emissions for selected clients. The same underlying drivers also contributed to the year-on-year movements observed for AC2 Business Loans & Unlisted Equity.

AC4 Commercial Real Estate

Emissions from Commercial Real Estate reduced by 9%, primarily driven by the adoption of the latest available building-specific emissions intensity data for commercial properties in our Malaysia portfolio. While this has resulted in a lower emissions estimate for the asset class, it also represents a step forward in the accuracy and transparency of our financed emissions reporting. We remain committed to continuously improving the robustness of our data and methodologies as part of our broader climate strategy.

AC6 Motor Vehicle Loans

Motor Vehicle Loans recorded a 21% reduction in absolute emissions to 1,758 $ktCO_2e$, primarily reflecting the overall reduction in portfolio exposure from RM35 bil in 2024 to RM28 bil in 2025.

Historical Financed Emissions by Asset Class

	2024 (Restated)							2022 Baseline (Restated)						
		Scope 1 + Scope 2			Scope 3				Scope 1 + Scope 2			Scope 3		
	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[2] ($ktCO_2e$ /RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[3] ($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[2] ($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[3] ($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score
CIMB Group	**353.93**	**16,198.08**	**45.77**	**3.93**	**10,602.94**	**77.67**	**4.35**	**311.84**	**18,744.86**	**60.11**	**3.95**	**6,286.14**	**50.80**	**4.18**
Breakdown by PCAF asset class														
AC1: Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	20.86	2,738.57	131.25	4.02	984.47	47.18	4.28	17.46	3,949.46	226.16	4.07	598.22	34.26	4.28
AC2: Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	115.65	8,552.34	73.95	4.24	9,618.46	83.17	4.36	106.27	9,853.92	92.73	4.25	5,687.91	53.52	4.38
AC4: Commercial Real Estate	33.82	785.51	23.22	4.04				27.28	886.36	32.49	4.03			
AC5: Mortgages	148.51	1,897.51	12.78	4.00				131.88	2,073.87	15.72	4.00			
AC6: Motor Vehicle Loans[4]	35.08	2,224.15	63.40	2.47				28.94	1,981.25	68.46	2.44			

[1] This refers to the total outstanding amount that is in-scope for financed emissions calculation and estimation. For further details, kindly refer to our Methodology section.
[2] Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute emissions divided by total exposure at the Group level, or the respective asset class, sector, or country.
[3] Scope 3 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute Scope 3 emissions divided by exposure to activities with Scope 3 emissions only. This covers all nine sectors, excluding AC4, AC5, and AC6 which do not have Scope 3 emissions.
[4] AC6 - Motor Vehicle Loans include only CO_2 emissions and do not include other greenhouse gases.

Financed Emissions Attributable to Undrawn Loan Commitments

	Undrawn Loan Commitments					Total Committed Exposure (Funded Amount + Undrawn)				
	2025					2025				
	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)				Exposure (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)			
		Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1 + Scope 2	Scope 3		Scope 1[2,3]	Scope 2[2,3]	Scope 1 + Scope 2[2]	Scope 3[4]
CIMB Group	**47.61**	**2,136.79**	**734.99**	**2,871.78**	**3,706.77**	**394.34**			**17,636.91**	**11,638.78**
Breakdown by asset class										
AC1: Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds						24.42	2,402.88	291.36	2,694.24	927.42
AC2: Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	47.61	2,136.79	734.99	2,871.78	3,706.77	154.81	8,360.79	2,276.48	10,637.27	10,711.37
AC4: Commercial Real Estate[2]						35.74	714.09		714.09	
AC5: Mortgages[3]						151.61	-	1,832.99	1,832.99	
AC6: Motor Vehicle Loans[5]						27.75	1,694.51	63.80	1,758.31	
Breakdown by sector										
Agriculture	8.31	280.22	91.47	371.69	432.31	31.67	660.06	339.42	999.48	1,791.92
Cement	0.51	23.87	7.87	31.75	12.04	1.87	1,011.28	162.85	1,174.12	115.42
Coal	0.48	1.57	3.84	5.40	10.95	1.56	32.54	9.27	41.81	53.55
Aluminium, Iron & Steel	1.72	17.97	37.04	55.01	73.57	5.00	70.28	68.77	139.05	140.59
Oil & Gas	7.37	165.09	183.82	348.91	1,872.56	16.41	904.31	606.70	1,511.01	5,354.91
Real Estate[6]	19.53	229.56	78.16	307.72	423.33	267.13	1,008.12	2,214.24	3,936.44	1,555.40
Transport	4.90	187.06	278.42	465.48	782.32	46.86	2,425.20	588.42	3,013.62	1,538.21
Utilities	4.79	1,231.44	54.37	1,285.80	99.69	23.83	6,346.39	474.98	6,821.37	1,088.78

