THE BANK TO TRUST

CIB ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT REPORT 2021

Evolving From Carbon To Ecological

Carbon - Land - Water

Contents

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AC	Air Conditioning
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BY	Baseyear
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CFP	Carbon Footprint
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COP-27	27th United Nations' Conference of Parties on Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
EF	Emission Factor
EP	Equator Principles
EQF	Equivalence Factor
ERA	Egypt Electricity Regulatory Authority
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GWP	Global Warming Potential
Gha	Global Hectares
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPRS	Green Pyramid Rating System
HCWW	Holding Company for Water and Wastewater
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	International Standard Organization
Kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometer

kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LCA	Lifecycle Assessment
LF	Land Footprint
m^2	Square meter
m^3	Cubic meter
mt	Metric tons
$mtCO_2e$	Metric tons Carbon Dioxide equivalent
NF_3	Nitrogen Trifluoride
NFA	National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NZBA	Net-Zero Banking Alliance
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
Pkm	Passenger-Kilometers
PV	Photovoltaic
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
SSCM	Sustainable Supply Chain Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SF_6	Sulphur Hexafluoride
TCFD	Task Force on Climate Related Financial Closures
UN	United Nations
UNEP-FI	UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative
VRF	Variable Refrigerant Flow
WB-1.5°C	Well Below 1.5 Degrees Scenario
WB-2°C	Well Below 2 Degrees Scenario
WTT	Well-To-Tank
YF	Yield Factor

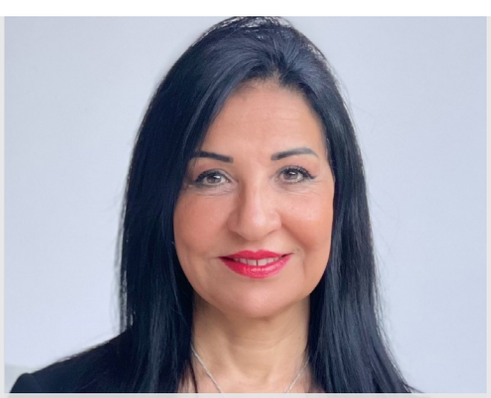
A WORD FROM THE EXECUTIVES

Mr. Hussein Abaza
Chief Executive Officer

CIB has long been committed to ensuring its growth is as sustainable as it is impactful for its stakeholders, the environment and society at large. The Bank recognizes its role as a financial institution in emphasizing the business case of sustainable finance, and remains committed to the integration and implementation of ESG initiatives across its operations. We are confident that through our efforts to enact system and sectoral transformation, we will be able to grow alongside our partners, peers and community in the region

Mr. Mohamed Sultan
Chief Operating Officer

CIB is conscious of its operational footprint, and its wider role in securing the future of our clients and community. Moreover, we recognize the importance of investing in our infrastructure to develop digital technologies in the form of robotics or emission reduction solutions, to achieve goals in a sustainable manner. As such, we are consistently working towards the advancement of our current systems, to better integrate and implement our guiding ESG principles. Through the power of innovation, CIB is endeavoring to pave the way for decarbonized pathways, as well as the acceleration of the climate mitigation efforts".



Dr. Dalia AbdelKader
Chief Sustainability Officer

CIB's evolution from carbon to ecological is an important milestone in our efforts to develop an ecosystem that reframes the role of banks, to take accountability for their environmental impact and to address climate change challenges and solutions. Accordingly, through the power of System Thinking, our driving philosophy, we recognize our role as a financial institution in influencing sustainability trends, and the importance of collaboration with our stakeholders to ensure our growth will always be respective to nature and humanity.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

In line with Egypt's National Climate Change Strategy 2030, CIB has been committed to Sustainable Finance since 2015. It has embedded sustainability across all banking operations, creating a culture of responsible banking within society and among stakeholders, which comes in line with Egypt Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Sustainable Finance Strategy (SFS)

CIB's 5-Year Corporate Strategy (2019-2024) will materialize through the SFS with its environmental, social and governance (ESG) dimensions. As such, CIB is committed to holistically integrating sustainability and ESG across the Bank's various business segments, through a systematic approach, enabling the solid implementation of a sustainable finance policy and strategy.

The systematic approach is distinguished by its dual track methodology, allowing the parallel advancement of both **sustainability system building** and **sustainable finance strategy**. This approach warrants the flexibility of the Bank's existing strategies in addressing the dynamic sustainability scene.

- 01 Policies
- 02 Procedures
- 03 Internal Procesess
- 04 Capacity Building
- 05 Data Management
- 06 Monitoring (KPIs)
- 07 Auditing
- 08 Reporting

Sustainability system building includes the review of policies and procedures, as well as capacity building and data automation, followed by monitoring and reporting. Data management and analytics are of particular importance since they provide guidance in monitoring and reporting ESG performance.

Building on the Bank's long-standing sustainability journey and being a founding signatory of the Net-Zero Building Alliance in 2021, the SFS sets a goal of being a climate positive and carbon neutral bank by 2050. It commits to reduce the negative environmental impacts of its operations and supply chain. The Bank's GHG emission reduction plan includes adopting innovative solutions to tackle climate risk, greening the supply chain and supporting the Bank's clients in their transition to a more sustainable model. The plan also includes introducing carbon offsetting schemes to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2025.

Key components of CIB's Sustainable Finance Strategy include:

Sustainable Finance Strategy

Growth-centric

Establishing challenging targets for Lines of Business (LOB) and improving operational efficiency, particularly in the following areas of Business Banking:

- 01 SME portfolio expansion
- 02 Retail and financial inclusion
- 03 Trade finance enhancement

Progressive

The **SFS** highlights the importance of ESG digitization with innovation as its cornerstone pillar, as mentioned in the **Corporate Strategy**, and in line with the Bank's goals and objectives. CIB plays an integral part in the financial services disruption ecosystem. The Bank emphasizes the provision of accessible financial solutions while investing in people, data, and digitization. The digital transformation journey via Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Cloud, and Data (ABCD) is key for change and innovation.

Socially-minded

The **SFS** advances financial inclusion by introducing new business models that take gender, youth, and differently-abled individuals into consideration. Within the same context, the **Corporate Strategy** seeks "a model that unlocks the potential of marginalized groups, including youth, helps enrich the poor, and connects remote people." This promotes financial inclusion and literacy and empowers women and youth.

Environmentally focused

The **SFS** aims to have CIB lead Egypt's transition to sustainable development. The **Corporate Strategy** lays out CIB's track towards becoming the top Green Bank in Egypt.

Regionally ambitious

The **SFS** positions CIB as a regional and global player in sustainable finance. The **Corporate Strategy** has an overarching goal of directing CIB's financial imprint towards the transformation of Egypt and Africa.

CIB's Position On UN SDGs And Egypt Vision 2030

Egypt Vision 2030 has **8 national goals** that meet the **17 UN Sustainable Development Goals**, topped by improving quality of Egyptians' lives through eradicating poverty and hunger, improving health services and building sustainable cities. CIB's sustainability framework is in line with 5 out of the 8 objectives, namely **GOAL 3**: Robust Economy, **GOAL 4:** Knowledge & Innovation, **GOAL 5:** Sustainable Environment, **GOAL 6:** Governance, and **Goal 8**: Leading Stature.

CIB's Green Bond Program will scale up and increase the share of renewables in Egypt's energy mix. It will also contribute to mainstreaming green building practices and resource efficiency in the industrial sector. It demonstrates our proactive role to attract a new category of long-term impact investors as well as multinational corporates that prioritize sustainability practices and climate action.

The program aligns with several UN SDGs, namely **SDG 6:** Clean water and sanitation, **SDG 7:** Affordable and Clean Energy, **SDG 9**: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, **SDG 11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities and **SDG 13:** Climate Action.

Renewable energy is Egypt's fastest-growing power segment, with capacity expected to expand by more than 20% within the next five to ten years as the costs of solar and wind energy equipment continue to decrease. The Egyptian government has officially announced that it aims to increase its share of electricity provided by renewables to 20% by 2022 and to 42% by 2035. CIB is in line with this through its plan to increase the share of renewable energy consumption in the Bank's operations though rooftop PV systems in branches and PV panels in ATMs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The impact of our growing economic footprint and its attributed carbon emissions has come with a colossal environmental cost. The significant risk that environmental concerns—climate change in particular—pose for banks and financial institutions continues to underscore the importance of integrating sustainability into core business strategies. This includes designing sustainability approaches to reduce and control greenhouse gas emissions while promoting economic growth.

At CIB, we are proudly committed to taking a proactive leadership role in sustainability and ensuring that sustainability practices are incorporated into our decision-making process and business activities. We are also aware of our obligation to protect the rights of both current and future generations.

Reducing the impacts of climate change, mitigating its effects, and adapting to changes has become an urgent global priority, given the unprecedented twin crisis of global warming and climate change. Delayed efforts to decouple economic prosperity from CO_2 emissions will continue to have negative, and potentially irreversible, impacts, affecting sea levels, food security, and public health. This increased global awareness is triggering yet more urgent climate action, which for the past 3 years, with the spread of the ongoing COVID pandemic, has helped open a window of opportunity for the consolidation of changes, as it has shown how vulnerable and exposed the world is to global threats. The focused attention on environmental and social issues has given us the opportunity to recover and make fundamental changes that will allow us to build the world we aspire to live in.

In line with Egypt's National Climate Change Strategy 2030, CIB has been committed to Sustainable Finance since 2015, which is aligned with Egypt Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We are addressing 5 out of the 8 objectives, namely **GOAL 3:** Robust Economy, **GOAL 4:** Knowledge & Innovation, **GOAL 5:** Sustainable Environment, **GOAL 6:** Governance and **Goal 8:** Leading Stature.

The 27th United Nations' Conference of Parties on Climate Change (COP 27), under the presidency of Egypt, is a great opportunity for Egypt, the Egyptian civil society, and the world to set a global path to implement decarbonization strategies in line with the Paris Agreement. Last year's climate change conference, COP 26, pledged to limit global warming to 1.8°C. However, climate science suggests limiting limit global warming to 1.5°C to avoid the terrible effects of the climate crisis.

The Transition Towards Green Banking

We understand that for true change to happen, a consensus-based effort is needed across all sectors, including financial institutions. The growing sense of urgency regarding climate change has driven institutional investors and banking customers to demand that financial institutions develop sustainable strategies and uphold rigorous environmental standards. Most importantly, financial institutions have realized that managing climate change risks is essential. Banks can no longer ignore or deny climate change science and the extensive financial costs that come with it. Climate-related risks increase both uncertainty and investment risks and pose a systemic risk to the global financial system. By regularly reporting our environmental impacts, we demonstrate our commitment to the fight against climate change.

Since we started reporting our efforts in 2018, we have made significant progress in improving our own footprint. This report highlights CIB's efforts to address the threat of climate change and showcases the Bank's progress In the past three years, with 2018 as the baseline.

Ecological Footprint: The Move Beyond Carbon Footprint Calculation

CIB is the first bank in the MENA region to develop an ecological footprint report that tackles a range of environmental indicators of critical relevance to the Bank's stakeholders.

This is the **third** year that CIB has widened the reporting scope to include its ecological footprint, complementing the first Ecological Footprint Report issued in 2019 and the first Carbon Footprint Report in 2018.

		Carbon Footprint Report		ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT REPORT		
2015	2016	2017	2018 (BASEYEAR)	2019	2020	2021
SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED REPORTS						

The three key impact categories the report focuses on are:

Land Footprint

Total amount of land used to provide resources

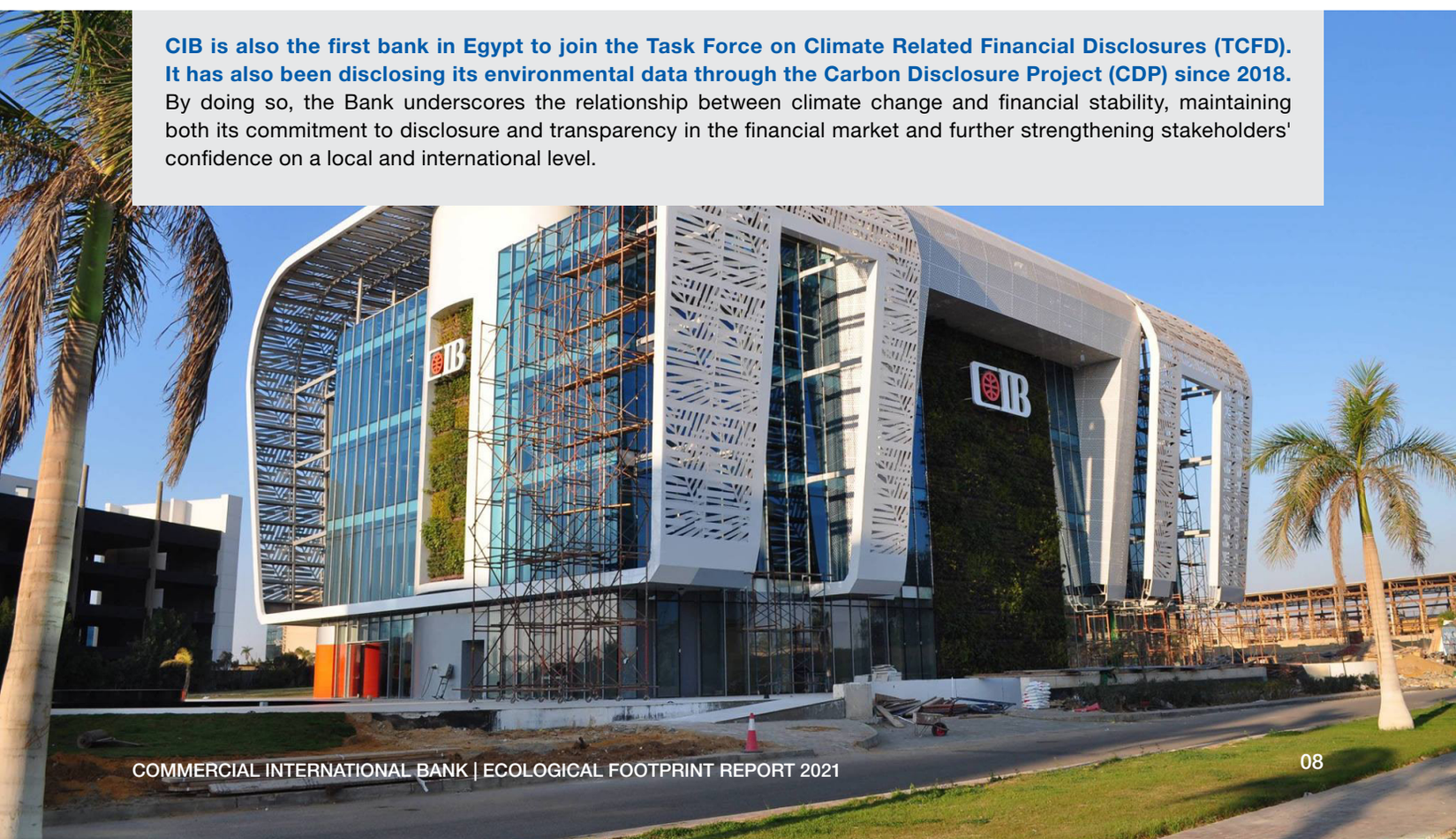
Carbon Footprint

Total amount of greenhouse gas emissions

Water Footprint

Total amount of directly and indirectly consumed water

CIB is also the first bank in Egypt to join the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). It has also been disclosing its environmental data through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) since 2018. By doing so, the Bank underscores the relationship between climate change and financial stability, maintaining both its commitment to disclosure and transparency in the financial market and further strengthening stakeholders' confidence on a local and international level.



Integrated Ecological Footprint Summary

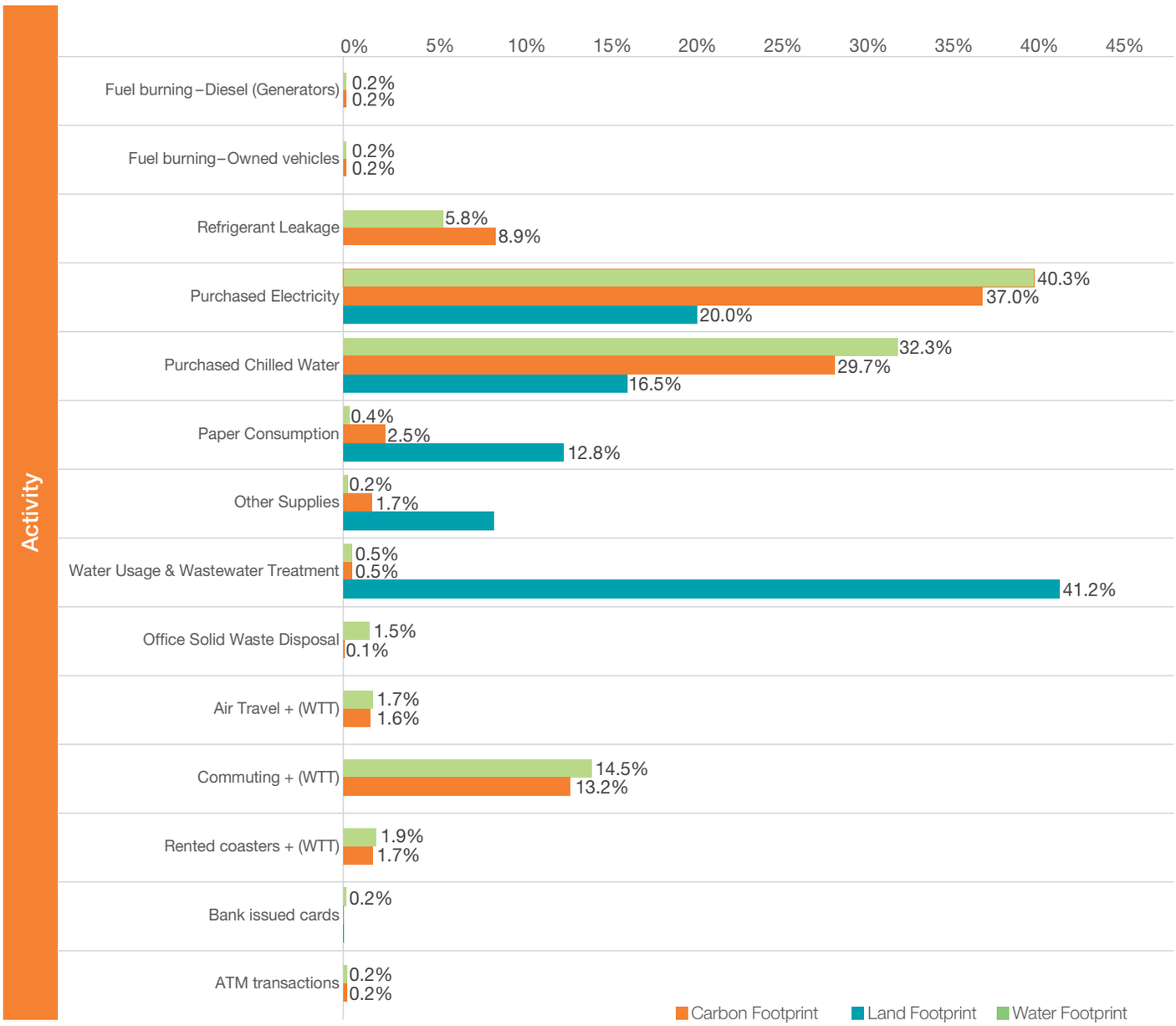
The reporting period ranges from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

		Stationary Combustion	Mobile Combustion	Fugitive Emissions	Purchased Energy	Purchased Goods & Services	Fuel and Energy-Related Activities (not included in Scope 1 and 2)	Waste Generated from Operations	Business Travel	Employee Commuting	Processing of Sold Products	Downstream Leased Assets	CIB Buildings
Carbon Footprint		**Scope 1**			**Scope 2**	**Scope 3**							
Absolute emissions	$mtCO_2e$	82	75	2,528	31,541	263	260	663	770	7,104	72	103	
	%	0.2%	0.2%	5.8%	73%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	1.8%	16.4%	0.2%	0.2%	
Total emissions	$mtCO_2e$	2,685			31,541	9,236							
Scope percentage	%	6%			73%	21%							
Total Carbon Emissions		**43,461** $mtCO_2e$											
Total Carbon Intensity (Scope 1 & 2)		**4.11** $mtCO_2e$/employee											
Total Carbon Intensity (Scope 1, 2 & 3)		**5.22** $mtCO_2e$/employee											
Land Footprint													
Carbon demand on land	Gha	26	25	1,101	8,304	516	58	8	197	1,861	5	27	
	%	0.2%	0.2%	8.85%	66.8%	4.2%	0.5%	0.1%	1.6%	15%	0.04%	0.2%	
Total percentage	%	**97%**											
Forest land	Gha					**290**							
	%					**2%**							
Built-up land	Gha												21
	%												0.2%
Total Land Footprint		**12,441** Gha											
Total Land Footprint Intensity		**1.49** Gha/employee											
Water Footprint													
Direct water consumption	m^3						**1,252,234**						
	%						**41%**						
Indirect water consumption	m^3				**1,129,472**	**657,629**					**986**		
	%				**37.2%**	**21.6%**					**0.03%**		
Total Water Footprint		**3,040,321** m^3											
Total Water Footprint Intensity		**365** m^3/employee											

The following chart illustrates the multiple footprints (land, carbon, and water) comprising the integrated ecological footprint. This serves as an effective tool for the simultaneous analysis and evaluation of the various activities across the three footprints.

Ecological Footprint Activity Results 2021

Activity Percentage/Footprint (%)



Looking at the **Water Footprint,** water consumption (under direct water consumption) accounts for the largest portion, yet in the **Carbon** and **Land Footprints** (water usage and wastewater treatment under fuel and energy-related activities) it is extremely minimal. In both **the Carbon and Land Footprints,** purchased electricity has the highest consumption rate.

Purchased electricity, purchased chilled water, paper consumption, other supplies, and water usage and wastewater treatment are the only 5 activities accounted for in all three footprints. Paper consumption and other supplies are negligible in both the **Carbon and Land Footprints**, yet relatively significant in the **Water Footprint.**

The illustrated peaks in the above charts are by no means an indication of the activity's environmental impact, as is based on the activity's intensity measured in $mtCO_2e$/employee, Gha/employee, and m^3/employee for each respective footprint.

