

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED HELD AT SANDS EXPO & CONVENTION CENTRE, LEVEL 4, ROSELLE AND SIMPOR BALLROOMS, 10 BAYFRONT AVENUE, SINGAPORE 018956, ON THURSDAY, 16 APRIL 2026 AT 2.00 P.M.

Present:

Mr Andrew Lee Kok Keng	(Director and Chairman of the Board and Meeting)
Mr Tan Teck Long	(Group Chief Executive Officer)
Ms Chong Chuan Neo	(Director)
Mr Chua Kim Chiu	(Director)
Dr Andrew Khoo Cheng Hoe	(Director)
Prof Lee Tih Shih	(Director)
Mr Lian Wee Cheow	(Director)
Mr Seck Wai Kwong	(Director)
Mr Pramukti Surjaudaja	(Director)
Mrs Tan Ching Yee	(Director)
Ms Tan Yen Yen	(Director)

Shareholders and Proxies

As set out in the attendance records maintained by the Bank.

Attending

Mr Peter Yeoh	(Company Secretary)
Mr Ho Hean Chan	(PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Auditor)
Mr Lee Wei Hsiung	(In.Corp Global Pte. Ltd., Scrutineer)
OCBC Senior Management	
Members of the Media	

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1. The Chairman, on behalf of his fellow Directors, welcomed Shareholders to the 89th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of OCBC. He thanked all Shareholders, whose support and trust in OCBC had allowed for the continued building of a strong and resilient institution since 1932. OCBC was now just six years away from commemorating its 100th anniversary and he was glad to have had the opportunity to recently connect with some fourth-generation Shareholders. Not many banks in the region had the same continuous vintage. The Chairman took the opportunity to also acknowledge and convey his appreciation for the presence of Dr Cheong Choong Kong, OCBC's Director and Chairman from 1999 to 2016, Dato Ooi Sang Kuang, Director and Chairman from 2012 to 2023 and Mr Wong Nang Jang,

Director and member of OCBC's Executive Committee from 1998 to 2010, at this Meeting today.

2. The Chairman shared his comments made in the OCBC Annual Report that 2025 was a momentous year marked by significant geopolitical and macroeconomic developments unprecedented since the end of World War II. These developments challenged the core parameters within which the world had operated for decades. This year commenced with a sober reminder of even more uncertainties following the outbreak of extended conflicts in the Middle East. The resultant global situation had created an extremely ambiguous and volatile environment for the OCBC Group's operations. Regardless of the challenges ahead, he assured Shareholders that the Board and Management remained committed to ensure OCBC continued its prudent risk management and disciplined execution of OCBC's strategy while sustaining value creation for Shareholders over the long term.
3. The Chairman introduced his fellow board members, namely, Mr Lian Wee Cheow, a member of the Audit, Nominating and Risk Management Committees as well as a Director of OCBC Malaysia, followed by Ms Tan Yen Yen, a member of the Audit, Nominating and Risk Management Committees. Ms Tan Yen Yen had decided not to seek re-election as a director this time around in view of other commitments. The Chairman thanked her for her services and contributions to the Group. Next was Mr Pramukti Surjandaja, Chairman of OCBC Indonesia and a member of the Nominating and Remuneration Committees, followed by Mr Chua Kim Chiu, Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Risk Management Committee. On the left starting at the far end, was Mrs Tan Ching Yee. Mrs Tan Ching Yee was appointed a director on 1st November 2025 and a member of the Board Sustainability and Risk Management Committees. Seated next to her was Mr Seck Wai Kwong, Chairman of the Ethics and Conduct Committee and a member of the Audit Committee. He also served as the Chairman of Lion Global Investors Limited, a fund management company jointly owned by OCBC and Great Eastern. Next would be Ms Chong Chuan Neo, Chairman of the Board Sustainability Committee and a member of the Audit and Ethics and Conduct Committees. She also served on the board of OCBC Hong Kong. Dr Andrew Khoo, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, and a member of the Executive and Remuneration Committees. Dr Andrew Khoo, the current Chairman of OCBC Hong Kong was also newly appointed as Chairman of Great Eastern Holdings. Next was Professor Lee Tih Shih, Chairman of the Executive Committee, followed by Mr Tan Teck Long. Mr Tan Teck Long assumed the Group CEO position from 1st January this year, following his appointment as Deputy CEO on 11th July last year. This was his first AGM as Group CEO. Next to Mr Tan Teck Long was Mr Peter Yeoh, Group Company Secretary.

4. Next, the Chairman introduced the following management executives:

- Mr Kenneth Lai, Head of Global Markets. Ms Goh Chin Yee, Group Chief Financial Officer. Ms Carina Lee, Group Chief Risk Officer. Ms Carina Lee was appointed Group Chief Risk Officer on 1st January this year. Prior to this, she served as OCBC's Chief Credit Officer. Mr Praveen Raina, Head of Group Operations and Technology. Mr Sunny Quek, Head of Global Consumer Financial Services. Mr Jason Moo, Head of Global Private Bank and CEO, Bank of Singapore. Ms Lee Hwee Boon, Head of Group Human Resources. Ms Elaine Lam, Head of Global Corporate Banking. Ms Elaine Heng, Head of Global Commercial Banking. Ms Elaine Heng was appointed to this role on 1st October last year. Prior to this, she served as the Group Chief Strategy and Transformation Officer. Mr Melvyn Low, Group Chief Strategy and Transformation Officer. He was appointed to this role in November last year and served concurrently as OCBC's Head of Global Transaction Banking.
- For the leadership team in the region, the Chairman introduced Mr Tan Chor Sen, Chief Executive of OCBC Malaysia who was posted to Malaysia from Singapore about four years ago. Mr Wang Ke, Head of Greater China and Chief Executive of OCBC Hong Kong. Mr Ang Eng Siong, Chief Executive of OCBC China, and Ms Parwati Surjaudaja, Chief Executive of OCBC Indonesia.
- The Chairman also introduced Mr Greg Hingston, CEO of Great Eastern Holdings. OCBC owned 93.7% of Great Eastern Holdings.