[1]This represents the total gross exposure attributable to undrawn loan commitments that are in scope for our financed emissions calculations, covering all nine carbon-intensive sectors within AC2 Business Loans & Unlisted Equity.

[2]For AC4 Commercial Real Estate, a combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission factor is applied. Consequently, the sum of the reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions may not equal the reported Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions

[3]Scope 1 emissions for AC5 Mortgages are reported as zero because the energy intensity emission factors applied under this asset class estimate Scope 2 emissions only.

[4]Scope 3 absolute emissions include only exposures to activities with associated Scope 3 emissions. This covers all nine in-scope sectors, excluding AC4 Commercial Real Estate, AC5 Mortgages and AC6 Motor Vehicle Loans, which do not have Scope 3 emissions.

[5]AC6 - Motor Vehicle Loans include only CO_2 emissions and do not include other greenhouse gases.

[6]Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute emissions for the Real Estate sector exclude emissions attributable to AC4 Commercial Real Estate.

In line with the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosure requirements, we have expanded our financed emissions disclosure to include undrawn loan commitments. This provides a more complete view of the Group's total committed financing exposure, recognising that undrawn facilities may be utilised in the future and therefore represent potential financed emissions. Overall, we have calculated absolute emissions for 29% of the Group's total undrawn loan commitments, representing exposures to the nine carbon-intensive sectors. A further 47%, relating to the remaining sectors, have not yet been estimated, while the remaining 24% comprise out-of-scope exposures under the PCAF Standard such as credit cards and personal loans.

Undrawn loan commitments across the nine in-scope carbon-intensive sectors amounted to RM48 billion, or 12% of total committed exposure (funded amount and undrawn). The analysis further shows that the potential emissions associated with these undrawn commitments are disproportionately high relative to their share of exposure. Including undrawn commitments increases estimated Scope 1 and Scope 2 financed emissions from 14,765 $ktCO_2e$ to 17,637 $ktCO_2e$ (+19%), while potential Scope 3 emissions would increase from 7,932 $ktCO_2e$ to 11,639 $ktCO_2e$ (+47%). This suggests that undrawn commitments are concentrated among clients and sectors with relatively higher emissions intensity, reinforcing the importance of monitoring undrawn facilities as part of a more forward-looking financed emissions assessment.

Historical Financed Emissions Attributable to Our Undrawn Loan Commitments

Undrawn Loan Commitments	2024				2022 Baseline			
	Exposure (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)			Exposure (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)		
		Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3		Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
CIMB Group	**50.06**	**2,924.84**	**812.96**	**3,981.10**	**72.10**	**4,084.70**	**744.03**	**5,502.36**
Breakdown by asset class								
AC2: Business loans and unlisted equity	50.06	2,924.84	812.96	3,981.10	72.10	4,084.70	744.03	5,502.36
Breakdown by sector								
Agriculture	8.25	136.09	97.11	257.41	17.77	600.86	173.61	466.47
Cement	0.73	16.70	16.20	15.64	0.72	9.53	6.33	14.08
Coal	0.61	2.47	4.65	17.13	1.48	139.72	12.49	1,021.99
Aluminium, Iron & Steel	1.35	23.45	38.24	89.91	5.22	48.38	34.84	71.08
Oil & Gas	7.87	181.88	199.59	1,991.20	8.77	179.27	76.34	1,934.26
Real Estate	18.16	279.69	95.63	571.71	27.31	180.96	105.05	1,068.57
Transport	4.99	257.05	311.27	937.14	5.68	186.89	247.06	728.04
Utilities	8.09	2,027.51	50.27	100.97	5.16	2,739.10	88.31	197.86