Integrated Ecological Footprint Summary*

By Year

	Carbon Footprint		Land Footprint		Water Footprint	
	Absolute	**Intensity*** **	**Absolute**	**Intensity**	**Absolute**	**Intensity**
2018(BY)**	**47,736** $mtCO_2e$	**7.60** $mtCO_2e$/ employee	**-** Gha	**-** Gha/ employee	**-** m^3	**-** m^3/ employee
2019	**41,852** $mtCO_2e$	**5.96** $mtCO_2e$ / employee	**14,821** Gha	**2.11** Gha/ employee	**2,613,289** m^3	**372** m^3/ employee
2020	**39,656** $mtCO_2e$	**5.52** $mtCO_2e$ / employee	**14,175** Gha	**1.97** Gha/ employee	**2,519,764** m^3	**351** m^3/ employee
2021	**34,225** $mtCO_2e$	V 46% **4.11** $mtCO_2e$ / employee	**12,441** Gha	V 29% **1.49** Gha/ employee	**3,040,321** m^3	V 2% **365** m^3/ employee

* A recalculation of purchased chilled water and office solid waste disposal was conducted for the three past years (2018, 2019 and 2020) due to a lack of accurate data at the time, resulting in updated figures for all 3 years in all footprints

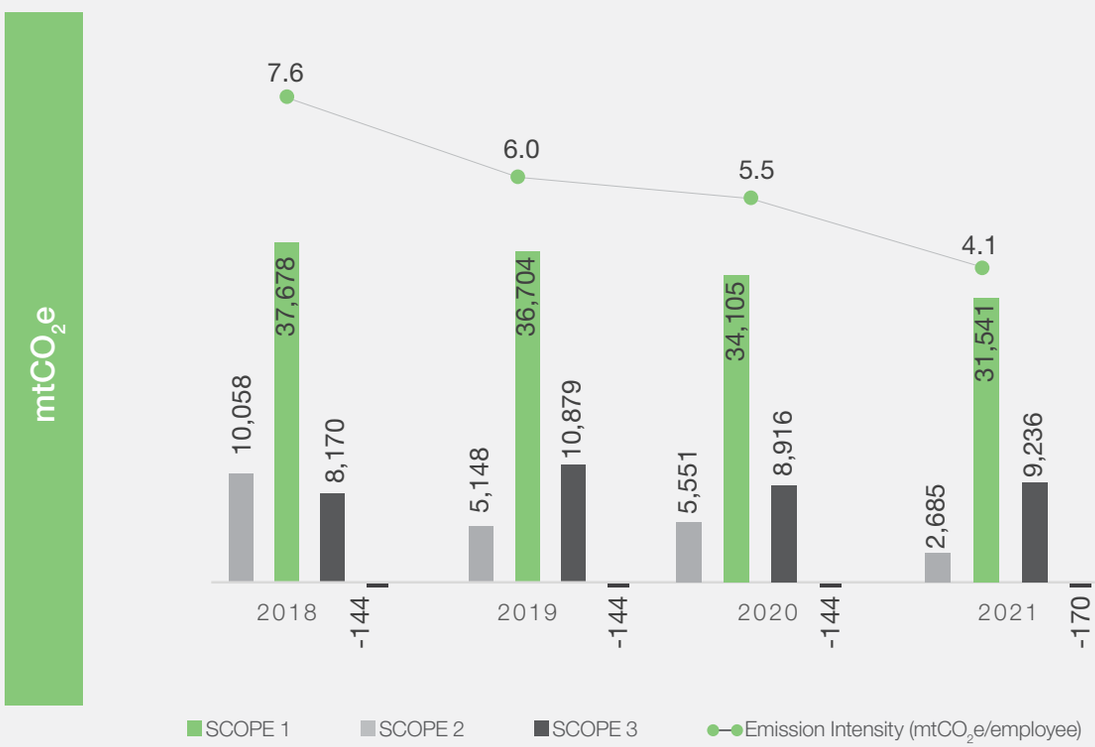
** 2018 is considered the base year to which all the following years are compared

***Scope 1 and 2 only

Ecological Footprint Results

Carbon Footprint Result Summary by Year

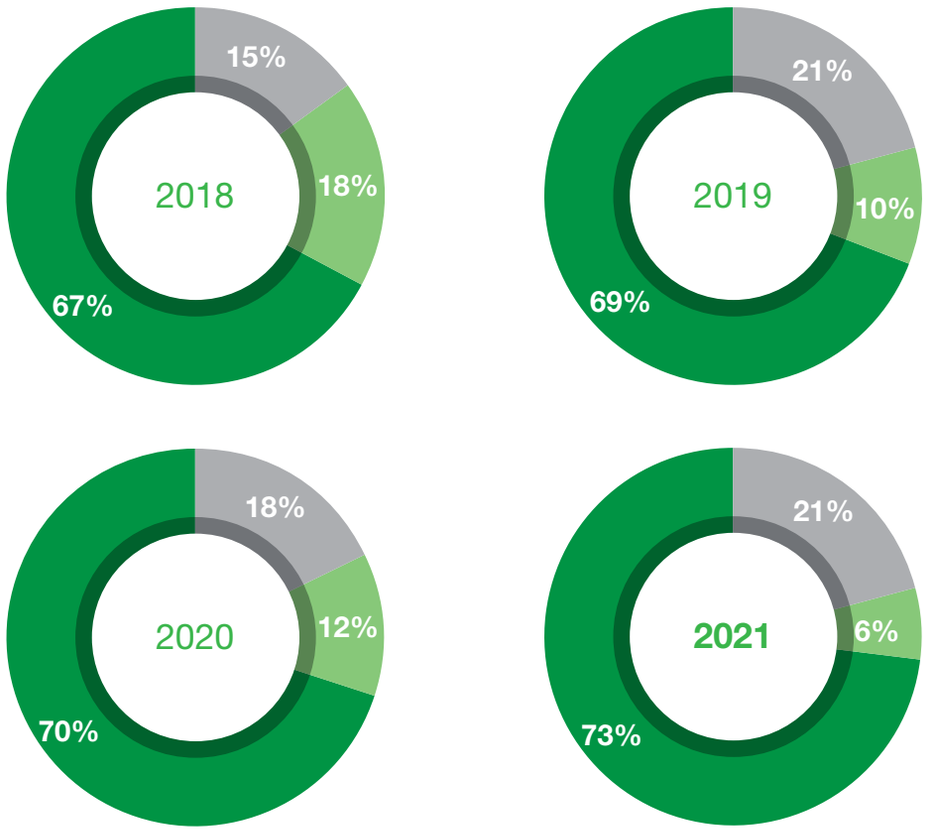
	2018 (BY)	2019	2020	2021
Scope 1 – direct emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	10,058	5,148 ↓49%	5,551 ↓45%	2,685 ↓73%
Scope 2 – indirect emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	37,678	36,704 ↓3%	34, 105 ↓9%	31,541 ↓16%
Scope 1 & 2 ($mtCO_2e$/ employee)	7.6	6.0 ↓21%	5.5 ↓28%	4.11 ↓46%
Scope 3 – indirect emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	8,170	10,879 ↑33%	8,916 ↑9%	9,236 ↑13%
Total scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	**55,906**	**52,731** ↓6%	**48,572** ↓13%	**43,461** ↓22%
Avoided emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	-144	-144	-144	-170 ↑18%



Activities data in Scope 2: Purchased Chilled Water and Scope 3: Office Solid Waste Disposal has been recalculated for the three past years (2018, 2019, 2020), as there was insufficient data during these reporting periods.

The current reporting period, data collection and management of these activities have improved, as actual data included consolidated bills for chilled water and more accurate estimations of waste data, such as number and size of waste bags collected for disposal per building/branch periodically. Accordingly, it was possible to estimate the data for the previous years, given that there was minimal to no change in the operational criteria. The estimations took into consideration the differences between the grid emission factors over the years and any boundary changes (i.e., number of branches, employees, etc.).

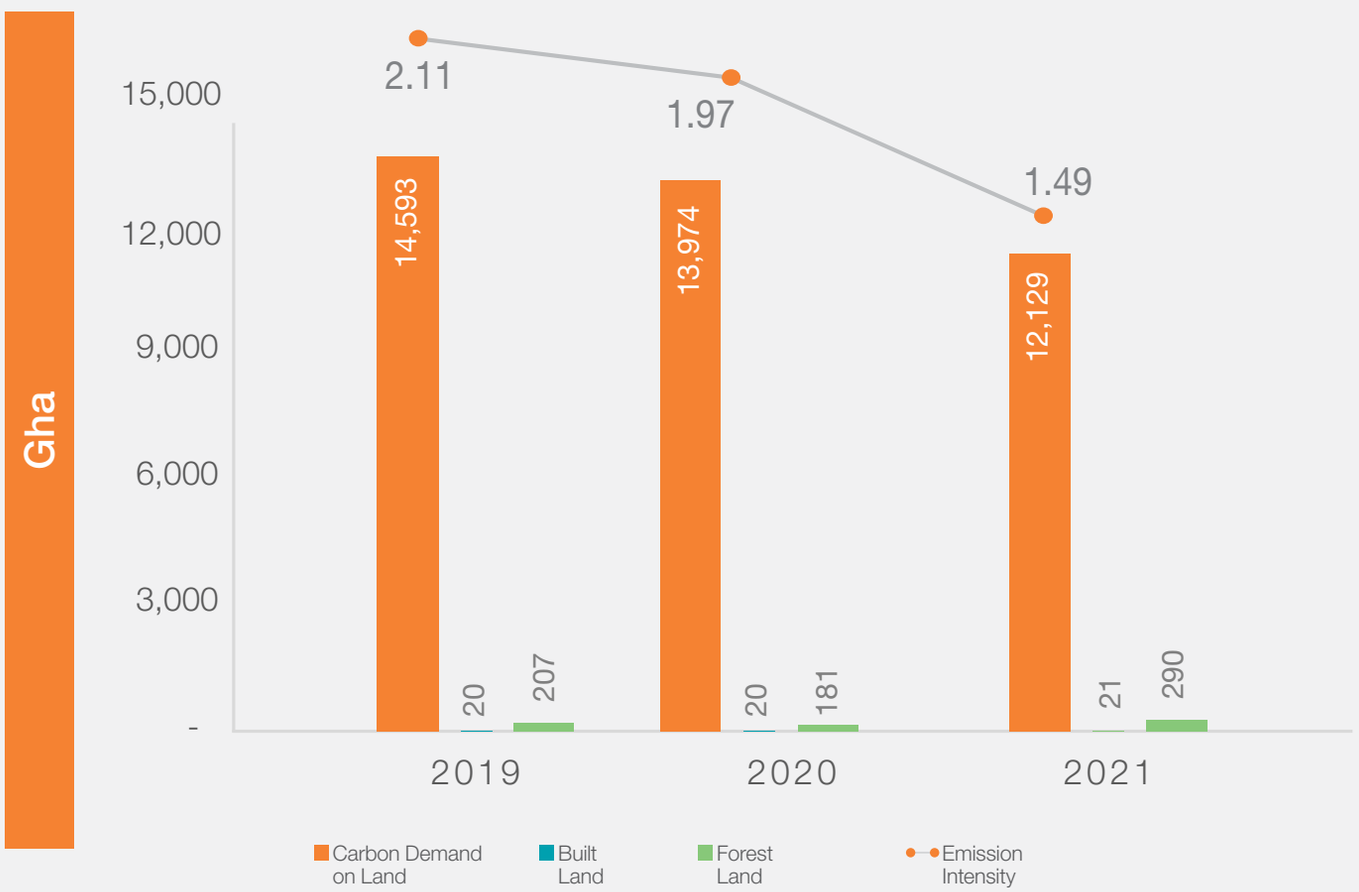
Total % of Emissions Per Scope



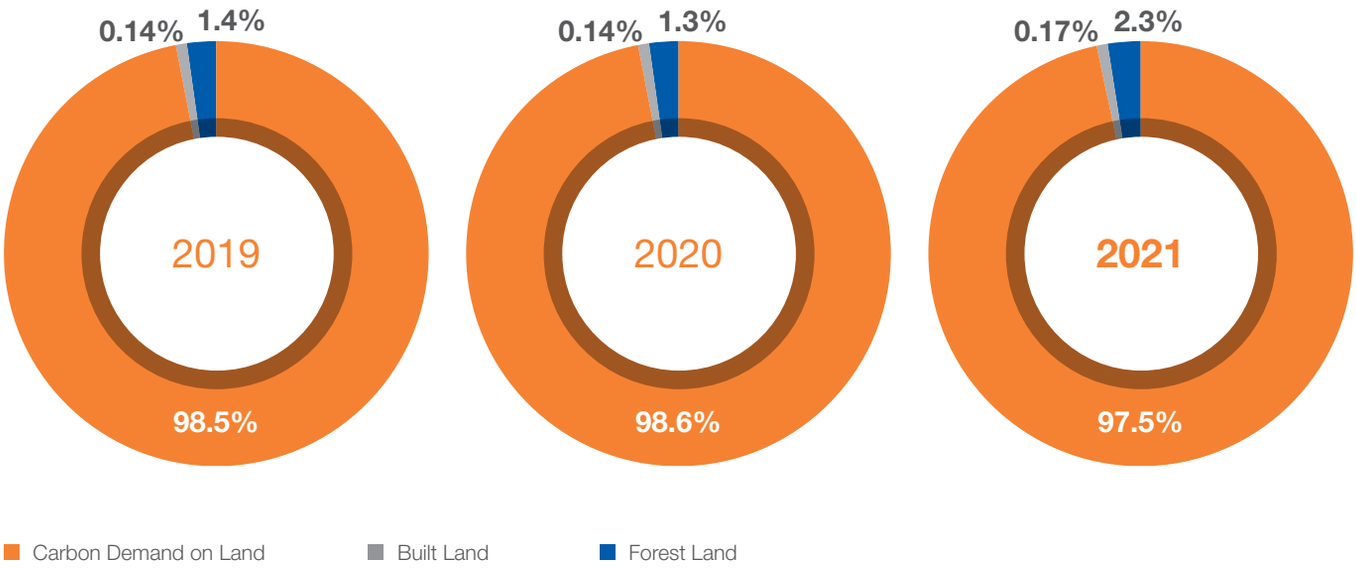
Land Footprint Result Summary By Year

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Carbon Demand on Land (Gha)	-	14,593	13,974 ↓4%	12,129 ↓17%
Built Land (Gha)	-	20	20	21 ↑5%
Forest Land (Gha)	-	207	181 ↓13%	290 ↑40%
Total Land Footprint (Gha)	-	**14,821**	**14,175** ↓4%	**12,441** ↓16%
Land Footprint Intensity (Gha/ Employee)	-	2.11	1.97 ↓7%	1.49 ↓29%

Land Footprint (Gha) and Land Footprint Intensity (Gha/employee) by Year



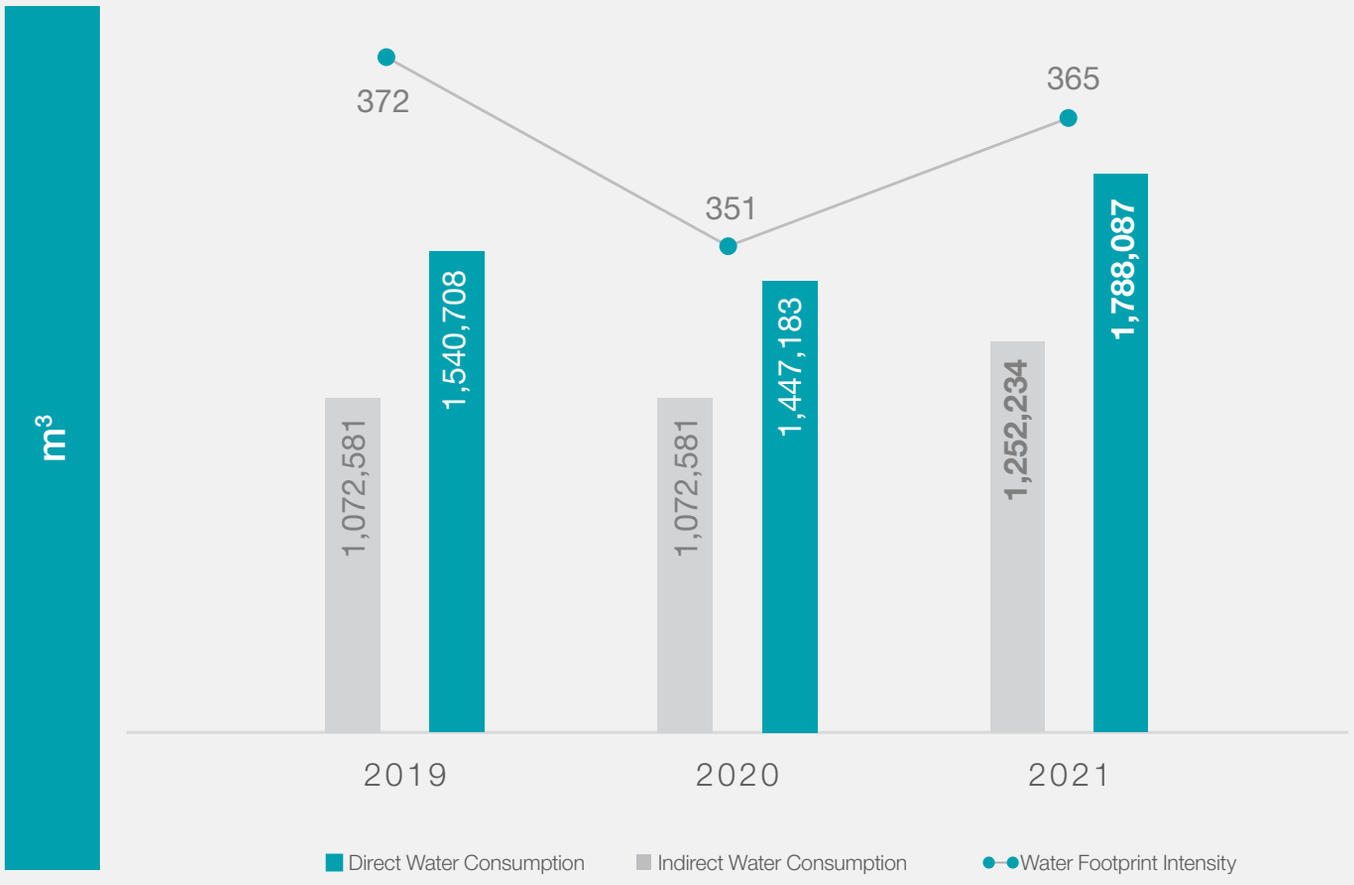
Total Footprint % Per Category



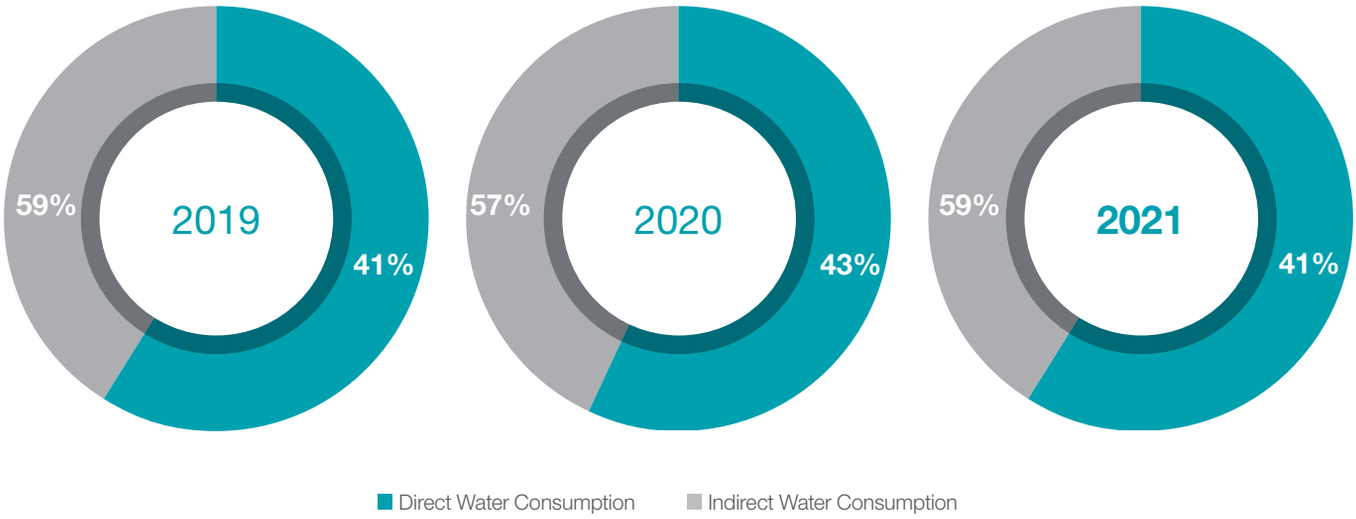
Water Footprint Result Summary By Year

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Direct Water Consumption (m^3)	-	1,072,581	1,072,581	1,252,234 ↑ 17%
Indirect Water Consumption (m^3)	-	1,540,708	1,447,183 ↓ 6%	1,788,087 ↑ 16%
Total Water Footprint (m^3)	-	**2,613,289**	**2,519,764** ↓ 4%	**3,040,321** ↑ 16%
Wter Footprint Intensity (m^3/Employee)	-	372	351 ↓ 6%	365 ↓ 2%

Water Footprint (m^3) and Water Footprint Intensity (m^3/employee) by Year

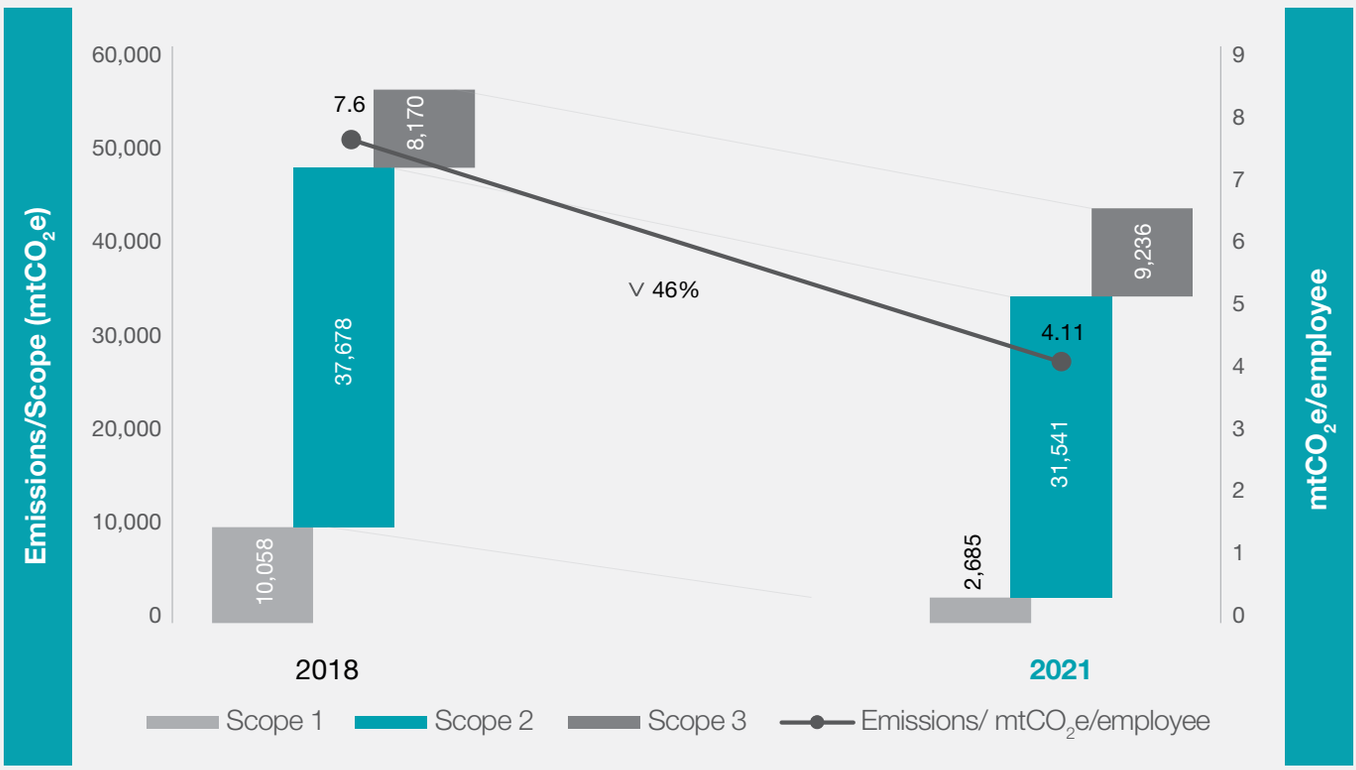


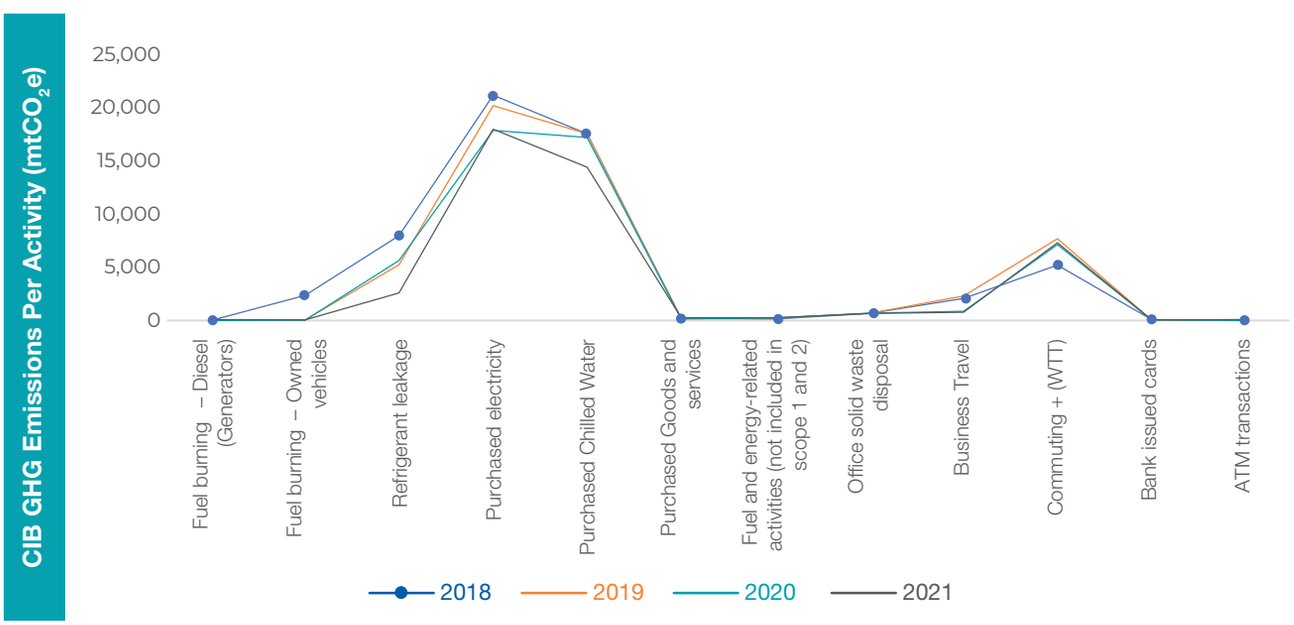
Total Footprint % Per Category



Performance Evaluation

A base year is a reference point in the past with which current emissions can be compared. The base year for CIB's carbon emissions is 2018 when we started calculating the bank's emission for its own operations. In the following figures, GHG emissions for the base year 2018, and the current reporting year 2021 are compared:





This graph compares the emissions of CIB's activities for the past 4 years since CIB started reporting its carbon footprint. Emissions for all 4 years follow the same trendline. It is noticeable how the emissions of several activities were reduced in comparison with the base year.

