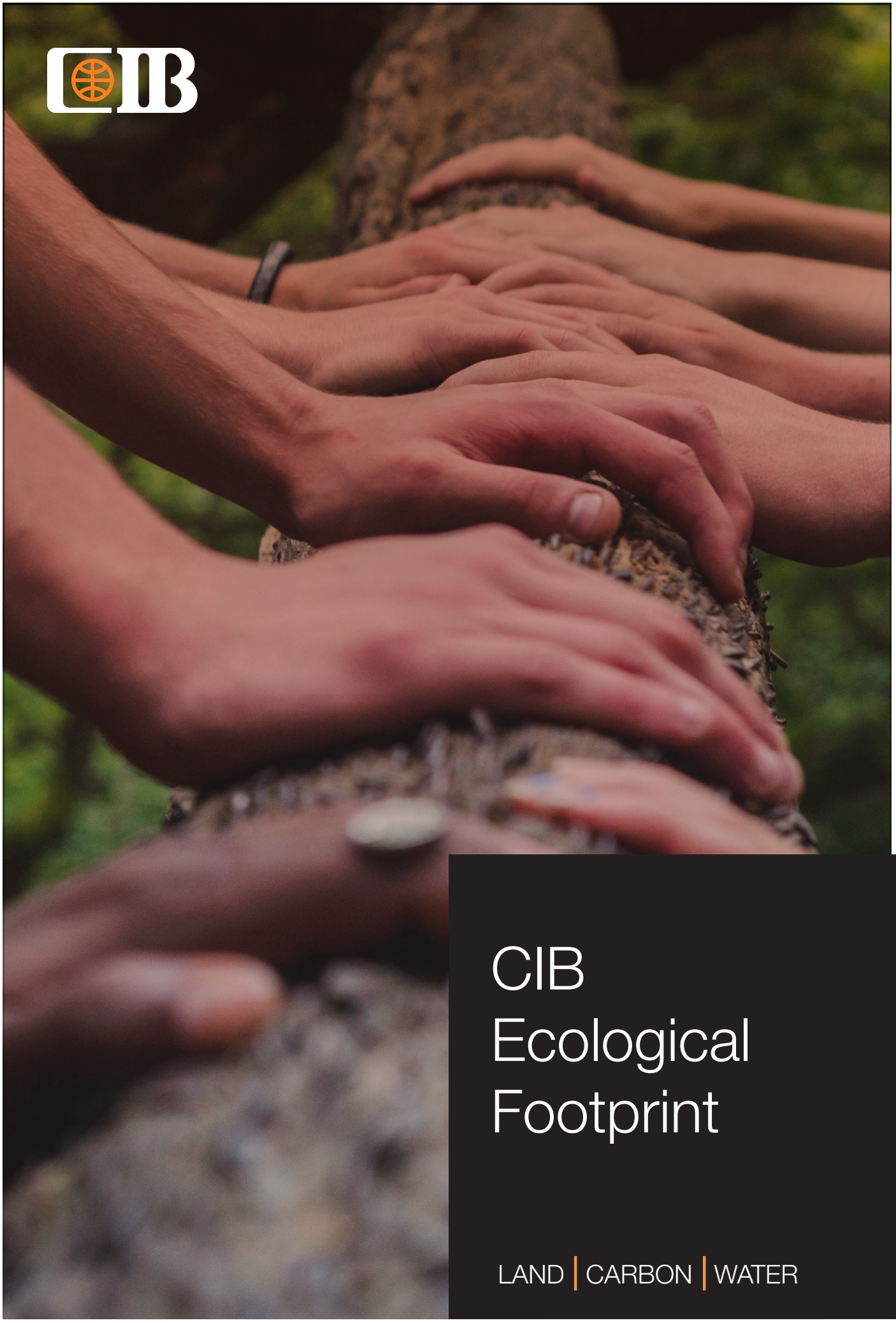


CIB Ecological Footprint

LAND | CARBON | WATER

2019 - 2020

Contents

- 1 - Acronyms

AC	Air Conditioner
BTU	The British Thermal Unit
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CDD	Cooling Degree Days
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CH4	Methane
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CO2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
EF	Emission Factor
EFP	Ecological Footprint
EP	Equator Principles
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EQF	Equivalence Factor
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
Gha	Global Hectare
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HCWW	Holding Company for Water and Wastewater
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IR	Infrared
kWh	Kilowatt hour
mtCO2e	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
pKm	Passenger Kilometer
NzBA	Net-zero Banking Alliance
SBT	Science Based Targets
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TCFD	Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosure
TR	Ton-refrigerant
WB2DS	Well Below 2 Degrees Scenario
WTT	Well to Tank
YF	Yield Factor

A Word from our Executives

CIB has a long-standing commitment and responsibility when it comes to supporting Egypt's green transition. We are working tirelessly to meet the ambitious goals of green house gas (GHG) emission reduction by the year 2050, as we strongly believe that enhancing our environmental footprint data will empower our decision-making in the implementation of clean environmental initiatives and projects.

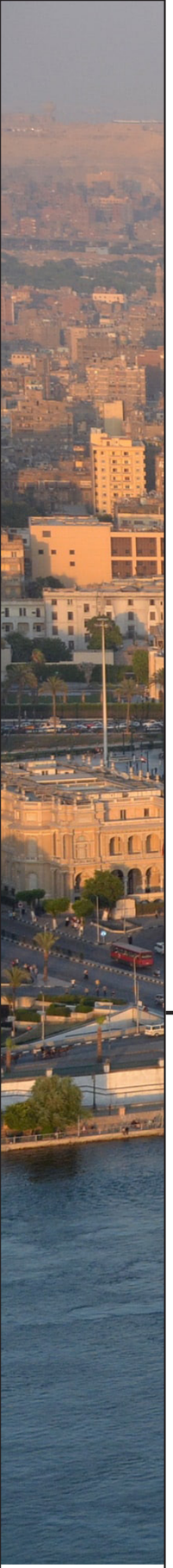
Mohamed Sultan
Chief Operating Officer

"At CIB, we acknowledge the urgency of global action on climate change and committed as a founding signatory to the Net Zero Banking Alliance, aiming to become a net-zero bank by 2050. CIB is raising the bar and broadening its accountability to the environment and society, introducing the Ecological Footprint Report (EFP) building on its extensive carbon footprint reports. The EFP is about measuring the impact of corporate operations around the globe on nature, including carbon, paper, water, and land. We aim to collaborate with peers worldwide to advocate the financial industry transition to report and account for environmental externalities."

Dr. Dalia Abdel Kader
Chief Sustainability Officer

- 2 -

Executive Summary



At CIB, we believe that we have an obligation to our communities, our investors, our customers, and the world at large to operate our business sustainably. We aspire to be leaders in corporate sustainability, and we are committed to doing our best to serve our customers, while caring for the environment.

2017 was the start of our journey towards environmental consideration. Our **First Carbon Footprint** covered 52 branches and provided deep insight to our current impacts. Carrying that to **2018** we expanded our Carbon Footprint reporting to cover the rest of our 182 branches and providing a benchmark for future reports. This allowed us to set targets and initiatives in motion to offset our impacts and work towards being a **Net Zero Bank**.

Joining the *Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures* (TCFD) and enlisting in the *Carbon Disclosure Project* (CDP) along with our numerous efforts to achieving a green environment has led to further fruition as our Ecological Footprint analysis deemed that we are on track in achieving our set out Net-Zero Goal.

Our journey from 2017 to 2020 has provided us with a heightened futuristic outlook, leading to the generation of the **First Ecological Footprint in Egypt and MENA Region**.

Our constant environmental impact reporting cemented the realization that our impact expands beyond that of carbon emissions. That's why we voluntarily chose to expand our reporting to include land and water footprints, besides our annual carbon footprint reporting, and we have called it "Ecological Footprint".

This novel design and approach has allowed us to present integrated environmental reporting results not only encompassing more environmental dimensions and parameters but also allowing effective and more accurate risk assessment and decision making.

With annual footprint accounting, CIB is able to benchmark its environmental performance and evaluate progress over time.

Evolving From Carbon Footprint To Ecological Footprint

CIB sees its ecological footprint as an umbrella and dynamic framework for different types of impact categories. In this report, CIB has selected three key impact categories (to be expanded upon in future reporting cycles): land footprint (total amount of land use to provide resources), carbon footprint (total amount of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), and water footprint (total amount of directly and indirectly consumed water, also considering water pollution impact).

Land footprint analysis uniquely approaches the issue of sustainability by reference to the overall "carrying capacity" of the planet. Thus, it is able to link individual behavior to organizational, regional, and global targets using concepts such as "earth share": the average, sustainable, bio-productive capacity available per person.

Ecological Footprint

The Way to the Future - Integrated Environmental Reporting

We aim to use our newfound knowledge of our ecological impact to better develop more sustainable business scenarios and evaluate future policies. CIB prides itself on being the first bank in Egypt (and Africa) to address all 3 areas.

Ecological footprint indicators have been shown to have several advantages: the single index provides for ease of communication and understanding; a variety of goods, activities, and services can readily be assessed and compared; a link can easily be made between local and global consumption; an assessment of sustainability is possible; the relationship between different impacts can be explored; and values are based on ecological realities rather than arbitrary weightings.

We are hoping to take this into the future to facilitate higher and faster mitigation as well as inspiring our stakeholders to take steps toward becoming more environmentally active and friendly!

Integrated Environmental Footprint

With multiple environmental impacts intergrated , one can easily and accuratly assess and design mitigation actions for the different aspects and activities.

2019

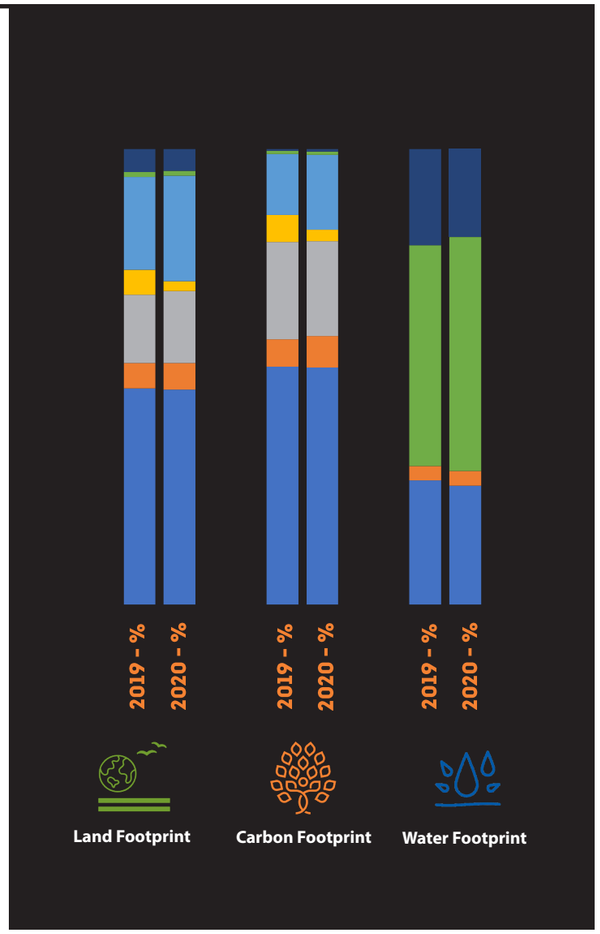
	Land Footprint								Carbon Footprint		Water Footprint	
	Carbon Demand on Land		Forest Land		Built Land		Total Land Footprint					
Studied Aspects	Gha	% Of the total	Gha	% Of the total	Gha	% Of the total	Gha	% Of the total	$mtCO_2e$	%	m^3	%
Fuel burning (owned vehicles + coasters)	178	1.6	-	-	-	-	**178**	**1.6%**	679	1.4% (1)	-	-
Refrigerant leakage	2,219	20.1%	-	-	-	-	**2,219**	**20.1%**	5,097	10.3%	-	-
Electricity	5,171	46.8%	-	-	-	-	**5,171**	**46.8%**	19,642	39.7% (2)	512,105	23.5% (I)
Chilled water	602	5.5%	-	-	-	-	**602**	**5.5%**	2,286	4.6%	67,714	3.1%
Transportation (employee commuting + all wtt)	1,457	13.2%	-	-	-	-	**1,457**	**13.2%**	6,854	13.8% (3)	-	-
Air travel	590	5.3%	-	-	-	-	**590**	**5.4%**	2,243	4.5%	-	-
Paper consumption	352	3.2%	198	1.8%	-	-	**550**	**5%**	186	0.32%	509,241	23.4% (I)
Sold products	17	0.2%	9	0.08%	-	-	**26**	**0.21**	76	0.15%	16,458	0.8%
Water and wastewater	109	1%	-	-	-	-	**109**	**1%**	234	0.5%	1,072,581	49.2% (D)
Solid waste disposal	117	1.1%	-	-	-	-	**117**	**1.1%**	12,224	24.7%	-	-
CIB buildings	-	-	-	-	20	0.2%	**20**	**0.2%**	-	-	-	-
Total							**11,040 Gha**		**49,521 $mtCO_2e$**		**2,178,099 m^3**	
Intensity							**1.57 Gha/employee**		**3.94* $mtCO_2e$/employee**		**310 m^3/employee**	

2020

	Land Footprint								Carbon Footprint		Water Footprint	
	Carbon Demand on Land		Forest Land		Built Land		Total Land Footprint					
Studied Aspects	Gha	% Of the total	Gha	% Of the total	Gha	% Of the total	Gha	% Of the total	$mtCO_2e$	%	m^3	%
Fuel burning (owned vehicles + coasters)	180	1.72%	-	-	-	-	**180**	**1.72%**	684	1.5% (1)	-	-
Refrigerant leakage	2,395	22.8%	-	-	-	-	**2,395**	**22.8%**	5,501	12%	-	-
Electricity	4,871	46.5%	-	-	-	-	**4,871**	**46.5%**	17,375	37.9% (2)	545,349	26% (I)
Chilled water	605	5.8%	-	-	-	-	**605**	**5.8%**	2,299	5%	67,773	3.2%
Transportation (employee commuting + all wtt)	1,457	13.9%	-	-	-	-	1,457	13.9%	6,302	13.7% (3)	-	-
Air travel	222	2.1%	-	-	-	-	**222**	**2.1%**	843	1.8%	-	-
Paper consumption	315	3.0%	177	1.7%	-	-	**492**	**4.7%**	161	0.5%	402,048	19.2% (I)
Sold products	7.4	0.1%	4.2	0.04%	-	-	**11.6**	**0.13%**	67	0.2%	6,696	0.3%
Water and wastewater	113	1.1%	-	-	-	-	**113**	**1.1%**	243	0.5%	1,072,581	51.2% (D)
Solid waste disposal	119	1.1%	-	-	-	-	**119**	**1.1%**	12,426	27.1%	-	-
CIB buildings	-	-	-	-	20	0.2%	**20**	**0.2%**	-	-	-	-
Total							**10,487 Gha**		**45,901 $mtCO_2e$**		**2,094,447 m^3**	
Intensity							**1.46 Gha/employee**		**3.60* $mtCO_2e$/employee**		**292 m^3/employee**	

The following graphs compare all three footprints (land, carbon, and water) of all CIB activities. This serves as a basis for the decision making tool.