5. The Chairman noted that some Shareholders had arrived earlier to attend the presentation by the Group CEO and his team on the Group's financial performance and new corporate strategy, referred to as The Next Frontier. At the Chairman's request, Mr Tan Teck Long provided a brief introduction of himself. This was his first AGM as OCBC's Group CEO, and he thanked the Board for its confidence and trust in his leadership. He also took the opportunity to thank OCBC's former Group CEO, Ms Helen Wong, for hiring him more than four years ago, and for her advice since then. The transition with Ms Helen Wong, which took place mid last year went smoothly. Since then, Management had been busily pursuing business growth amidst an uncertain world which included the Liberation Day trade tariffs and now the Middle Eastern War. The team was also kept busy with the work needed to refresh the corporate strategy: The Next Frontier, which he presented earlier in the pre-AGM session. For the benefit of Shareholders who were unable to attend the pre-AGM session, Mr Tan Teck Long briefly summarised the key tenets of The Next Frontier strategy. Acknowledging that OCBC was operating in a complex and uncertain environment, Mr Tan

Teck Long said that the focus was to find ways to grow amidst a challenging environment where deep insights and capabilities were critically needed to help OCBC navigate “the choppy waters while catching the wind to propel forward” - using the analogy of a sailing ship. Despite the challenges ahead, he believed OCBC could leverage on its deep insights in ASEAN and Greater China to pursue growth. There was also continuing growth in Asia as evidenced by the rising trade and investment flows. OCBC, with its unique integrated financial services model, was well positioned to capture opportunities presented by several mega-trends, such as digitisation and Artificial Intelligence (AI), sustainability and demographic changes like the ageing population in Singapore. OCBC would also continue to invest and deepen its franchise in its twin hubs of Hong Kong and Singapore as well as in its key ASEAN domestic markets, largely Indonesia and Malaysia. A whole of wealth strategy was also developed to leverage the capabilities of OCBC, Bank of Singapore and Great Eastern. Under this strategy, the OCBC Group would have an integrated and coordinated approach to deliver its value propositions to the whole wealth continuum. The products, channels and insights belonging to any wealth unit would be tapped to support the whole group, enabled by its AI, digital and data (ADD) strategy. The key focus was to improve customer and employee journeys using digital and data and boosted by AI that was fit for purpose. This ADD focus would enable OCBC to be AI-ready to plug in new AI tools, given the fast-advancing developments in AI. Mr Tan Teck Long handed the Meeting back to the Chairman.

6. As the purpose of this Meeting was to discuss shareholder matters, the Chairman requested that questions on customer service or banking transactions be directed to the customer service booth located outside this Meeting room so that concerns could be properly addressed.
7. The Chairman noted that a quorum in accordance with the Bank’s Constitution was present and declared the AGM opened.

Notice convening the Meeting

8. The Notice of AGM dated 24 March 2026 was taken as read.
9. The Chairman announced that voting on all resolutions would be conducted by poll. In.Corp Global Pte. Ltd. had been appointed as the independent Scrutineer for all polls conducted at this Meeting. At the Chairman’s request, the Scrutineer, Mr Lee Wei Hsiung briefed Shareholders on the electronic voting procedures. A test resolution to familiarise voters with the electronic voting system was successfully conducted.

10. In the interest of time, the Chairman had also proposed all the resolutions tabled at this Meeting.

Routine Business

Ordinary Resolution 1: Directors' statement and audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and Auditor's report

11. The first item on the agenda was to adopt the Directors' statement and audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and Auditor's report thereon.
12. The Chairman invited questions relating to this resolution from Shareholders. For a more efficient flow to the proceedings, the Chairman said that he would be grouping questions into categories before providing responses, similar to the practice adopted at the Bank's previous AGMs. The Bank had also received questions before today's Meeting and responses to substantial and relevant questions were posted on the SGX website on 10th April 2026.
13. The following questions were raised by Shareholders.

Dividends

14. The Bank was complimented for paying more dividends now compared to the past. The Shareholder asked the reasons for the low dividends in the past, attributing the improved quantum to former Director and Group CEO, Ms Helen Wong because dividend payouts improved during her tenure. He also asked if the Bank had plans to issue scrip dividends or bonus shares to make OCBC more attractive to investors. The Chairman suggested that questions on dividends be brought up later under Resolution 4 on dividends. He thanked the Shareholder for his compliments and would convey his praise for Ms Helen Wong to her.

OCBC Share Price Performance

15. OCBC's share price had performed well considering the challenging economic situation last year. However, looking at the share price performance over the last 10 years, OCBC's share price performance was still lagging compared to DBS. The Shareholder asked if the Board was happy with OCBC's share price performance or could OCBC do better.

Core Market Strategy

16. Indonesia was part of OCBC's core market strategy. The Shareholder expressed concern over its investment in Indonesia, citing shrinking middle class population, political unrest, budget deficits and potential ratings downgrade. Against this backdrop, he asked how OCBC would ensure that its investment in Indonesia would not drag down the whole group's performance.

Stock Tokenisation and Dual Listing

17. Would OCBC consider tokenising its shares? Also, were there plans to list OCBC shares on NASDAQ following the Singapore Exchange's initiative on dual listing and if so, what would be the potential benefits and challenges?

Geopolitical Events

18. The world was currently hit by a war and oil price increases, in addition to other economic challenges. The Shareholder asked how OCBC was mitigating these challenges.

Service Issues

19. A Shareholder expressed unhappiness over the services rendered by an OCBC relationship manager following an encounter last year. The Chairman reminded him that this Meeting was a meeting on shareholders' matters and that feedback on customer service matters should be directed to the special customer service area set up outside this Meeting room to allow for proper handling of such matters.

Interest Rate Movements

20. What were the Bank's views on the US Dollar interest rate? The Shareholder noted that the interest rates in Singapore had gone down and wanted to understand how this would affect the Bank's future profitability.

Private Credit Risks

21. There had been recent concerns about private credit risks in the US and the Shareholder wanted to know if OCBC had exposure(s) to this segment.

