

Residential Mortgage Disclosure (2025 Q4)

Shinhan Bank Canada Mortgage Loans are available to purchase residential properties, refinance, or renovate existing residential properties. Typically, a minimum of 20% of the purchase price or appraisal value is required for the down payment. In other words, a maximum of 80% of the purchase price or appraisal value, whichever is lower, can be borrowed from Shinhan Bank Canada (the “Bank”). This particular type of mortgage is called a “Conventional Mortgage” and does not require mortgage insurance. Meanwhile, a “High Ratio Mortgage” refers to a mortgage in which the borrower has a down payment of less than 20% of the purchase value. A high ratio mortgage requires mortgage default insurance from CMHC or Genworth Canada, etc. **Currently, the Bank only provides Conventional Residential Mortgage Loans.**

For the greater transparency, clarity and public confidence in the Bank’s residential mortgage portfolio, the Bank prepared the Residential Mortgage Disclosure for the last quarter of 2025.

1. Total Amount and Percentage of Residential Mortgage and HELOC

(All Dollar Amounts in CAD 1,000)

Geographic Area	Residential Mortgage				HELOC			
	Insured		Uninsured		Insured		Uninsured	
	Outstanding Bal.	%	Outstanding Bal.	%	Outstanding Bal.	%	Outstanding Bal.	%
Alberta	-	-	387	0.1%	-	-	-	0.0%
British Columbia	-	-	172,254	24.6%	-	-	294	10.0%
Ontario	-	-	528,569	75.4%	-	-	2,653	90.0%
Total as of Dec.2025	-	-	701,211	100%	-	-	2,947	100%
Previous Quarter	-	-	700,002	100%	-	-	2,968	100%

*Residential Mortgage includes all consumer loans secured by residential real estates.

2. Average GDS and TDS of newly originated insured and uninsured loans

Remaining Amortization	GDS	TDS
Average	30.15%	42.56%
Previous Quarter	24.29%	40.19%

* Balance-weighted avg; Non-income qualifying loans are not included.

GDS (Gross Debt Service Ratio): It is the percentage of gross income required to cover principal, interest and property tax payments. It is calculated by dividing the total annual payments of principal, interest and taxes by the defined gross annual income.

GDS = (Principal + Interest + Property Taxes+ Utility Costs) / Gross Income

TDS (Total Debt Service Ratio): It is the percentage of defined income necessary to cover principal, interest and property tax payments, maintenance fees (if applicable) plus all other payments. It is calculated by taking the total principal, interest and tax payments used in the GDS calculation, adding all annual payments required for installment accounts and dividing by the total gross income.

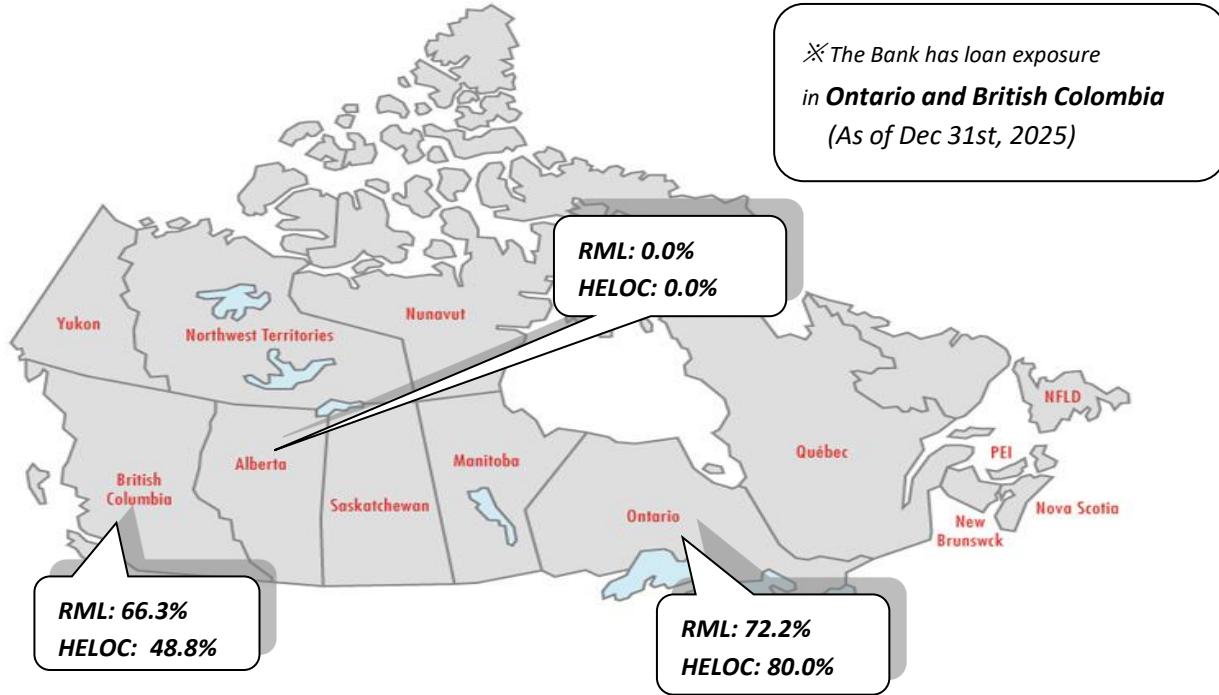
TDS = (Principal + Interest+ Property Taxes+ Utility Cost + All other annual debt payments) / Gross Income

3. Percentage of residential mortgages that fall within various amortization period ranges

Remaining Amortization	1-20 yrs	21-25 yrs	26-30 yrs	More than 30 yrs
As of Dec.2025				
Canada	3.3%	17.6%	79.1%	0.0%
Other Jurisdictions	-	-	-	-
Previous Quarter				
Canada	3.2%	17.2%	79.5%	0.0%
Other Jurisdictions	-	-	-	-

4. Average LTV of newly originated uninsured loans

Geographic Area	Residential Mortgage		HELOC	
	Uninsured		Uninsured	
	Outstanding Bal.	Average LTV	Authorized Limit	Average LTV
Alberta	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Conforming	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Non-Conforming	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
British Columbia	3,498	66.3%	301	48.8%
Conforming	3,498	66.3%	301	48.8%
Non-Conforming	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Ontario	21,072	72.2%	220	80.0%
Conforming	21,072	72.2%	220	80.0%
Non-Conforming	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
As of Dec. 2025	24,570	71.4%	521	62.0%
Previous Quarter	8,104	61.8%	-	0.0%



5. The potential Impact on Residential Mortgage Loans and HELOCs in the Event of an Economic Downturn

The Bank regularly performs stress test our portfolio to assess possible impact upon economic downturn.

The test uses variables in a range that is more conservative compared to historical data from past economic downturn events in Canada. These severe stress scenarios are then used to model potential outcomes such as potential loan losses, revenue loss and impact on the Bank's capital. The results show that Shinhan is in a strong capital position to absorb mortgages and HELOC losses in an economic and housing price downturns.