We can notice how the-carbon footprint for the paper is almost negligible, however its land and water footprints are significant.



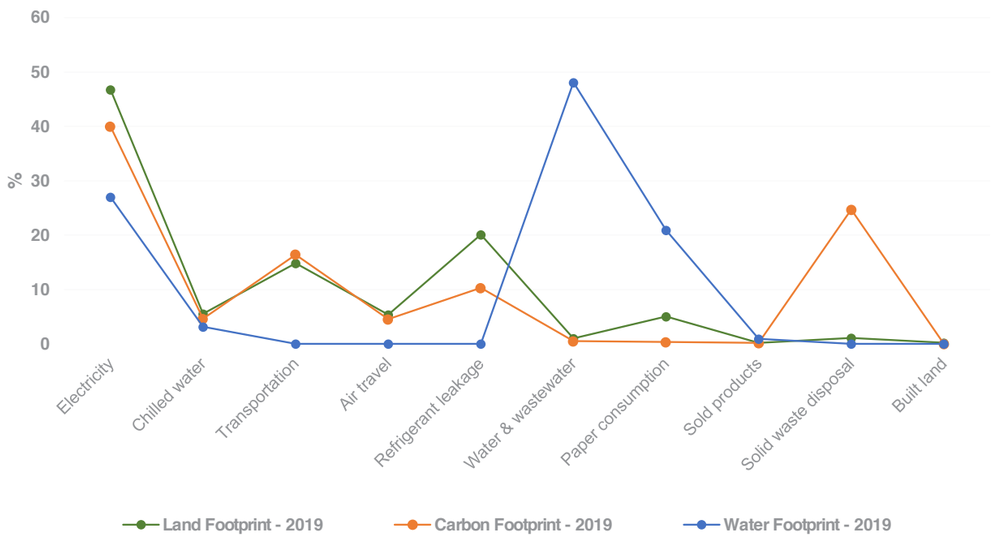
- Paper Consumption
- Water & wastewater
- Refrigerant leakage
- Air travel
- Transportation
- Chilled water
- Electricity consumption

	2018*	2019		2020	
Number of branches, head offices, headquarters, and units	203	211	**+3.8%**	216	**+6.0%**
Number of employees	6,282	7,023	**+10.6%**	7,181	**+12.5%**
Land footprint total Gha	-	11,040	**-**	10,487	**-5.0%**
Land footprint intensity Gha/employee	-	1.57	**-**	1.46	**-7.0%**
Carbon footprint total $mtCO_2e$	51,000	49,521	**-2.9%**	45,901	**-10%**
Carbon footprint intensity $mtCO_2e$/employee (scopes 1 & 2)	5.25	3.94	**-25.0%**	3.60	**-31.4%**
Carbon footprint intensity $mtCO_2e$/employee (scopes 1, 2 & 3)	8.12	7.05	**-11.95**	6.39	**-20.1%**
Water footprint total m^3	-	2,178,099	**-**	2,094,447	**-4%**
Water footprint Intensity m^3/employee	-	310	**-**	292	**-6.16%**

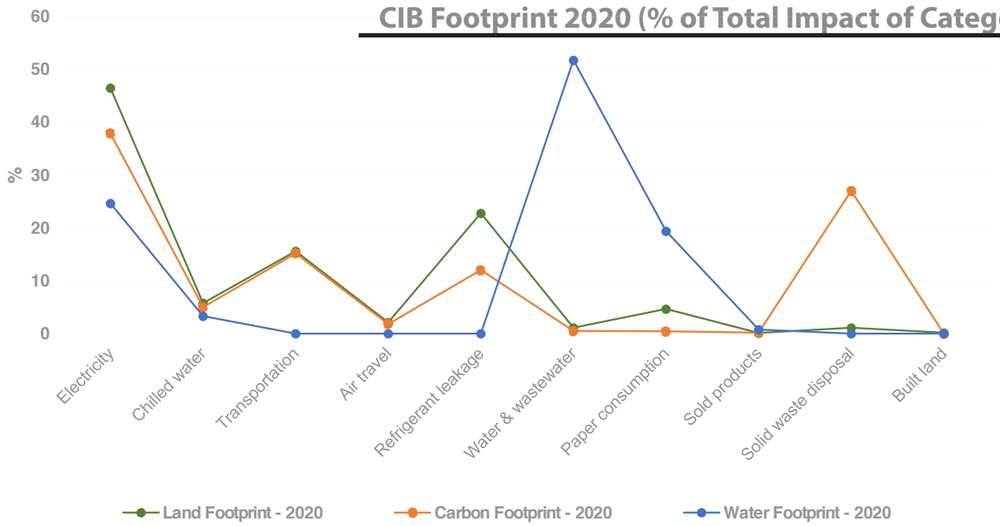
* 2018 is considered the baseline year which all the following years are compared to

The following graphs illustrate all 3 CIB footprints for the years 2019 and 2020 respectively.

CIB Footprint 2019 (% of Total Impact of Category)



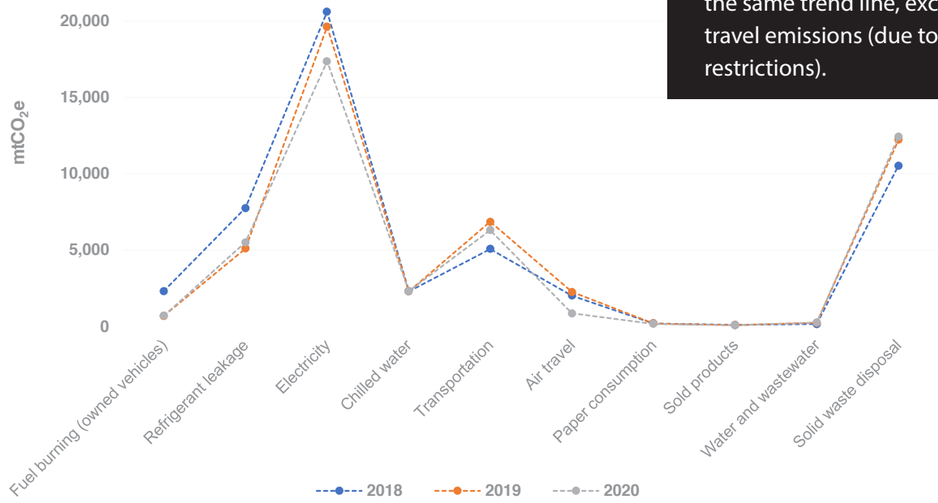
CIB Footprint 2020 (% of Total Impact of Category)



The water consumption water footprint is the highest peak in the graph, but that does not mean it has the highest environmental impact.

The 3 footprints are not comparable and need to be analyzed in parallel.

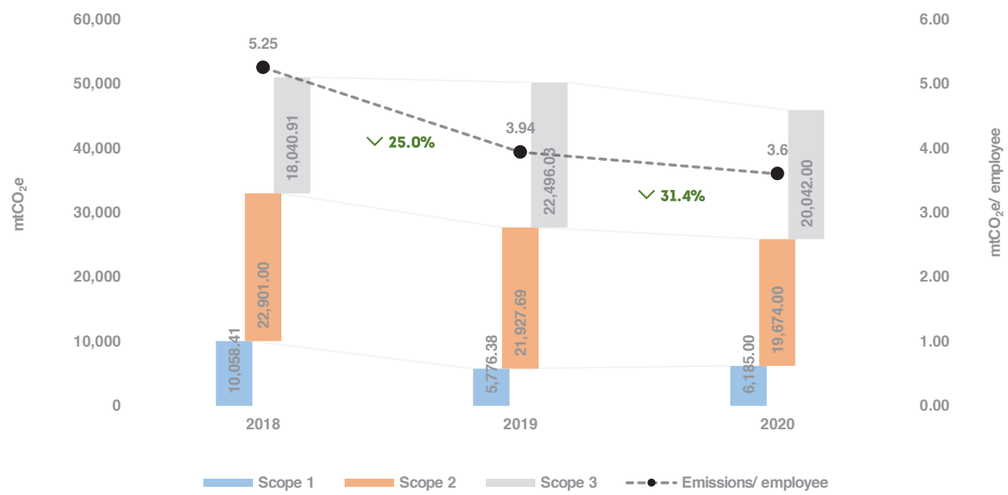
Emission/ Activity ($mtCO_2e$)



Emissions for all 3 years follow the same trend line, except for air travel emissions (due to COVID-19 restrictions).

This graph compares the emissions of all CIB activities for the 3 years since CIB started reporting on their carbon footprint.

Emission/ Scope ($mtCO_2e$)



This graph displays scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions for all three years, as well as scope 1 and 2 emissions per employee. It can be seen that absolute and intensity scope 1 and scope 2 emissions have continued to decrease.

Emissions per employee have significantly decreased from 2018 by more than 30% due to the broadening of reporting boundaries, in addition to absolute emission reduction.

Base Year Comparison

A base year is a reference point in the past against which current emissions can be compared. The base year for CIB's carbon emissions is 2018, as this is the year when we first started calculating the emissions for all our operations. In the following table, GHG emissions for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020 are compared.

Scope	2018	2020	Difference
Scope 1	10,058	6,185	-38.5%
Scope 2	22,901	19,674	-14.1%
Scope 3	18,040	20,042	+11.1%

2020 saw continued growth in CIB's headcount, which rose by 12.5% to 7,181 employees, up from 6,282 in 2018.

As a significant proportion of the footprint is linked to employee numbers, an increase in headcount is often correlated with higher footprint from most sources within the reporting boundary.

However, on this occasion the footprint reduced due to a number of factors across our building and mobility emissions.

2025 Taget:
Well Below 2 Degrees Scenario (WB2DS)

Since the WB2DS is widely seen as the accepted limitation of temperature growth, CIB will be committing to achieving the following absolute reduction targets by the year 2025.

Scope	Base year (2018)	Target year (2025)	% Reduction
Scope 1 emissions (tCO2e)	10,058	8,298	17.5%
Scope 2 emissions (tCO2e)	22,901	18,225	17.5%
Scope 1+2 emissions (tCO2e)	32,959	26,523	17.5%
Scope 3 emissions (tCO2e)	18,041	14,884	17.5%

Since 2018, CIB has reduced its emissions intensity per employee by over

45%

2025 Absolute Emission Reduction Target

17.5%

Despite a 12.5% increase in headcount, the total GHG emissions decreased by

10%

Decarbonization Opportunities

Improving CIB's Data Collection System
In Progress - Electronic Data Collection System

Implementing Renewable Energy Projects
In Progress - 325 KW Installed

Reducing Refrigerant Use
In Progress - Improving Building Insulation

Reducing the Need for Staff Mobility
In Progress - Flex Program in Smart Village

Reducing Material Consumption and Waste
In planning phase

Reduce CIB Financed Emissions
Policy is in place but is yet to be adopted and implemented START

Implement Low-Carbon CSR Projects
In planning phase

Reduce Supply Chain Emissions
In planning phase

CIB's Contributions Towards a Green Environment

Joining Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD)

CIB is the first Egyptian bank to join this initiative, which is in line with Egypt's goal to transform itself into a green economy.

Joining Net-zero Banking Alliance (NzBA)

Aligning the Bank's portfolios with the global climate goal to limit warming to well below two degrees, striving for 1.5 degrees Celsius.

CIB Green Buildings

- EDGE certificate
- Cooling capacity enhancement
- Rooftop insulation initiative
- Improving air quality
- Implementing green walls
- Using single-use biodegradable plastic bags
- Installing PV solar panels

Resource Efficiency

Paper and energy champs initiative
E-waste management

Implementing Equator Principles (EP)

- Implementing sustainable finance best practices in our internal environmental and social policies, procedures, and standards for financing projects
- Not providing project finance or project-related corporate loans to projects where clients will not, or are unable to, comply with the EPs.

Getting Listed in CDP

CIB has disclosed through CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) since 2018

Life Cycle Analysis of Debit and Credit Card Payment System

- 3 -

Introduction

CIB is a pioneering bank: it was the first Egyptian bank to quantify and publish its GHG emissions back in 2017/2018. The Bank has been also disclosing its emissions on CDP since 2018 and conducted the first of its kind life cycle analysis of its credit and debit card payment system, as well as a preliminary assessment of the environmental and social impacts of its borrowing SMEs. These two pilot projects had significant objectives: the first has paved the way for the Bank to adopt the LCA concept in the future for the Bank's used resources and sold goods and services. It also increased the accuracy of carbon footprint and GHG calculations. The second project represents the first milestone in the Bank's quest toward a more sustainable value chain: on the one hand quantifying and assessing the impact of its investment portfolio, and on the other hand raising awareness and building the capacity of the Bank's partners with respect to environmental and social sustainability.