Sustainability

22. A Shareholder observed that many OCBC clients were affected by the Middle East crisis, which created energy price shocks and supply risks for both industries and consumers. Developing Southeast Asian economies had

been particularly hard hit because they viewed gas as a transition fuel and were hence slow to invest in renewables even though solar and wind with battery and grid investments were now cheaper, cleaner, and more secured in terms of generation. He asked about OCBC's efforts to create retail products that allowed rapid household investments such as rooftop solar and perhaps also home batteries, that could arbitrage into pricing peaks. He also asked about working with policymakers, particularly in Indonesia, to ensure the new energy forms and processing raw materials like nickel, were clean and not tainted with highly polluting refining processes. Lastly, on the wholesale level, how would OCBC support regional countries through the short-term energy shock and long-term build-up. For example, clients with large diesel fleets could be suffering quite badly now. How would OCBC help them diversify their portfolios? He believed there were good opportunities for OCBC to support clients that could benefit the Bank as well as accelerate transition.

Great Eastern Holdings

23. A Shareholder recalled attending one of the Bank's previous AGMs where the focus was on Great Eastern. He said that OCBC privatised Great Eastern after that AGM before subsequently re-listing it. He asked how OCBC Board and Management viewed that exercise. Also, he asked if there was a chance of repeating the exercise. Another Shareholder asked if the Board could share the lessons learned from the Great Eastern exercise because it seemed that the only people who profited were the bankers and lawyers.

Return on Equity (ROE)

24. OCBC's ROE dropped 1.1% despite growth in its wealth management business. The Shareholder asked for reasons to the decline.

Succession Planning for OCBC Indonesia

25. A Shareholder asked about the management succession plans for OCBC Indonesia, noting that its CEO was already 61 years old.

Responses to Questions Raised

26. The Chairman noted that the questions raised covered several broad topics such as concerns over the current world situation and OCBC's response to it, share price performance which would depend not only on the Bank's performance but also on the external world situation, dividends which would be covered under Resolution 4, Indonesia as a core market and the succession plans for its CEO, questions on sustainability, views on the USD

and SGD interest rates and impact on the Bank's performance, and on private credit risks.

27. The Chairman said that to respond to these questions, it would help to first share the Board's and Management's views of the current situation to allow for a better understanding of the thought process and actions taken by the Bank in the last few years as well as the rationale for these actions. Shareholders who had been attending OCBC's AGMs regularly or reading its annual reports would have known as far back as 2023, that the Bank had already talked about an operating environment filled with unprecedented uncertainties. There were the Ukraine war and the US-China tensions then. For context, Ukraine was actually a very big food-producing country. When the war happened, the food supply chain was affected and some of the inflated food prices seen today was likely due to that war. The Ukraine war was in a way the genesis of this current series of inflationary concerns. The US-China tension which followed had an impact on trade flows. These events were then followed by the US imposition of tariffs, and movements in interest rates. As mentioned in OCBC's 2025 Annual Report, 2025 was a momentous year. The events seen in the geopolitical and macroeconomic arenas were unprecedented since World War II. These developments challenged the parameters within which the universal global community had operated since World War II. Many things were in flux amidst an environment full of volatility, ambiguity and uncertainties.
28. The Ukraine war had now been going for almost four years. Last year, there was another round of tariffs imposed in April and at the beginning of this year, there were flip-flops in the tariff situation. The crisis in the Middle East, which started as far back as 2023 had now spread to Iran, and the conflict was now bigger than the first series. As reported in the news, the conflict in Iran imposed a huge challenge to the energy situation, especially to Asia. In fact, some would call it an Asian energy crisis because 20% of the world's oil, gas and other chemicals derived from oil and gas flowed through the Straits of Hormuz, with many destined for Asia. As seen on television, there were queues in some countries and in neighbouring countries for petrol and diesel, where prices especially for diesel had increased significantly. The impact of restricted shipping traffic through the Straits of Hormuz was significant not only because of oil and gas but also for the raw materials required for fertilizers and other chemicals. In Singapore, it was not without reason that the Government had just constituted the Singapore Homefront Crisis Ministerial Committee and announced the release of S\$1 billion of assistance.
29. The Chairman said that the current situation was a grave concern especially given the confluence of both macroeconomic and geopolitical challenges at the same time. In fact, a new term 'geoeconomics' had been coined to reflect the use of economics in geopolitics. Consequently, the International

Monetary Fund had just announced that global growth was expected to slow down. If so, and with the events happening in the Middle East, there was a high likelihood of heightened inflation since energy prices affected many day-to-day activities such as transport and electricity. There was also the possibility of recession, an area closely monitored by the Bank. Another possibility was that unabated high inflation coupled with slow growth could result in stagflation. This was last experienced in the 70s. Stagflation would take a very long time to cure. OCBC would be watching these developments closely.

30. The Chairman referred to the question on managing private credit risks and views about AI tech stock prices being too high. For OCBC, it had continued with the stress tests on all its credit portfolios to monitor global market activities and assess affected customers. Currently, due to the Middle East crisis, the focus was on customers in the Middle East and those with nexus to the Middle East. The Bank would also monitor its investments in the Middle East such as commercial papers. The stress tests would cover 1st order risks, referring to customers that were immediately affected. The Bank's exposure to the Middle East was not large, roughly around 2% to 3% of its loans and to good quality customers. Commercial papers were also on very good credit names. The 2nd order stress test would be on other customers that might potentially be affected by other factors such as inflation. A broader 3rd order risk covering the possibility of stagflation or recession was also being closely monitored.
31. The Chairman said that 1st order risks were quantifiable as these were commonly referred to as "known knowns" whereas the 2nd order risks covered the "known unknowns". For the 3rd order risk events, it was no longer about quantifying risks as they would fall into the category of uncertainty over the whole global situation, which could not be calculated. These were some of the key considerations underlying the Bank's decision earlier this year when calibrating its dividend payout. Long term shareholders would have recalled that the Bank had highlighted at its 2023 AGM, the need for caution given the state of economic ambiguity and unprecedented geopolitical tensions. Fast forward to this year, Shareholders would have noted from the 2025 Annual Report, the depiction of a sailing ship described as headed for the Next Frontier, the name adopted for the Bank's new corporate strategy. Coincidentally, the Bank's logo was that of a sailing ship or previously referred to as the Junk. Historically, the junk boat was one of the most advanced craft in the world. The Bank had seen signs of an oncoming storm as far back as 2023 and had been working to prepare itself for the events happening now. For example, at last year's AGM, there was mention about the possible redevelopment of the OCBC Centre complex which the Board decided to defer because there was still another 40 years of lease on OCBC Centre's surrounding buildings while OCBC Centre was on freehold land. The whole development would have

cost the Bank about S\$5 billion and if gone ahead, the Bank would be extremely challenged under the current geoeconomic uncertainties. Consequently, the Bank was able to retain half of the S\$5 billion and release the other half through increased dividends and share buybacks. In hindsight, it was a wise decision. Taking the analogy of the ship, the Chairman said that the ship had deliberately not taken extra cargo (referring to the S\$5 billion) that could hinder its performance, knowing that it was sailing towards a storm.