The carbon intensity is the emission rate of a given pollutant in mt over a given period, relative to the intensity of a relevant measure of activity. Reported values of direct and indirect carbon emissions are not an indicator of an organization's resource consumption efficiency levels. Carbon intensity-based metrics indicate the efficiency of an organization's use of resources, in terms of whether an organization is emitting less for a unit of output or not. As such, carbon intensity-based targets are an imperative metrics tool to identify key drivers for decarbonization and shift business operations to more efficient processes.

2021

CARBON INTENSITY

4.11 ($mtCO_2e$/employee)

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

Net-zero carbon emissions are what we aim to accomplish by 2050. We are aware that achieving this goal necessitates setting climate targets and constantly improving our climate change mitigation strategies to be in line with the best current climate science practices. The IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report states that in order to avoid the dire effects of climate change and maintain economic growth, global temperature should not exceed 1.5°C.

Businesses can choose from a variety of well-defined strategies and approaches to reduce their GHG emissions through the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which aims to accelerate the global goal of reducing emissions by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

Accordingly, CIB has committed to set near-term company-wide emission reductions in line with climate science with the SBTi. However, our near-term targets are yet to be approved by the SBTi.

Adanced CDP Ranking

This year, our CDP rating has gone from Level D (Disclosure) to Level C (Awareness). We remain the only Egyptian bank to have received a rating and a place on the CDP list.

2021

SCOPE 1 & 2 Emissions

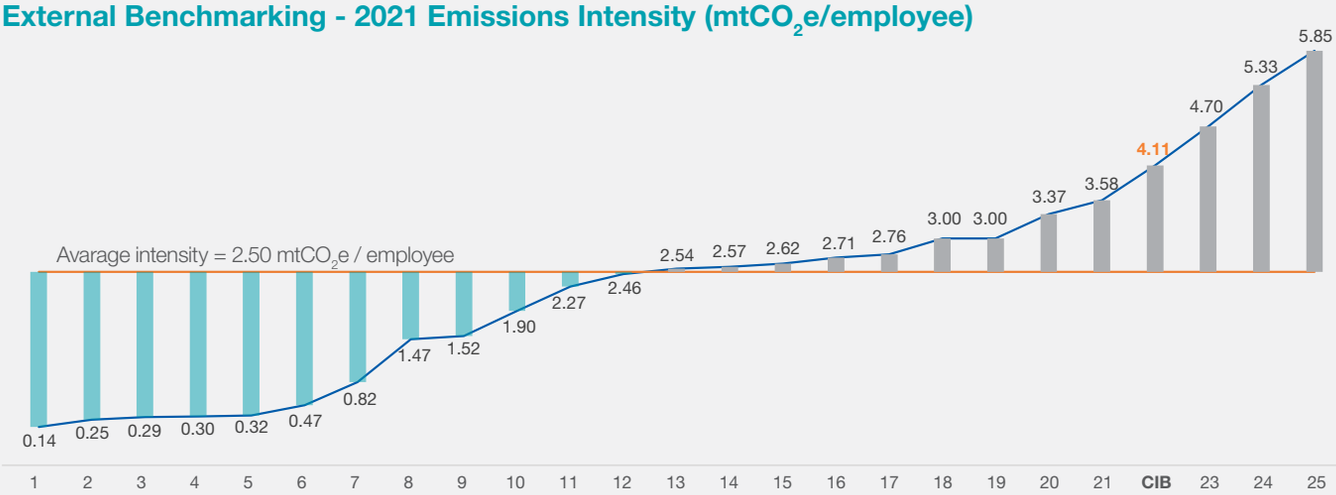
28.3% V

External Benchmarking

According to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and published carbon footprint results, the average of the banking sector's scope 1 and 2 emissions for the year 2021 is 2.50 $mtCO_2e$/employee, with the lowest intensity being 0.14 mt/employee, and the highest 5.85 $mtCO_2e$/employee out of the 25 assessed national and international banks. The banks are located across different countries in the world, which might affect the resultant emissions due to factors including weather conditions, the country's electricity mix, etc.

CIB's emission intensity in the reporting year 2021 comes above the median value at **4.11 $mtCO_2e$/employee,** as shown in the chart below.

External Benchmarking - 2021 Emissions Intensity ($mtCO_2e$/employee)



Integrated Climate Approach

Goal

Achieve Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions By 2050

CIB Climate Values

- Transparency over carbon emissions is key to progress
- Financing climate change adaptation is now a top priority for the region
- Private sector institutions need to join forces to achieve sustainable development
- Awareness and knowledge are key in sustainable finance development

CIB Climate Action Progress

- Solid waste management
  - Shredded cards
  - Paper reduction
  - E-waste management
- Refrigerant management

- Sustaining Sectors/ Sustaining Growth program for corporate clients
- Sustainable Finance Academy
- Sustainable Strategic Network (SSN)

- Solar panel systems
- Solar water heaters
- Rooftop insulation
- Cooling capacity improvement
  - Total AC enhancement
  - VRF systems
- LED lighting panels
- Green walls

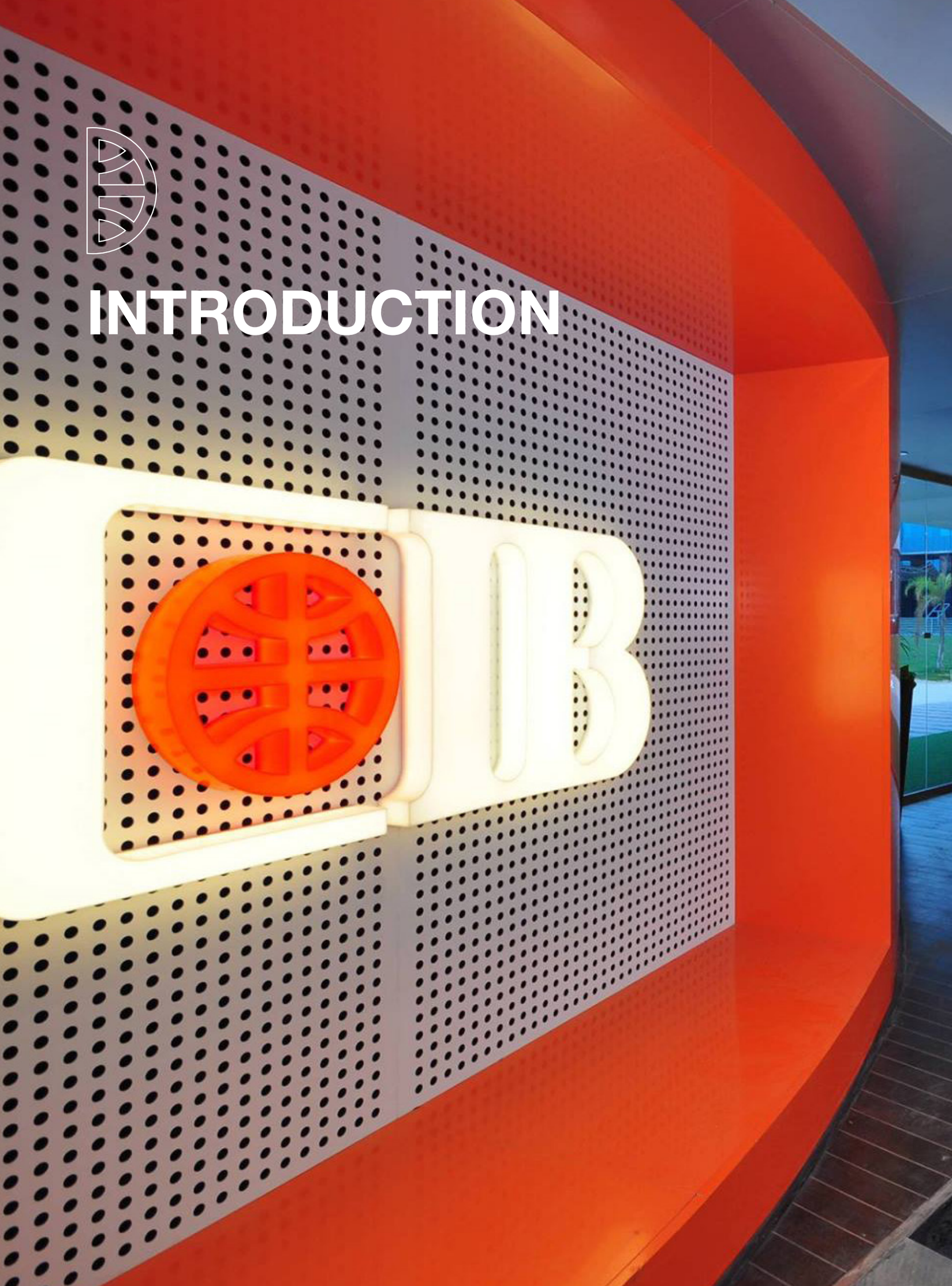
CIB Climate Action Enablers

Real Estate and Premises Projects

- Sustainable Supply Chain Management
- Digital sustainiability management tool
- Reporting company's investments
- CIB's bank statement project

Premises Management

- Monitoring & control of energy consumption in facilities
- Sustainable bags and packaging material alternative
- Renewable energy
- Corporate-Wide Solid Waste Management System



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is the reality we are currently living. Its physical risks are powerful and ubiquitous. Climate-related financial risks could potentially impact the safety of financial institutions and have extreme financial stability repercussions for banking systems. These risks are typically divided into physical and transition risks. Physical risks are identified as the impact of climate change on the value of financial assets/ labilities. Transition risks refer to the impact moving toward a low-carbon economy to mitigate and adapt to climate change has on the value of financial assets/liabilities.

If climate change is a threat multiplier, not addressing it will have major consequences. During these exceptional global circumstances, COP 27 is an important opportunity to put the world on a less-carbon producing path. The outcome should be a transition from commitments made following the Paris Agreement to concrete emission-cutting measures and game-changing climate action processes.

Egypt's premier private sector bank, CIB, is leading the sustainable finance journey in the MENA region. It recognizes the vital role of financial institutions in supporting the economy's global transition to net-zero emissions.

CIB affirms its position to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. As a founding member of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and the only MENA bank to join NZBA, convened by the UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), CIB commits to align its lending and investment portfolio with net-zero emissions by 2050, in accordance with the Paris Agreement Goals.

CIB has disclosed its 2021 environmental impact through the CDP. This year, the CDP rating has gone from Level D (Disclosure) to Level C (Awareness). CIB remains the only Egyptian bank to have received a rating and a place on the CDP list.

CIB adopted the Equator Principles (EPs) in 2021 as a further step to highlight Its commitment to social and environmental risk management on a global scale. The EPs are a risk management framework that ensures projects financed by financial institutions follow environmental and social policies, procedures and standards. The framework also enables financial institutions to engage with prospective clients to manage and mitigate identified environmental and social risks. CIB incorporated a Sustainable Finance System and Strategy in 2021 within Its four-year corporate strategy. It was introduced to ensure that plans of bank-wide change are aligned with the Bank's different departments through the introduction of eight Sustainable Finance System and Strategy workstreams.

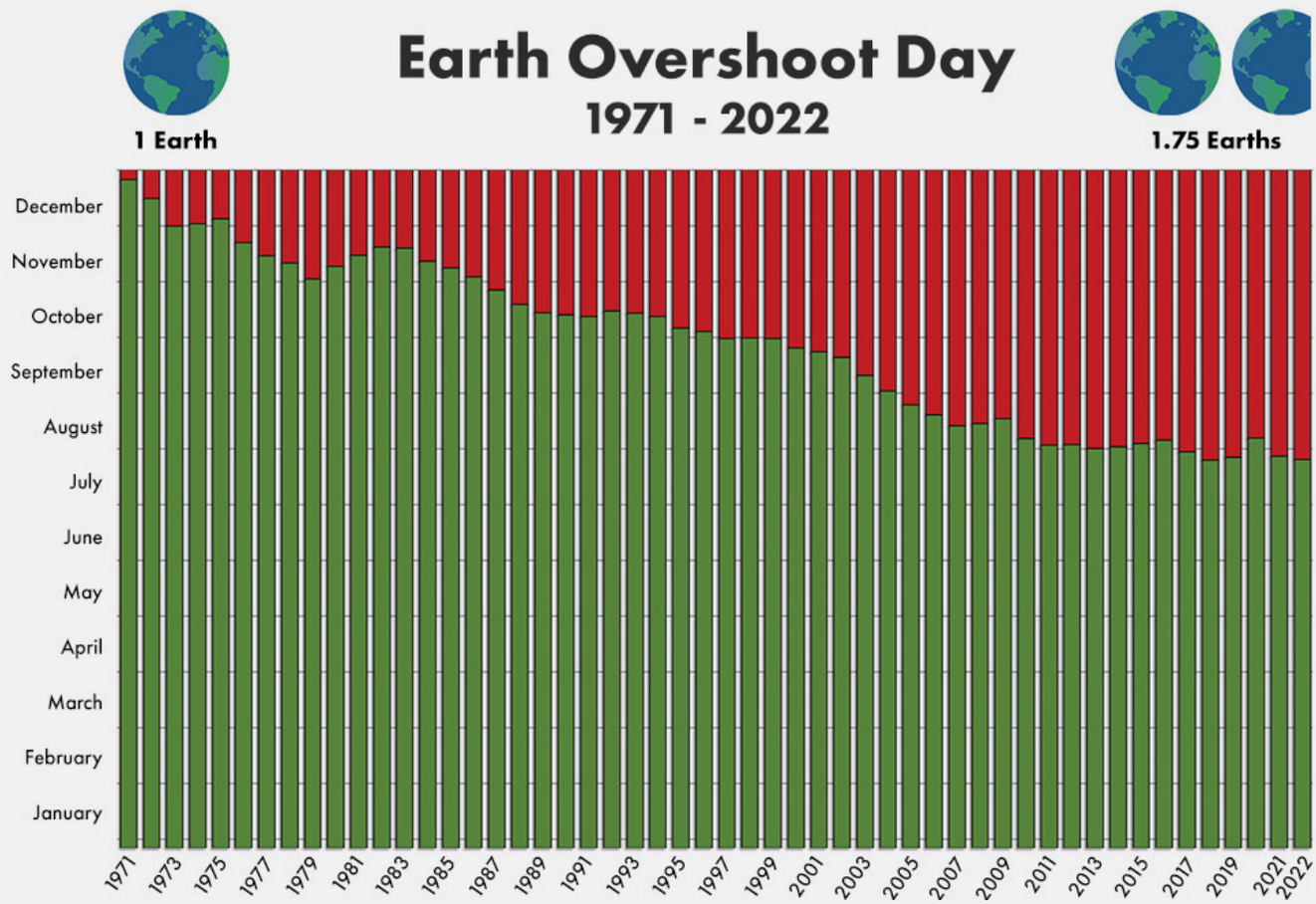
The climate strategy of any bank is futile without a commitment to transition to net-zero carbon emissions. Towards that end, CIB is determined to reinforce the critical role it plays in realizing a low carbon economy by setting a challenging target: Carbon neutrality by 2050.

Over the years, the Bank has incorporated several frameworks to enable it to respond to the demands of customers, stakeholders, and regulators, while addressing rising greenhouse-gas emissions, which is the biggest environmental challenge we are facing.

Earth Overhsoot Day

In 2021, Earth Overshoot Day fell on **28 July**, marking the date when humanity consumed all the natural resources that the Earth can produce in one year. This means that for the rest of 2022, humanity will be running on an environmental debt, drawing on earth's natural reserves for future generations.

This year's 1.75 figure indicates that humanity is currently using natural resources 1.75 times faster than the planet can renew them in the entire year. In other words, it would take 1.75 Earths to meet humanity's demand. Every year, the overshoot occurs earlier, which is an important reminder to seriously consider our unsustainable consumption patterns. It was only in 2020 that the overshoot day was pushed back by a few weeks due to the decreased economic activity resulting from COVID lockdowns, which led to a reduction in resource consumption.



1. How Many Egypts Does Egypt Need To Meet Its Residents' Demand On Nature?

2. How Many Earths Are Needed If Everyone Lived Like Residents In Egypt?

The Ecological Footprint for Egypt is **1.8 gha*** per person and Egypt's biocapacity is **0.4 gha*** per person (in 2018). Therefore, it would take **4.5 Egypts to meet its residents' demand on nature.**

The Ecological Footprint for Egypt is **1.8 gha*** per person and global biocapacity is **1.6 gha*** per person (in 2018). Therefore, we need **1.125 Earths if everyone lived like residents in Egypt.**

24 November is the date Earth Overshoot Day will fall on in 2021 if all countries lived like residents in Egypt.

*Ecological footprint and biocapacity data reported using the 2022 edition of the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, which features data sets from 1961 to the latest data-year of 2018.

INVENTORY BOUNDARIES

In line with the GHG Protocol to accurately report on GHG emissions, an organization must first define its organizational and operational boundaries.

Organizational Boundaries

The organizational boundary defines the degree of ownership the organization exerts over its different known emission sources. In line with the GHG protocol, under the control approach, an organization accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations that it has control over, which can be defined in either financial or operational terms. CIB's ecological footprint uses **the operational control approach**. This includes:

218
Facilities

Including branches, head offices, FX/units, warehouses, and central vaults

8,322
Employees

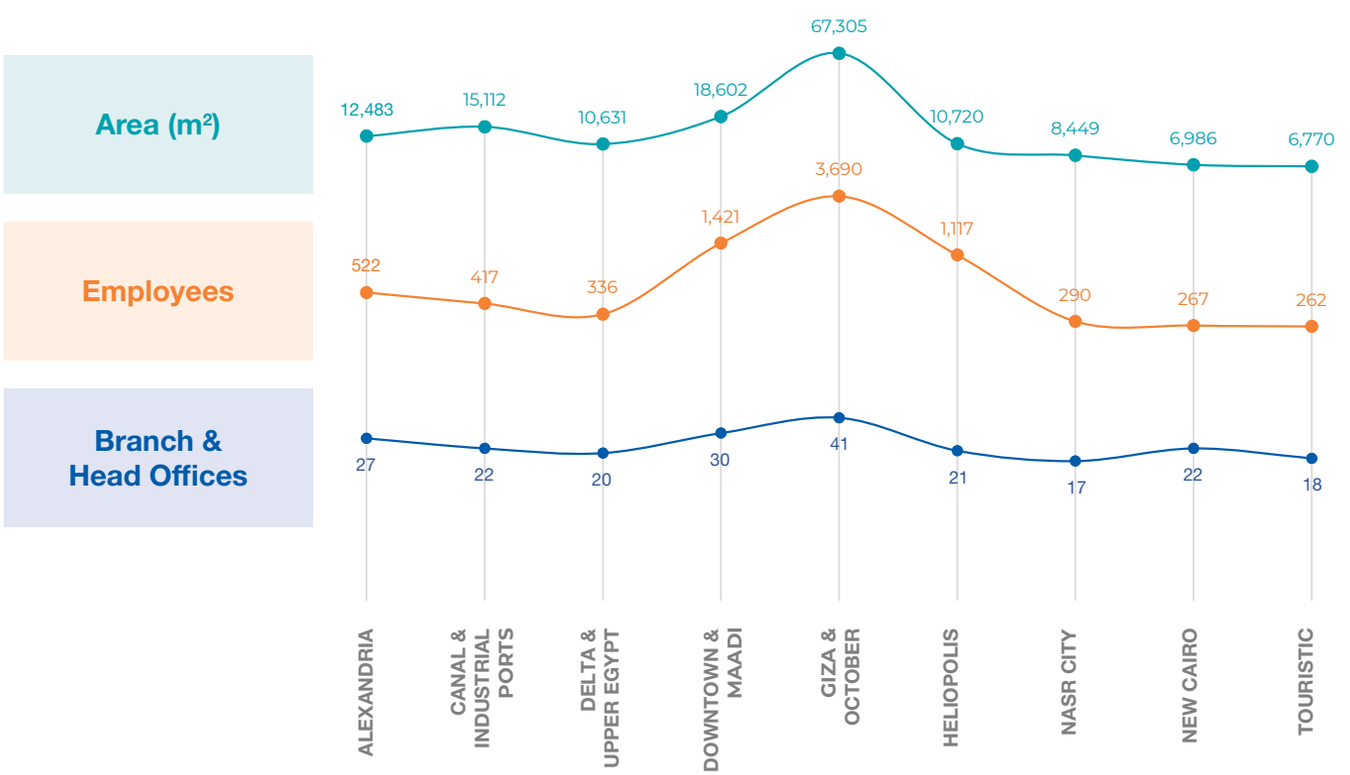
Including the Bank's full-time employees, part-time employees, and custodial staff

157,058 m^2
Gross Floor Area

Including the total gross floor area of all facilities

9
Zones

Alexandria, Canal & Industrial Ports, Delta & Upper Egypt, Downtown, & Maadi, Giza & October, Heliopolis, Nasr City, New Cairo and touristic regions



Operational Boundaries

The following were included in the operational boundaries for CIB'S carbon, land, and water footprint:

Description		Categories		Activities
Carbon Footprint	The quantity of GHG expressed in terms of, CO_2e emitted into the atmosphere by the organization, its processes, products or events from within a specified boundary	Scope 1 – Direct Emissions	Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by CIB (i.e., any owned or controlled activities that release emissions straight into the atmosphere) Transport fuel used to run vehicles owned by the Bank and fugitive emissions resulting from the use of refrigerants in air conditioning systems.	• Stationary combustion • Mobile combustion • Fugitive emissions
		Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions	Emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam from a source that is not owned or controlled by CIB. Purchased grid electricity and purchased chilled water. Scope 2 is calculated using the location-based approach.	• Purchased energy
		Scope 3 – Indirect Emissions	Emissions resulting from other activities that are not covered in Scope 1 and 2. This includes transport fuel used by air business travel, and employee-owned vehicles for commuting to and from work, emissions from courier shipment, emissions from waste disposal, and emissions generated from the production of office supplies and other consumables purchased by **CIB**. Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions were included in the organization's emissions. WTT emissions are an average of all the GHG emissions released into the atmosphere from the production, processing and delivery of a fuel or energy vector. The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard allows organizations to account for emissions from 15 categories of Scope 3 activities, both upstream and downstream of their operations.	• Purchased goods & services • Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 and 2) • Waste generated in operations • Business travel • Employee commuting • Processing of sold products • Downstream leased assets

Description		Categories		Activities
Land Footprint	The quantity of land used to provide the resources required by the business to conduct its business operations. It is expressed as land area in global hectares	Carbon Demand On Land	The amount of land required to mitigate carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.	• Stationary combustion • Mobile combustion • Fugitive emissions • Purchased energy • Purchased goods & services • Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 and 2) • Waste generated in operations • Business travel • Employee commuting • Processing of sold products • Downstream leased assets
		Built Land	The Total Built Area Land Of All **CIB** Facilities. This Includes The Area Of Land Covered By Human Infrastructure, Transportation, Housing, And Industrial Structures.	• Purchased energy
		Forest Land	A measure of how much lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood a business consumes on a yearly basis.	• Purchased goods & services
Water Footprint	The quantity of fresh water utilized in the production or supply of the goods and services used by the organization	Direct Water Consumption	Water consumed in **CIB** buildings, including offices, canteens, or gardening activities.	• Water consumption
		Indirect Water Consumption	Water used in the production of electricity, cooling, paper products, and debit/credit cards used by **CIB**.	• Purchased energy • Purchased goods & services • Processing of sold products

Reporting Period

The reporting period is from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

Recalculations were made to the base year to provide a more consistent, accurate, and meaningful comparison over the years. We recalculated Purchased Chilled Water in Scope 2 and Solid Waste Disposal in Scope 3 for the past three years (2018, 2019, 2020) since there was a lack of available accurate data at the time. More accurate data was retrieved for 2021 on which the 2018 data estimations were based. Given that operational conditions did not vary significantly, reasonable estimations were possible, taking into consideration the difference in number of branches and employees, as well grid emission factors from 2018 to 2021.