At CIB, we believe that we have an obligation to our communities, our investors, our customers, and the world at large to operate our business sustainably. We aspire to be leaders in corporate sustainability, and we are committed to doing our best to serve our customers, while also caring for the environment.

CIB understands that the decarbonization action plan that the Bank developed and adopted should be based not only on the associated GHG reduction but should also account for the land footprint and water footprint reduction in order to correctly establish priority actions and desired outcomes and impact. Conducting an ecological footprint analysis allows the quantification of land area needed to provide the number of resources and absorb the necessary amount of waste. This enables businesses and cities to operate within the natural biocapacity of the earth, thus not exploiting more than can be regenerated. CIB sees this as a more holistic approach as compared to solely calculating the carbon footprint, and it plans to include the investment portfolio under the organizational operational boundaries. That's why we voluntarily chose to expand our reporting to include land and water footprints, besides our annual carbon footprint reporting. We aim to use our newfound knowledge of our ecological impact to better develop more sustainable business scenarios and embed Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles into our policies. CIB prides itself on being the first bank in Egypt (and Africa) to address all 3 areas.

Ecological Footprint Analysis uniquely approaches the issue of sustainability by reference to the overall "carrying capacity" of the planet. Thus, it is able to link individual behavior to organizational, regional, and global targets using concepts such as "earth share," which is the average, sustainable, bio productive capacity available per person.

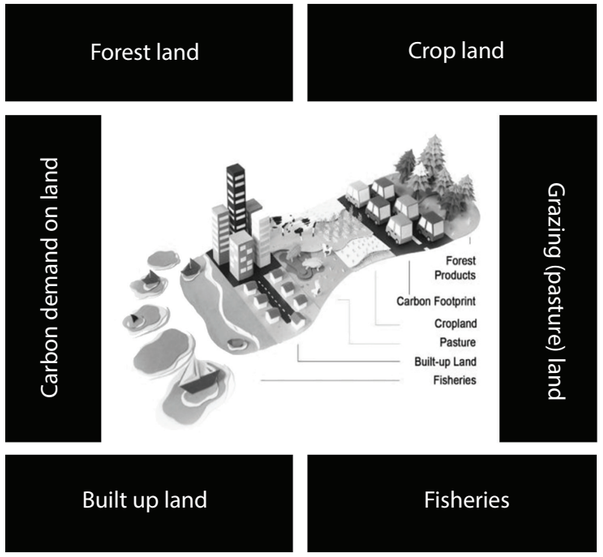
The ecological footprint indicator is shown to have several advantages: the single index provides for ease of communication and understanding; a variety of goods, activities and services can readily be assessed and compared; a link can easily be made between local and global consumption; an assessment of sustainability is possible; the relationship between different impacts can be explored; and values are based on ecological realities rather than arbitrary weightings.

The annual footprint accounting report also enables CIB to benchmark performance indicators and evaluate progress over time.

This report provides CIB and its stakeholders with a detailed account of the footprint of the organization's operations in its 211 (2019) and 216 (2020) branches and head offices across Egypt from 1st of January 2019 to 31st of December 2020.

Land Footprint

"Land footprint" is an accounting tool that measures the impact or demand of humans on the environment. In other words, it measures the area of biologically productive land and sea required for providing used resources and absorbing waste. It tracks the use of six categories of productive surface areas:



The process of measuring both the land footprint and biocapacity of a nation, a region, an organization, or the planet is usually called "land footprint." The land footprint is a tool that reveals the extent of our contribution to nature: how much nature we have and how much nature we use.

At our current rate of consumption, humans are consuming 157% of the natural resources on the planet, meaning we would need an Earth and a half to maintain our ecological footprint. In order to preserve our remaining resources, it is crucial that we reduce our consumption.

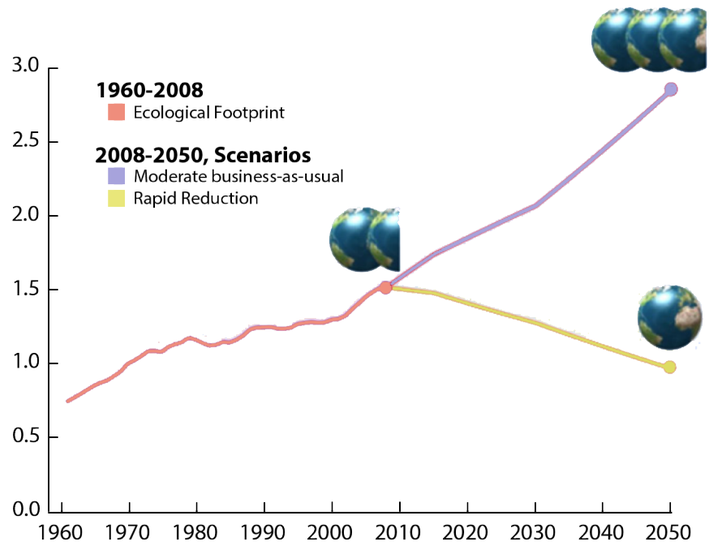
The most important step to understanding how to reduce impact on the environment is to determine your ecological footprint.

The graph shows that if we follow the business as usual scenario, and make no effort to limit our consumption, we will need 2.75 earths to satisfy our needs by 2050.

The graph shows that if we follow business as usual, and make no effort to limit our consumption, we will need 2.75 Earths to satisfy our needs by 2050.

Since land footprint refers to a continuous demand, and biocapacity refers to a continuous supply, they both can be expressed in global hectares (Gha).

A global hectare is a biologically productive hectare with world average biological productivity for a given year. Global hectares are needed because different land types have different productivities. A global hectare for example, cropland, would occupy a smaller physical area than the much less biologically productive pastureland, as more pasture would be needed to provide the same biocapacity as one hectare of cropland. Because world productivity varies slightly from year to year, the value of a global hectare may change slightly from year to year.



Evolving from Carbon Footprint to Ecological footprint

The "carbon footprint" was derived from the concept of the "ecological footprint," but instead measures climate change impact. The carbon footprint can therefore be considered a component of the ecological footprint. Both footprints' goals are to identify human impact on nature.

The carbon footprint quantifies greenhouse gas emissions from human activity, while the ecological footprint shows how greenhouse gas emissions compare and compete with other human demands on the planet, such as food, fiber, and land. The ecological footprint is more comprehensive as it includes the carbon footprint along with other methods of measuring natural resource use.

This enables us to have a more balanced approach when solving our issues that take into consideration all environmental aspects. This also helps build the needed bridge between conservation and climate change. Ecological footprint results are easier to understand. Very few relate to 2°C, ppm, or tons of carbon, but everyone can understand the number of planets, Earth Overshoot Day, or hectares.

Perhaps most importantly, in contrast to the "carbon-only" view, this biological approach makes CIB's economic self-interest clear and obvious. It emphasizes resource security and the risk of being unprepared.

Earth Overshoot Day

> Just as a bank statement tracks income against expenditures, Global Footprint Network measures a population's demand for and ecosystems' supply of resources and services. These calculations then serve as the foundation for calculating Earth Overshoot Day

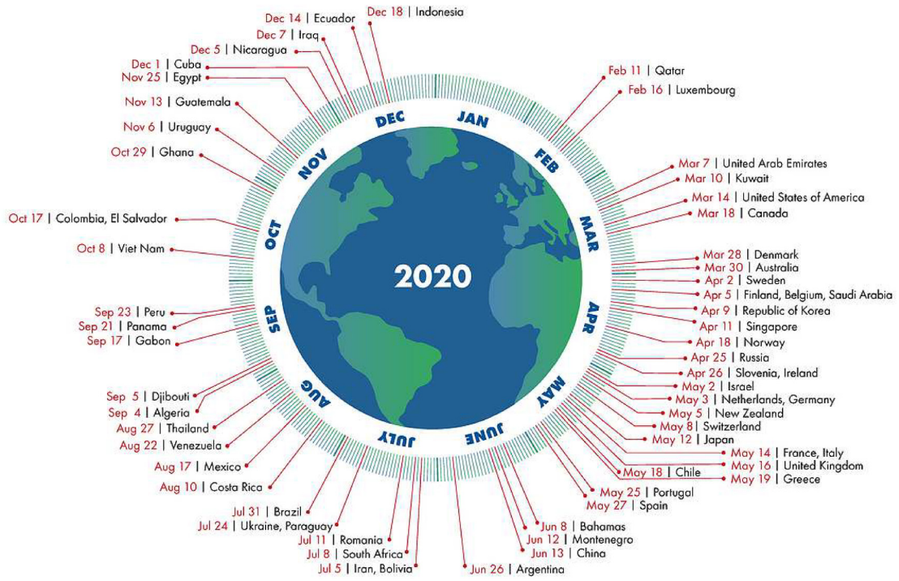
Earth Overshoot Day marks the date when humanity's demand for ecological resources and services in a given year exceeds what Earth can regenerate in that year. We maintain this deficit by liquidating stocks of ecological resources and accumulating waste, primarily carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Earth Overshoot Day is hosted and calculated by the Global Footprint Network, an international research organization that provides decision-makers with an arsenal of tools to help the human economy operate within Earth's ecological limits.

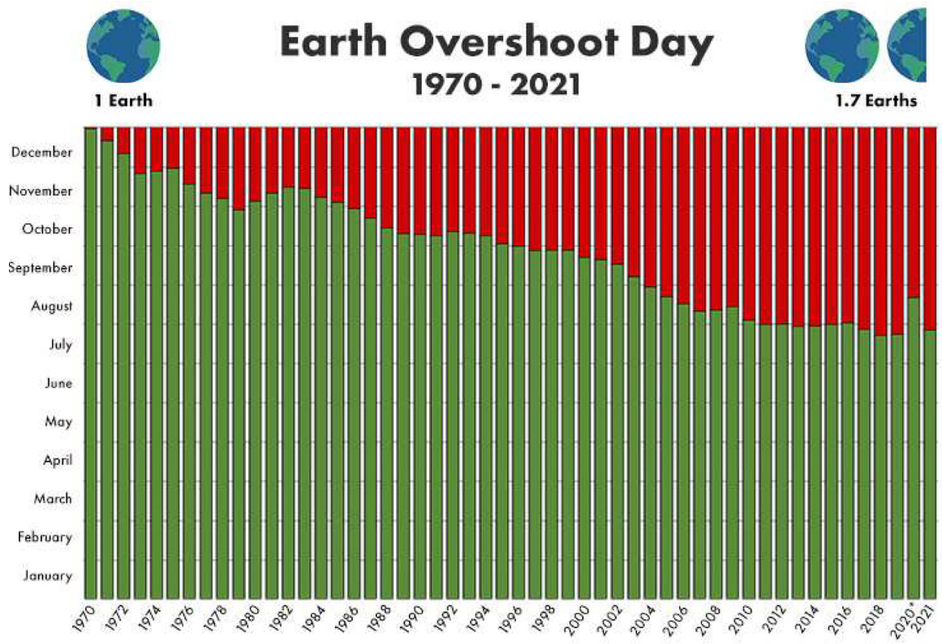
To determine the date of Earth Overshoot Day for each year, the Global Footprint Network calculates the number of days of that year that Earth's biocapacity managed to provide for humanity's ecological footprint. The remainder of the year corresponds to global overshoot. Earth Overshoot Day is computed by dividing the planet's biocapacity (the amount of ecological resources Earth is able to generate that year) by humanity's ecological footprint (humanity's demand for that year) and multiplying that by 365, the number of days in a year.

For example, the 24th of November is the date on which Earth Overshoot Day would fall on in 2021 if all countries lived like people in Egypt. We would need 1.1 Earths if everyone lived like Egyptians. Here's another interesting way to look at the data: It would take 4.5 Egypts to meet its residents' demand on nature.

Country Overshoot Days 2020

When would Earth Overshoot Day land if the world's population lived like...



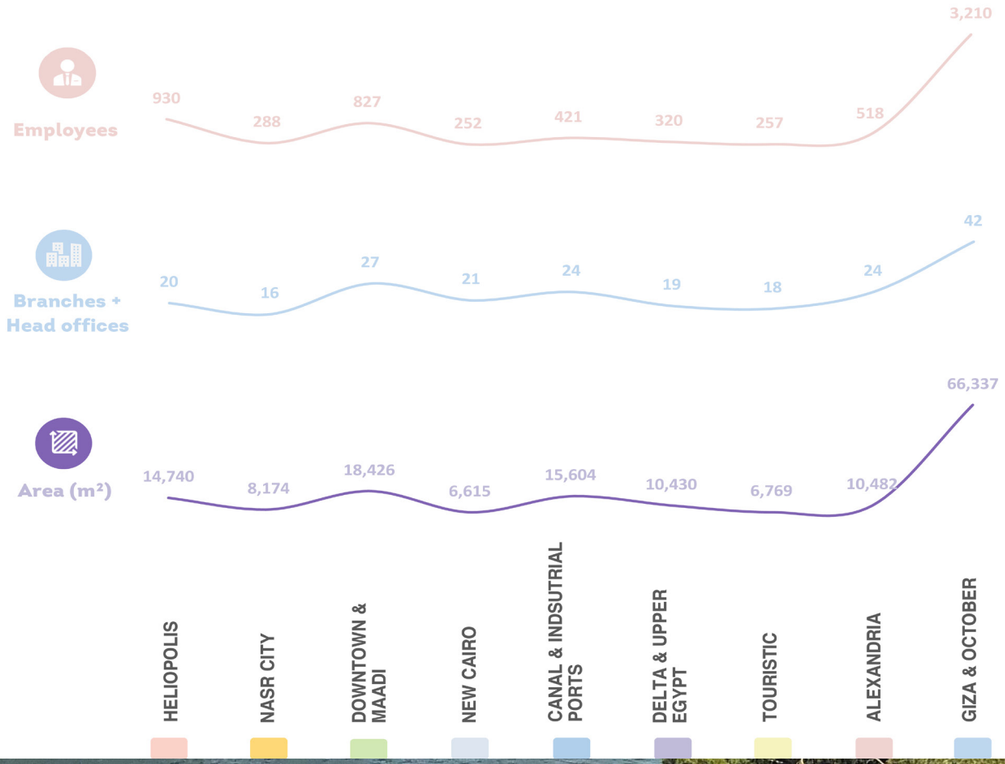


- 4 -

Scope and Boundaries

Organizational Boundary

An organizational boundary outlines the businesses and operations that constitute a company for the purpose of accounting and reporting greenhouse gas emissions. Companies can choose to report either the emissions from operations over which they have financial or operational control (the control approach) or from operations according to their share of equity (the equity share approach). CIB's ecological footprint uses the operational control approach. As such, it includes all the head office operations and external branches across Egypt.