32. Turning to the question on Great Eastern, the Chairman said that there were economic benefits from acquiring Great Eastern. OCBC was an integrated financial services group, holding two banking licences and both general and life insurance companies. There was also a fund management company operating under Lion Global Investors. Hence, the acquisition of Great Eastern allowed for the integration of all these components into an integrated whole. It was mentioned in previous AGMs that OCBC, as a shareholder of Great Eastern would want Great Eastern to do better, and they had in fact, been performing quite well. Last year, Great Eastern returned a profit of S\$1.2 billion and OCBC's share of close to 94% of this profit had contributed well towards OCBC's own dividend payout. Using the same analogy mentioned earlier about the ship and its cargo, increasing investment into Great Eastern was akin to taking in cargo that fitted nicely into the ship even during these uncertain times because Great Eastern was already well integrated within the Group. It would be unwise to acquire assets that the Group would struggle to integrate.
33. The Chairman shared that in February this year, the Group CEO signalled that the Bank should revert to its dividend policy of paying 50% of its profit attributable to shareholders upon completion of the S\$2.5 billion capital redistribution plan. The objective was to ensure that the Bank continued to prudently preserve its capital in view of the uncertainties ahead. As shared by the Group CEO earlier, the Bank would be guided by the new Next Frontier strategy for the next three years, which would essentially involve leveraging on the five mega trends as articulated.
34. Reflecting on what the Chairman had shared, Mr Tan Teck Long added that the Bank had delivered a strong set of financials last year, consistent with its performance over the last few years. He reminded Shareholders about the COVID-19 period which ended less than four years ago, followed immediately by a sudden hike in interest rate in the U.S., causing havoc to property valuations around the world, especially in the West and in Hong Kong. This was then followed by the Liberation Day trade tariffs, and somewhere in between, the Ukraine-Russia war. And now the Middle East conflicts, which through its developments had consequently created an Asian energy crisis. Throughout these events, the Bank was committed to run a steady ship with a tight control over its capital position. The proactive

management of capital and liquidity in times of crisis was crucial to ensure the Bank remained well prepared for the worst. These were just some of the actions taken by the Bank, amongst other things, to achieve its financial performance. Looking ahead and against the backdrop of an uncertain world today, Mr Tan Teck Long said that it was critically important to cultivate deep capabilities and insights in understanding the geography where the Bank operated and the industries which the Bank was good at, to help guide The Next Frontier strategy.

35. Expounding further, Mr Tan Teck Long referred to comments from Shareholders about Indonesia. In his view, Southeast Asia was a good place to be in, relative to the rest of the world. With the Ukraine-Russia war affecting Europe and the conflicts in the Middle East, which unfortunately also affected this part of the world in terms of energy supply and resiliency, Southeast Asia was still growing and projected to be one of the top four economies in the world by 2030. OCBC was intimately familiar with Southeast Asia, having operated in the region for almost 100 years, with 80 years in Indonesia - the largest economy in Southeast Asia. There would always be occasions of market volatility within the Bank's operating environment but with good insights and capabilities, the Bank should be able to identify the relevant risks and opportunities. The Bank's competitive advantage was also enhanced through its ability to run a steady ship and strong commitment to its core market. The Bank had also developed a lot of expertise over the years in global industries, such as aviation, shipping, semiconductor and technology that had helped propel the Bank's loan growth. Last year, loan growth was 9% despite the uncertainties while non-performing loan (NPL) ratio was 0.9%. Provisions to NPL coverage remained strong at 1.5 times. These were some of the outcomes from leveraging on the Bank's insights and capabilities.
36. The Chairman referred to a Shareholder's question about the possibility of having another delisting exercise on Great Eastern and affirmed that there were no plans to do so. The Shareholder could dispose of his Great Eastern shares in the open market if need be. The Chairman reiterated the importance of Great Eastern in the overall Group's whole of wealth strategy. Mr Tan Teck Long said that the whole of wealth strategy was deliberately crafted to drive performance and last year, OCBC had done well to grow its non-interest income. Net interest income, on the other hand, was negatively impacted by the decline in interest rates. As net interest income was a large component of the ROE computation, this had resulted in a lower ROE last year. There was not much the Bank could do with the net interest margin compression as it was market driven. The Bank had instead focused on growing its loan and deposit volume as well as non-interest income and contributions from Great Eastern to maintain overall income at about the same level as the previous year. In fact, a flat income could be considered the new high in today's context of declining interest rates.