OVERALL METHODOLOGY

Protocols and Standards

The ecological footprint assessment is conducted based on several international and widely applied standards, protocols and guidelines, specifically designed for measuring and reporting various footprints:

Carbon Footprint

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Guidelines: For the identification of emission sources and GHG that should be measured and reported. They also set the boundaries for GHG emission accountability, based on geographical, organizational, and operational limits.

- Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard: Provides guidance for companies to prepare their corporate-level GHG emissions
- Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

ISO 14064-1:2019: Specifies the principles, requirements and guidelines for the quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals at the organizational level.

2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (with 2019 Refinements).

Land Footprint

Global Footprint Network serves as the steward of the **National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts (NFA)** and the underlying calculation methodology for the ecological footprint of countries. It continuously implements advancements in science and accounting methodologies into each iteration of the NFA. To ensure consistent results, each edition provides updated results for the entire available timeline from 1961 to the current NFA data year.

Calculations are based on the United Nations or UN affiliated data sets, including those published by the Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, and the UN Statistics Division, as well as the International Energy Agency. Supplementary data sources include studies in peer-reviewed science journals and thematic collections.

Water Footprint

The Global Water Footprint Assessment Standard: Guidelines for the volumetric measure of water consumption and pollution.

Calculation Approach

Carbon Footprint

The carbon footprint is a measure of the quantity of GHG emissions directly and indirectly emitted by an organization, calculated in **metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($mtCO_2e$)**. This is a measurement of GHG emissions where one-unit mass of carbon dioxide is converted into the single standardized unit of $mtCO_2e$, based on the corresponding global warming potential (GWP) of the emitted gas.

Global warming potential values are obtained from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) sixth Assessment Report (AR6 2021), the most recent IPCC report available at the time of assessment. The Kyoto Protocol GHGs and their respective global warming potential (GWPs) are listed in the table below:

Greenhouse GAS	Global Warming Potential (GWP)
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	1
Methane (CH_4)	25
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	298
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	124 – 14,800
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	7,390 – 12,200
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)	17,200
Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6)	22,800

The emissions of each activity in Scope 1, 2 and 3 were included in the calculation of the carbon footprint of CIB's activities and business operations. Each activity is categorized under its respective scope and described in more detail in the 'Operational Boundaries.'

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emission calculation approach involves multiplying the activity with its equivalent emission factor based on a unit analysis to convert the emissions into the $mtCO_2e$ unit, according to the below equation:

Activity (Unit) **X** **Emission Factor** [$mtCO_2e$/unit] = **Emission Factor** [$mtCO_2e$/unit]

Further calculations and equations are provided in the Footprint Calculation Methodology section in the annex.

Emission Factors

Emission factors (EF) represent the quantity of pollutants released into the atmosphere caused by a certain activity. The emission factor is usually expressed as the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) emissions generated by a unit weight, volume, distance, or duration of the activity, e.g., CO_2e/liter fuel consumed, CO_2e/km driven, CO_2e/kWh of purchased electricity, etc. The emission factors were identified based on:

- DEFRA: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, UK 2020 and 2021
- IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Country Specific Emission Factors: Emission factors calculated specifically for Egypt

In regard to the country specific emission factor, the emission factor is reported monthly by Egypt's Electricity Regulatory authority (ERA) and an average value is calculated for each year. The emission factor is based on Egypt's actual fuel consumption.

The emission factor for water supply and wastewater treatment is calculated using a conversion formula, provided by the Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW). Based on the amount of energy consumed in each process, the corresponding emission factor could be obtained.

Land Footprint

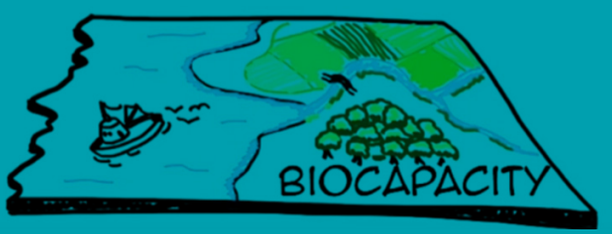
The land footprint is measured so organizations can assess their pressure on the planet. Current ecological footprint measurements use Global Hectares (Gha) as the accounting unit.

The land footprint here is a measure of CIB's activities' demand of the Earth's ecosystems. It is a measure of demand for natural capital in relation to the planet's actual ecological capacity. In simplified terms, it is the amount of productive land and sea areas needed to meet the demand of resources required by CIB's operational boundaries. Since natural resources are finite, the land footprint enables businesses to operate within the natural biocapacity of the earth, thus reducing the unsustainable use of our planet's resources.

DEMAND

Productive areas required to produce all the natural resources consumed by CIB's activities and the areas needed to absorb the generated waste

SUPPLY



Biologically productive areas available to provide the resources consumed by CIB's activities and to absorb the generated waste

The supply side does not apply to CIB because CIB's activities do not incorporate the production of ecological assets.

The land footprint includes six categories of biologically productive areas: cropland, grazing land, fishing grounds, built land, forest land and carbon demand on land. They account for approximately 12.2 billion biologically productive hectares on planet Earth, and are explained below:

1. **Cropland** represents the amount of cropland used to grow crops for food and fiber for human consumption, animal feed, oil crops and rubber. It is the most biologically productive land use category.
2. **Grazing land** represents the amount of grazing land used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide and wood products.
3. **Fishing ground** represents the area of marine and inland water required to generate the primary production required to sustain all harvested marine and freshwater species.
4. **Carbon demand on land** represents the amount of land required to sequester CO2 emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, excluding the amount absorbed by the oceans, which leads to acidification.
5. **Build land** represents the amount of land covered by human infrastructure, including transportation, housing, industrial structures and reservoirs.
6. **Forest land** represents two components: 1) Forest product footprint, calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products and fuel wood consumed by a country on a yearly basis; 2) Carbon footprint, representing carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels, as well as embodied carbon in imported goods. It is represented by the area necessary to sequester these carbon emissions. The carbon footprint component of the ecological footprint is calculated as the amount of forest land needed to absorb these carbon dioxide emissions. Currently, the carbon footprint is the largest portion of humanity's footprint.

After assessing CIB's activities, only three categories have been included: the carbon demand on land, built land and forest land.

In order to account for the different capacities of these land-types to produce the relevant natural resources, the production from each land type is converted into Gha, as the universal unit of biologically productive area using two factors: equivalence factors (EQF) and yield factors (YF).

Equivalence factors are used to weigh different land areas by their inherent capacity to produce biological resources that are useful to humans. Yield factors are country-specific and reflect natural differences among countries in land productivity due to difference in soil quality or precipitation, as well as varying management practices. Together, yield and equivalence factors allow us to compare different land types by converting area from actual hectares into global hectares of land or sea area with world average bioproductivity for a given year. **Both factors were obtained from National Footprint Accounts (NFA).**

Water Footprint

The water footprint serves as an indicator of where water is used within an organization and for what purpose. It covers both direct and indirect water consumption, measured in cubic meters (m^3).

Direct consumption accounts for water-consuming activities within CIB's operational boundaries, whereas indirect water consumption occurs across the supply chain to produce CIB's purchased services and goods. The water footprint of products used in CIB's activities is calculated by conducting an LCA (Lifecycle Assessment) on each relevant product and obtaining its water use through its complete lifecycle (raw materials, manufacturing, transportation, etc.).

There are 3 types of water footprint:

Green

Consumption of water that originates in sources such as rainwater stored in soil as soil moisture before it becomes runoff

Blue

Consumption of water that is sourced from surface and groundwater reservoirs

Grey

Amount of freshwater required to dilute pollution (e.g., farm runoff) and bring the water resource up to safe water quality standards

Due to the nature of CIB's business and activities, only its blue water footprint has been calculated.

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT RESULTS

2021 Carbon Footprint Results

TOTAL EMISSIONS

43,461 ($mtCO_2e$)

EMISSION INTENSITY Scope 1 & 2

4.11 ($mtCO_2e$/employee)

EMISSION INTENSITY | Scope 1, 2 & 3

5.22 ($mtCO_2e$/employee)

Scope 1 – Direct Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)

Reported Scope 1 emissions indicate the $mtCO_2e$ emissions generated directly by CIB, from the consumption of fuel used by the Bank's owned vehicles, refrigerant gas losses in air conditioning systems, as well as emissions from on-site diesel fuel consumption by emergency generators.

Stationary Combustion

Fuel burning - Diesel generators

On-site emergency generators at CIB's facilities use diesel fuel to meet electrical demands in the event of a power outage. This was the first year to collect this data.

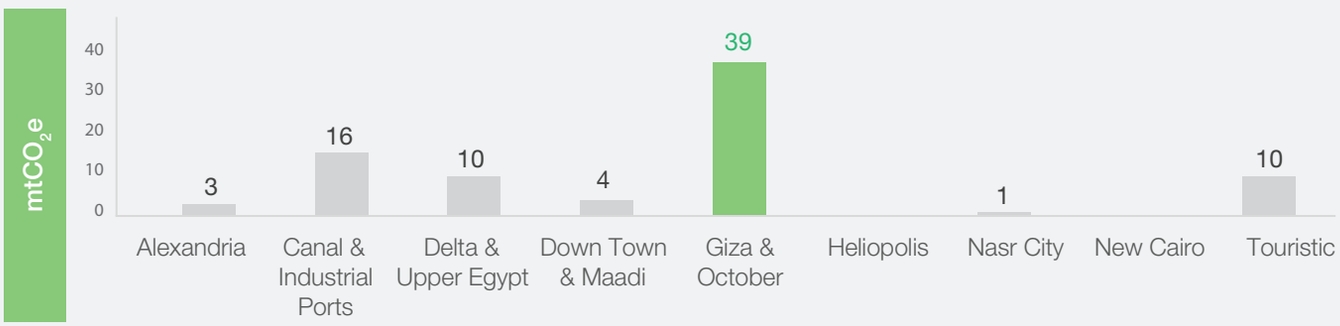
CIB's facilities consumed **30,284 liters** of diesel, which resulted in a total of **82 $mtCO_2e$** of emissions.

The highest emissions resulted in Giza & October zone, followed by the Canal & Industrial Ports, with emissions of 38 and 20 $mtCO_2e$, respectively.

Fuel Burning – Diesel (Generators)

82 ($mtCO_2e$)

Direct Diesel Fuel Burning Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Mobile Combustion

Fuel Burning – Owned Vehicles

Scope 1 direct emissions includes CIB's owned vehicles, used to transport employees to and from their respective workplaces.

CIB owned **30** vehicles in 2021 and the total fuel consumption for all owned vehicles was 31,521 liters, 27,670 liters of petrol

Fuel Burning – Owned Vehicles

75 ($mtCO_2e$)

Fugitive Emissions

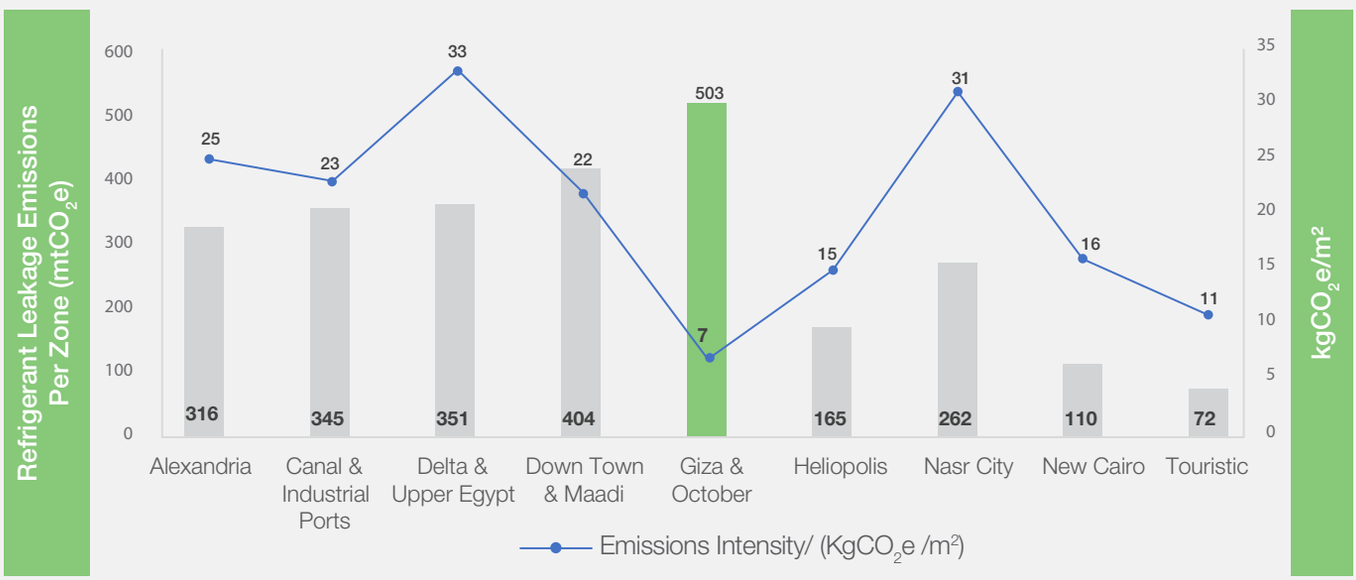
Refrigerant Leakage

Refrigerants are a chemical compound used in refrigeration cycles. They absorb environmental heat and provide cool air to the space once it runs through compressors and evaporators.

The number of refrigerants was obtained from CIB's database. The two types of most commonly used refrigerants in CIB's facilities are R-22 followed by R-401 A, at **1,382** and **13 kg**, respectively. The total quantities of utilized refrigerants used are **1,395 kg**, resulting in **2,528 $mtCO_2e$** in direct emissions.

Refrigerant Leakage

2,528 ($mtCO_2e$)



Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)

Location-based Scope 2 electricity emissions are either tracked or estimated for CIB's facilities from the national grid. Purchased chilled water is another source of Scope 2 emissions and is present in 15% of the branches. Purchased cooling (chilled water) is generated by the facility where are the Bank's branches are located (malls, commercial complexes, etc.) and is obtained from centralized stations.

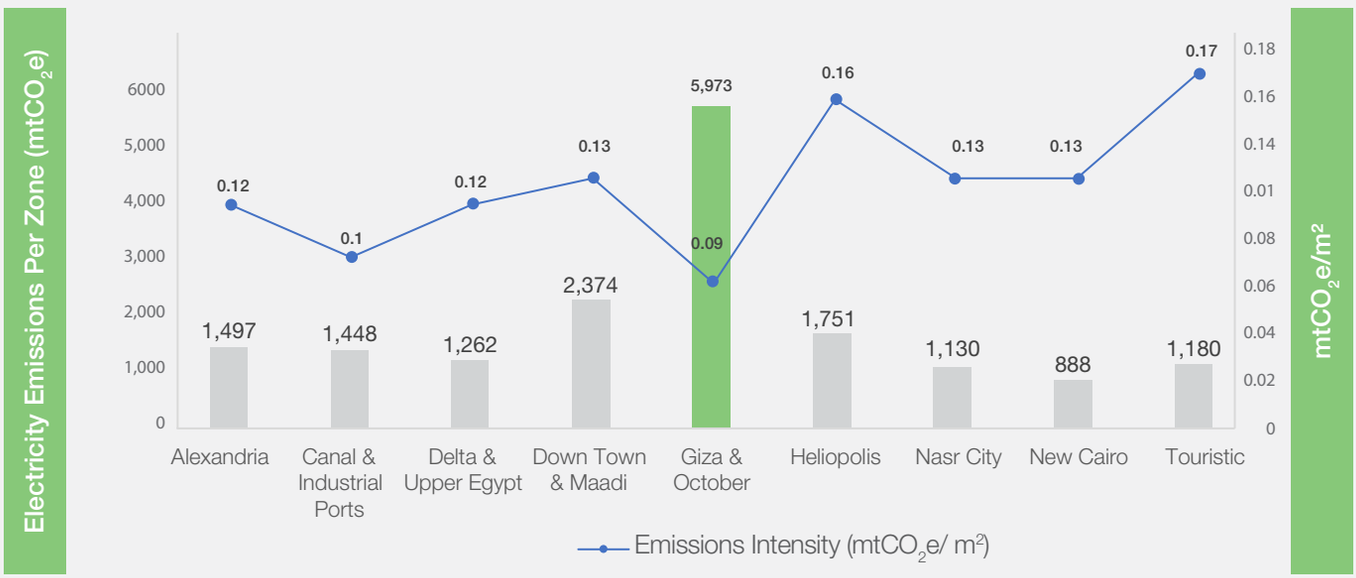
Purchased Energy

The Giza & October zone has the highest amount of electricity emissions at **5,973 $mtCO_2e$**, but it shows the lowest emissions intensity at **0.09 $mtCO_2e/m^2$**. The highest amount was found in the Touristic zone at **0.37 $mtCO_2e/m^2$**. The high electricity consumption in Giza & October is mainly due to the concentration of corporate headquarters in these areas.

The total amount of purchased electricity is **41,054,722 kWh**, resulting in 1**7,504 $mtCO_2e$**.

Purchased Electricity

17,504 ($mtCO_2e$)



Purchased Chilled Water

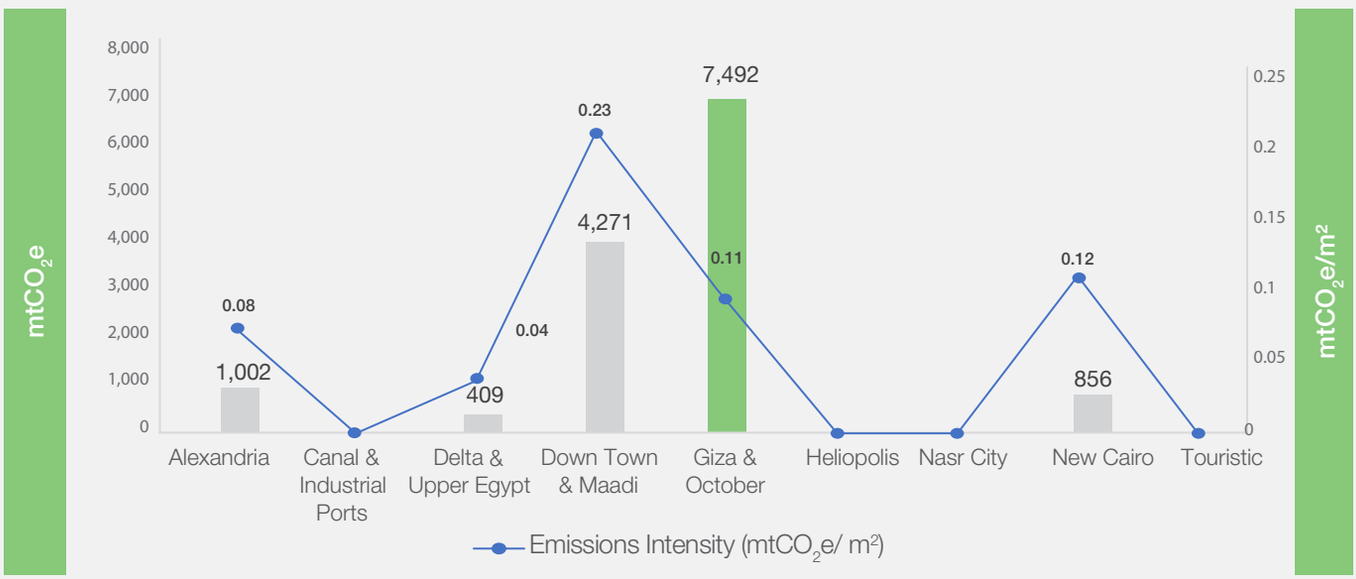
The Giza & October zone has the highest amount of chilled water emissions at **7 $mtCO_2e$**. The highest chilled water emission intensity was found in the Downtown & Maadi zone at **0.23 $mtCO_2e/m^2$.**

The total amount of purchased chilled water is **32,923,699 kWh**, generating **14,037 $mtCO_2e$**.

Purchased Chilled Water

14,037 ($mtCO_2e$)

Chilled Water Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Scope 3 – Indirect Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)

Reported Scope 3 emissions indicate the mt emissions generated by transport fuel used for air business travel and by employee-owned vehicles for commuting to and from work, emissions resulting from courier shipment, emissions from waste disposal, emissions generated in the production of office supplies and other consumables purchased by CIB and Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions, which represents an average of all the GHG emissions released into the atmosphere from the production, processing and delivery of a fuel or energy vector.

Purchased Goods and Services

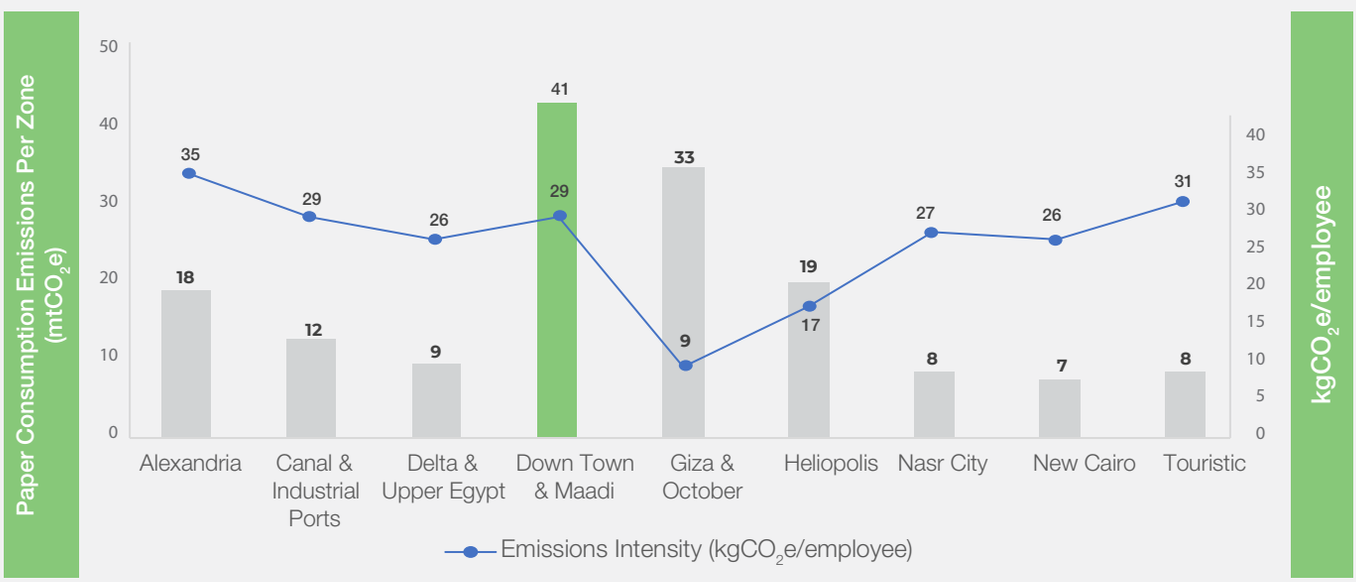
Paper Consumption

The Downtown and Maadi zone has the highest quantity of emissions from paper consumption of **41 $mtCO_2e$.** The highest emission intensity occurred at the Alexandria zone at **35 $kgCO_2e$/employee.**

The emissions from paper consumption amounts to 1**56 $mtCO_2e$** from the use of **34,008,813** sheets of A4 paper, representing a 13% decrease in the amount of paper consumed, compared to **39,008,246** sheets used in 2020.

Paper Consumption

156 ($mtCO_2e$)



Other Supplies

Purchased goods include supplies utilized by different sectors across CIB's organization, such as flyers, posters, printed forms and other marketing materials at a total of **116 tons** of paper. This results in **107 $mtCO_2e$.**

107 ($mtCO_2e$)

Fuel And Energy-Related Activities (Not Included In Scope 1 And 2)

CIB reported WTT emissions to account for the maximum climate impacts from fuel burning activities.