Operational Boundary

Land Footprint

The operational boundary for the CIB's land footprint includes the following:

Carbon demand on land:

All CIB operations (Energy, water, transportation, and product use)

Forest land:

Production of paper

Built Land:

The total built area land of all CIB facilities

Carbon Footprint

The following definitions are used:

Direct GHG emissions

Indirect GHG emissions

Indirect emissions result from an organization's activities but are from sources that are owned or controlled by another entity. These are classified as:

Scope 1

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 GHG emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling.

Scope 3

Indirect GHG emissions from other activities. A detailed Standard exists that sets out the rules for 15 categories of Scope 3 emissions.

The operational boundary for the CIB's carbon footprint includes the following:

Scope 1

Transport fuel used to run vehicles owned by the bank, and fugitive emissions resulting from the use of refrigerants in air conditioning systems.

Scope 2

Purchased grid electricity and purchased chilled water. Scope 2 is calculated using location-based approach.

Scope 3

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; and emissions generated in the production of office supplies and other consumables purchased by CIB. Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions were included in the organisation'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.

Water Footprint (WFP)

Calculating the water footprint enables CIB to find out where and when water is used in its business. CIB's water footprint includes its direct (operational) footprint and its indirect (supply-chain) water footprint. The activities considered under the WFP of both scopes is as follows:

Direct consumption	Indirect consumption
Water consumed in CIB buildings including offices, canteens or gardening activities	Water used in the production of electricity, cooling, paper products, and debit/ credit cards used by CIB.

Reporting Period

The reporting period covers from the 1st of January 2019 to the 31st of December 2020.

- 5 -

Methodology

LAND FOOTPRINT

Land footprint is divided into 2 sides; demand and supply sides

Demand side

On the demand side, the land footprint includes all the productive areas required to produce all the natural resources consumed by CIB activities and the areas needed to absorb its waste.

Supply side

On the supply side, it represents the bio-capacity, which is the productivity of the ecological assets. In CIB, the supply side is not applicable, as CIB's activities don't include ecological asset productivity.

Equivalence Factors

An equivalence factor is a productivity-based scaling factor that converts a specific land type (such as cropland or forest) into a universal unit of biologically productive area, called a global hectare.

Equivalence factors were obtained from National Footprint Accounts (NFA).

Yield Factors

A yield factor is a factor that accounts for differences between countries in productivity of a given land type. Each country and each year has yield factors for cropland, grazing land, forest, and fisheries. For example, in 2008, German cropland was 2.21 times more productive than the world average cropland. (The German cropland yield factor of 2.21, multiplied by the cropland equivalence factor of 2.51, converts German cropland hectares into global hectares: one hectare of cropland is equal to 5.6 gha.

Yield factors for Egypt were obtained from National Footprint Accounts (NFA).

Area Types

The Earth's approximately 12.2 billion hectares of biologically productive land and water areas are categorized into 6 types. The 6 area types for biocapacity that support the 6 footprint demand types are as follows:

Carbon land

The carbon land footprint is the uptake land to mitigate carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions. Also, it is the only land use type for which biocapacity is not explicitly defined. Many different ecosystem types have the capacity for long-term storage of CO2, including cropland and grassland. However, since most terrestrial carbon uptake in the biosphere occurs in forests, and to avoid overestimations, carbon uptake land is assumed to be forest land by the ecological footprint methodology. For this reason, it is considered to be a subcategory of forest land.

Cropland

Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fiber for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber.

Grazing land

Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products.

Forest land

Forest land provides for two services: The forest product Footprint, which is calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood consumed by a country on a yearly basis. It also accommodates the Carbon Footprint, which represents the carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels. The carbon Footprint also includes 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.

Fishing grounds

The fishing grounds Footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species.

Built-up land

The built-up land Footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure — transportation, housing, and industrial structures.. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland.

Land Footprint Equations

Carbon Demand on Land

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

$$LF = Ec * (1-Soc)/Yc) * EQF$$

LF: Land footprint
Ec: Carbon emissions
Soc: Fraction of annual oceanic anthropogenic CO2 sequestration
YF: National yield Factor of forest land
EQF: Equivalence factor of forest land

When carbon dioxide CO2 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

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

Land Area = Area ÷ Number of floors

The land footprint was then calculated using the following equation:

$$LFBuilt\text{-}up = A\ (ha) * YF * EQF$$

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

Forest Land

Forest land was calculated for paper consumption and paper used in sold products using SimaPro V9 software which uses Ecoinvent V3 database.

The forest land in this case stands for the amount of land de-forested to produce paper

CARBON FOOTPRINT

Emission factors are used to calculate the amount of emissions produced. Emission factors convert activity data (e.g., amount of fuel used, kilometers driven, and kilowatt hours of purchased electricity) into a value indicating carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) emissions generated by that activity. The emission factors were identified based on the following:

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs UK (DEFRA)

Region specific emission factors

The emissions factors represent carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) wherever possible. Emission factors are values for correlating the amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere and the associated activity to generate that type of pollutant.

They convert the impact of each of the seven greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol into a common unit of metric tonnes of CO2e based on their Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is a measure of how much heat the respective gas retains in the atmosphere over a given time horizon, based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 100-years GWP coefficients.

Kyoto Protocol Gases

- Carbon Dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous Oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

Carbon Footprint Equations

Electricity Consumption

Emissions from energy consumption are the product of the national grid emission factor and the annual electricity consumption of each branch.

Energy Consumption Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =
Electricity Consumption (kWh) x EF ($MtCO_2e$/kWh)

The grid electricity emission factor is country specific and calculated based on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Methodological Tool. The CDM tool is used to calculate the emission factor based on Egypt's power generation and fuel mix following the country's trend and strategies.

Chilled Water

Emissions from energy consumption due to chilled water use are the product of the national grid emission factor and the annual electricity consumption of each branch.

Energy Consumption Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =
Electricity Consumption (kWh) x EF ($MtCO_2e$/kWh)

Water Consumption and Wastewater Production

Emissions from water consumption and wastewater treatment are mainly due to the energy consumed in the process. Therefore, the emissions were calculated using a conversion formula: for water supply 350 Wh/m^3, and for wastewater treatment 88 Wh/m^3.

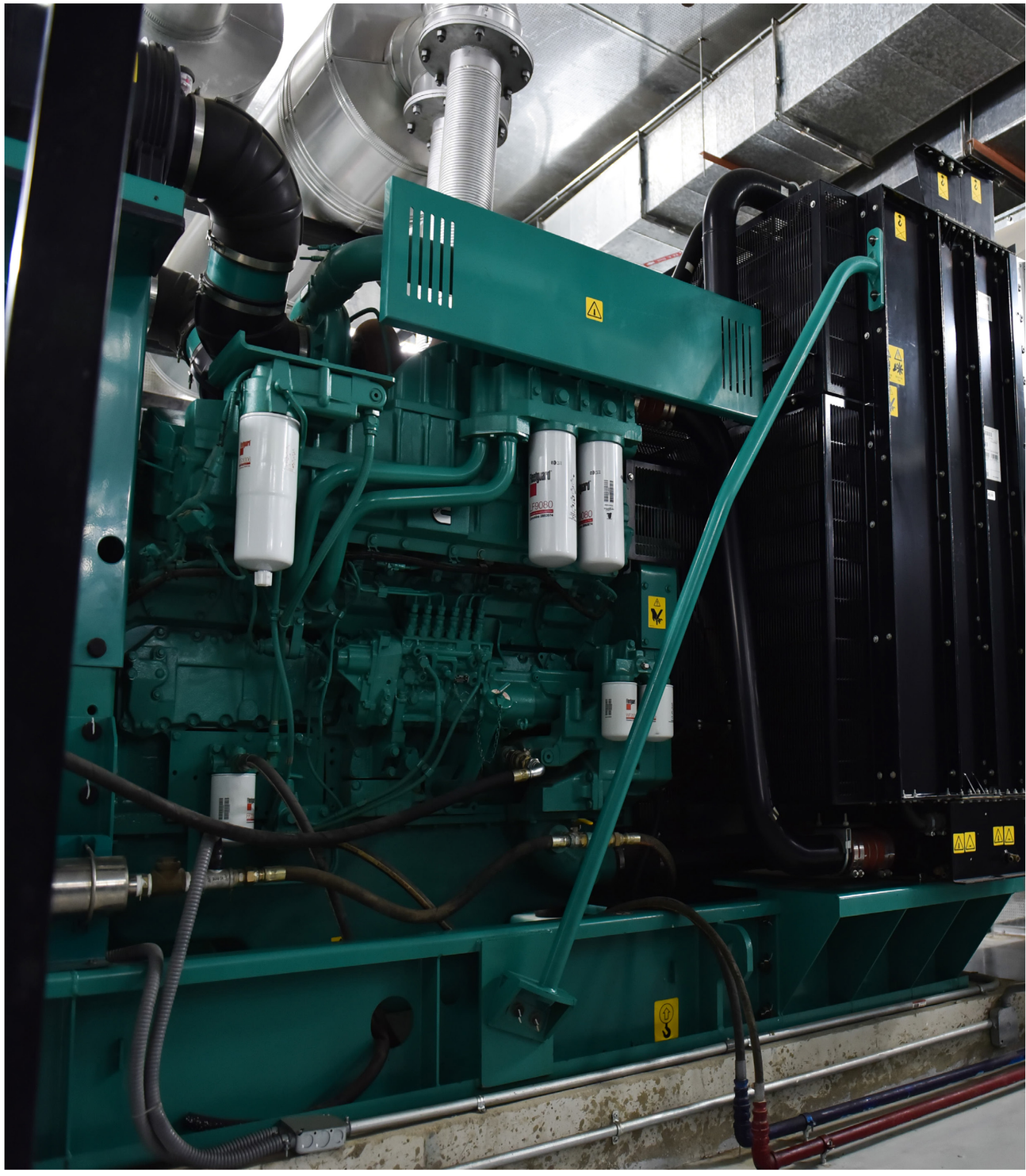
Emissions from water consumption and wastewater treatment are the product of the national grid emission factor and the electricity consumption of the processes.

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)



Transportation

Owned Vehicles

Fuel burning for owned vehicles falls under scope 1.

To capture the maximum climate impacts of transportation, the Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions which fall under scope 3 (indirect emissions) were included in the organisation's emissions. The following formulae were used to calculate the exact emissions in $MtCO_2e$:

Owned Vehicles Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =
Fuel consumption (L) x EF ($MtCO_2e$/ L)

Owned Vehicles WTT Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =
Fuel consumption (L) x WTT-EF ($MtCO_2e$/ L)

Coasters

Fuel burning for coasters falls under scope 1, as it is a direct emission from an asset owned and controlled by CIB. The data for the calculations was obtained from CIB's database.

The following formulae were used to calculate the exact emissions in $MtCO_2e$:

Coasters Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =
Fuel consumption (L) x EF ($MtCO_2e$/ L)

Owned Vehicles WTT Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =
Fuel consumption (L) x WTT-EF ($MtCO_2e$/ L)

Employee Commuting

Emissions from employees commuting/ carpooling in their private vehicles falls under scope 3. WTT emissions are also accounted for under scope 3.

Employees Commuting Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =
Travelled distance (Km) x EF ($MtCO_2e$/ Km)

Commuting WTT Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =
Travelled distance (Km) x WTT-EF ($MtCO_2e$/ Km)

Air Travel

Aerial transportation emissions fall under scope 3 (indirect emissions).

The emissions were calculated by multiplying the total distance travelled per passenger (pkm) for each flight category (Domestic, short haul and long haul) by the corresponding emission factor.

Air travel emissions ($KgCO_2e$) =
Distance travelled per passenger (pkm)
x EF ($KgCO_2e$/ pkm)

Refrigerant Use

Refrigerants leakage fall under scope 1.

The total emissions were calculated by multiplying the total volume of refrigerants used by the corresponding emission factor:

To find emissions per branch, the total emissions were divided among all branches and headquarters, each according to their area.

Refrigerants Leakage Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =

Refrigerant leakage (Kg) x EF ($MtCO_2e$/Kg)

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste disposal falls under scope 3 (indirect emissions).

Emissions from solid waste disposal are the product of the emission factor for each waste type and the quantity of waste for each type. The emission factor accounted for the transportation to landfill, and the landfilling process.

Solid Waste Emissions ($MtCO_2e$) =

Quantity of waste/type (Mt) x EF/ type ($MtCO_2e$/ Mt)

Sold Products

Emissions from sold products fall under scope 3 (indirect emissions).