37. On The Next Frontier strategy, Mr Tan Teck Long reiterated some of the key points shared at the earlier management presentation. Instead of placing AI in the centre of the strategy, Management had opted for a more holistic ADD (AI, Data and Digital) to emphasise the focus on customer experience, customer journey and user experience by employees to create value. AI, while promising, was currently cost intensive but being a fast-advancing field, costs could eventually decline dramatically. Therefore, as part of the Bank's commitment to its core value of being customer focussed, AI would be plugged in whenever fit for purpose. This would require the Bank to be AI-ready to adopt new tools that were fit for purpose and at reasonable costs so that AI could be used to enhance productivity. Meanwhile, as business expanded, the Bank would need to seek areas of productivity to contribute to the ROE, making ADD important in this context. On AI, Mr Tan Teck Long shared his thoughts on how it could be used to enhance the customer journey. The technology today allowed for better understanding of customers through the use of data and digital tools, boosted by AI. This better understanding of customers would allow the Bank to create better value propositions to deliver to the customer the right product at the right time. This was one of the key strategies under The Next Frontier's Tech Shift.
38. On private credit and its effects on OCBC, and Singapore and US interest rates, Mr Tan Teck Long said that the key concern on private credit was the credit standing of private credit funds. The Bank had been cautious with its financing of these funds and thus had no direct exposure to private credit funds. However, there were limited dealings typically in the form of bridge financing i.e., bridging investors' commitment to the private credit fund. This type of credit would be predicated upon the credit of these investors where the typical profile could be a sovereign wealth fund. Therefore, the issue concerning the private credit funds' credit standing would unlikely have a material impact on the Bank's portfolio. As for the Bank's views on interest rates, the house view remained that there would be one rate cut to be expected this year for the USD interest rate. As for SGD interest rate, there would be consequential impact from the USD interest rate cut.
39. The Chairman turned to the questions raised by Shareholders on Indonesia. As mentioned by the Group CEO earlier, Indonesia was the biggest economy in Southeast Asia hence the Bank could not ignore the Indonesia market and likewise, the China market. Newer OCBC Shareholders might not know that OCBC Indonesia was reasonably sized, with about 200 branches across the country and was amongst one of the leading banks in Indonesia. OCBC had always been keen to grow its Indonesian franchise hence, the acquisition last year by OCBC Indonesia of a portfolio from PT Commonwealth Bank, which was successfully integrated within a year. OCBC remained deeply committed to growing its business in Indonesia. However, like all countries,

Indonesia had its own challenges, but OCBC possessed the confidence and patience to address these challenges. When OCBC first bought the majority stake in OCBC Indonesia, originally known as PT Bank NISP many years ago, it was ranked 12th at that time. Today, they were ranked 8th in Indonesia and together with the presence of Great Eastern in Indonesia, OCBC's position on Indonesia was well defined. With regard to Management succession in OCBC Indonesia, it was noted that OCBC Indonesia was listed on the Jakarta Exchange, and that Indonesia had a different governance system which comprised of a dual board system. There was a Board of Commissioners headed by Bapak Pramukti Surjaudaja and also a Board of Directors, basically Management. In practice, these Directors in Indonesia would be able to work until 65 years old, so there was still a lot of time to discuss succession plans. In any case, talent management was an important subject at the Group level and from the minutes of meeting of the Board of Commissioners, the Chairman was satisfied that there was active discussion on the matter and was well handled.

40. At the Chairman's request, Mr Tan Teck Long said that he would now address the question raised on sustainability. Firstly, the Bank had products supporting customers for sustainability such as eco-home financing, which helped customers understand their energy efficiency when they applied for a home loan. There was also eco-car financing, which financed electric vehicles. On the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) front, the Bank had been invested in the SME sustainable finance framework for several years. The framework library had also been expanded and was important because it helped to lower the barrier and the cost of SMEs accessing sustainable finance. The Bank had supported 5,000 SME customers so far and targeted to double these numbers. Specifically, on top of that, the Bank also ran programs such as the solar programme where support was given to mid-cap enterprises to implement solar energy solutions by easing the upfront capital requirement. There was also a programme to help construction companies decarbonise their fleet and equipment through conversion to electricity. On the question relating to working with stakeholders and as a major bank in Indonesia, there was continuous work with both customers and stakeholders to decarbonise. To the Bank, decarbonisation would mean financing more renewable energies and taking actions to encourage corporate customers to develop transition plans. The Bank would also look at whether the plans on overall lending of customers included an assessment of how fast customers adopted the social aspect of sustainable measures. For project financing in particular, OCBC was a signatory of the Equator Principles. This was a widely accepted international risk framework to help project financing banks assess the social and environmental impact of projects. Mr Tan Teck Long said that the Bank clearly had a comprehensive program for sustainability and that sustainability would continue to be an important pillar of the Next Frontier Strategy.

41. Turning to the question on share price, the Chairman said that it could go higher if more people bought the share. Notwithstanding this, and since the Bank could not intervene on pricing, OCBC's share price today was a result of the consistent positive actions and decisions made over the years. As mentioned at the start of this Meeting, there were Shareholders who were into the fourth generation and continued to happily hold these shares. The Chairman said that for the record, OCBC's total shareholder return over a 5-year period had gone up 2.5 times of every dollar and over a 20-year time frame, an increase of 7.5 times. However, there were no plans to tokenise OCBC shares for now.
42. As there were no further questions, the following resolution was put to the vote:
- “That the Directors’ statement and audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and Auditor’s report thereon be adopted.”
43. The resolution was declared carried, following the results of the poll.
(Note: See details of votes polled for all resolutions set out in the attachment.)
44. The Chairman thanked Shareholders for the strong confirmation of votes for the adoption of the financial statements. The Bank was committed to continue growing in a prudent and sustainable manner. He also thanked Shareholders for their support over the years and allowing the Bank to see through its planned strategies to achieve its goals and ambitions.

Ordinary Resolutions 2(a) and 2(b): Re-election of Directors retiring by rotation

45. Mr Andrew Lee and Professor Lee Tih Shih who were retiring by rotation under Article 98 of the Bank's Constitution had signified their consent to continue in office.
46. The Chairman said that for his own re-election, he would hand the Meeting to Dr Andrew Khoo, Chairman of the Nominating Committee to preside over the Meeting.
47. Dr Andrew Khoo said that Resolution 2(a) related to the re-election of Mr Andrew Lee, who was retiring by rotation pursuant to the Bank's Constitution and being eligible had offered himself for re-election. He invited Shareholders to ask questions, if any.

48. A Shareholder asked whether the Chairman, Mr Andrew Lee was related to the Lee family that held interests in the substantial shareholders of OCBC. Mr Andrew Lee confirmed that he was not related to the Lee family.
49. As there were no further questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:
- “That Mr Andrew Lee Kok Keng, who retired by rotation, be re-elected as Director of the Bank.”
50. Dr Andrew Khoo handed the Meeting back to Mr Andrew Lee to continue with the rest of the proceedings as Chairman of the Meeting.
51. The Chairman said that the next item was Resolution 2(b) on the re-election of Professor Lee Tih Shih who was retiring by rotation pursuant to the Constitution and being eligible had offered himself for re-election.
52. As there were no questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:

“That Professor Lee Tih Shih, who retired by rotation, be re-elected as Director of the Bank.”