Diesel generators consumed a total of **30,284 liters** of diesel fuel, resulting in **19 mtCO$_2$e.**

Fuel Burning – Diesel Generators (WTT)

19 (mtCO$_2$e)

The amount of fuel consumed by the factory's owned vehicles was **31,521 liters** of petrol fuel, resulting in **19 mtCO$_2$e.**

Fuel Burning – Owned Vehicles (WTT)

19 (mtCO$_2$e)

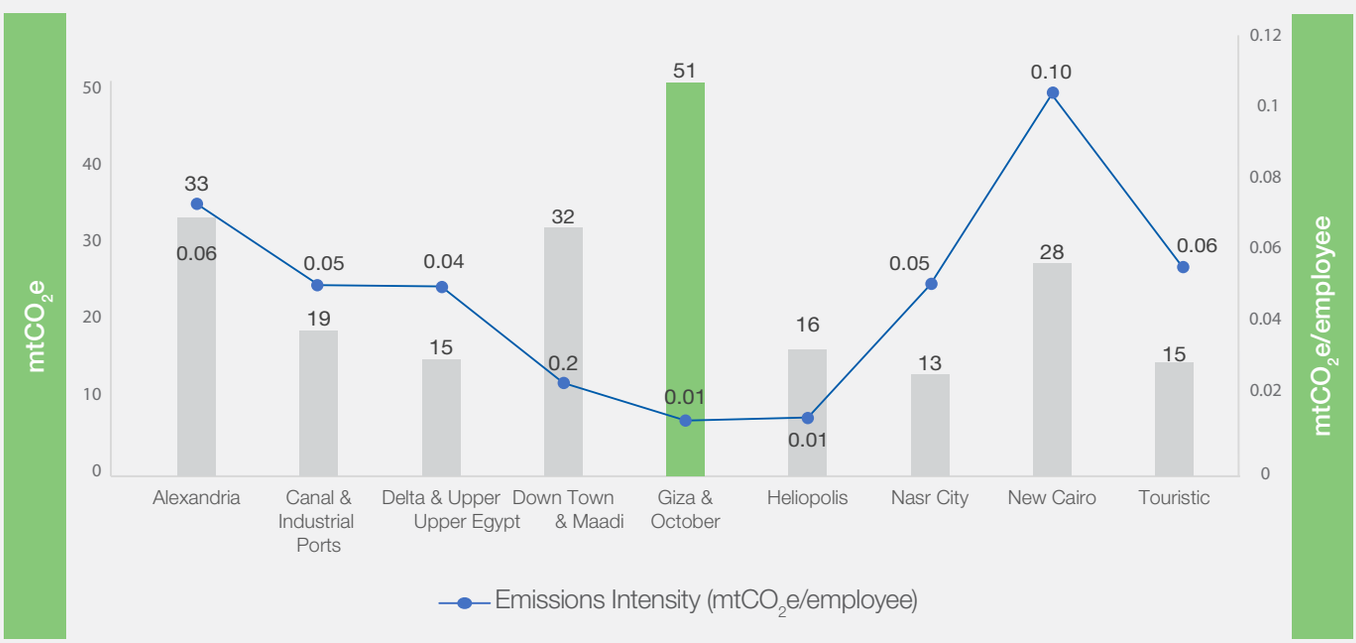
Emissions associated with energy used to provide clean water and treat municipal wastewater are included under Scope 3 emissions.

CIB's facilities consumed a total of **1,252,234 m^3** of water, accounting to **222 mtCO$_2$e.**

Water Usage and Wastewater Treatment

222 (mtCO$_2$e)

Water Consumption and Wastewater Treatment Emissions Per Zone (mtCO$_2$e)



Waste Generated In Operations

The reported figure covers the emissions generated as a result of transporting waste to landfill as well as diverting waste from landfill through recycling. CIB tracks and estimates the average daily waste quantities generated across its facilities based on the square meter per facility owned or operated by CIB. The estimated data was based on a survey conducted in several zones.

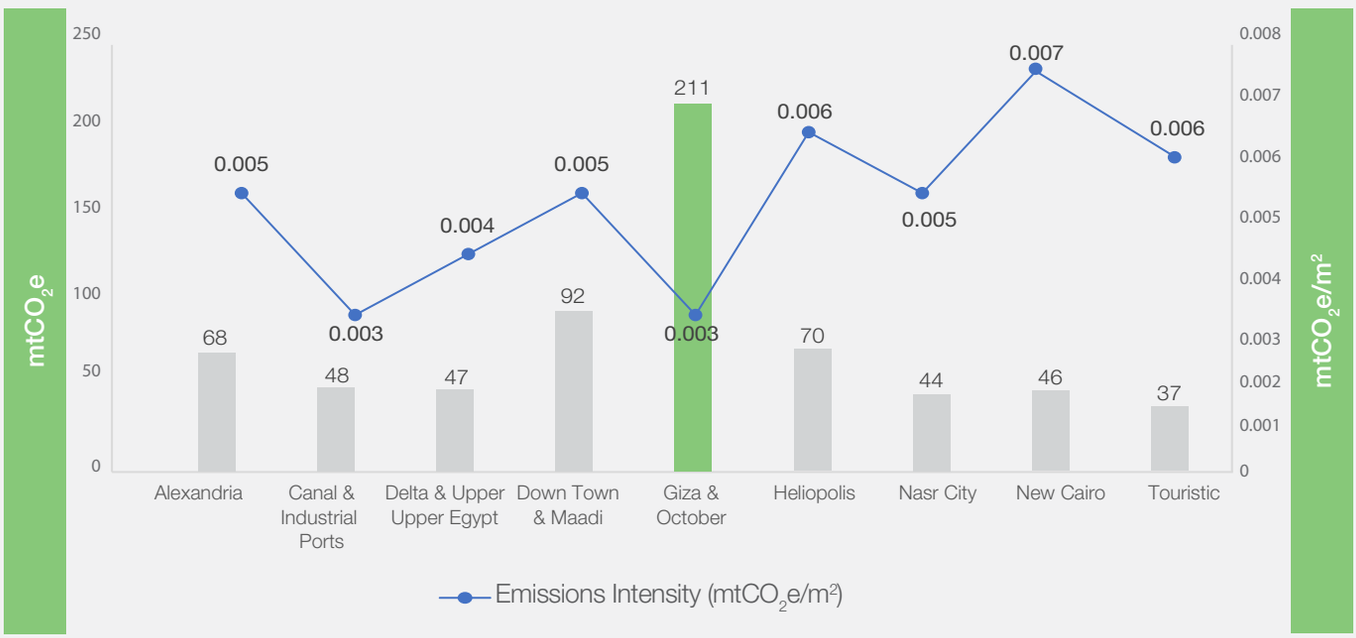
CIB's facilities generated about **1,419 tons** of office waste in the reporting period of 2021, which resulted in **663 $mtCO_2e$.**

The Giza and October zone reports the highest quantity of solid waste disposal emissions at **211 $mtCO_2e$.** The highest emissions intensity occured in the New Cairo zone at **0.007 $mtCO_2e/m^2$.**

Office Solid Waste Disposal

663 ($mtCO_2e$)

Solid Waste Disposal Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Business Travel

Air Travel + (WTT)

CIB's business trips totaled **3,689,286 passenger-km,** resulting in **752 $mtCO_2e$**. WTT emissions were considered to capture the maximum impacts of air travel. There was a total of **1,9621** domestic flights, and **292** international flights.

Air Travel + (WTT)

752 ($mtCO_2e$)

Hotel Stays

The total number of hotel night stays spent across **6** countries around the world was **203** nights, resulting in **18 $mtCO_2e$**. This is the first time this data was collected.

Hotel Stays

18 ($mtCO_2e$)

Emplopyee Commuting

The reported figures include emissions associated with employees commuting using their private vehicles, public modes of transport, as well as CIB's rented coasters. The relevant WTT emissions are also accounted for under this category.

A total of **6,973 CIB** employees travelled around **41,796,983 passenger-km** in either their private vehicles or public modes of transport, resulting in **6,283 mtCO$_2$e**, including WTT emissions.

The number of employees using coasters is **1,349 employees.** A total of **97 coasters** were rented by CIB and travelled around **25,670,422 passenger-km**, resulting in **821 mtCO$_2$e.**

Processing of Sold Products

The reported figure includes emissions associated with the issuance of bank cards. Activity data on each product quantity was obtained from CIB's database and the footprint for each product was calculated individually. The footprint for processing of products accounts for the extraction, processing, manufacturing and transportation of the Bank's cards (cradle-to-gate).

The total number of issued Bank cards was **801,588 cards**, resulting in **72 mtCO$_2$e.**

Downstream Leased Assets

The reported figure includes all ATM transaction-related emissions associated with the energy use by CIB's ATMs located within facilities that are not operated or owned by the Bank (e.g., malls, complexes, streets, etc.). Emissions from the operation of ATMs located in CIB's facilities are already accounted for under Scope 2 emissions.

The emissions accounted for in this category include those from energy use during active mode, when a transaction is being processed, and inactive mode, when an ATM is on standby mode, which is assumed to be all year long. The emissions were calculated using the national grid's emission factor, and this was the first year to collect this data.

This reporting period included a total of **21,361,070 transactions** across **972** ATMs, which are not in CIB-owned facilities, resulting in **103 mtCO$_2$e.**

Commuting + (WTT)

6,283 (mtCO$_2$e)

Rented Coasters + (WTT)

821 (mtCO$_2$e)

Bank-Issued Cards

78 (mtCO$_2$e)

ATM Transactions

103 (mtCO$_2$e)

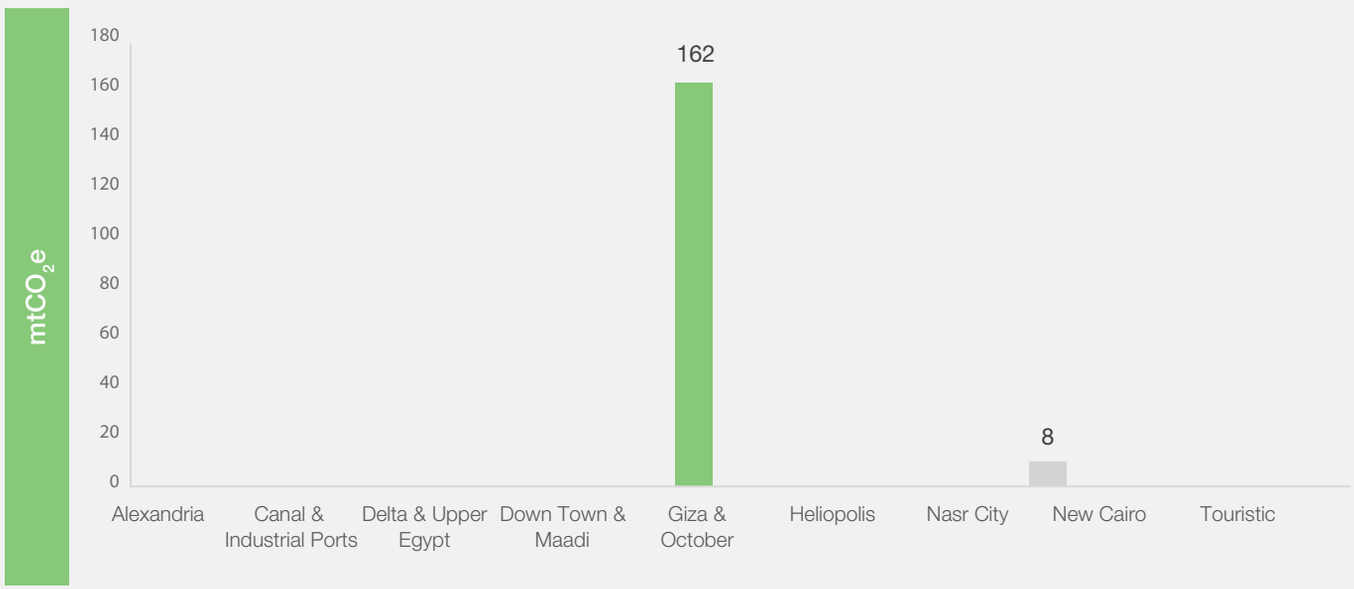
Avoided Emissions

CIB has increased its renewable energy generation by **44%,** compared to the previous year, as a result of increasing its solar PV panels by **81 kW.** The additional **81kW** have resulted in avoiding a total of **52 $mtCO_2e$** that would otherwise have been included in Scope 2 emissions as purchased electricity.

The total amount of avoided emissions in 2021 is **170 $mtCO_2e$**, reflected by the generation of **399,597 kWh** of electricity by the installed PV panels.

-170 ($mtCO_2e$)

Avoided Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Carbon Footprint Summary

Scope 1 – Direct Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)		2021	
Stationary combustion	Fuel burning – Diesel generators	82	6%
Mobile combustion	Fuel burning – Owned vehicles	75	
Fugitive emissions	Refrigerant leakage	2,528	
Total Scope 1 ($mtCO_2e$)		**2,685**	

Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)		2021	
Purchased energy	Purchased electricity	17,504	73%
	Purchased chilled Water	14,037	
Total Scope 2 ($mtCO_2e$)		**31,541**	

Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions	**34,225**	$mtCO_2e$
Scope 1 and 2 Carbon Intensity	**4.11**	$mtCO_2e$/employee

Scope 3– Indirect Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)		2021	
Purchased goods and services	Paper consumption	156	21
	Other supplies	107	
Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 and 2)	Fuel burning – Diesel generators (WTT)	19	
	Fuel burning – Owned vehicles (WTT)	19	
	Water usage and wastewater treatment	222	
Waste generated in operations	Office solid waste disposal	663	
Business travel	Air Travel + (WTT)	752	
	Hotel stays	18	
Employee commuting	Commuting + (WTT)	6,283	
	Rented coasters + (WTT)	821	
Processing of sold products	Bank-issued cards	72	
Downstream leased assets	ATM transactions	103	
Total Scope 3 ($mtCO_2e$)		**9,236**	

Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions	**43,461**	$mtCO_2e$
Scope 1, 2 and 3 Carbon Intensity	**5.22**	$mtCO_2e$/employee

Avoided Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)		2021
Renewable energy carbon offsets	Installed PV instead of purchased electricity	-170

GHG Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) and Carbon Footprint Intensity ($mtCO_2e$/employee) by Year

There is a decrease in Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by **73%** and **16%** respectively, from the base year (2018) to the reporting period (2021).

Scope 3 absolute emissions in 2021 slightly increased by 13%. Avoided emissions were the same from 2018 till 2021, when it increased by **17%**.

The highest Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions were reported in the base year, whereas the highest Scope 3 emissions occurred in 2019.

Carbon intensity shows a continuous decrease throughout all 4 years, with a **46%** decrease in 2021.

2021 Land Footprint Results

TOTAL LAND FOOTPRINT

12,441 (Gha)

LAND FOOTPRINT INTENSITY

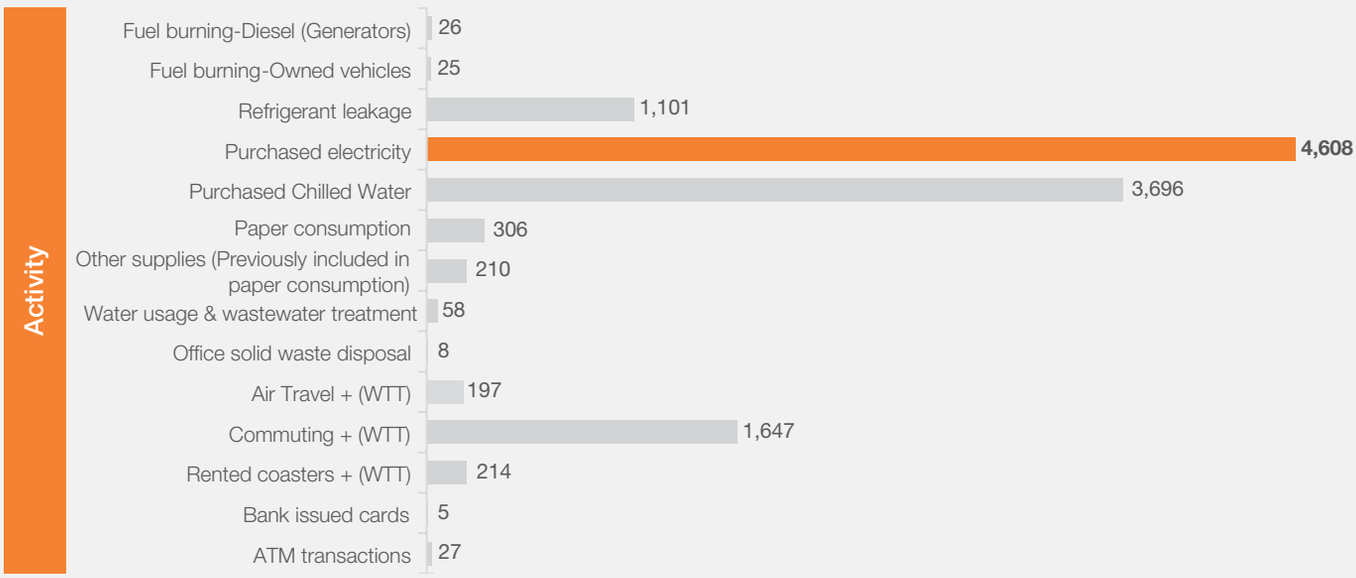
1.49 (Gha/employee)

Carbon Demand on Land

The carbon demand on land is calculated by converting the CO_2 emissions from all CIB's operations into hectares of land. This provides a measure of the amount of land required to mitigate CO_2 emissions released by CIB's operations. The total carbon demand on land is **12,129 Gha**, accounting for **97%** of the total carbon footprint. As shown in the below chart, the carbon demand varies for the different activities, with the highest impact resulting from purchased electricity at **4,608 Gha.**

4,608 (Gha)

Carbon Demand on Land (Gha/Activity)

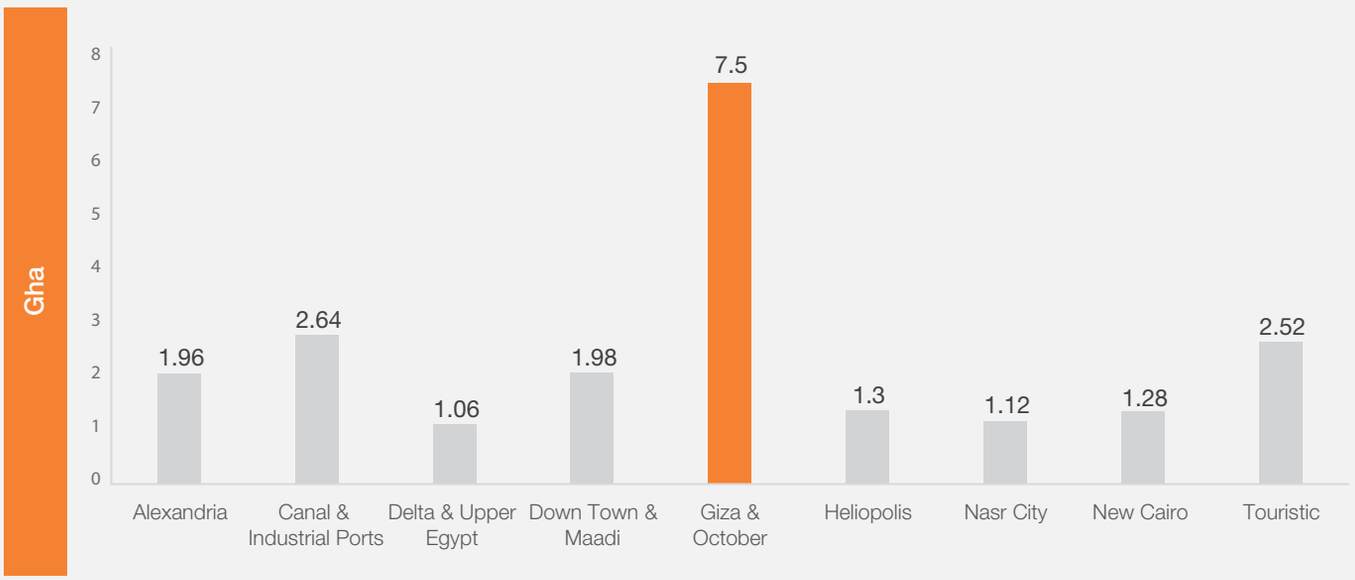


Built Land

The built land is the total built land area of all CIB's facilities. The total built land area is 21 Gha, in which the Giza and October zone is the most constructed area at 7.5 Gha.

21 (Gha)

Built Land Per Zone (Gha)



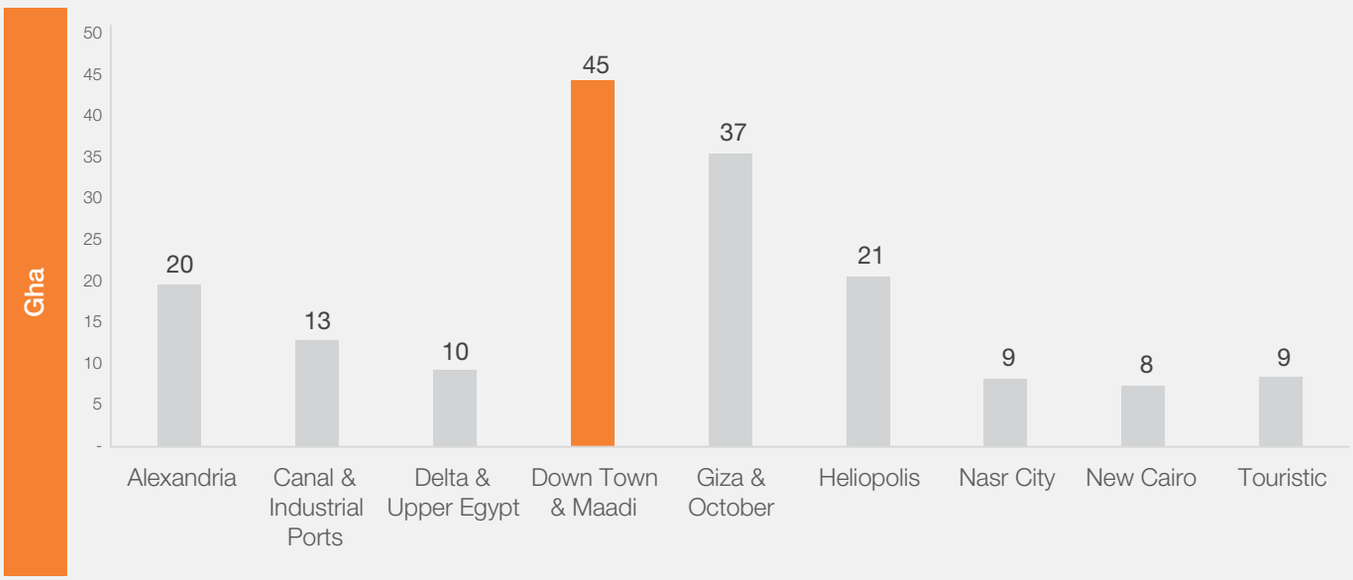
Forest Land

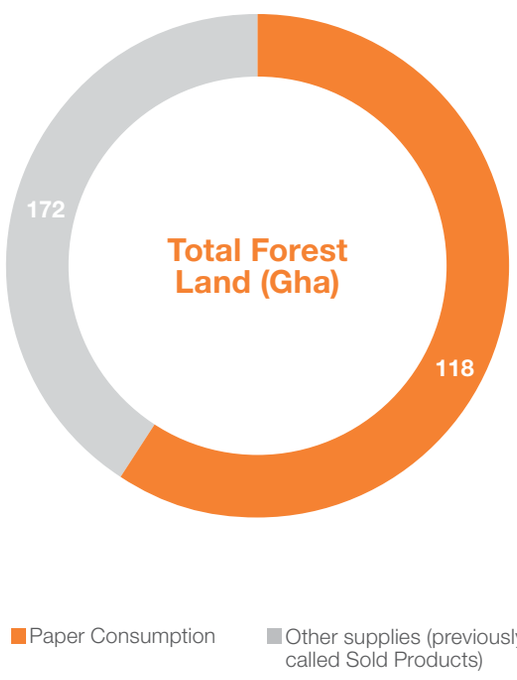
Forest land is calculated for the paper consumed by CIB's operations. It is the amount of land the business deforested to supply its paper demand on an annual basis.

The total built forest land area is 290 Gha, in which the Downtown and Maadi zone requires the highest forest land at 45 Gha, closely followed by Giza and October zone at 37 Gha.