Appendix

Financed Emissions Breakdown by Country

	2025							2025 vs 2024			
		Scope 1 + Scope 2			Scope 3			Scope 1 + Scope 2		Scope 3	
	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[2] ($ktCO_2e$ /RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[3] ($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Movement in absolute emissions (%)	Movement in emissions intensity (%)	Movement in absolute emissions (%)	Movement in emissions intensity (%)
CIMB Group	**346.73**	**14,765.14**	**42.58**	**3.99**	**7,932.01**	**60.26**	**3.96**	▼ **-8.8%**	▼ **-7.0%**	▼ **-25.2%**	▼ **-22.4%**
Breakdown by country											
Malaysia	246.81	8,979.90	36.38	4.00	3,290.13	42.07	4.53	▼ **-11.6%**	▼ **-12.9%**	▼ **-24.9%**	▼ **-30.3%**
Indonesia	37.35	1,961.15	52.50	3.96	949.06	44.07	4.42	▼ **-0.1%**	▲ **13.4%**	▼ **-2.5%**	▲ **14.9%**
Singapore	34.59	1,290.44	37.30	4.17	794.90	34.18	4.38	▼ **-20.5%**	▼ **-7.3%**	▼ **-31.0%**	▼ **-9.8%**
Thailand	27.97	2,533.65	90.57	3.68	2,897.92	336.09	3.88	▲ **3.1%**	▲ **3.4%**	▼ **-29.2%**	▼ **-33.3%**

[1] This refers to the total outstanding amount that is in-scope for financed emissions calculation and estimation. For further details, kindly refer to our Methodology section.
[2] Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute emissions divided by total exposure at the Group level, or the respective asset class, sector, or country.
[3] Scope 3 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute Scope 3 emissions divided by exposure to activities with Scope 3 emissions only. This covers all nine sectors, excluding AC4, AC5, and AC6 which do not have Scope 3 emissions

Historical Financed Emissions by Country

	2024 (Restated)							2022 (Restated)						
		Scope 1 + Scope 2			Scope 3				Scope 1 + Scope 2			Scope 3		
	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[2] ($ktCO_2e$ /RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[3] ($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity[2] ($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score	Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)	Emission Intensity [3]($ktCO_2e$/ RM'bil)	Weighted Data Quality Score
CIMB Group	**353.93**	**16,198.08**	**45.77**	**3.93**	**10,602.94**	**77.67**	**4.35**	**311.84**	**18,744.86**	**60.11**	**3.95**	**6,286.14**	**50.80**	**4.18**
Breakdown by country														
Malaysia	243.12	10,153.80	41.77	3.93	4,382.15	60.34	4.41	217.20	13,669.42	62.93	3.93	2,833.26	39.93	4.35
Indonesia	42.42	1,962.92	46.28	3.87	973.68	38.35	4.29	39.10	1,946.34	49.78	3.90	1,396.28	60.10	4.42
Singapore	40.35	1,623.74	40.24	4.20	1,151.52	37.90	4.34	28.64	1,679.07	58.63	3.76	417.58	21.48	4.00
Thailand	28.05	2,457.63	87.61	3.70	4,095.59	504.16	4.05	26.90	1,450.03	53.90	4.32	1,639.02	162.38	4.52