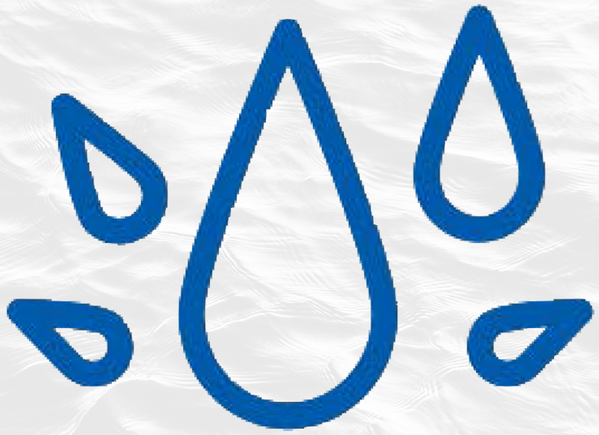
Emissions from sold products are the product of the emission factor for each product and the quantity of the corresponding product. The emission factor accounted for the extraction, processing, manufacturing, and transportation.

For this section, all emission factors are obtained from DEFRA except the emission factor for credit and debit cards it was obtained using SimaPro V9 software which uses Ecoinvent V3 database.

Paper Consumption

Paper consumption emissions fall under scope 3 (indirect emissions).

Emissions from paper consumption are the product of the emission factor material. The emission factor accounted for extraction, processing, manufacturing, and transportation.



WATER FOOTPRINT

The water footprint of CIB's used products is calculated through conducting an LCA (Lifecycle assessment) on each relevant product, and obtaining its water use through its complete lifecycle (raw materials, manufacturing, transportation…).

There are 3 types of water footprint:

Green Water Footprint

Water from precipitation that is stored in the root zone of the soil and evaporated or incorporated by plants. It is particularly relevant for agricultural, horticultural and forestry products.

Blue Water Footprint

Water that has been sourced from surface or groundwater resources and is either evaporated or incorporated into a product discharged into a different body of water (such as, water used in buildings in Cairo is sourced from the Nile, used, then discharged back into the Nile).

Grey Water Footprint

The amount of fresh water required to assimilate pollutants to meet specific water quality standards. Due to the nature of CIB's activities, we will only be calculating the blue water footprint.

An extensive review of relevant literature was also performed to make sure that the calculated water footprints were in alignment with published values.

Water Footprint Equations

Water Consumption

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

Electricity & Chilled Water

This counts as indirect water use. The amount of water consumed to generate 1 kWh in a mixed energy grid was obtained from published figures.

Products

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 which uses Ecoinvent V3 database.

Activity Data, Approach and Exclusions

Activity Data

Activity		2019	2020	Unit
Energy		37,918,343	35,585,639	kWh
Chilled water		4,413,114	4,438,984	kWh
Water consumption		1,033,378	1,072,581	m^3
Wastewater production		826,702	858,065	m^3
Owned vehicles (fuel consumption)		22,230	23,126	Litre
Coasters (distance travelled)		1,781,424	1,798,416	km
Employee commuting		25,502,131	26,118,582	km
Refrigerant use		2,810	3,032	kg
Waste disposal		20,842	21,186	tons
Paper consumption		39,008,246	34,960,703	A4 sheets
Sold products	Applications	57,265	105,411	Number
	Flyers	1,107,388	176,330	Number
	Posters	4,698	6,568	Number
	Credit & debit cards	754,715	716,094	Number

Data Quality

Activity		Quality
Energy		
Chilled water		
Water consumption		
Wastewater production		
Owned vehicles (fuel consumption)		
Coasters (distance travelled)		
Employee commuting		
Refrigerant use		
Waste disposal		
Paper consumption		
Sold products	Applications	
	Flyers	
	Posters	
	Credit & debit cards	

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

Addressing Data Gaps

We at CIB are aware of the current data gaps and limitations, and we are continuously working on reducing those gaps.

The Bank is currently adopting a systematic approach to holistically integrate ESG across the Bank's operations and business activities. This will only be possible through leveraging CIB's extensive database, robust analytical tools, and automated solutions, which will help minimize ESG risks and improve efficiencies. For this reason, CIB is developing a digital sustainability management tool.

The main functions of the sustainability management tool will be as follows:

01 To regularly document collected data in a digital format

02 To assess the interconnectivity of different activities and data parameters

03 To make continuous measurements (in real time) whenever possible

04 To process and analyze data and perform any necessary calculations to complete missing data

In addition to enhancing our data collection and management process, we will also involve our vendors, suppliers, and contractors to streamline this process. Online access to this tool will be provided to any relevant personnel in the bank as well as our aforementioned partners.

Calculation Approach

CIB's Ecological Footprint analysis follows the World Resources Institute GHG Protocol, Footprint Network, and Water Footprint network to calculate the carbon, land, and water footprint respectively. The aforementioned resources are the most widely used international accounting tools for government and business leaders to understand, quantify, and manage their footprints. To calculate CIB's footprints, we identified all relevant carbon, land, and water consumption sources, collected activity data from the relevant Group services and applied the relevant conversion factors. This data was then aggregated to create our total footprint. An explanation is provided whenever activity data was not available or not applicable to CIB's operational activities. The following sections set out the details of the approach followed.

Energy

Energy consumption is the purchased electricity from the national grid. At CIB, electricity is used in HVAC, lighting, computers, and other equipment.

The annual electricity consumption of the branches was obtained from the Bank's database. Any missing data for any branch was deduced and calculated using correlation and regression analysis between the electricity consumption and different factors, such as the branch area, number of employees, and cooling degree days. The most accurate correlation was between the electricity consumption and number of employees.

Chilled Water

Only 14 branches of the total 211 CIB branches use a chilled water system for cooling. The chilled water is purchased from the building/commercial complex where each of those branches is located.

The annual chilled water consumption of the branches was obtained from the Bank's database. Any missing data for any branch was deduced and calculated using correlation and regression analysis between the electricity consumption and different factors, such as the branch area and cooling degree days. The consumption was converted from ton-refrigerant (TR) to kWh.

Water

CIB branches are supplied by domestic water through the municipality infrastructure system.

The annual water consumption for the branches was obtained from the Bank's database. Any missing data for any branch was deduced and calculated using correlation and regression analysis between the water consumption and different factors as; the area of the branch, number of employees and cooling degree days. The most accurate correlation was between the water and area of the branch.

Transportation Emissions

Business travel is an unavoidable part of CIB's footprint. The transportation footprint includes:

- Owned vehicles
- Employee commuting
- Air travel
- Coasters

Owned vehicles

The footprint considered in this scope is the result of fuel burning from the organisations owned vehicles. The data for the calculations was obtained from CIB's database, which contains monthly data on purchased gasoline.

Coasters

Coasters are an asset owned and controlled by CIB. The data on the destinations of the coasters was obtained from CIB's database, then the number of annual kilometres travelled was calculated using the annual distance travelled by each coaster. This was then converted to fuel consumption.

The coasters travel all around greater Cairo, but are all owned by the headquarters in Giza, therefore the footprint resulting from the use of coasters is attributed to the Smart Village buildings.

Air Travel

All business flights booked were compiled in CIB's database. Flight distances were then obtained using a great circle route mapper. After determining the distance traveled in km, each flight was classified into one of 3 categories for by its length, domestic (less than 900 Km), short-haul (between 900 and 3,700 Km), and long-haul flights (over 3,700 Km).

Employee Commuting

This is the footprint resulting from employees commuting/ carpooling in their private vehicles. It was assumed that employees mostly use private cars as to reach their workplace. The total distance 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 work-sites. The travelling distance percentages for commuting were estimated for 11 different distances from 5 Km to 55+ Km, and then multiplied by the number of working days in a year to get the total distance travelled.

Refrigerant Use

The amount of refrigerants was obtained from CIB's database.

The most commonly use refrigerant used in CIB's facilities is R22, followed by R-410A and R-407.

Sold Products

Sold products in CIB include but are not limited to (letters, envelopes, accounts cards, flyers, posters, and credit and debit cards). Activity data on each product quantity was obtained from CIB's database, and the footprint from each product was calculated individually.

The footprint for sold products accounts for the extraction, processing, manufacturing, and transportation.

Paper Consumption

Activity data was obtained from CIB's database.

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste composition assumed to include all waste types; paper, plastics, glass, metal and organic waste.

The waste generated at CIB was estimated using the British Standard for Waste management in buildings (BS 5906:2005) due to unavailability of data. According to the British standard, we were able to quantify the waste tonnage, and weekly generation rate for employees and visitors. Also, the standard helped in determining waste types produced (paper, organic, plastic, glass, metal, …etc.). Paper and Cardboard share in the total volume of waste generated is up to 72%. However, organic waste share represents only 8% of the total volume of waste generated.

Relevancy and Exclusions

Below are the Scope 3 emissions as defined in the GHG Protocol – Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. An explanation is provided for the relevancy of each aspect.

#	Activity	Explanation	Status
1	Purchased goods and services	This includes office supplies like paper consumption	Relevant, calculated
2	Capital goods	Emissions from CIB's capital goods (buildings, cars, …)	Relevant, not yet calculated
3	Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 and 2)	This includes any scope 3 energy emissions, in this case it's WTT emissions	Relevant, calculated
4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Transportation from CIB's upstream supply chain	Relevant – Not yet calculated
5	Waste generated in operations	-	Relevant, calculated
6	Business travel	This includes business travel using CIB's owned vehicles, and business flights	Relevant, calculated
7	Employee commuting	This includes emissions from use of coasters, and from employees commuting using their private vehicles.	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.	Not relevant
9	Downstream transportation	CIB's downstream transportation emissions include (Transportation of cards and letters to clients, armoured vehicles..)	Relevant, not yet calculated
10	Processing of sold products	CIB does not have any intermediate products	Not relevant
11	Use of sold products	This includes credit and debit cards, as well as flyers and other promotional material.	Relevant, calculated
12	End of life treatment of sold products	Disposal of sold products (credit cards) is the responsibility of the client and does not fall under CIB's boundaries.	Not relevant
13	Downstream leased assets	CIB does not lease any assets to third parties	Not relevant
14	Franchises	N/A	Not relevant
15	Investments	Emissions resulting from commercial loan activities or projects financed by CIB	Relevant, not yet calculated

- 6 -

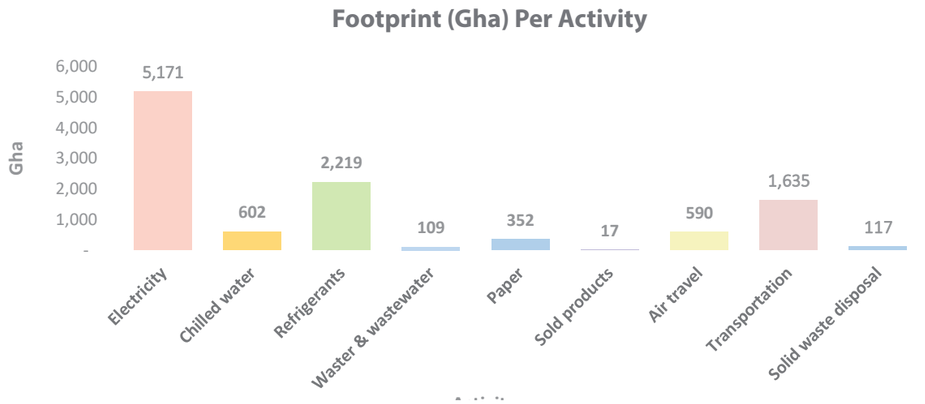
2019 Footprint Results

LAND FOOTPRINT

Total Land Footprint	Land Footprint / Employee
11,040 Gha	1.57 Gha

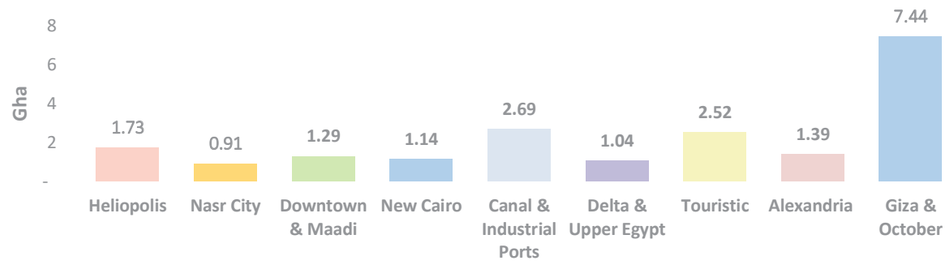
Carbon Demand on Land

The total carbon- land footprint is 10,812 Gha.



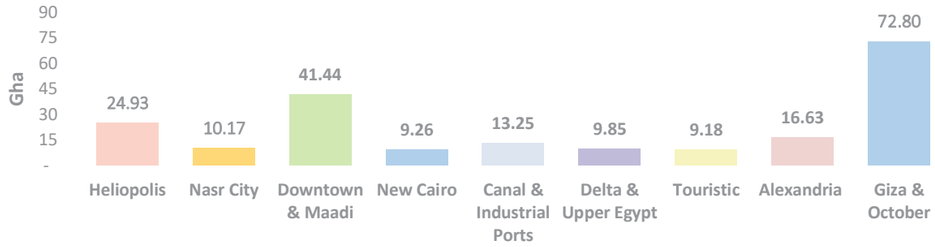
Built Land

The total built- land footprint is 20 Gha.

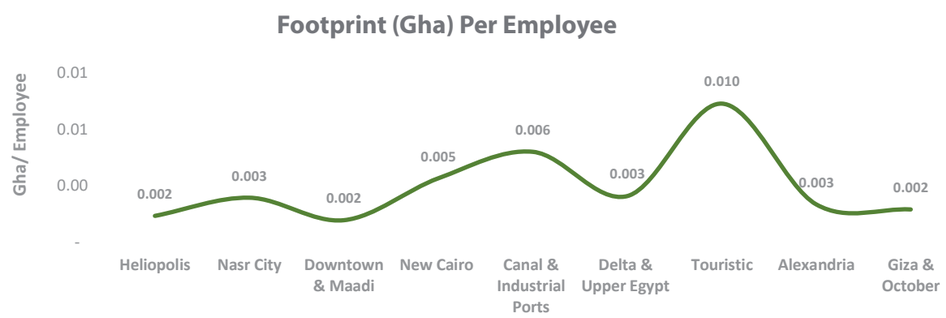


Forest Land

The total forestland footprint resulting from production of paper is 207 Gha.