290 Gha

Forest Land Per Zone (Gha)





Land Footprint Summary

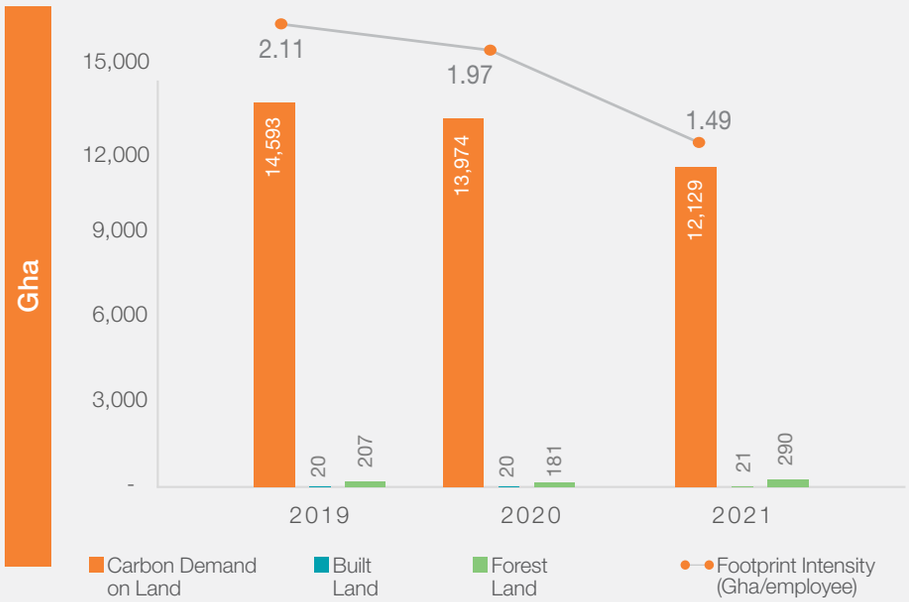
CARBON DEMAND ON LAND (Gha)		2021	
Stationary combustion	Fuel burning – Diesel generators	26	97%
Mobile combustion	Fuel burning – Owned vehicles	25	
Fugitive emissions	Refrigerant leakage	1,101	
Purchased energy	Purchased electricity	4,608	
	Purchased chilled water	3,696	
Purchased goods and services	Paper consumption	306	
	Other supplies	210	
Fuel and energy-related activities (Not included in Scope 1 and 2)	Water usage and wastewater treatment	58	
Waste generated in operations	Office solid waste disposal	8	
Business travel	Air travel + (WTT)	197	
Employee commuting	Commuting + (WTT)	1,647	
	Rented coasters + (WTT)	214	
Processing of sold products	Bank-issued cards	5	
Downstream leased assets	ATM transactions	27	
Total Carbon Demand on Land (Gha)		**12,129**	

BUILT LAND (Gha)		2021	
Buildings	Facilities-built land	21	0.2%
Total Built Land (Gha)		**21**	

FOREST LAND (Gha)		2021	
Purchased goods and services	Paper consumption	172	2%
	Other supplies (Previously called Sold Products)	118	
Total Forest Land (Gha)		290	

Total Land Footprint	**12,441**	**Gha**
Land Footprint Intensity	**1.49**	**Gha/employee**

Land Footprint (Gha) **and Land Footprint Intensity** (Gha/employee) **by Year**



There is a decrease in absolute carbon demand on land footprint by **17%,** from 2019 to the reporting period (2021). The absolute built land footprint remained relatively the same with a slight increase of **5%.** The forest land footprint increased by **40%** in 2021.

Land footprint intensity shows a continuous decrease throughout all 4 years, and a **30%** decrease in 2021.

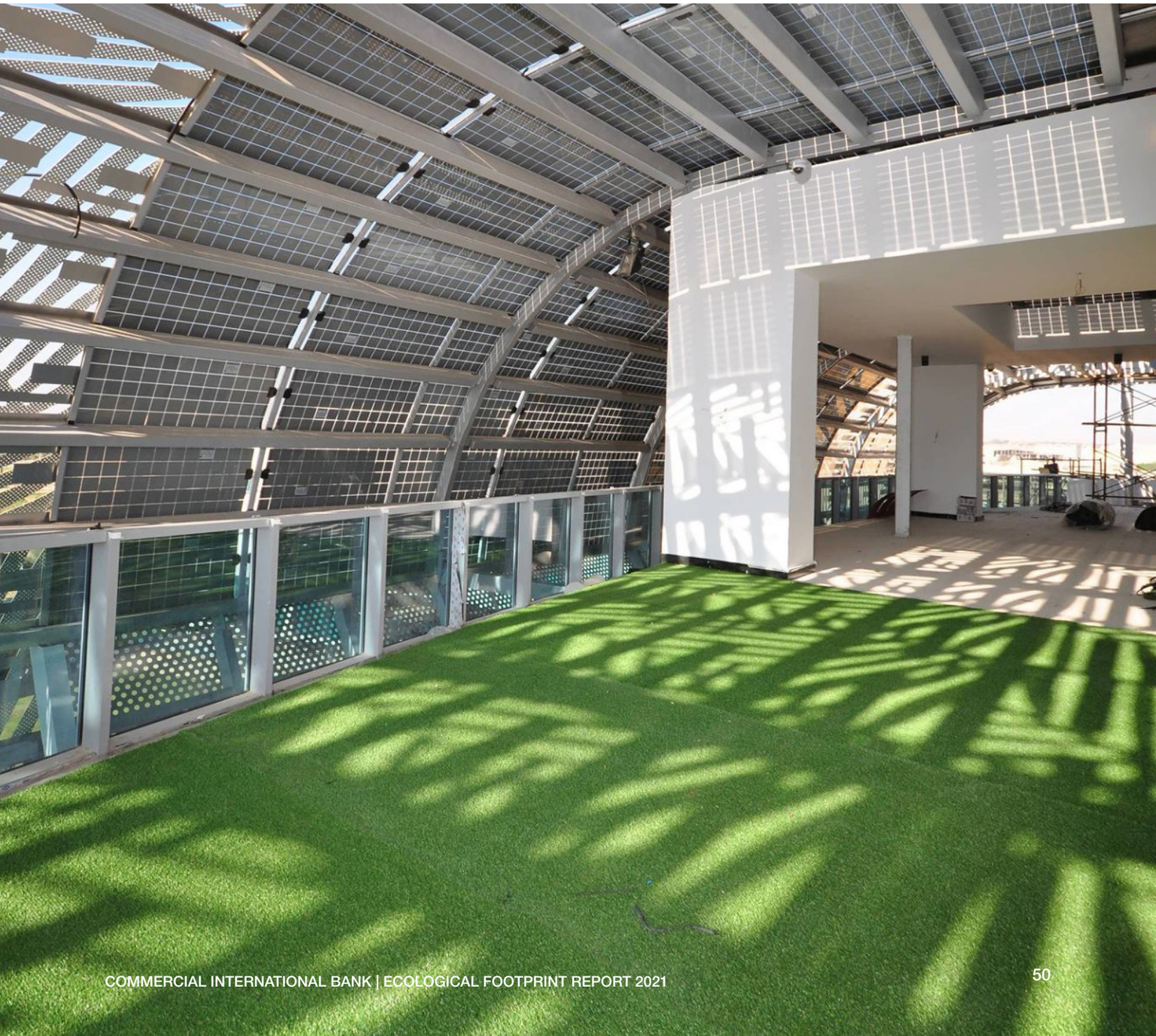
2021 Water Footprint Results

TOTAL WATER FOOTPRINT

3,040,321 (m^3)

WATER FOOTPRINT INTENSITY

365 (m^3/employee)



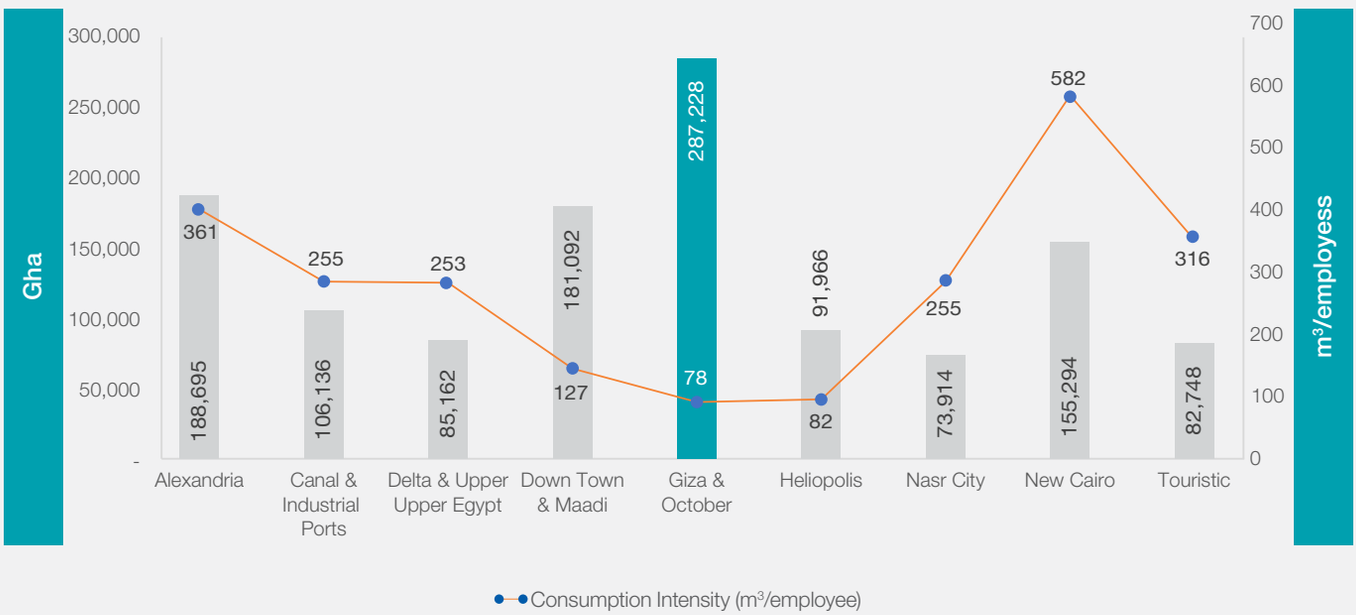
Direct Water Consumption

Direct water consumption in CIB's buildings was obtained from the Bank's database. No conversion factors were applied in this case. The total quantity of water consumed directly during CIB's operations is **1,252,234 m³**. The highest water footprint is recorded in the Giza and October zone and the highest water consumption per employee occurred in the New Cairo zone at **582 m³/employee**.

BRANCHES' WATER CONSUMPTION

1,252,234m³

Water Consumption Per Zone (m³)



Indirect Water Consumption

Purchased Energy

PURCHASED ELECTRICITY

626,807 m^3

Purchased Energy

PURCHASED CHILLED WATER

502,666 m^3

Public studies were used to calculate the quantity of water used to generate 1 kWh of electricity in a mixed-energy grid system. The total indirect water footprint resulting from the production of electricity is **626,807 m^3**.

The total indirect water footprint resulting from the production of chilled water is 502,666 m^3.

Purchased Goods and Services

PAPER CONSUMPTION

390,319 m^3

Purchased Goods and Services

OTHER SUPPLIES

267,310 m^3

The amount of water used to manufacture various types of paper goods, such as printing paper, envelopes and notebooks, is referred to as indirect water consumption. The indirect water used was equal to **390,319 m^3**.

The amount of water used to manufacture flyers, posters, printed forms and other marketing materials accounts to a total of **267,310 m^3**.

Processing of Sold Products

BANK-ISSUED CARDS

986 m^3

The amount of water consumed to produce bank cards was obtained by performing an LCA on the products. The total indirect water footprint resulting from the manufacturing process of these cards was equal to 986 m^3.

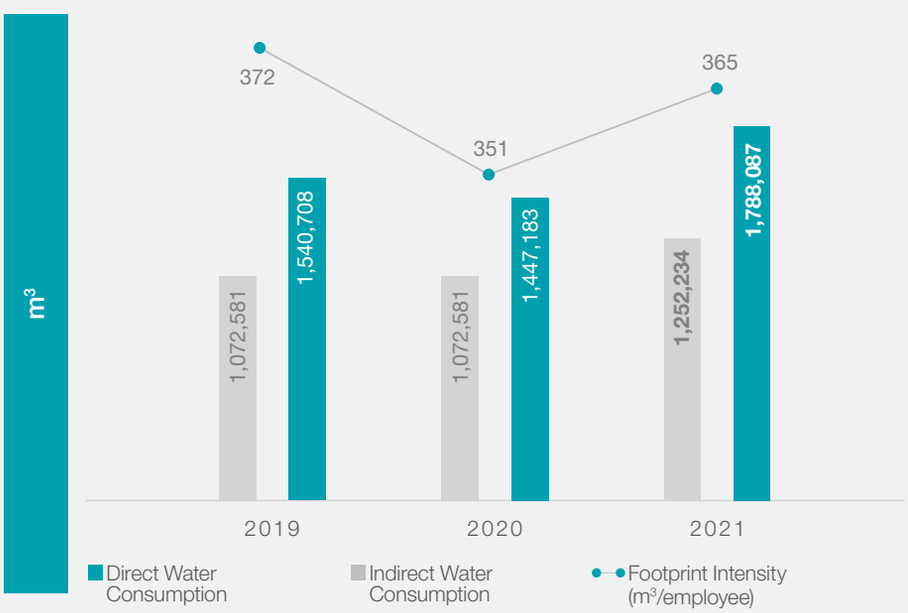
Water Footprint Summary

Direct Water Consumption (m^3)		2021	
Water consumption	Branches' water consumption	1,252,234	41%
Total Direct Water Consumption (m^3)		**1,252,234**	

Indirect Water Consumption (m^3)		2021	
Purchased energy	Electricity consumption	626,807	59%
	Purchased chilled water	502,666	
Purchased goods and services	Paper consumption	390,319	
	Other supplies	267,310	
Processing of sold products	Bank issued cards	986	
Total Indirect Water Consumption (m^3)		**1,788,087**	

Total Water Footprint	**3,040,321**	**m^3**
Water Footprint Intensity	**365**	**m^3/employee**

Water Footprint (m^3) and Water Footprint Intensity (m^3/employee) by Year



There is an increase in absolute water footprint for both direct and indirect water by **17%** and **16%** respectively, from 2019 to the reporting period (2021).

The highest absolute water footprint for both direct and indirect water occurred in 2021; however, the water footprint intensity isn't the highest. The water footprint in 2021 is **2%** lower than in 2019. The lowest footprint intensity occurred in 2020 since employees were working from home due to COVID-19 restrictions.

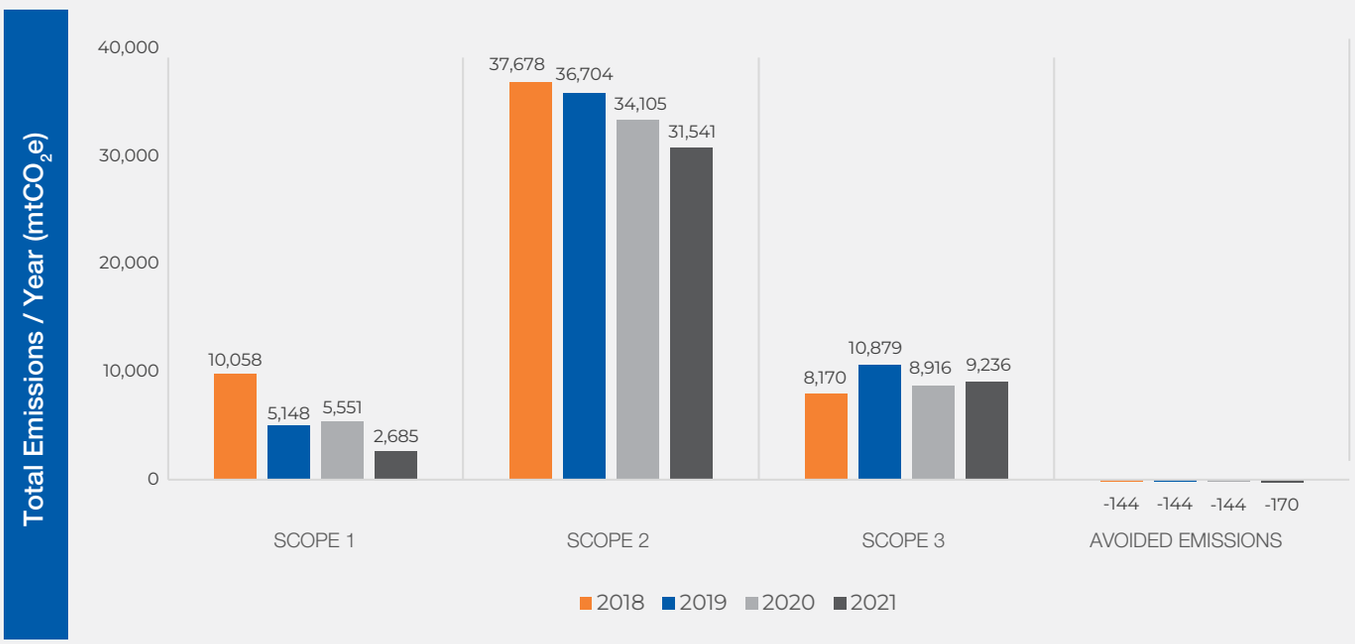
BASE YEAR AND TARGET EVALUATION

The base year is a year in the past that acts as a reference point against which current emissions are compared. The base year for CIB's carbon emissions is 2018 when the emissions for all CIB's operations were calculated for the first time.

The following table shows CIB's organizational boundaries during the base year, the following 2 years and the current reporting period.

Year	Number of Employees	Number of Facilities*
2018	6,282	203
2019	7,023	211
2020	7,181	216
2021	8,322	218

The following chart shows the difference in total emissions for the years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.



*The facilities include branches, head offices, FX/units, warehouses, and central vaults

The following table shows the difference in total emissions and carbon intensity for both the base year and reporting year.

	2018	2021		
Scope	**Base Year Emissions** ($mtCO_2e$)	**Reporting Year Emissions** ($mtCO_2e$)	**Reporting Year Carbon Intensity** ($mtCO_2e$/employee)	**Difference In Emissions** (%)
Scope 1	10,058	2,685	0.32	↓73%
Scope 2	36,678	31,541	3.79	↓16%
Scope 1 + 2	47,736	34,225	4.11	↓46%
Scope 3	8,170	9,236	1.11	↑13%
Total Scope 1, 2 And 3	55,906	43,461	5.22	↓22%
Avoided Emissions	144	170	--	↑18%*

The following table shows the difference in total emissions for both the base year and reporting year, with a justification for the increase or decrease in emissions.

	Activity	Scp	Status		Justification
			2018 (BY)	2021	
	Fuel Burning – Diesel (Generators)	1	-	82 $mtCO_2e$	Emissions from this activity were not included in past years due to data unavailability; however, it has been accounted for during this reporting period, for the first time. This is attributed to the inclusion of emissions associated with diesel fuel consumption by onsite emergency generators.
	Owned Vehicles	1	2,308 $mtCO_2e$	75 $mtCO_2e$	**87% decrease** in owned vehicles, resulting in a **97% decrease** in emissions.
	Refrigerant Leakage	1	7,750 $mtCO_2e$	2,528 $mtCO_2e$	**67% decrease** The decrease is due to: - Stringent measures to monitor refrigerant leakage were put in place, including monthly maintenance check-ups of refrigerant systems. This was reflected in terms of a reduced number of refrigerant cylinders purchased during 2021; hence, the reduction in emissions. - Enhanced cooling capacity of AC systems, which leads to less refrigerant use - More efficient rooftop insulation, which leads to less cooling and less refrigerant use
	Purchased Electricity	2	20,615 $mtCO_2e$	17,504 $mtCO_2e$	**15% decrease** **The decrease is due to:** - Installation of an additional 81 kW capacity of solar PV panels during the reporting year, which resulted in an avoidance of around 52 mt - More efficient rooftop insulation, resulting in less cooling and less refrigerant use - Change in Egypt's electricity emission factor
	Purchased Chilled Water	2	17,063 $mtCO_2e$	14,037 $mtCO_2e$	**18% decrease** The decrease in emissions corresponds to a decrease in purchased chilled water consumption in 2021, compared to 2020. The purchased chilled water consumption emissions for 2020 were recalculated because sufficient data was unavailable at the time. However, actual data was retrieved for 2021, which enabled a more accurate calculation of the emissions, as well as a more accurate estimation of past year emissions, considering differences in boundaries, number of employees and branches/offices.

Positive increase

Decrease in emissions
Increase in emissions

Activity	Scp	Status		Justification
		2018 (BY)	2021	
Paper Consumption	3	133 $mtCO_2e$	156 $mtCO_2e$	**17% increase** Increase in absolute emissions; however, the emissions intensity decreased from 21 kg/employee to 18 kg/employee. This indicates that despite the increase in emissions, performance still improved. This is due to more employees and the Bank's expansion.
Water Usage and Wastewater Treatment	3	150 $mtCO_2e$	222 $mtCO_2e$	**48% increase** The increase is due to the organic growth of CIB's business, which led to increased water consumption.
Office Solid Waste Disposal	3	658 $mtCO_2e$	663 $mtCO_2e$	**1% increase** The slight increase is due to the organic growth of CIB's business, which led to an increase in solid waste generation.
Air Travel + (WTT)	3	2,015 $mtCO_2e$	752 $mtCO_2e$	**63% decrease** The decrease is due to a decrease in CIB's business trips because of COVID-19 restrictions.
Hotel Stays	3	-	18 $mtCO_2e$	Emissions from this activity were not included in past years due to data unavailability; however, it has been accounted for in this reporting period for the first time.
Commuting + (WTT)	3	5,065 $mtCO_2e$	6,283 $mtCO_2e$	**40% increase** The notable increase is due to the increase in number of employees to a total of 8,322, compared to 6,282 employees in the base year, and 7,181 in 2020. This resulted in the increased number of required trips
Rented Coasters + (WTT)	3		821 $mtCO_2e$	
Bank Issued Cards	3	91 $mtCO_2e$	72 $mtCO_2e$	**21% decrease** The decrease is due to a more efficient card production process. However, around 500K + more cards were issued in 2021, compared to the base year.
ATM Transactions	3	-	103 $mtCO_2e$	Emissions from this activity were not included in past years due to data unavailability; however, it has been accounted for in this reporting period for the first time.

Decrease in emissions
Increase in emissions

EXTERNAL BENCHMARKING

For the external benchmarking, only Scope 1 and 2 emissions are considered. 25 different banks operating in different parts of the world have been assessed, including CIB.

According to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), in addition to published carbon footprint data, the banking sector's average Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the year 2021 is **2.50 mtCO$_2$e/employee**. The emission intensity is measured in mtCO$_2$e/employee, with the lowest value being **0.14 mtCO$_2$e/employee**, and the highest **5.85 mtCO$_2$e/employee.**

CIB has an emission intensity of **4.11 mtCO2e/employee**, which comes above the median value.

It is of importance to keep in mind that the external benchmarking is only an indicative measure since each of the banks operate in different parts of the world. This could affect the resultant emissions due to factors, which include differences in system boundaries and business activities, the country's electricity mix, as well as slight changes in carbon footprint calculation methodologies, etc.

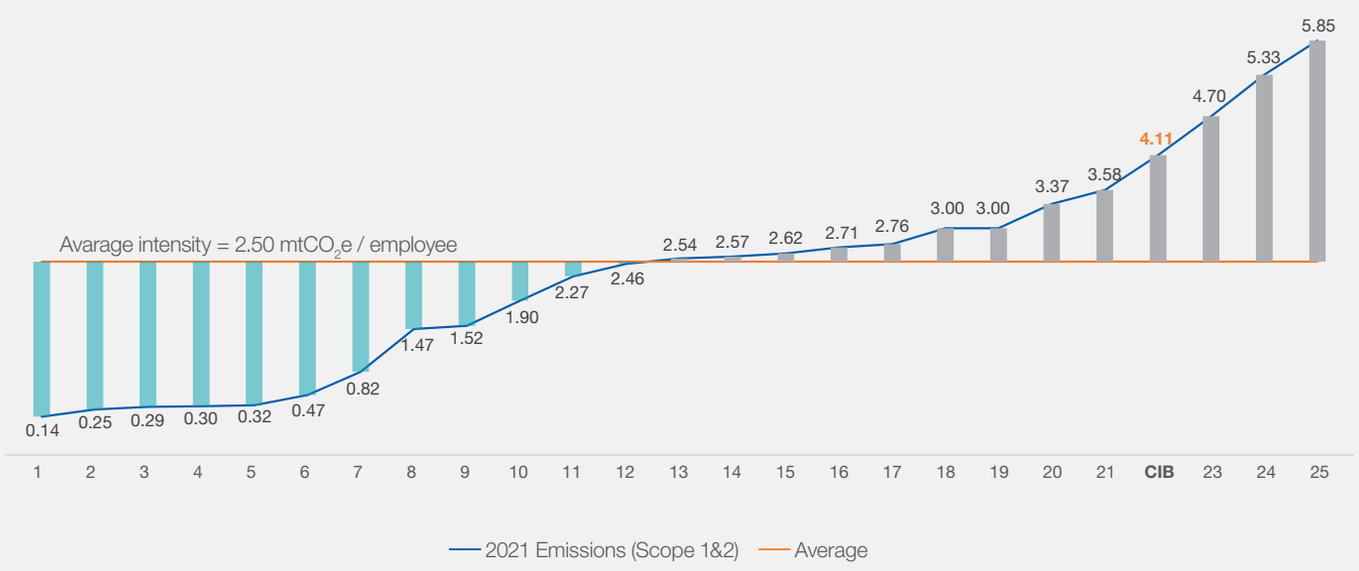
Scope 1 and 2 Emissions Intensity

4.11 mtCO$_2$e/employee

2021 Banking Sector Average

2.50 mtCO$_2$e/employee

External Benchmarking - 2021 Emissions Intensity (mtCO$_2$e/employee)



SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS Initiative (SBTi)

Our goal is to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. We are aware that this goal goes hand-in-hand with setting climate targets and continuously evolving our climate change solutions to be aligned with the best current climate science practices. As described in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, global warming should not exceed 1.5°C to avoid the catastrophic impacts of climate change and sustain economic growth.

The Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) offers businesses a range of clearly defined methods and pathways to reduce their GHG emissions in order to help accelerate the global goal to halve emissions by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

Accordingly, CIB has committed to set near-term company-wide emission reductions in line with climate science with the SBTi. However, our near-term targets are yet to be approved by the SBTi.

INTEGRATED CLIMATE APPROACH

The pathway to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 requires the incorporation of an integrated framework that allows us to steer the transition to a net-zero financial institution and avoid the associated inevitable impacts to come.

Our integrated climate approach illustrates how an overlap between both CIB's climate values and objectives brings together the needed elements to realize CIB's climate action progress.

CIB Climate Values

The following values constitute the cornerstone of our environmental commitment and highlight our approach to climate change:

1 Transparency over carbon emissions is key to progress

CIB is leading the region with its adherence to public disclosure standards and its commitment to ESG reporting, which has been long-standing and progressive since 2015, when the first sustainability report was published, and till the second ecological footprint report, which covered 3 years and reported comprehensively on the Bank's carbon, water and land footprints. With the threat the Earth's future is facing, CIB strongly emphasizes the urgency of global climate action, based on the solid understanding that it costs more not to respond to climate crisis than it does to respond. The Bank is using the framework developed by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures to identify key climate risks and potential opportunities across its business and to disclose these risks to its stakeholders, shareholders and customers.

2 Financing climate change adaptation is now a top priority for the region

CIB is on the frontier of the sustainable finance agenda in the MENA region. The Bank plays an integral role in the global direction towards responsible investments in projects that contribute to climate-resilient growth and sustainable value creation.

3 Private sector institutions need to join forces to achieve sustainable development

As Egypt's leading private sector bank and a strong advocate of climate change, CIB endorses the importance of private-public partnerships for climate finance in the region. CIB provides innovative financial solutions to support the private sector engagement in Egypt's transition to green economy.

4 Awareness and knowledge are key in sustainable finance development

CIB recognizes the direct and indirect environmental impacts resulting from its operations and is fully committed to minimizing them, when possible, through promoting environmental awareness across all its spheres of influence, particularly among employees, customers and suppliers. CIB strives to protect the rights of shareholders and investors, and safeguard its customers' businesses, while raising awareness about the risks and opportunities presented by climate change.

CIB Climate Action Progress

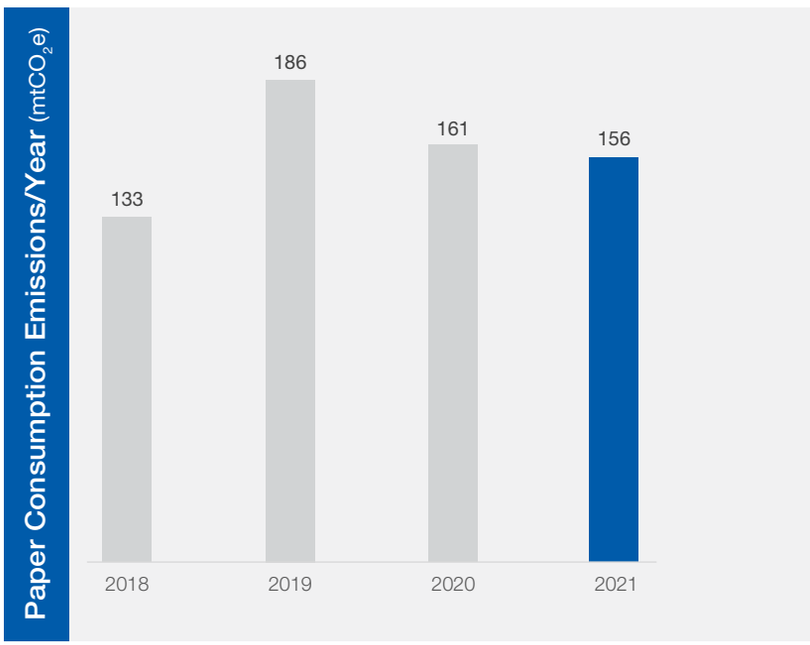
To deliver the ambitious objectives set out in CIB's integrated climate approach, the Bank's actions and progress have been monitored and arranged in **three** key categories: resource efficiency, energy management and capacity building programs.

1. RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Corporate-Wide Solid Waste Management

Paper reduction

The continuation of the "Paper Champs" initiative implemented in 2017, in which paper consumption is monitored and innovative ideas and resource-saving technologies are adapted across all branches and head offices. Additionally, a sustainable culture of digital banking has been conveyed to consumers, increasing their environmental awareness and shifting their customer behavior towards e-statements and digital transactions. The following graph provides a comparison between paper consumption emissions across the past four years.

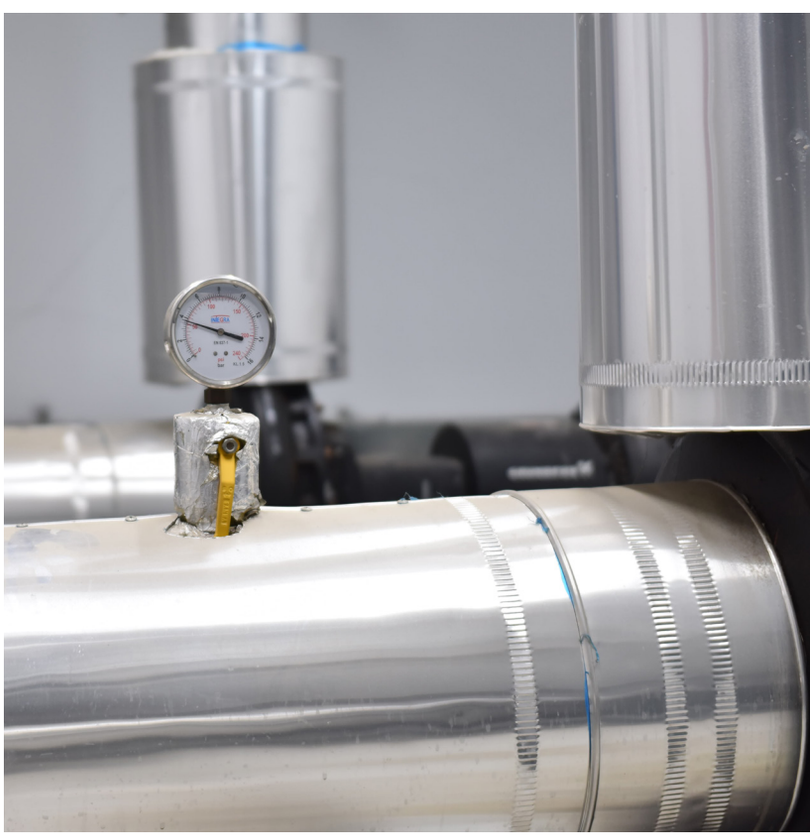


E-waste management

CIB monitors the quantities of electronic waste and recycles it through designated waste management companies. This helps reduce pollution and energy that would be generated and consumed while manufacturing a new product or extracting valuable and limited virgin resources. The quantity of e-waste sold in 2021 accounted to 10,590 units.

Refrigerant Management

Refrigerant leakages were controlled, resulting in a significant reduction in fugitive emissions. An updated contract was established with the maintenance contractor, in which leakage problems are addressed in a more sustainable manner by sealing the enclosed refrigerants while the problem is solved, to avoid wasting any refrigerant material previously lost in the maintenance process. A total of 5 companies are contracted to perform 2 visits to all CIB's facilities each month to assess the operational capacity of the cooling systems. In addition, the maintenance contractors oversee the daily tickets submitted by employees in the case of any problems faced with the installed air conditioners.

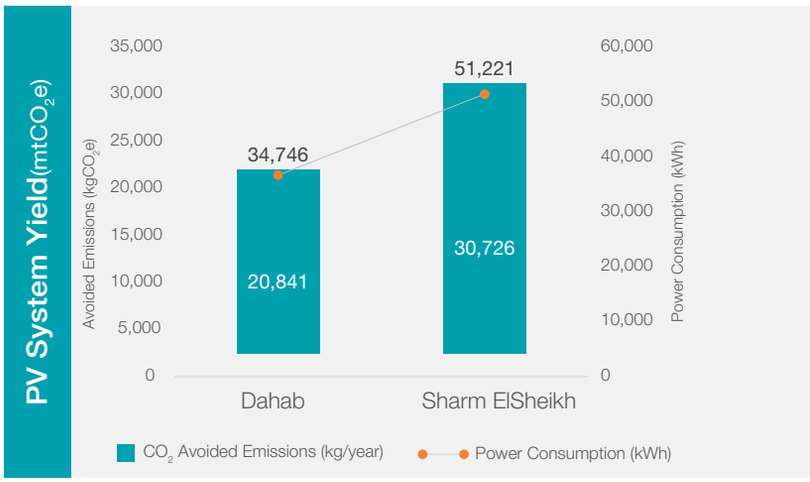


2. ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Solar Panel Systems

In 2021, CIB increased its solar PV panels capacity from 156kW in 2020 to **238 kW**, reaching an average annual generation of **399,597 kWh**, compared to 277,391 kWh in 2020. This represents a 44% increase in renewable energy generation and consumption from 2020 to 2021. The additional 81kW have resulted in the reduction of a total of 52 mtCO_2e that would have been included in Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity.

In 2021, PV panels were installed in **two** new branches in Dahab and Sharm ElSheikh. The generated PV power and avoided CO2 emissions in both branches are presented in the following chart:



Solar Water Heaters

As of 2021, CIB installed solar water heaters in **21 branches**, resulting in an approximate total capacity of **4,060 liters** and an average annual power generation of **114,418 kW**.

Rooftop Insulation

In line with its efforts to increase the efficiency of its buildings, CIB has effectively installed rooftop insulation to maintain building thermal insulation and prevent flooding in case of heavy rain.

Cooling Capacity Improvement

Total AC enhancement

Older air conditioning systems are inefficient as they take a longer time to cool the space and the situation is worsened by the lack of available spare parts in the market. During this reporting period, **90 AC units** were replaced with newer models.

VRF systems

There is an ongoing plan to replace all DX systems with VRF models, which include invertor compressors, to provide the most suitable temperature in the space, while ensuring optimal power consumption. Currently, VRF systems are installed in **24 branches**.

Led Lighting Panels

LED tubes were replaced with LED panels to increase lighting levels. CIB has completed prototypes for **7 branches** in 2021 and will continue to cover an additional 40 branches. LED panels require less maintenance, use less energy, have a longer lifespan, include faster installation and offer a higher quality of light at a more pleasant color.

Green Walls Inside And Outside Branches

Additional efforts towards air purification took place in 2021, with a total of 27 green walls added and the inclusion of an additional 27 branches to the Green Walls initiative. Today, we can report that all of CIB's branches have green walls. Green walls minimize dust, reduce pollutants and detoxify the office environment. Plants on the wall filter air bound toxins and convert carbon dioxide to oxygen. In doing so, they create a healthier environment and possibly assist in minimizing the effects of sick building syndrome.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS

CIB is investing heavily in the training and capacity building of its employees, in the field of sustainable finance. In addition, it offers customized sectoral capacity building for its customers and employees, such as the educational and capacity building programs titled "Sustaining Sectors – Sustaining Growth Program for Corporate Clients," "Sustainable Finance Academy" and "Sustainability Strategic Network."

Sustaining Sectors – Sustaining Growth Program for Corporate Clients

CIB's Sustainable Finance Department launched an educational and capacity building program for its customers, titled "Sustaining Sectors – Sustaining Growth." It is a multi-platform, multi-purpose program that connects customers with experts across various sustainability fields, green financial products and capacity building opportunities across various business sectors.

The program covers ESG topics, such as green transition, sustainable finance and ESG integration, and offers participating customers certifications of successful completion. The program aims to empower, educate and support customers in integrating sustainable practices to better align with changing regulatory systems, while sustaining their growth. Through these trainings, sector-based businesses receive the necessary tools to assess their business needs and required means of sustainable growth.

CIB has provided capacity building for customers within the Food and Beverage sector so far and aims to expand the program to other sectors, including Textiles, Green Buildings, Energy, among others.

Sustainable Finance Academy

To enact a system-change towards integrating sustainability into its policies and culture, CIB prioritizes the role of Sustainable Finance Education (SFE).

In contrast to mainstream finance education, which has for long focused on teaching the fundamentals of making profit, SFE underscores the essential connection between finance and ESG dimensions.

In its efforts to integrate the ESG pillars across its policies and culture, CIB understands that SFE is a main pillar to ensure the solid understanding of the ESG relevance for business growth, as well as societal and environmental well-being. Pursuing its mission of instilling sustainable finance across its business, CIB will build on the solid credentials of its Learning and Development function towards establishing the CIB Sustainable Finance Academy to provide the necessary training and capacity building for employees, customers and eventually peers, as well as other stakeholders, across different phases corresponding with the development of the framework.

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD—a UN endorsed concept—promotes the development of the knowledge, skills, understanding, values and actions required to create a sustainable world, which ensures environmental protection and conservation, promotes social equity and encourages economic sustainability. Providing the right information and education can change people's values and behaviors, encouraging them to adopt more sustainable lifestyles. It can also break the cycle of poverty, malnutrition and disease that affects so many worldwide.

Sustainability Strategic Network (SSN)

A new multifunctional structure created to allow the integration and advancement of sustainability throughout the Bank's operations. CIB aims to link functions and departments together by engaging dynamic, result-oriented employees from different departments. The SSN, which is part of the Bank's Sustainability Governance structure, goes hand-in-hand with the role of the Sustainable Finance function. It will create strong sustainability structures within CIB and bring the Bank one step closer to its objectives. This innovative structure is an essential addition to the Bank's Sustainability Governance structure. It will ensure an inclusive and participatory approach to facilitate ESG integration across the Bank. It will hold around 14 sustainability-related workshops, including the areas of CFP, Ecological Footprint, GRI, ESRM, featuring both national and global speakers.

SSN's objectives include the following:

- Supporting bank-wide system transformation to include sustainability in the Bank's core business strategy
- Driving the implementation of CIB's Sustainable Finance strategy
- Enhancing the Bank's ESG–related data collection and reporting process
- Ensuring the availability of sustainability knowledge and facilitating the implementation of various sustainability initiatives across the Bank
- Joining global frameworks and networks to speed up knowledge sharing in the fields of sustainability and sustainable finance
- Enhancing CIB's local, regional and global status as an industry leader in the fields of sustainability and sustainable finance

CIB Climate Action Enablers

Having integrated sustainability into all our business operations, we must recognize how this was made possible. The Real Estate and Premises Projects and Premises Management are two departments that continue to play a pivotal role in supporting the Bank's strategic sustainability framework since its induction. This section acknowledges their ceaseless efforts and proactive role to ensure that we are on track to meet our climate targets by 2050.

The Real Estate and Premises Projects

With a well-established network comprised of over 1,200 ATMs and 200 branches across Egypt, the Real Estate and Premises projects are responsible for constructing, designing, fitting out and renovating CIB's branches and head offices to reflect the Bank's brand and values, according to the allocated budget, time constraints and required quality. They are also responsible for the fit-out of CIB's growing ATM network, according to CIB's business direction and product design strategies.

Over the past years, the Real Estate and Premises Projects successfully acquired the Green Pyramid Rating System (GPRS) Gold Rating certificate for three CIB branches, making it the first bank in Egypt to be awarded this certificate. The certificate is awarded by the Egyptian Green Building Council and recognizes the facilities' progress in four main categories: lighting, domestic water, air conditioning and indoor air quality.

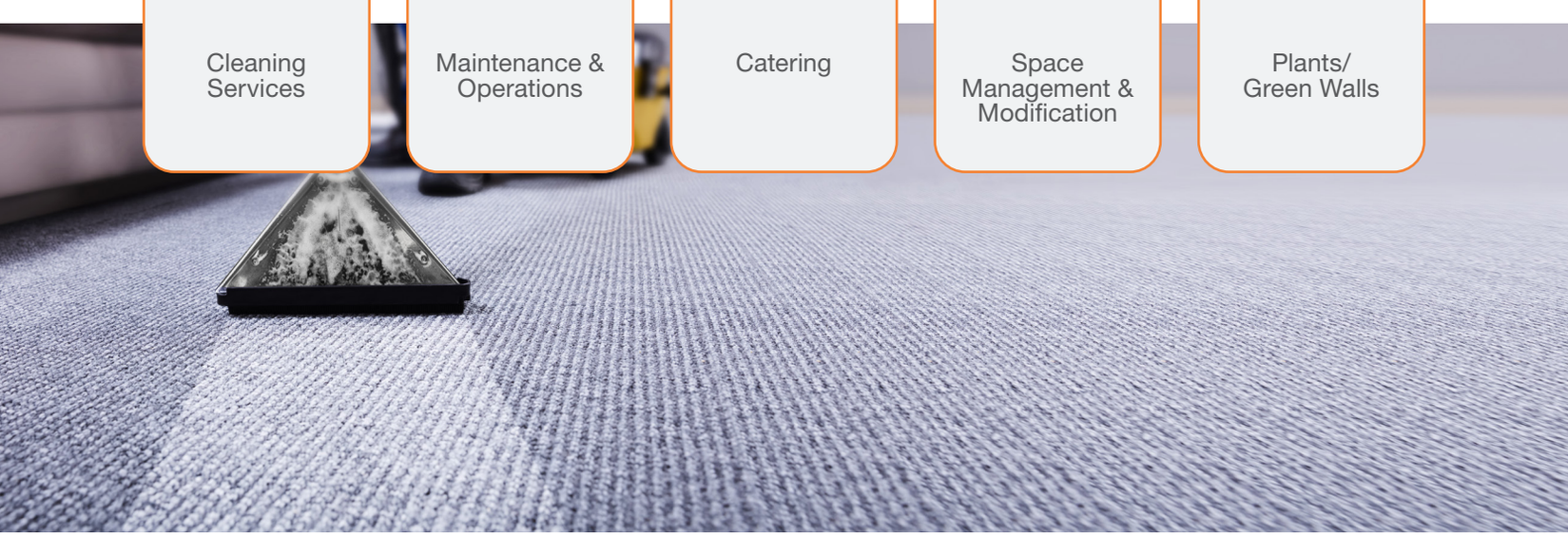
The Real Estate and Premises Projects also attained the ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management certification. This certification is the international standard for Quality Management System (QMS). The ISO is designed to achieve higher operational efficiencies, improve performance and increase productivity. CIB is the first organization in Egypt and the first bank in the Middle East to receive this ISO certificate, covering all CIB's premises and business operations.

Premise Management

The Premises Management department aligns its action plans with the Sustainable Finance Department's green initiatives to lead a sustainable and responsible business, reflecting CIB's commitment to integrating ESG standards across its operation. The initiatives integrated into existing premises include energy-saving, renewable energy, and improved air quality.

The main scope of functions include:

- Cleaning Services
- Maintenance & Operations
- Catering
- Space Management & Modification
- Plants/ Green Walls



Our Decarbonization Plan

CIB has set a decarbonization plan that includes different actions to align its business practice with the net-zero emissions by 2050. The feasibility of the selected projects will be studied and its critical aspects will be analyzed to determine its viability, according to which the necessary steps will be taken. The comprehensive list of initiatives and activities are as presented below:

Digital Sustainability Management Tool

CIB is adopting a systematic approach to integrate ESG across its operations and business activities, by employing the Bank's extensive database, robust analytical tools and automated solutions. Current progress in the development of the management tool includes the classification of internal systems and how the reported data will be collected daily and placed in a dashboard interface. Initial steps are taken in that direction and CIB plans to successfully launch a user-based module, by which ecological data can be inputted. This will be an integral part of the following year's ecological footprint report.

Corporate-Wide Solid Waste Management System

This system will incorporate a gap assessment of existing systems. A data collection system will be developed and implemented across the Bank and its branches, following a corporate-wide waste audit. The system will cover the following:

- Defining organizational boundaries and waste streams, including their storage, collection and disposal methods
- Developing the baseline and waste reduction and diversion targets, including increasing recycling and reusing rates
- Identifying waste minimization opportunities in daily operations
- Designing and developing an internal monitoring system for solid waste management and identifying roles and responsibilities
- Identifying optimum waste treatment or recycling options for the different waste streams by selecting service vendors or waste management contracting companies

Renewable Energy

CIB will increase the share of renewable energy consumption in the Bank's operations by installing rooftop PV systems and PV panels for ATMs. PV systems will be installed in **5 branches**, two of which were installed in 2021 and the other 3 are set to be installed in 2022.

CIB's Bank Statement Project

The project will recycle returned bank statements, which have not been received by customers, in a secure and ecologically friendly manner, ensuring that personal and business data for both CIB and its customers remain secure until the moment of destruction. CIB will be partnering with a certified waste management local enterprise to ensure responsible disposal and upcycling, as well as the implementation of a proper recycling mechanism. Additionally, the Bank ensures all bank statements are safely and securely disposed of via shredding, paper milling and de-inking prior to reusing the recycled paper. In line with the Bank's strong belief in remaining transparent with stakeholders, CIB will continue to communicate its environmental impacts via its annual ecological footprint and sustainability reports, ensuring its activities are communicated to stakeholders.

In 2021, an average of **204 tons/month** of bank statements were sent back to us by Egypt Post. The project aims to report on the adopted recycling method and the new types of paper products made from the recycled envelopes and bank statements. There is an expected total of 1-3 tons of waste to be collected and recycled per month.

Shredded Cards

CIB is the first bank in Egypt to adopt the card's shredding initiative, through which the Bank's shredded cards are to be collected and recycled.

This collaboration serves CIB's strategic position in both the entrepreneurship ecosystem, through its Startups Engagement program, and in meeting its decarbonization target and reducing its GHG emissions from the consumption and waste of its products. This initiative is one of many sustainable finance efforts bringing the Bank and Egypt closer to the common goal of a green economy that includes youth and innovation. It aligns with the Paris Climate Agreement, Egypt Vision 2030 and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. This new collaboration will also enhance CIB's card disposal process, which used to rely on landfill sites. The Bank's shredded waste will instead be delivered to recycling outlets. By 2022, CIB aims to have recycled over 20,000 of its shredded cards. Results from the LCA assessment conducted in 2019 for our payment systems are to be analyzed to develop an environmental management framework, through which the most efficient card recycling mechanisms will be determined.

Monitoring And Control Of Energy Consumption In CIB's Facilities

The system will maintain idle emergency lights and HVAC systems for security personnel during the scheduled shutdown. A prototype is to be implemented in 25 branches, in closed office spaces and service areas.

Introduce Sustainable Supply Chain Management

Sustainable supply chain management (SSCM) is the practice of integrating environmental, social and economically viable systems into the complete supply chain lifecycle. SSCM encourages governance practices that serves the interests of all relevant stakeholders. CIB is working on greening its supply chain and integrating its suppliers in the Bank's ESG management system, as involving them in CIB's sustainability practices will allow them to understand the purpose and importance of a low-carbon supply chain. Research shows that, for many organizations, supply chain decarbonization is of pivotal importance and making changes to their supply chain has a greater positive environmental impact than modifying the organization's business operations.

According to the CDP, "As suppliers become more mature in their understanding of sustainability issues and advance their approaches for taking action, there is evidence that they too are improving in their efforts to cascade positive change downwards through their own supply chains."

Sustainable Bags And Packaging Materials Alternative

The Bank will investigate sustainable strategies to produce packaging and promotional materials that use plastic-alternatives. The initiative is to be based on a zero-waste approach, including reusable and biodegradable products. Innovative solutions could include bioplastics, mycelium-based bags made of mushrooms and starch bags made from potato starch that disintegrate into carbon dioxide, water and biomass within 10-12 weeks under a standard composting conditions.

Advanced CDP Ranking

Since the first environmental disclosure through the CDP in 2018, CIB has been striving to improve its reporting mechanisms and data accuracy management, positioning sustainability and responsible banking at the core of CIB's operations.

This year our CDP rating has gone from Level D (Disclosure) to **Level C (Awareness),** and the Bank continues to be the only Egyptian bank to have received a rating and a place on the CDP list.

The CDP 2021 Climate Change Questionnaire allows thousands of companies to measure their impacts, set ambitious targets and demonstrate progress for key stakeholders, in alignment with the latest climate science practices. In line with CDP's 2021-2025 strategy, the questionnaire and scoring will continue to evolve to set further targets, broadening the environmental issues addressed in its questions through the inclusion of new modules, in alignment with scientific benchmarks.