2025 Financed Emissions Breakdown by Sector by Asset Class

	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)			Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)				Emission Intensity[2,3] ($ktCO_2e$/RM'bil)			
	RM'bil	%	Scope 3 only[1]	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total S1 + S2	Scope 3	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total S1 + S2	Scope 3
CIMB Group	**346.73**	**100.00%**	**131.62**			**14,765.14**	**7,932.01**			**42.58**	**60.26**
Breakdown by sector											
Agriculture											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	1.03	0.30%	1.03	63.35	5.96	69.31	65.05	61.55	5.79	67.33	63.19
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	22.33	6.44%	22.33	316.49	241.99	558.48	1,294.56	14.17	10.84	25.01	57.97
Cement											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	0.07	0.02%	0.07	123.19	13.70	136.88	12.42	1,721.99	191.45	1,913.45	173.64
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	1.28	0.37%	1.28	864.22	141.28	1,005.49	90.96	673.53	110.11	783.64	70.89
Coal											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	0.03	0.01%	0.03	10.22	0.01	10.23	25.19	343.74	0.32	344.06	846.75
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	1.06	0.30%	1.06	20.75	5.43	26.18	17.42	19.66	5.15	24.81	16.51
Aluminium, Iron & Steel											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	0.00[4]	0.00%[4]	0.00[4]	0.00[4]	0.00[4]	0.00[4]	0.00[4]	0.98	2.42	3.40	7.90
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	3.28	0.95%	3.28	52.31	31.73	84.05	67.02	15.95	9.67	25.62	20.43
Oil & Gas											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	2.53	0.73%	2.53	160.36	9.37	169.73	411.30	63.32	3.70	67.03	162.42
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	6.51	1.88%	6.51	578.86	413.50	992.36	3,071.05	88.90	63.51	152.41	471.67
Real Estate											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	9.25	2.67%	9.25	104.19	33.36	137.54	97.14	11.26	3.61	14.87	10.50
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	51.00	14.71%	51.00	674.37	269.73	944.09	1,034.93	13.22	5.29	18.51	20.29
Commercial Real Estate	35.74	10.31%				714.09				19.98	
Mortgages[5]	151.61	43.73%		-	1,832.99	1,832.99		-	12.09	12.09	
Transport											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	3.99	1.15%	3.99	39.05	14.58	53.63	57.52	9.80	3.66	13.46	14.43
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	10.23	2.95%	10.23	504.58	231.61	736.19	698.38	49.35	22.65	72.00	68.30
Motor Vehicle Loans[6]	27.75	8.00%		1,694.51	63.80	1,758.31		61.06	2.30	63.36	
Utilities											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	7.52	2.17%	7.52	1,902.52	214.39	2,116.91	258.80	252.85	28.49	281.34	34.40
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	11.52	3.32%	11.52	3,212.44	206.22	3,418.66	730.28	278.96	17.91	296.87	63.42

[1] This refers to the total outstanding amount that is in-scope for financed emissions calculation and estimation. For Scope 3, this excludes exposures from AC4, AC5 and AC6 which do not have Scope 3 emissions.

[2] Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute emissions divided by total exposure at the Group level, or the respective asset class or sector.

[3] Scope 3 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute Scope 3 emissions divided by exposure to activities with Scope 3 emissions only.

[4] Value rounds to 0.00 when presented to two decimal places. The actual figure is non-zero but falls below the reporting threshold.

[5] Scope 1 emissions for AC5 Mortgages are reported as zero because the energy intensity emission factors applied under this asset class estimate Scope 2 emissions only.

[6] AC6 - Motor Vehicle Loans include only CO_2 emissions and do not include other greenhouse gases.

2025 Undrawn Loan Commitments Breakdown by Sector by Asset Class

	Exposure		Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)			
	RM'bil	%	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total S1 + S2	Scope 3
CIMB Group	**47.61**	**100.00%**	**2,136.79**	**734.99**	**2,871.78**	**3,706.77**
Breakdown by sector						
Agriculture						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	8.31	17.45%	280.22	91.47	371.69	432.31
Cement						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	0.51	1.07%	23.87	7.87	31.75	12.04
Coal						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	0.48	1.00%	1.57	3.84	5.40	10.95
Aluminium, Iron & Steel						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	1.72	3.62%	17.97	37.04	55.01	73.57
Oil & Gas						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	7.37	15.48%	165.09	183.82	348.91	1,872.56
Real Estate						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	19.53	41.01%	229.56	78.16	307.72	423.33
Transport						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	4.90	10.30%	187.06	278.42	465.48	782.32
Utilities						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	4.79	10.07%	1,231.44	54.37	1,285.80	99.69