Ordinary Resolution 3: Re-election of Mrs Tan Ching Yee

53. Mrs Tan Ching Yee who was retiring under Article 104 of the Bank’s Constitution had signified her consent to continue in office.
54. As there were no questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:

“That Mrs Tan Ching Yee, who retired under Article 104 of the Bank’s Constitution, be re-elected as Director of the Bank.”

Ordinary Resolution 4: Final one-tier tax exempt dividend and special one-tier tax exempt dividend

55. The Chairman said that Resolution 4 referred to the final one-tier tax exempt dividend of 42 cents per ordinary share and special one-tier tax exempt dividend of 16 cents per ordinary share, totalling 58 cents. Together with the interim dividend of 41 cents per share declared for the first half of 2025, total dividends in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2025 would amount to 99 cents per share, representing 60% of the Group’s net profit. As announced previously in 2024, the Bank had committed to a capital return plan to return S\$2.5 billion of capital to shareholders over two years through special

dividends and share buybacks. This capital return plan commenced in 2025 and was targeted for completion in FY2026. The proposed final dividends of 58 cents for FY2025, if approved, would be paid on 8 May 2026.

56. The following questions were raised by Shareholders:

- What would happen upon completion of the capital return plan after two years?
- Would the Bank consider issuing scrip dividends as well as bonus shares? The Shareholder noted from the Bank's reports that it had a huge reserve which he felt could be shared with Shareholders.
- Special dividend and share buyback would enhance the shareholder value, as would a bonus share and stock split. The Shareholder cited the bonus issues and stock split from the past and asked under what circumstances would OCBC look into introducing bonus shares and stock split to manage or improve its capital strategy.

57. Referring to the questions, the Chairman said that he should refresh Shareholders' memory, especially those who had only invested in OCBC recently, on the Bank's dividend policy which was to pay 50% of net profits barring unforeseen circumstances. This meant that for every dollar of profit, 50 cents would be given as dividend. There was no commitment to an absolute dividend amount. Therefore, if OCBC paid 60 cents this year as dividends and somehow the profit next year dropped to S\$1, then OCBC would not continue with the previous 60 cents payout but would adjust the payout to 50 cents. The Bank declared a capital redistribution plan of S\$2.5 billion in 2024 that could be used for share buyback as well as for extra dividends. Hence, in 2024, when the Bank paid a total of 60% of its profits as dividends, it meant that 50% - the standard dividend payout - was from profits and the additional 10% was special dividend. This was repeated in 2025 i.e., 50% dividend and an extra 10% special dividend. Consequently, out of the S\$2.5 billion committed as capital redistribution, there was now S\$800 million remaining. Looking ahead, the Bank could continue to do share buyback depending on the market situation and if it did not, the Bank had committed to give out the remaining S\$800 million to all shareholders. This would equate to 18 cents per share, which the Bank would pay for the financial year 2026. As for bonus issues, this would only expand the shareholder base and thus, would not really benefit Shareholders in terms of dividends as the amount available for dividends would now be shared amongst more Shareholders. There was no benefit mathematically in terms of dividend. Referring to the question on scrip dividend, the Chairman said that the Bank had no plans to give scrip dividends for now.

58. A Shareholder asked if OCBC considered itself competitive against other banks? He cited several examples of other banks' better share price

performance, customer experience and products. He said that the OCBC Board was too conservative, so much so that it did not even want to consider an earlier question from a Shareholder about dual listing on NASDAQ. He also questioned the Bank's investment in Indonesia which he believed would result in foreign exchange loss due to the weak Indonesian Rupiah. If not for inheriting his late parent's OCBC shares, he would not even consider investing in OCBC.

59. The Chairman thanked the Shareholder for his feedback and comments and said that the Board would reflect on them and try to do better. For the feedback on customer service issues, the Chairman said that it had been brought up for Mr Sunny Quek's (Head, Global Consumer Financial Services) attention and reflections.
60. There being no other questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:

“That a final one-tier tax exempt dividend of 42 cents per ordinary share and special one-tier tax exempt dividend of 16 cents per ordinary share, in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2025 be approved.”

Ordinary Resolution 5(a): Amount proposed as Directors' Remuneration

61. The Chairman said that Resolution 5(a) related to the proposed Directors' remuneration of S\$4,101,986 for FY2025. This was lower than the amount paid last year. Further information on the Directors' remuneration was set out in the Notice of AGM and the Annual Report.
62. As there were no questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:

“That Directors' remuneration of S\$4,101,986 be and is hereby approved for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.”

Ordinary Resolution 5(b): Allotment and issue of ordinary shares to the non-executive Directors

63. The Chairman said that Resolution 5(b) related to the issuance of ordinary shares to the non-executive Directors as part of their remuneration for FY2025. A non-executive Director would be eligible for 6,000 ordinary shares or a pro-rated number as relevant. The number of shares to be awarded had not changed for the last 15 years. The breakdown of the remuneration shares proposed for each eligible non-executive Director was set out in 5(b) of the Notice of AGM. As stated in the Notice of AGM, the

non-executive Directors to be awarded the shares would abstain from voting on this resolution. They would also procure their associates to abstain from voting on this resolution. The Bank would disregard any votes cast by such persons in respect of their shareholdings.