Employee Footprint



CARBON FOOTPRINT

Total Carbon Footprint

49,521

$mtCO_2e$

Carbon Footprint Emissions/ Employee

3.94

$mtCO_2e$/ Employee
Scope 1 and 2

7.05

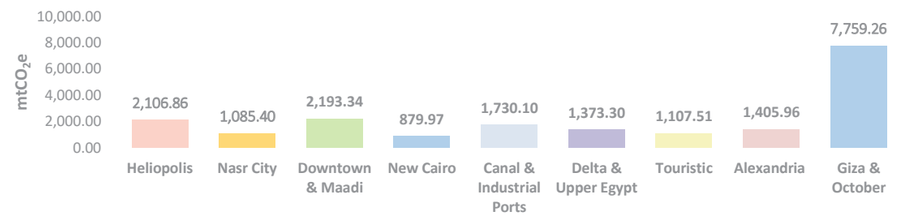
$mtCO_2e$/ Employee
Scope 1, 2, and 3

Electricity Consumption

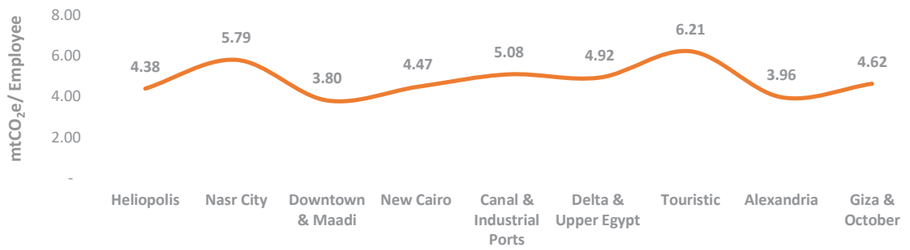
CIB electricity consumption for the year 2019 was **37,918,343 kWh**, which resulted in **19,642 $MtCO_2e$**.

Electricity consumption is the largest contributor to CIB's emissions at around **40%** of total emissions.

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



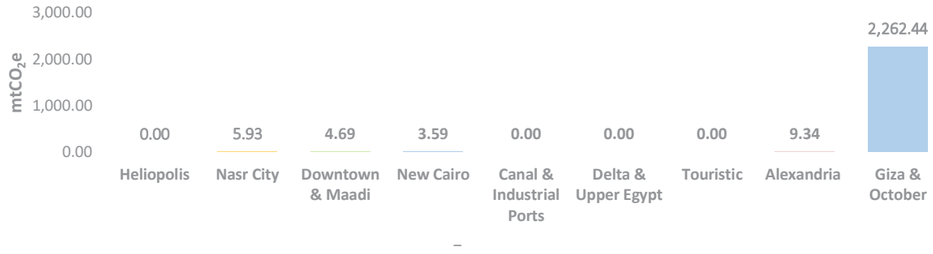
Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)/ Employee



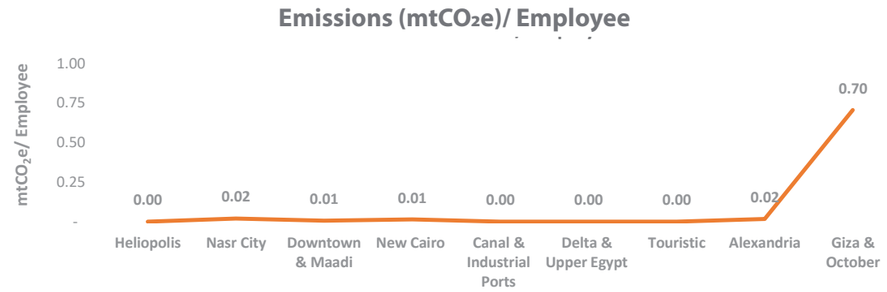
Chilled Water

CIB energy consumption for the year 2019 was **4,413,114 kWh**, which resulted in **2,286 $mtCO_2e$.** It should be noted that the Giza & October zone has the highest emissions and highest emissions per employee, as CIB's headquarters are located in that zone.

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



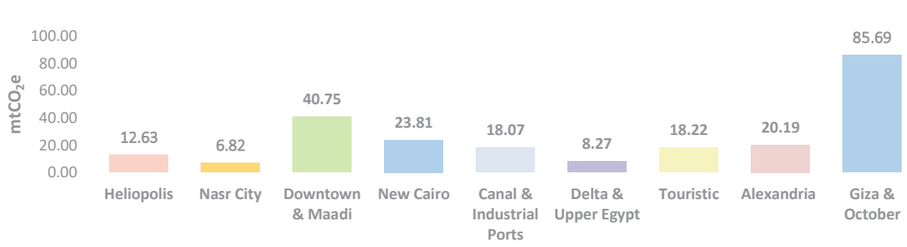
Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)/ Employee



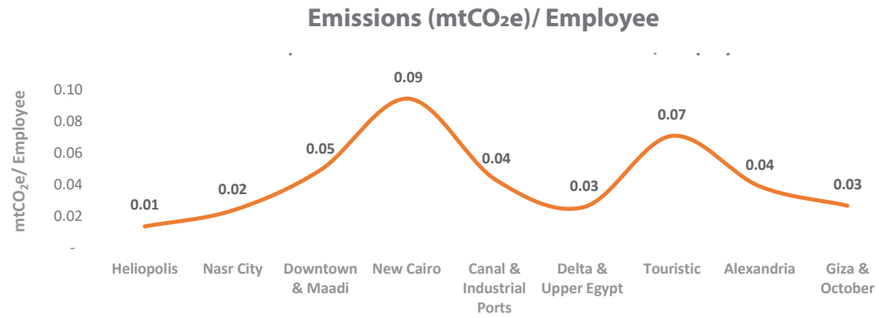
Water Consumption and Wastewater Production

CIB's water consumption for the year 2019 was **1,033,378 m3** which resulted in **187 $mtCO_2e$**. Wastewater quantities were assumed to be 80% of the water consumed which is equal to **826,702 m3**, resulting in **47 $mtCO_2e$**.

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)/ Employee



Transportation

Owned Vehicles

CIB owns **11** private cars, and in 2019, the total fuel consumption for all owned vehicles was travelled was **23,220 litre**. This resulted in **51 $mtCO_2e$** in direct emissions, and **14 $mtCO_2e$** in WTT emissions.

Total Emissions

65

$mtCO_2e$

Coasters

The number of employees using coasters is **1,346** employees.
The coasters travelled around **1,781,424 km** in 2019, resulting in **628 $mtCO_2e$** in direct emissions and **133 $mtCO_2e$** in WTT emissions.

Total Emissions

761

$mtCO_2e$

Employee Commuting

CIB employees travelled **25,502,131 km** in 2019, which resulted in **4,684 $mtCO_2e$** in direct emissions, and **1,271 $mtCO_2e$** in WTT emissions.

Total Emissions

5,955

$mtCO_2e$

Air Travel

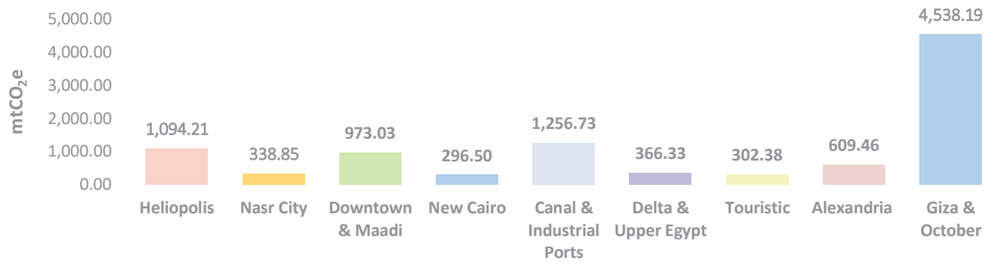
CIB's air travel in 2019 resulted in **2,021 $mtCO_2e$** in direct emissions and **221 $mtCO_2e$** in WTT emissions.

Total Emissions

2,243

$mtCO_2e$

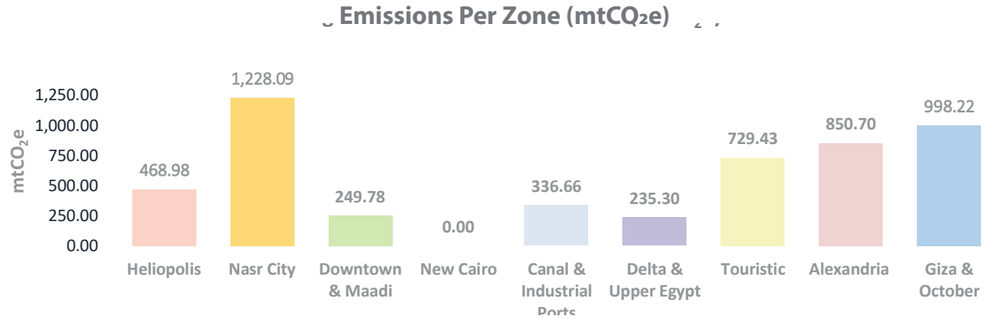
Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)

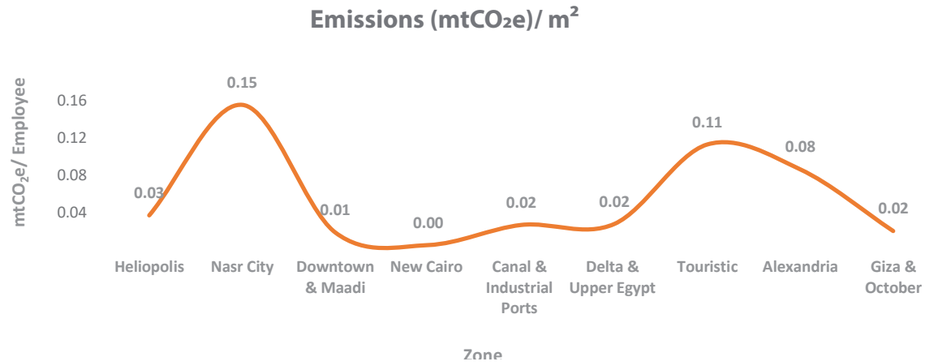


Refrigerant Use

CIB consumed 2,810 kg of refrigerants which resulted in

5,097
$mtCO_2e$

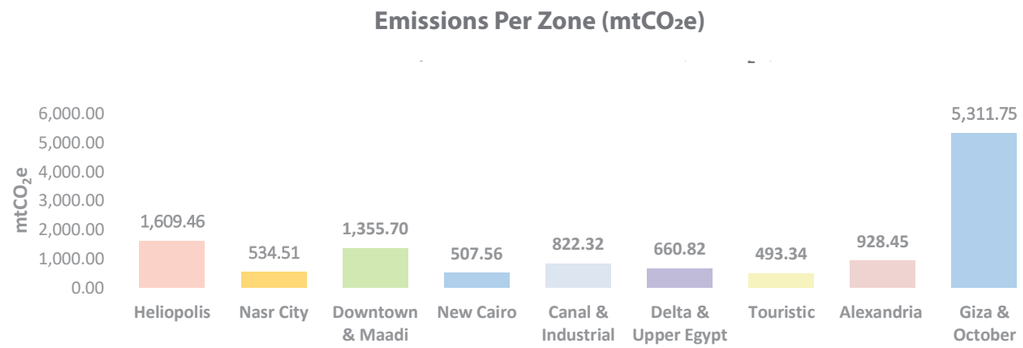


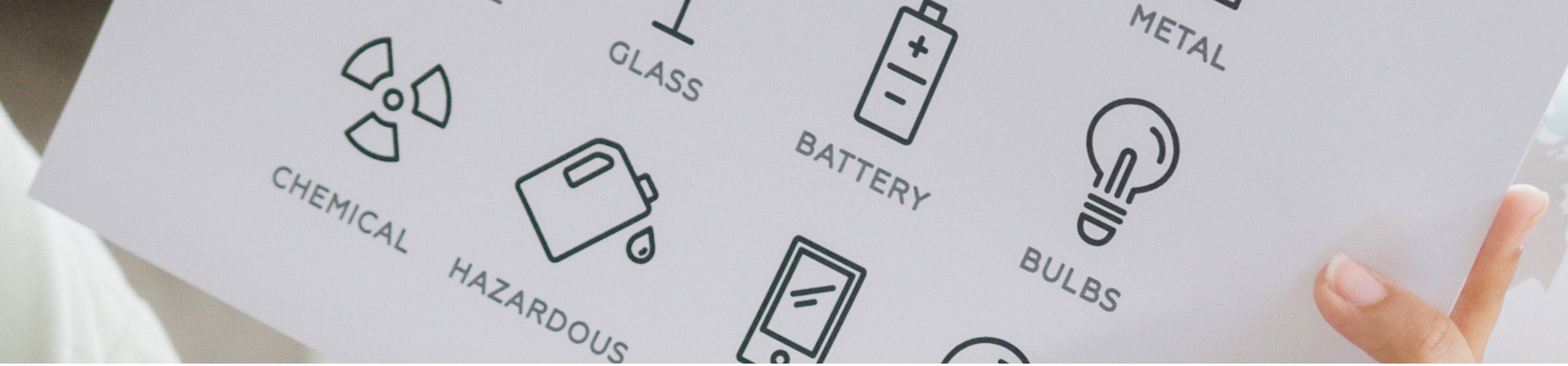


Solid Waste Disposal

CIB waste generated for the year 2019 was estimated to be around 20,842 tons, which resulted in