2024 (Restated) Financed Emissions Breakdown by Sector by Asset Class

	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)			Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)				Emission Intensity[2,3] ($ktCO_2e$/RM'bil)			
	RM'bil	%	Scope 3 only[1]	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total S1 + S2	Scope 3	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total S1 + S2	Scope 3
CIMB Group	**353.93**	**100.00%**	**136.52**			**16,198.08**	**10,602.94**			**45.77**	**77.67**
Breakdown by sector											
Agriculture											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	0.89	0.25%	0.89	14.37	4.17	18.54	14.79	16.18	4.70	20.88	16.65
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	24.50	6.92%	24.50	587.54	373.44	960.97	1,819.23	23.99	15.24	39.23	74.27
Cement											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	0.06	0.02%	0.06	85.26	5.61	90.87	3.99	1,438.46	94.72	1,533.18	67.31
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	1.25	0.35%	1.25	433.43	95.36	528.78	33.59	346.67	76.27	422.93	26.87
Coal											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds											
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	2.02	0.57%	2.02	224.36	16.67	241.03	1,031.88	111.07	8.25	119.32	510.83
Aluminium, Iron & Steel											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	0.00[4]	0.00%[4]	0.00[4]	0.00[4]	0.00[4]	0.00[4]	0.00[4]	0.95	2.41	3.36	7.79
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	4.41	1.25%	4.41	107.76	51.53	159.29	105.14	24.43	11.68	36.11	23.84
Oil & Gas											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	2.30	0.65%	2.30	100.01	16.51	116.52	217.23	43.51	7.18	50.69	94.49
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	7.14	2.02%	7.14	577.40	607.80	1,185.19	3,460.46	80.92	85.18	166.11	484.99
Real Estate											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	6.99	1.98%	6.99	86.51	24.88	111.39	79.59	12.37	3.56	15.92	11.38
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	55.69	15.73%	55.69	740.48	301.55	1,042.03	1,176.04	13.30	5.41	18.71	21.12
Commercial Real Estate	33.82	9.56%				785.51				23.22	
Mortgages[5]	148.51	41.96%		-	1,897.51	1,897.51		-	12.78	12.78	
Transport											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	3.43	0.97%	3.43	40.53	11.14	51.67	64.98	11.82	3.25	15.06	18.95
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	10.71	3.02%	10.71	820.99	323.70	1,144.69	1,132.96	76.69	30.24	106.93	105.83
Motor Vehicle Loans[6]	35.08	9.91%		2,149.31	74.84	2,224.15		61.27	2.13	63.40	
Utilities											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	7.19	2.03%	7.19	2,144.02	205.57	2,349.58	603.90	298.03	28.58	326.61	83.95
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	9.95	2.81%	9.95	3,064.60	225.74	3,290.35	859.17	308.15	22.70	330.85	86.39

[1] This refers to the total outstanding amount that is in-scope for financed emissions calculation and estimation. For Scope 3, this excludes exposures from AC4, AC5 and AC6 which do not have Scope 3 emissions.

[2] Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute emissions divided by total exposure at the Group level, or the respective asset class or sector.

[3] Scope 3 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute Scope 3 emissions divided by exposure to activities with Scope 3 emissions only.

[4] Value rounds to 0.00 when presented to two decimal places. The actual figure is non-zero but falls below the reporting threshold.

[5] Scope 1 emissions for AC5 Mortgages are reported as zero because the energy intensity emission factors applied under this asset class estimate Scope 2 emissions only.

[6] AC6 - Motor Vehicle Loans include only CO_2 emissions and do not include other greenhouse gases.

2024 Undrawn Loan Commitments Breakdown by Sector by Asset Class

	Exposure		Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)			
	RM'bil	%	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total S1 + S2	Scope 3
CIMB Group	**50.06**	**100.00%**	**2,924.84**	**812.96**	**3,737.79**	**3,981.10**
Breakdown by sector						
Agriculture						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	8.25	16.49%	136.09	97.11	233.20	257.41
Cement						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	0.73	1.47%	16.70	16.20	32.90	15.64
Coal						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	0.61	1.23%	2.47	4.65	7.12	17.13
Aluminium, Iron & Steel						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	1.35	2.70%	23.45	38.24	61.68	89.91
Oil & Gas						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	7.87	15.71%	181.88	199.59	381.46	1,991.20
Real Estate						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	18.16	36.28%	279.69	95.63	375.32	571.71
Transport						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	4.99	9.96%	257.05	311.27	568.33	937.14
Utilities						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	8.09	16.16%	2,027.51	50.27	2,077.78	100.97