64. A Shareholder asked whether these shares were awarded based on the Directors' achievement of his key performance indicators or any other performance metrics. The Chairman said that Director fees were fixed and not variable. It was common practice for most companies listed on the Singapore Exchange to pay their directors a fixed remuneration based on a combination of cash and shares. OCBC Directors were granted a fixed number of shares totalling 6,000 shares annually, as part of their remuneration and this had been practised for the last 15 years. On the performance of OCBC Directors, this was assessed independently of the remuneration. Every year, the Bank's Nominating Committee would assess the performance of each Director in terms of their contribution, participation and attendance. The Directors would also assess the Chairman. Hence, there was a process of soft appraisal on contribution.
65. A Shareholder said that he was curious to know why each Director was granted 6,000 shares regardless of the share price. Since the share price could fluctuate, he did not think it was a fair and objective payout. He asked whether the Bank had considered setting aside a fixed percentage of the Director's remuneration for conversion into shares based on say, the average share price 10 days before the AGM. He felt that this would be a fairer and more objective method which was also the method adopted by the other two local banks. Similar to Shareholders who chose to acquire OCBC shares, Directors should also bear the risk of price fluctuations of the awarded shares. The Chairman thanked the Shareholder for his suggestions. He said that every company had its own approach to how its directors should be remunerated. Some pay in cash while others could have a combination of a mixture of cash and shares through various methods. OCBC had chosen the option of paying directors' fees based on their appointments, their participation as in attendance of meetings, and 6,000 shares or *pro rata* depending on the time service. There was no one standard method amongst all companies and the OCBC method of recognising and paying Directors 6,000 shares had been practised for the longest time i.e., the last 15 years. Whether right or wrong, it had worked for OCBC and was still working well. Directors were not the same as Shareholders. Based on a prevailing share price, if OCBC continued with the current system, and share price was say, S\$5, the Director, in a way, would be paid less. Today the share price was about S\$22.70 so, in a relative sense, the Director was paid more. But the sword would cut both ways. The system should not be changed in tandem with share price fluctuations. In any case, regardless of fluctuations, the Bank's share price would average out across a cycle of years.

66. A Shareholder suggested that the Board could perhaps consider granting the 6,000 shares as Directors' remuneration but at a discount. For example, Directors could pay, say, 50% of the prevailing share price. The Chairman said that the Company Secretary would reflect on the suggestion.
67. As there were no further questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:

“That:

- (i) pursuant to Article 143 of the Constitution of the Bank, the Directors of the Bank be and are hereby authorised to allot and issue an aggregate of 55,758 ordinary shares of the Bank (the Remuneration Shares) as bonus shares for which no consideration is payable, to The Central Depository (Pte) Limited for the account of:
- (1) Mr Andrew Lee Kok Keng (or for the account of such depository agent as he may direct) in respect of 6,000 Remuneration Shares;
 - (2) Ms Chong Chuan Neo (or for the account of such depository agent as she may direct) in respect of 6,000 Remuneration Shares;
 - (3) Mr Chua Kim Chiu (or for the account of such depository agent as he may direct) in respect of 6,000 Remuneration Shares;
 - (4) Dr Andrew Khoo Cheng Hoe (or for the account of such depository agent as he may direct) in respect of 6,000 Remuneration Shares;
 - (5) Prof Lee Tih Shih (or for the account of such depository agent as he may direct) in respect of 6,000 Remuneration Shares;
 - (6) Ms Christina Hon Kwee Fong (Christina Ong) (or for the account of such depository agent as she may direct) in respect of 756 Remuneration Shares;
 - (7) Mr Lian Wee Cheow (or for the account of such depository agent as he may direct) in respect of 6,000 Remuneration Shares;
 - (8) Mr Seck Wai Kwong (or for the account of such depository agent as he may direct) in respect of 6,000 Remuneration Shares;
 - (9) Mr Pramukti Surjaudaja (or for the account of such depository agent as he may direct) in respect of 6,000 Remuneration Shares;

- (10) Mrs Tan Ching Yee (or for the account of such depository agent as she may direct) in respect of 1,002 Remuneration Shares; and
- (11) Ms Tan Yen Yen (or for the account of such depository agent as she may direct) in respect of 6,000 Remuneration Shares,

as payment in part of their respective non-executive Directors' remuneration for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the Remuneration Shares to rank in all respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares; and

- (ii) any Director of the Bank or the Secretary be authorised to do all things necessary or desirable to give effect to the above.”

Ordinary Resolution 6: Re-appointment of Auditor and authorisation for Directors to fix its remuneration

- 68. The Chairman said that Resolution 6 referred to the re-appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as Auditor of the Bank and the authorisation for Directors to fix its remuneration.
- 69. There being no questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:

“That PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP be re-appointed as Auditor of the Bank until the next Annual General Meeting at a remuneration to be fixed by the Directors.”

Special Business

- 70. The Chairman said that the following three ordinary resolutions under Special Business were set out in the Notice of AGM dated 24 March 2026:

Ordinary Resolution 7: Authority to issue ordinary shares, and make or grant instruments convertible into ordinary shares

- 71. The Chairman said that Resolution 7 referred to the mandate authorising the Directors to issue ordinary shares and make or grant instruments convertible into ordinary shares. The mandate was to issue ordinary shares up to a number not exceeding 50% of the total number of issued ordinary shares of the Bank, excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings. The limit was a much lower 10% if the issue was not offered on a *pro rata* basis to shareholders.

72. As there were no questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:

“That authority be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Bank to:

- (I) (i) issue ordinary shares of the Bank (ordinary shares) whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or
- (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, Instruments) that might or would require ordinary shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into ordinary shares,

at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and

- (II) (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue ordinary shares in pursuance of any Instrument made or granted by the Directors while this Resolution was in force,

provided that:

- (1) the aggregate number of ordinary shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution (including ordinary shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the total number of issued ordinary shares of the Bank excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings (as calculated in accordance with paragraph (2) below), of which the aggregate number of ordinary shares to be issued other than on a *pro rata* basis to shareholders of the Bank (including ordinary shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total number of issued ordinary shares of the Bank excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings (as calculated in accordance with paragraph (2) below);
- (2) (subject to such manner of calculation and adjustments as may be prescribed by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the SGX-ST)) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of ordinary shares that may be issued under paragraph (1) above, the total number of issued ordinary shares of the Bank excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings shall be based on the total number of

issued ordinary shares of the Bank excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings at the time this Resolution is passed, after adjusting for:

- (a) new ordinary shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards which were issued and are outstanding or subsisting at the time this Resolution is passed; and
- (b) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of ordinary shares,

and, in paragraph (1) above and this paragraph (2), “subsidiary holdings” has the meaning given to it in the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST;

- (3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Bank shall comply with the provisions of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Constitution for the time being of the Bank; and
- (4) (unless revoked or varied by the Bank in General Meeting) the authority conferred by this Resolution shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Bank or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Bank is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier.”