12,224
$mtCO_2e$





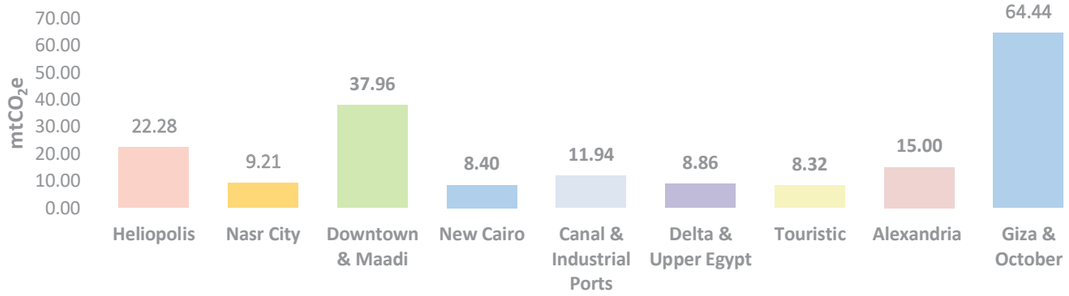
Paper Consumption

The emissions from paper consumption totaled

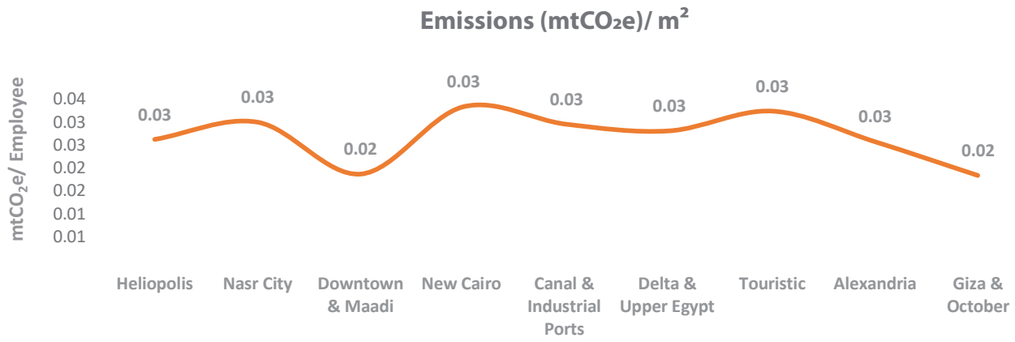
186
$mtCO_2e$

from the use of **39,008,246** sheets of paper.

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)/ m^2

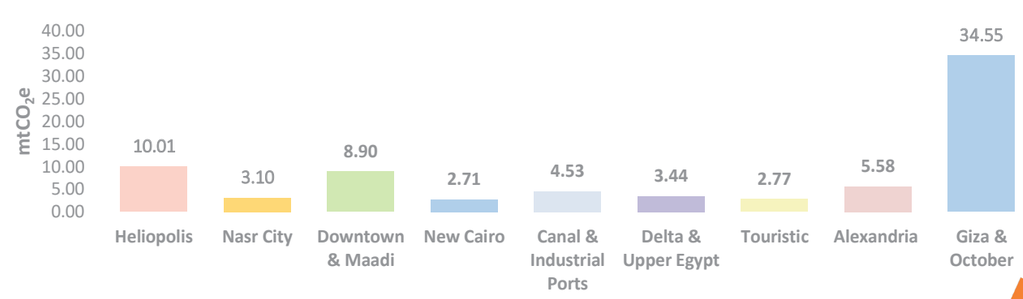


Sold Products

The emissions from sold products in CIB totaled

76
$mtCO_2e$

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



WATER FOOTPRINT

Total WaterFootprint

2,178,099
m^3

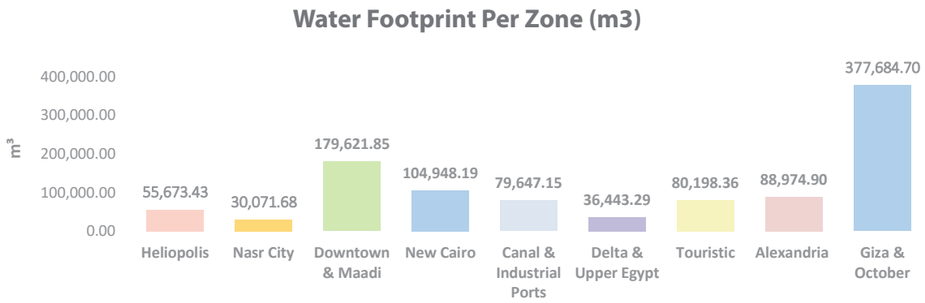
Water Footprint/ Employee

310
m^3

Water Consumption

Direct water consumption in CIB buildings was obtained from CIB database. No conversion factors were applied in this case. The total direct water footprint is

1,072,581
m^3

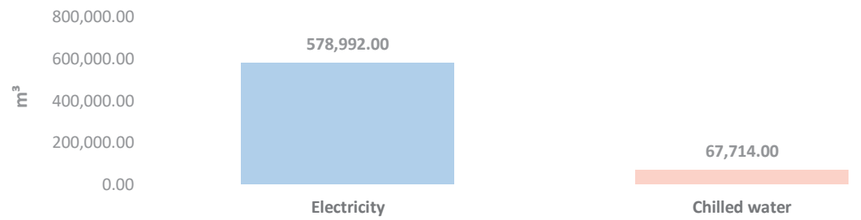


Electricity & Chilled Water

This counts as indirect water use. The amount of water consumed to generate 1 kWh in a mixed energy grid was obtained from published figures. The total indirect water footprint resulting from the production of electricity and chilled water is

579,819
m^3

Water Footprint Per Activity (m3)

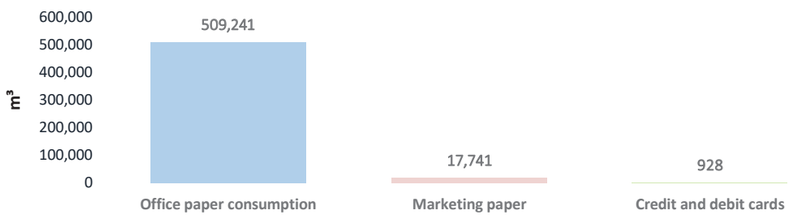


Products

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. The total indirect water footprint resulting from the production paper and credit cards is

525,699
m^3

Water Footprint Per Activity (m3)

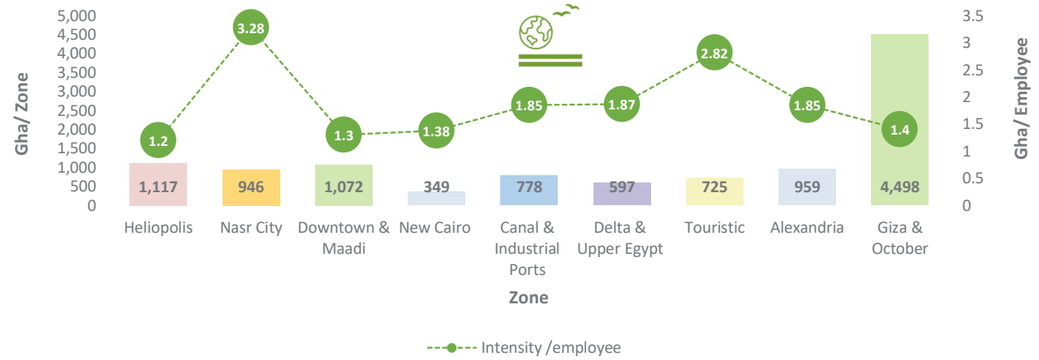


The following 3 graphs show the total land, carbon, and water footprint for all CIB geographical zones for the year 2019.

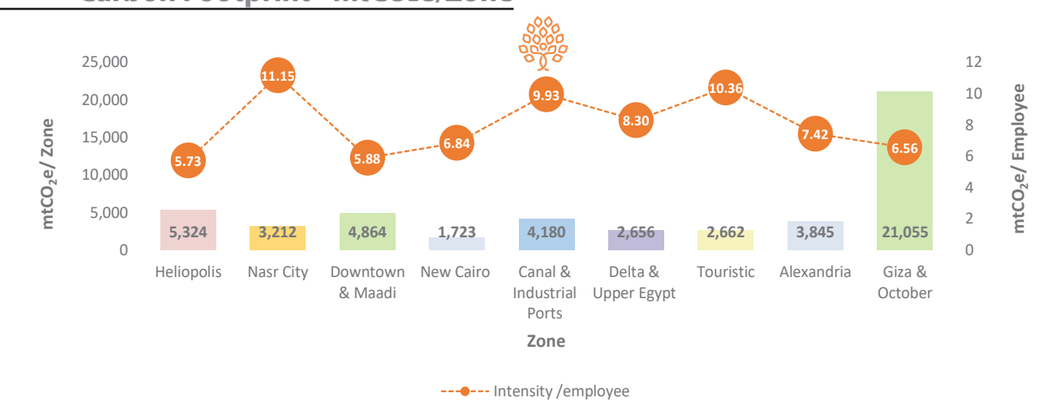
The graphs also show the footprint per employee for each zone. This is important when determining which areas are in most need of reduction measures.

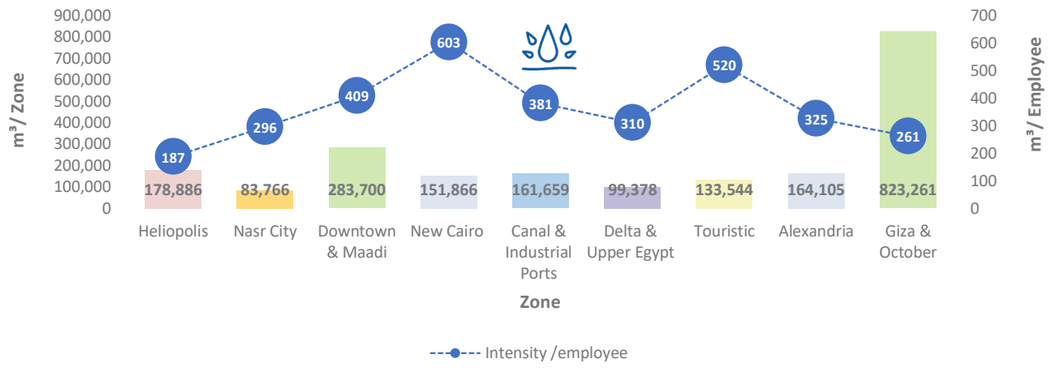
2019 - Total Footprint Per Zone

Ecological Footprint - Gha/Zone



Carbon Footprint - $mtCO_2e$/Zone





Resource Consumption

The following graphs are a comparison between the consumption of **electricity**, **water**, and **paper** per employee at five branches for the years 2019 and 2020. The graph also includes median consumption as a reference.

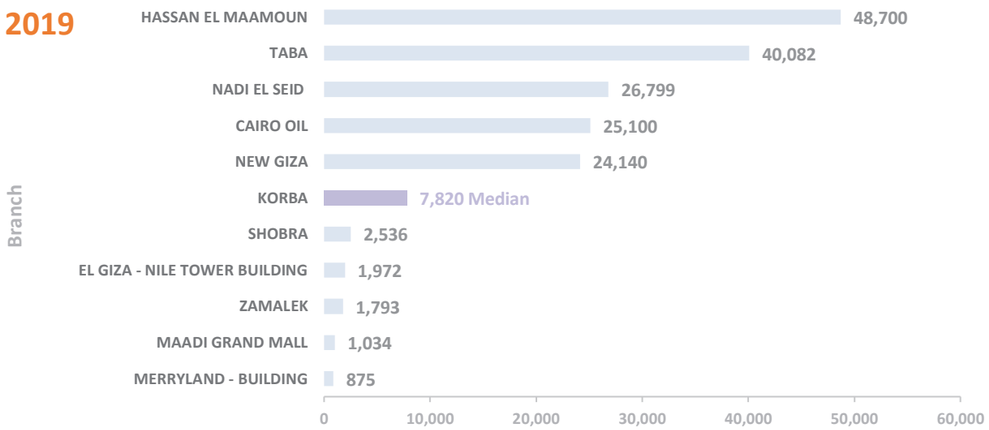
These graphs will serve as decision-making tools when addressing and prioritizing reduction measures for CIB top consumers.