2022 Baseline (Restated) Financed Emissions Breakdown by Sector by Asset Class

	Exposure[1] (RM'bil)			Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)				Emission Intensity[2,3] ($ktCO_2e$/RM'bil)			
	RM'mil	%	Scope 3 only[1]	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total S1 + S2	Scope 3	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total S1 + S2	Scope 3
CIMB Group	**311.84**	**100.00%**	**123.73**			**18,744.86**	**6,286.14**			**60.11**	**50.80**
Breakdown by sector											
Agriculture											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	0.93	0.30%	0.93	17.38	3.68	21.06	42.50	18.78	3.98	22.75	45.90
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	25.29	8.11%	25.29	1,798.49	311.41	2,109.90	1,073.20	71.12	12.31	83.43	42.44
Cement											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	0.03	0.01%	0.03	40.96	2.73	43.69	0.19	1,249.05	83.33	1,332.38	5.80
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	2.01	0.64%	2.01	556.43	76.83	633.26	34.26	277.04	38.25	315.30	17.06
Coal											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds											
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	2.29	0.73%	2.29	126.10	15.71	141.81	1,150.69	55.18	6.87	62.06	503.57
Aluminium, Iron & Steel											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds											
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	3.24	1.04%	3.24	77.53	70.16	147.69	60.26	23.94	21.67	45.61	18.61
Oil & Gas											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	2.18	0.70%	2.18	93.40	10.00	103.40	101.79	42.79	4.58	47.38	46.63
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	7.44	2.38%	7.44	201.90	51.51	253.41	936.81	27.15	6.93	34.08	126.00
Real Estate											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	5.79	1.86%	5.79	110.09	28.17	138.26	86.86	19.00	4.86	23.86	14.99
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	50.75	16.28%	50.75	675.74	309.83	985.57	1,004.02	13.31	6.10	19.42	19.78
Commercial Real Estate	27.28	8.75%				886.36				32.49	
Mortgages[4]	131.88	42.29%		-	2,073.87	2,073.87		-	15.72	15.72	
Transport											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	2.70	0.86%	2.70	13.19	9.82	23.00	24.75	4.89	3.64	8.53	9.18
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	8.25	2.65%	8.25	459.99	254.21	714.20	832.76	55.73	30.80	86.52	100.89
Motor Vehicle Loans[5]	28.94	9.28%		1,919.86	61.39	1,981.25		66.34	2.12	68.46	
Utilities											
Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds	5.83	1.87%	5.83	3,498.97	121.07	3,620.03	342.15	600.00	20.76	620.76	58.67
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	7.01	2.25%	7.01	4,616.06	252.03	4,868.09	595.91	658.79	35.97	694.76	85.05

[1] This refers to the total outstanding amount that is in-scope for financed emissions calculation and estimation. For Scope 3, this excludes exposures from AC4, AC5 and AC6 which do not have Scope 3 emissions.

[2] Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute emissions divided by total exposure at the Group level, or the respective asset class or sector.

[3] Scope 3 emissions intensity is calculated as absolute Scope 3 emissions divided by exposure to activities with Scope 3 emissions only.

[4] Scope 1 emissions for AC5 Mortgages are reported as zero because the energy intensity emission factors applied under this asset class estimate Scope 2 emissions only.

[5] AC6 - Motor Vehicle Loans include only CO_2 emissions and do not include other greenhouse gases.

2022 Baseline Undrawn Loan Commitments Breakdown by Sector by Asset Class

	Exposure		Absolute Emissions ($ktCO_2e$)			
	RM'bil	%	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total S1 + S2	Scope 3
CIMB Group	**72.10**	**100.00%**	**4,084.70**	**744.03**	**4,828.73**	**5,502.36**
Breakdown by sector						
Agriculture						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	17.77	24.64%	600.86	173.61	774.47	466.47
Cement						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	0.72	1.00%	9.53	6.33	15.86	14.08
Coal						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	1.48	2.05%	139.72	12.49	152.21	1,021.99
Aluminium, Iron & Steel						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	5.22	7.24%	48.38	34.84	83.22	71.08
Oil & Gas						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	8.77	12.16%	179.27	76.34	255.61	1,934.26
Real Estate						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	27.31	37.88%	180.96	105.05	286.01	1,068.57
Transport						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	5.68	7.87%	186.89	247.06	433.95	728.04
Utilities						
Business Loans & Unlisted Equity	5.16	7.16%	2,739.10	88.31	2,827.41	197.86