C CDP

CIB achieved a higher ranking on the global list of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CPD) for the year 2021

By scoring companies, the CDP aims to drive corporate transparency, incentivize and evaluate the environmental progress of companies based on disclosure, awareness, management and leadership factors. CIB is among 13,000+ companies disclosing their environmental impact through CDP. As a regional pioneer in sustainable finance, CIB sets the benchmark in the integration of ESG principles across the functions of the financial institutions, leading by example towards securing a sustainable future, in line with the 1.5°C pathway. We were able to achieve a 28.3% reduction for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

ANNEX

Data Sources And Quality

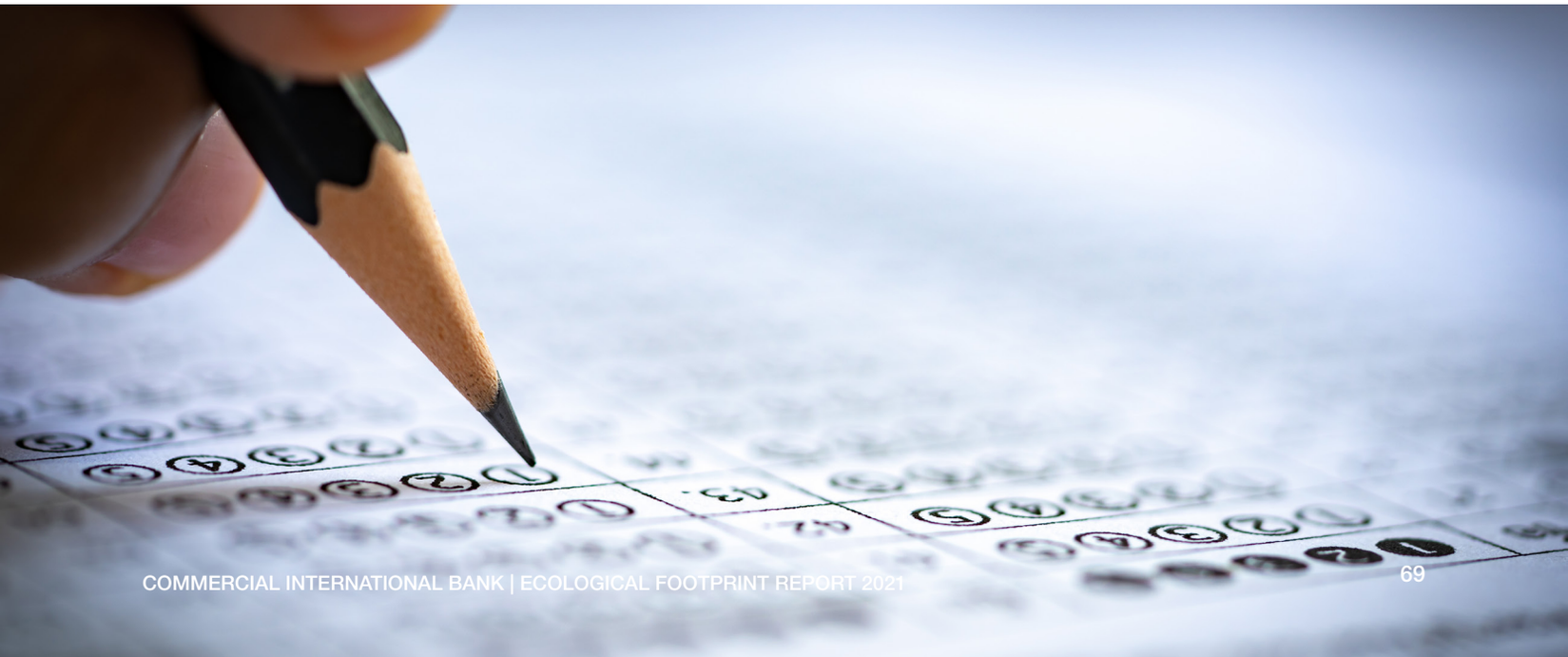
The information used to calculate the various footprints is provided in CIB's database. Assessment of the data from each business sector is performed separately, in terms of its quantifiable records (activity data) and mode of reported data (resolution). This allows for a better study of each activity and its quality, which provides a better basis for data evaluation. The three common types of data are:

- **Primary data:** Data taken from documents that are directly linked to the assessment, such as electricity bills used to calculate electricity-related emissions
- **Secondary data:** Data found in databases, studies, and reports
- **Assumptions:** Data based on internationally recognized sources, such as standards and studies

Scope 1		Activity Data	Resolution
Stationary Combustion	Fuel burning – Diesel (Generators)	30,284 liters of diesel fuel	Total diesel fuel consumption per facility
Mobile Combustion	Fuel burning – Owned vehicles	27,670 liters of petrol fuel 3852 liters of diesel fuel	Total petrol and diesel fuel consumption per vehicle
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerant leakage	1,382 kg R-22 13 kg R-410 A	Total quantity of refrigerants consumption per facility

Scope 2		Activity Data	Resolution
Purchased Energy	Purchased electricity	41,054,722 kWh	Monthly consumption per facility
	Purchased chilled water	32,923,699 kWh	

Scope 3	Activity Data	Resolution



	Purchased Goods and Services	Paper consumption	34,008,813 A4 paper	Total quantity of paper consumption per facility
		Other supplies	116 tons	Total quantity of other supplies including flyers, posters, printed forms, and other marketing materials
	Fuel and Energy-related Activities (Not included in Scope 1 and 2)	Water usage and wastewater treatment	1,252,234 m^3	Monthly consumption per facility
	Waste Generated in Operations	Office solid waste disposal	1,419 tons (based on conducted survey and assumptions)	Number and size of waste bags collected for disposal per building/branch periodically
	Business Travel	Air Travel + (WTT)	3,689,286 passenger.km	Number of tickets per destination for both domestic and international flights
		Hotel stays	203 nights	Number of nights per destination for both domestic and international flights
	Employee Commuting (Previously called transportation	Commuting + (WTT)	41,796,983 passenger.km	Assumptions were based on the typical commuting profile in Egypt
		Rented coasters + (WTT)	25,670,422 passenger.km	Number of passengers and routes per vehicle
	Processing of Sold Products	Bank issued cards	801,588 cards	Total quantity of issued cards
	Downstream Leased Assets	ATM transactions	21,361,070 transactions	Total number of transactions per ATM machine per location

	Avoided Emissions (mt)		Activity Data	Resolution
	Renewable Energy Carbon Offsets	Installed solar PV panels instead of purchased electricity	399,597 kWh	Renewable energy capacity and generation per branch

Good – No changes recommended
Satisfactory – Could be improved
Weak – Priority area for improvement

Relevancy and Exclusions

The following table describes the GHG emissions sources that were excluded from CIB's GHG inventory due to several reasons, including lack of data and data that is beyond CIB's operations and control, and hence considered technically infeasible to attain. The exclusion rationale per activity has also been specified.

#	Activity	Description	Total Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	Relevancy
1	Purchased goods and services	Includes printed forms and marketing materials, as well as office supplies like paper, envelopes and flyers	263	Relevant, calculated
2	Capital goods	Emissions from embodied carbon in the properties owned by CIB, such as buildings, cars, etc.	N/A	Relevant, not yet calculated
3	Fuel and energy-related activities (Not included in Scope 1 and 2)	Includes WTT from fuel burning activities, as well as energy consumed to supply municipal water and treat it	260	Relevant, calculated
4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Transportation from CIB's upstream supply chain	N/A	Relevant, not yet calculated
5	Waste generated in operations	Includes emissions from the transportation of solid waste and the landfill emissions from the disposed waste	663	Relevant, calculated
6	Business travel	Includes emissions from air travel and hotel stays	770	Relevant, calculated
7	Employee commuting	Transportation of employees from and to their workplace in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company, during the reporting year	7,104	Relevant, calculated
8	Upstream leased assets	This category is not directly relevant because all assets leased are already included in the company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions.	N/A	Not relevant, explanation provided
9	Downstream transportation and distribution	CIB's downstream transportation emissions include transportation of business cards and letters to clients, armored vehicles, etc.	N/A	Relevant, not yet calculated
10	Processing of sold products	Includes emissions occurring due to bank-issued cards	72	Relevant, calculated
11	Use of sold products	This should include emissions from the use of Internet Banking and other sold products	N/A	Relevant, not yet calculated
12	End of life treatment of sold products	This category is not yet included in the calculations. It could include end of life treatment of credit cards distributed to customers	N/A	Relevant, not yet calculated
13	Downstream leased assets	Emissions resulting from ATM transactions are measured as the power used during active and inactive ATM hours	103	Relevant, calculated
14	Franchises	This category is not relevant to CIB's business and has therefore been excluded	N/A	Not relevant, explanation provided
15	Investments	Emissions resulting from commercial loan activities and/or projects financed by CIB	N/A	Relevant, not yet calculated

Footprint Calculation Methodology

To deliver the ambitious objectives set out in CIB's integrated climate approach, the Bank's actions and progress have been monitored and arranged in three key categories: resource efficiency, energy management and capacity building programs.

Carbon Footprint

Scope 1 – Direct Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)

Stationary Combustion

Fuel Burning – Diesel (Generators)

Diesel fuel is consumed by the generators that supply electricity demands of CIB's facilities in case of electricity cutout and emergency. The total consumption of diesel for each building was recorded in liters on a monthly basis. Since it is directly used by CIB, the emissions resulting from the stationary consumption were accounted for under Scope 1 direct emissions.

Fuel Burning – Diesel Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Fuel consumption (L) x EF ($mtCO_2e$/L)

Mobile Combustion

Fuel Burning – Owned Vehicles

Owned vehicles fuel burning falls under Scope 1 direct emissions. This includes all the owned vehicles used to transport the managers, employees, packages, etc. For CIB's owned vehicles, type of vehicle, fuel type, fuel consumption in liters and distance travelled in km were obtained from the Bank's database. Since the data of fuel type and fuel consumption were available, these were utilized to estimate the emissions occurring from owned vehicles.

Fuel Burning- Owned Vehicles Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Fuel consumption (L) x EF ($mtCO_2e$/ L)

Fugitive Emissions

Refrigerant Leakage

The total emissions were calculated by multiplying the total volume of refrigerants used by the corresponding emission factor. To calculate the emissions per branch, the total emissions were divided among all branches and headquarters, each according to their area. The type of refrigerants and all its related data was found in CIB's database.

Refrigerant Leakage Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Refrigerant leakage (kg) x EF ($mtCO_2e$/kg)

Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)

Purchased Energy

Purchased Electricity

This value includes emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, which is tracked or estimated for CIB's facilities. There is a portion of these facilities located in hotels, malls, airports and other public places, where the cost of electricity consumption is included in the rent and is not sub-metered; thus, CIB does not receive an invoice for electricity consumption in those facilities. The electricity bills are converted to consumption in kWh in order to calculate the related emissions.

Purchased Electricity Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Electricity Consumption (kWh) x EF ($mtCO_2e$/kWh)

Purchased Chilled Water

Emissions from energy consumption due to chilled water use are the product of the national grid's emission factor and the annual electricity consumption of each branch. Purchased cooling is only present in 6% of the branches and is also calculated by converting the monthly billable electricity consumption into using the same emission factor. The purchased cooling (chilled water) is generated by the facility in which our branches are located (e.g., malls, commercial complexes, etc.)

Purchased Electricity Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Electricity Consumption (kWh) x EF ($mtCO_2e$/kWh)

Scope 3 – Indirect Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)

Purchased Goods And Services

Paper Consumption & Other Supplies

The reported figure includes emissions associated with paper consumption and other office supplies. The aggregated consumption of our purchased goods was multiplied by sector-specific cradle-to-gate emission factor obtained from DEFRA. CIB's total spending and consumption of purchased goods (paper) is shared with the Bank quarterly by its vendor.
Other supplies in CIB include, but are not limited to, letters, envelopes, accounts cards, flyers, posters, etc. Activity data on each product's quantity was obtained from CIB's database and the footprint for each product was calculated individually. The footprint for sold products accounts for the extraction, processing, manufacturing and transportation.

Purchased Goods Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = ∑ quantity of item (units) x EF of each item ($mtCO_2e$/unit)

Fuel And Energy-Related Activities (Not Included In Scope 1 And 2)

Fuel Burning – Diesel Generators (WTT) & Fuel Burning – Owned Behicles (WTT)

To capture the maximum climate impacts of transportation and on-site fuel consumption, the WTT emissions, which falls under Scope 3 indirect emissions, were also calculated as part of CIB's emissions. WTT emissions were calculated for all fuel and transportation activities under Scope 1 (owned vehicles and onsite diesel fuel burning). Fuel-and sector- specific WTT emission factors were obtained from DEFRA.

WTT Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Fuel consumption (unit) x WTT EF ($mtCO_2e$/unit)

Water Usage and Wastewater Treatment

The emission factor for water supply and wastewater treatment is calculated by using a conversion formula, provided by the HCWW. The emissions are based on the amount of energy consumed in each process. The emission factors for water supply and wastewater treatment are accordingly calculated by multiplying the conversion factor by the electricity emission factor. At the same time, a unit analysis is performed to make sure the units are conforming.

Energy Consumption (Wh) = Water supply/ wastewater (m^3) x conversion formula (Wh/m^3)

Water Supply and Treatment ($mtCO_2e$) = Energy consumption (kWh) x EF ($mtCO_2e$/kWh)

Waste Generated In Operations

Office Solid Waste Disposal

The reported figure covers the emissions generated as a result of transporting the waste to landfill as well as diverting waste from landfill through recycling. CIB tracks and estimates the average daily waste quantities generated across its facilities based on square meter data of its offices and branches.

Emissions from solid waste are calculated using methodologies and emission factors from DEFRA. The emission factors include collection, transportation and landfill emissions ('gate to grave'). CIB is currently not provided by any data from our third-party contractors; however, the Bank expects to retrieve data on waste quantities from waste management service companies as CIB begins the implementation of the Solid Waste Management System in the upcoming year.

Solid Waste Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Quantity of waste/type (tons) x EF/ type of waste ($mtCO_2e$/tons)

Business Travel

Air Travel + (WTT)

CIB's data records provide data of flight routes, including transits, dates and number of tickets. The flight distances have been obtained from airport distances calculator. The emissions were calculated by multiplying the total distance travelled per passenger for each flight category (Domestic, short haul and long haul) by the corresponding emission factor. The emissions factors were obtained from DEFRA as average passenger, flights to/from non-UK countries.

Air travel emissions (kg) = Distance travelled per passenger (pkm) x EF ($kgCO_2e$/ pkm)

Hotel Stays

For each of hotel stay, the date, location, number of hotel rooms and nights were obtained from CIB's data records. DEFRA is providing the emission factors per hotel night in each country, including the UK and other countries. In cases where the country of stay is not available in DEFRA, an average value of all non-UK values has been used to approximate the emissions.

Hotel stay emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Hotel stays per country (nights) x EF ($mtCO_2e$/night per country)

Emplopyee Commuting

Commuting + (WTT)

The distance travelled per employee per year was computed and the total distance travelled by all employees was then multiplied by the corresponding emission factor to calculate indirect emissions from the total distance travelled by CIB employees.

The data was calculated by estimating the distance travelled by the employees, based on the branch's geographical locations and surveys on the average distance between the employees' homes and their workplaces. The distance travelled percentages for commuting were estimated for 15 different distances, ranging from 5km to over 75km, and then multiplied by the number of working days in a year to get the total distance travelled.

Employees Commuting Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Distance travelled (km) x EF ($mtCO_2e$/ km)

WTT Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Fuel consumption (unit) x WTT EF ($mtCO_2e$/unit)

Rented Coasters + (WTT)

For employees commuting using CIB's leased coasters, emissions are calculated using the fuel consumption. The fuel use is estimated based on the yearly distance travelled, using best industry practice. Fuel-specific emission factors were obtained from DEFRA. CIB does not have a vendor who supplies us with fuel data.

WTT Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Fuel consumption (unit) x WTT EF ($mtCO_2e$/unit)

Processing Of Sold Products

Bank-Issued Cards

Emissions associated with the issuance of bank cards. Activity data on each product quantity was obtained from CIB's database and the footprint for each product was calculated individually. The footprint for processing of products accounts for the extraction, processing, manufacturing and transportation of the Bank's cards (cradle-to-gate). Emission factors are retrieved from DEFRA, apart from those of credit and debit cards, which are obtained from SimaPro V9 software and Ecoinvent V3 database.

Downstream Leased Assets

ATM Transactions

The emissions accounted for in this category include those from energy use during active mode, when a transaction is being processed, and inactive mode, when an ATM is on standby mode which is assumed to be all year long. To determine electricity use during active mode, the total number of transactions per ATM were obtained from CIB's database, considering the wattage and time period of the transaction process, while during inactive mode, the wattage was determined for all ATMs and a working time period of 365 days was assumed. The emissions were calculated using the national grid's emission factor.

Avoided Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)

The PV generation is tied to the grid and used for CIB's own consumption. Therefore, the energy yield generated from the PV and utilized by the branches replaces the grid-purchased electricity.

Renewable energy generation data was received on a yearly basis for the branches installing PV. The avoided emissions are then calculated by multiplying the total value by the grid emission factor.

Avoided Emissions ($mtCO_2e$) = Annual renewable energy generation (kWh) x EF ($mtCO_2e$/kWh)

Land Footprint

Carbon Demand On Land (Gha)

The carbon footprint of all CIB's operations (energy, water, transportation, and product use) was converted into a land footprint using the following equation:

LF = Ec * (1-Soc)/Yf) * EQF

- LF: Land footprint
- Ec: Carbon emissions
- Soc: Fraction of annual oceanic anthropogenic CO_2 sequestration
- YF: National yield factor of forest land
- EQF: Equivalence factor of forest land

When CO_2 is released into the atmosphere from the burning of fossil fuels, approximately 50% remains in the atmosphere while 25% is absorbed by land plants and trees, and the other 25% is absorbed into certain areas of the ocean.

Built Land (Gha)

The area of all CIB branches was obtained from CIB's database. The areas were then converted into "land area" by dividing the area of each branch by the number of building floors in the branch.

Land Area = Area ÷ Number of floors

The land footprint was then calculated using the following equation:

LF Built-up = A (ha) * YF * EQF

- LF: Land footprint
- A: Land area in hectare
- YF: National yield factor of cropland
- EQF: Equivalence factor for cropland

When CO_2 is released into the atmosphere from the burning of fossil fuels, approximately 50% remains in the atmosphere while 25% is absorbed by land plants and trees, and the other 25% is absorbed into certain areas of the ocean.

Forest Land (Gha)

Forest land was calculated for paper consumption and paper used in sold products using SimaPro V9 software and Ecoinvent V3 database. The forest land in the report stands for the amount of land deforested to produce paper.

Water Footprint

The water footprint of CIB's products is calculated through conducting an LCA on each relevant product and obtaining water use across its complete life cycle (raw materials, manufacturing, transportation, etc.).

Direct Water Consumption

Water Consumption

Branches' Water Consumption

Direct water consumption in CIB's buildings was obtained from the Bank's database. No conversion factors were applied in this case.

Indirect Water Consumption

Purchased Energy

Electricity Consumption & Purchased Chilled Water

The water consumed to generate electricity and chilled water counts as indirect water use. The amount of water consumed to generate 1 kWh in a mixed energy grid was obtained from published sources.

Purchased Goods and Services

Paper Consumption & Other Supplies

Water used to produce purchased goods and services has been accounted for as indirect water use. The amount of water consumed to produce paper and credit cards was obtained by performing an LCA on the products using SimaPro V9 software and Ecoinvent V3 database.

Processing of Sold Products

Bank-Issued Cards

This counts as indirect water use. The amount of water consumed to produce paper and credit cards was obtained by performing an LCA on the products using SimaPro V9 software and Ecoinvent V3 database.

Definitions & Terminology

Base year	A historical year used to compare preceding year's emissions.
Built land	The total built-area land of all facilities, including the area of land covered by human infrastructure, transportation, housing and industrial structures.
Carbon demand on land	The amount of land required to mitigate carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.
Carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide that an individual, group or organization lets into the atmosphere in a certain time frame.
Carbon intensity	The volume of emissions relative to a specific unit of economic activity/metric that reflects the primary operation of a given industry.
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e)	A standardization of all greenhouse gases to reflect the global warming potential relative to carbon dioxide.
Direct emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions from facilities or other sources owned or controlled by a reporting company, such as generators, blowers, vehicle fleets, etc.
Emission factors	Specific value used to convert activity data into greenhouse gas emission values.
Forest land	A measure of how much lumber, pulp, timber products and fuel wood a business consumes on a yearly basis.
Fugitive emissions	Emissions of gases or vapors from pressurized equipment due to leaks and other unintended or irregular releases of gases, mostly from industrial activities. Besides the economic cost of lost commodities, fugitive emissions contribute to air pollution and climate change.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)Protocol	A uniform methodology used to calculate the carbon footprint of an organization.
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	An indication of the global warming effect of a greenhouse gas in comparison to the same weight of carbon dioxide.
Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC)	The technology of indoor and vehicular environmental comfort. Its goal is to provide thermal comfort and acceptable indoor air quality.
Indirect emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions from facilities or sources that are not owned or controlled by the reporting company, but for which the activities of the reporting company are responsible, such as purchasing of electricity.
Kyoto protocol	It operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets.
Land footprint	The quantity of land used to provide the resources required by the business to conduct its business operations. It is expressed as land area in global hectares.
Mobile combustion	Emissions from the transportation of materials, products, waste and employees, resulting from the combustion of fuels in company owned or controlled mobile combustion sources
Operational boundary	Determination of which facilities or sources of emissions will be included in a carbon footprint calculation.
Organizational boundary	Determination of which business units of an organization will be included in a carbon footprint calculation.
Refrigerant	A refrigerant is a substance or mixture, usually a fluid, used in a heat pump and refrigeration cycle.
Science Based Targets	Science-based targets are targets in line with what the latest science dictates as necessary to meet the Paris Agreement goal. This goal is to limit global warming to well below 2.0°C, preferably a maximum of 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.
Scope 1	Direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity (i.e. any owned or controlled activities that release emissions straight into the atmosphere).
Scope 2	Indirect emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam from a source that is not owned or controlled by the company.
Scope 3	Indirect emissions resulting from other activities that are not covered in Scope 1 and 2. This includes transport fuel used by air business travel and employee-owned vehicles for commuting to and from work, emissions resulting from courier shipment, emissions from waste disposal, etc.
Stationary combustion	Devices that combust solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels, generally for the purposes of generating steam, producing electricity, providing useful heat or energy for industrial, commercial or institutional use, or reducing the volume of waste by removing combustible matter.
Water footprint	The quantity of fresh water utilized in the production or supply of the goods and services used by the organization.

QUALITY ASSURANCE STATEMENT

To the CIB's Board of Directors',

We have been appointed by CIB to conduct ecological footprint calculations pertaining to the CIB's operational activities in Egypt for the period from 1st of January 2021 to the 31st of December 2021. The scope covered CIB's operations in its 218 branches and head offices across Egypt.

Auditors' Independence And Quality Control

We adhere to integrity, objectivity, competence, due diligence, confidentiality, and professional behavior. We maintain a quality control system that includes policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable laws and regulations.

Auditors' Responsibility

In conducting the ecological footprint calculations, we have adopted the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Guidelines, IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the global footprint network, the water footprint network, and finally ISO 14064-1:2019 specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals.

It is our responsibility to express a conclusion about the quality and completeness of the primary data collected/ provided by CIB. We have performed the following quality assurance/ quality control tasks:

- Several rounds of data requests were performed whenever the received information was not clear;
- All data presented in this report were provided by the reporting entity and revised and completed by our technical teams;
- For data outliers, meetings were held to investigate the accuracy of the data and new data was provided when requested;
- Any gaps, exclusions and/or assumptions have been clearly stated in the report.

Conclusion

Based on the aforementioned procedures, nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that CIB's raw data used in the ecological footprint calculations have not been thoroughly collected, verified and truly represent CIB's resource consumption in the reporting period related to all categories/aspects identified in this report. We do not assume and will not accept responsibility to anyone other than CIB for the provided assurance and conclusion.

Dr. Abdelhamid Beshara, Founder and Chief Executive Officer
MASADER, ENVIRONMENTAL & ENERGY SERVICES S.A.E CAIRO,

ABOUT MASADER

Masader is an innovative interdisciplinary consulting, design and engineering sustainability firm based in Cairo, aiming at leveraging positive impact across the MENA region and globally. It specializes in Resource Efficiency, Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Integrated Sustainability Solutions. Since 2015, Masader has led 100+ projects across the areas of energy, environment, climate change & carbon footprint, circular economy, green building (LEED), as well as corporate sustainability strategies, reporting and certification.

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THE BANK TO TRUST

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