Ordinary Resolution 8: Authority to allot and issue ordinary shares pursuant to the OCBC Scrip Dividend Scheme

- 73. The Chairman said that Resolution 8 referred to the mandate authorising the Directors to allot and issue ordinary shares pursuant to the OCBC Scrip Dividend Scheme.
- 74. There being no questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:

“That authority be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Bank to allot and issue from time to time such number of ordinary shares of the Bank as may be required to be allotted and issued pursuant to the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited Scrip Dividend Scheme.”

Ordinary Resolution 9: Renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate

75. The Chairman said that Resolution 9 referred to the proposed renewal of the Bank's share purchase mandate. The details were set out in the Notice of AGM and Letter to Shareholders dated 26 March 2026.
76. As there were no questions, the following resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, following the results of the poll:

“That:

- (I) for the purposes of Sections 76C and 76E of the Companies Act 1967 (the Companies Act), the exercise by the Directors of the Bank of all the powers of the Bank to purchase or otherwise acquire issued ordinary shares of the Bank (Ordinary Shares) not exceeding in aggregate the Maximum Limit (as hereafter defined), at such price or prices as may be determined by the Directors from time to time up to the Maximum Price (as hereafter defined), whether by way of:
- (i) market purchase(s) on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the SGX-ST) and/or any other stock exchange on which the Ordinary Shares may for the time being be listed and quoted (Other Exchange); and/or
 - (ii) off-market purchase(s) (if effected otherwise than on the SGX-ST or, as the case may be, Other Exchange) in accordance with any equal access scheme(s) as may be determined or formulated by the Directors as they consider fit, which scheme(s) shall satisfy all the conditions prescribed by the Companies Act,
- and otherwise in accordance with all other laws and regulations and rules of the SGX-ST or, as the case may be, Other Exchange as may for the time being be applicable, be and is hereby authorised and approved generally and unconditionally (the Share Purchase Mandate);
- (II) unless varied or revoked by the Bank in General Meeting, the authority conferred on the Directors of the Bank pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate may be exercised by the Directors at any time and from time to time during the period commencing from the date of the passing of this Resolution and expiring on the earliest of:
- (i) the date on which the next Annual General Meeting of the Bank is held;
 - (ii) the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Bank is required by law to be held; and

- (iii) the date on which purchases and acquisitions of Ordinary Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate are carried out to the full extent mandated;

(III) in this Resolution:

“Average Closing Price” means the average of the last dealt prices of an Ordinary Share for the five consecutive market days on which the Ordinary Shares are transacted on the SGX-ST or, as the case may be, Other Exchange immediately preceding the date of the market purchase by the Bank or, as the case may be, the date of the making of the offer pursuant to the off-market purchase, and deemed to be adjusted in accordance with the listing rules of the SGX-ST for any corporate action which occurs during the relevant five-day period and the date of the market purchase by the Bank or, as the case may be, the date of the making of the offer pursuant to the off-market purchase;

“date of the making of the offer” means the date on which the Bank announces its intention to make an offer for the purchase or acquisition of Ordinary Shares from holders of Ordinary Shares, stating therein the purchase price (which shall not be more than the Maximum Price) for each Ordinary Share and the relevant terms of the equal access scheme for effecting the off-market purchase;

“Maximum Limit” means that number of Ordinary Shares representing 5 per cent. of the issued Ordinary Shares as at the date of the passing of this Resolution (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings (as defined in the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST)); and

“Maximum Price” in relation to an Ordinary Share to be purchased or acquired, means the purchase price (excluding brokerage, commission, applicable goods and services tax and other related expenses) which shall not exceed, whether pursuant to a market purchase or an off-market purchase, 105 per cent. of the Average Closing Price of the Ordinary Shares; and

- (IV) the Directors of the Bank and/or any of them be and are hereby authorised to complete and do all such acts and things (including executing such documents as may be required) as they and/or he may consider expedient or necessary to give effect to the transactions contemplated and/or authorised by this Resolution.”

Close of the AGM

77. The Chairman said that all businesses of the AGM had concluded, and declared the Meeting closed at 3.53 p.m. He thanked everyone for their attendance and expressed his appreciation for their presence, views and suggestions.

Signed as a correct record:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'L. C.', written in a cursive style.

Chairman of the Meeting

Resolution number and details	Total number of shares represented by votes for and against the relevant resolution	FOR		AGAINST		
		Number of Shares	As a percentage of total number of votes for and against the resolution (%)	Number of Shares	As a percentage of total number of votes for and against the resolution (%)	
1	Adoption of Directors' statement and audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and Auditor's report	2,369,164,746	2,368,329,737	99.96%	835,009	0.04%
2(a)	Re-election of Mr Andrew Lee Kok Keng	2,369,675,229	2,279,315,665	96.19%	90,359,564	3.81%
2(b)	Re-election of Prof Lee Tih Shih	2,370,865,725	2,328,329,064	98.21%	42,536,661	1.79%
3	Re-election of Mrs Tan Ching Yee	2,370,670,042	2,368,577,488	99.91%	2,092,554	0.09%
4	Approval of final one-tier tax exempt dividend and special one-tier tax exempt dividend	2,371,863,697	2,371,416,671	99.98%	447,026	0.02%
5(a)	Approval of amount proposed as Directors' remuneration	2,368,545,556	2,364,042,657	99.81%	4,502,899	0.19%
5(b)	Approval of allotment and issue of ordinary shares to the non-executive Directors	1,706,101,740	1,701,747,291	99.74%	4,354,449	0.26%
6	Re-appointment of Auditor and authorisation for Directors to fix its remuneration	2,367,850,629	2,363,011,701	99.80%	4,838,928	0.20%
7	Authority to issue ordinary shares, and make or grant instruments convertible into ordinary shares	2,367,037,929	2,221,013,134	93.83%	146,024,795	6.17%

Resolution number and details		Total number of shares represented by votes for and against the relevant resolution	FOR		AGAINST	
			Number of Shares	As a percentage of total number of votes for and against the resolution (%)	Number of Shares	As a percentage of total number of votes for and against the resolution (%)
8	Authority to allot and issue ordinary shares pursuant to the OCBC Scrip Dividend Scheme	2,367,321,310	2,339,720,197	98.83%	27,601,113	1.17%
9	Approval of renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate	2,366,823,608	2,366,127,264	99.97%	696,344	0.03%