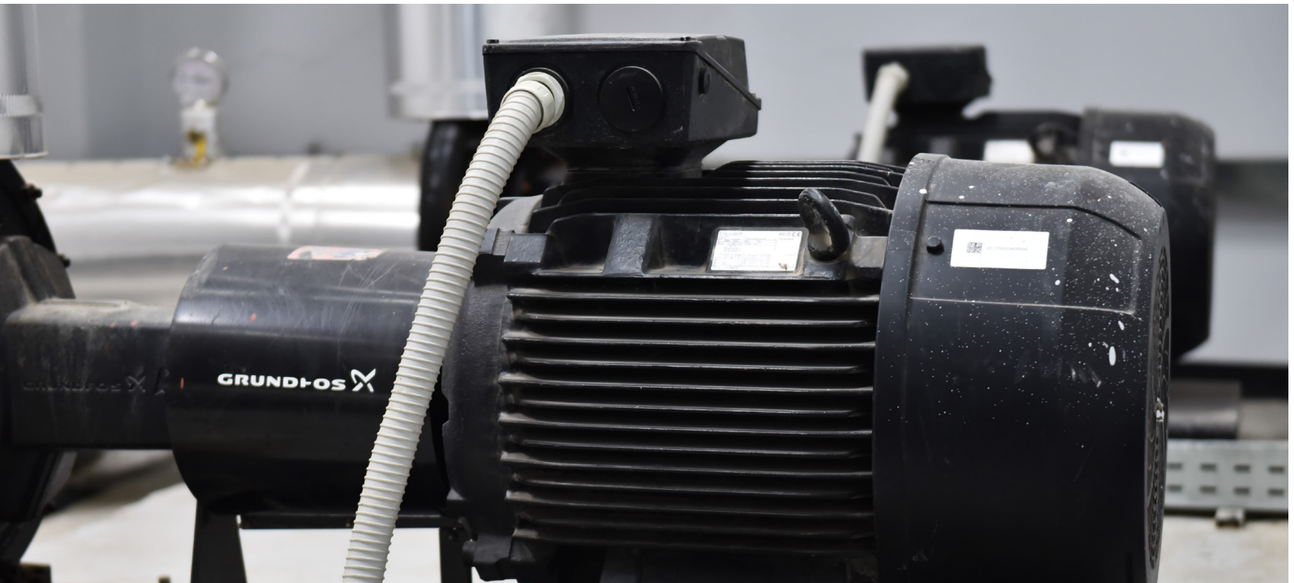
Those 3 indicators were used for multiple reasons:

They strongly contribute to the total footprint, and they have a large potential for improvement

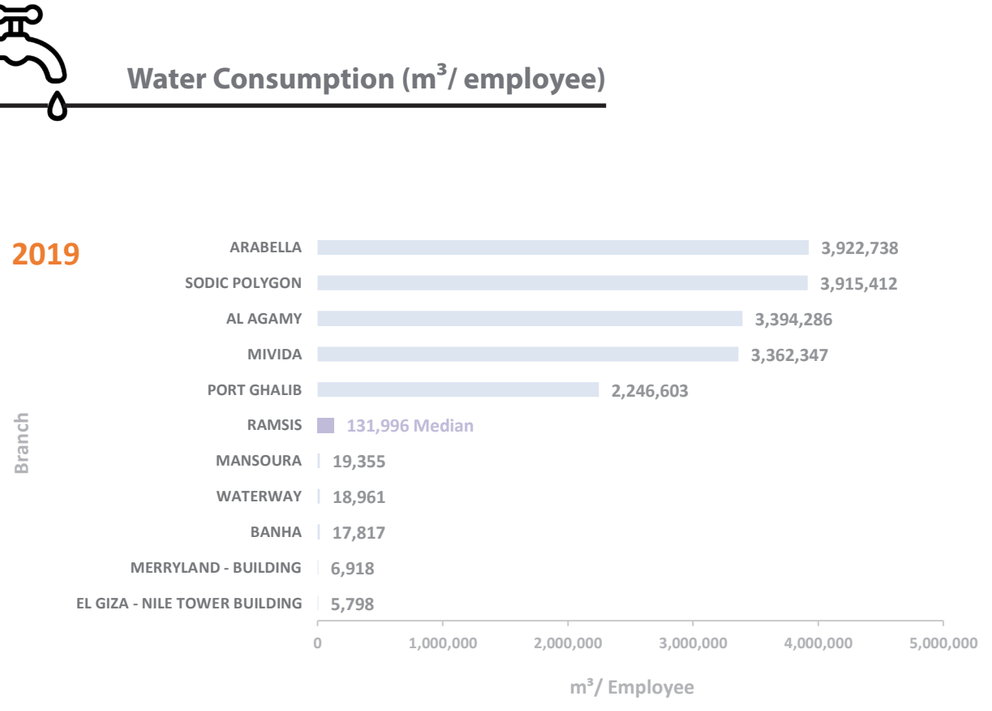
The data quality of these indicators is currently the highest

Electricity Consumption (kWh/ Employee)

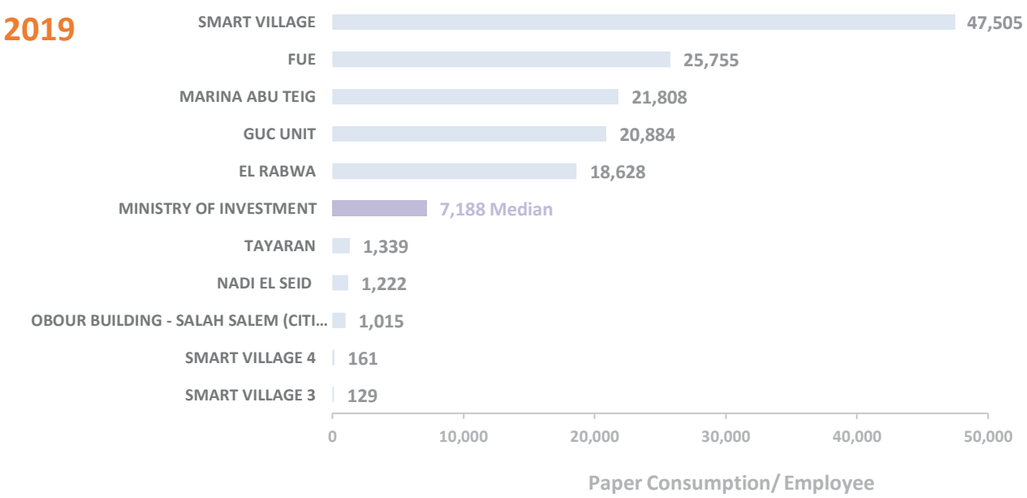




Water Consumption (m^3/ employee)



Paper Consumption (Sheets/ Employee)



- 7 -

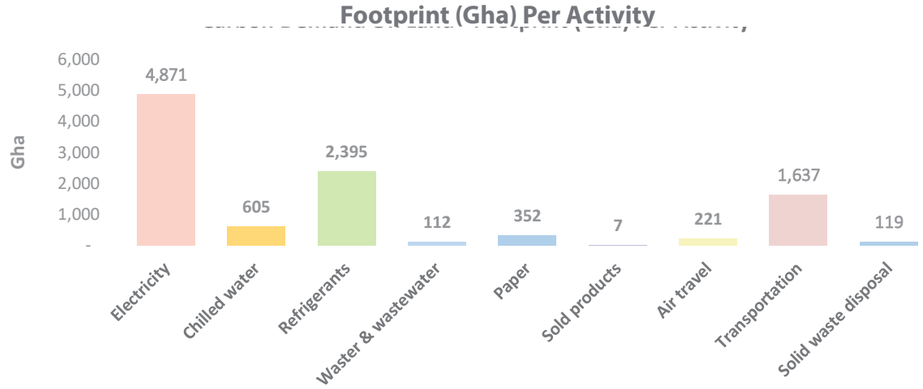
2020 Footprint Results

LAND FOOTPRINT

Total Land Footprint	Land Footprint / Employee
10,487 Gha	1.46 Gha

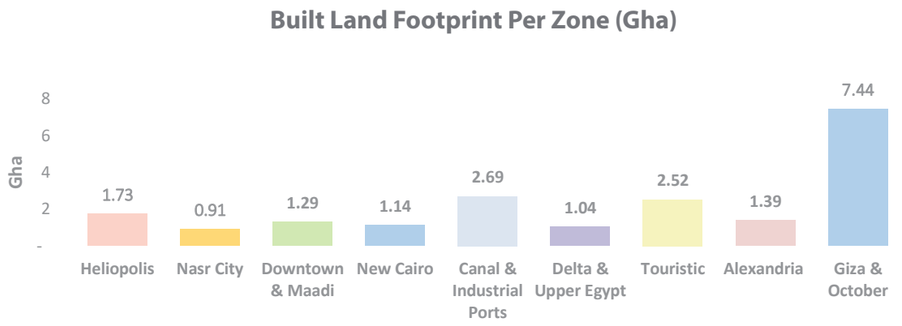
Carbon Demand on Land

The total carbon- land footprint is 10,284 Gha.



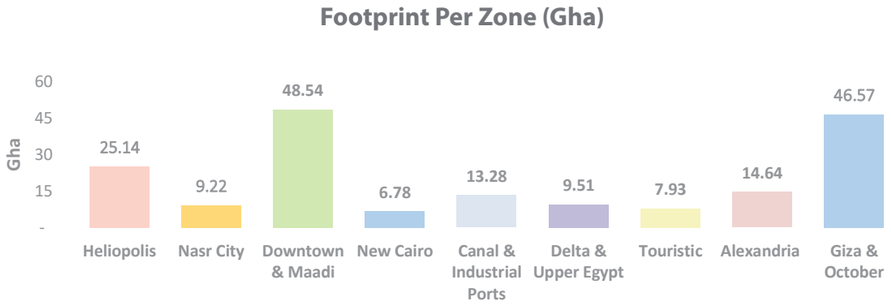
Built Land

The total built- land footprint is 20 Gha.

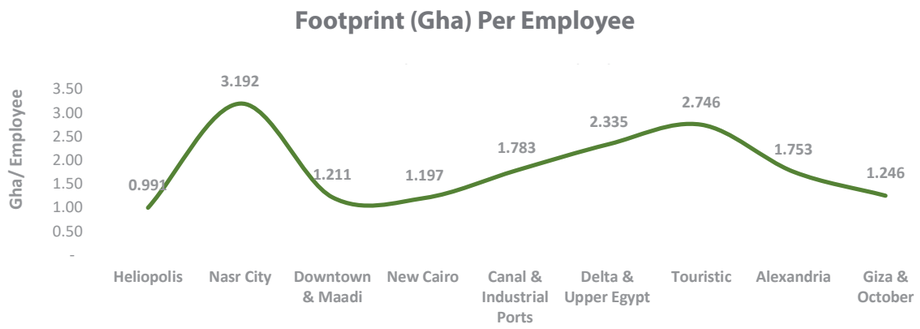


Forest Land

The total forestland footprint resulting from production of paper is 182 Gha.



Employee Footprint



CARBON FOOTPRINT

Total Carbon Footprint

45,901

$mtCO_2e$

Carbon Footprint Emissions/ Employee

3.6

$mtCO_2e$/ Employee
Scope 1 And 2

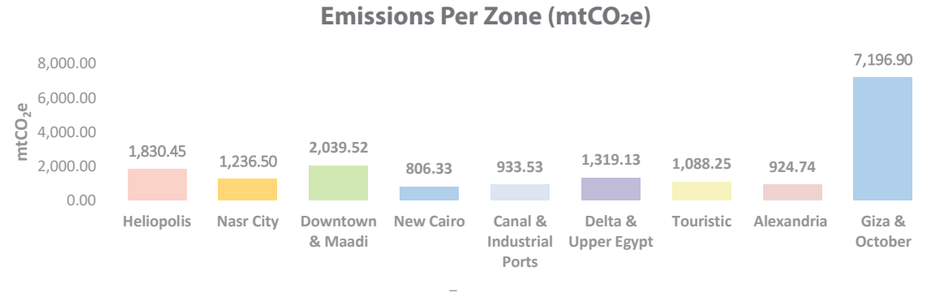
6.39

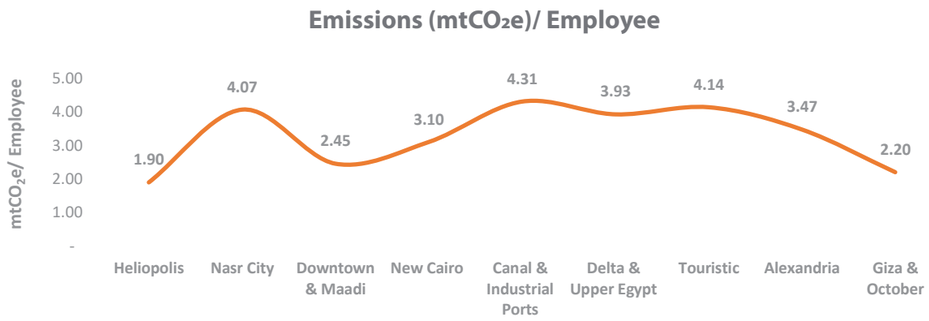
$mtCO_2e$/ Employee
Scope 1, 2, and 3

Electricity Consumption

CIB electricity consumption for the year 2020 was **35,585,639 kWh**, which resulted in v**17,375 $MtCO_2e$**.

Electricity consumption is the largest contributor to CIB's emissions at around **40%** of total emissions.



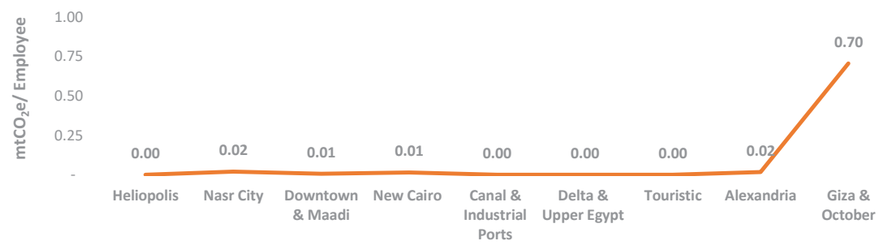


Chilled Water

CIB's energy consumption for the year 2019 was **4,438,984 kWh**, which resulted in **2,299 $mtCO_2e$.** It should be noted that Giza and October have the highest emissions per zone and employee given that CIB's headquarters are located in that zone.

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)

Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)/ Employee



Water Consumption and Wastewater Production

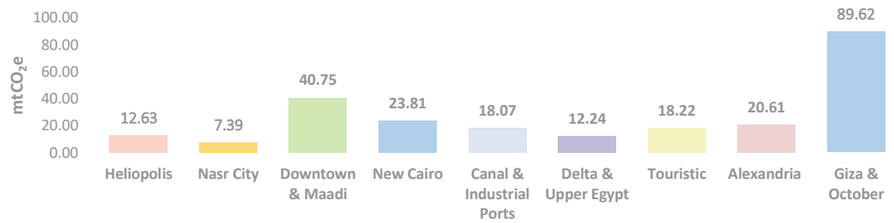
CIB's water consumption for the year 2020 was **1,072,581 m3** which resulted in **194 $mtCO_2e$**. Wastewater quantities were assumed to be 80% of the water consumed which is equal to **858,064 m^3**, resulting in **49 $mtCO_2e$**.

Total Emissions

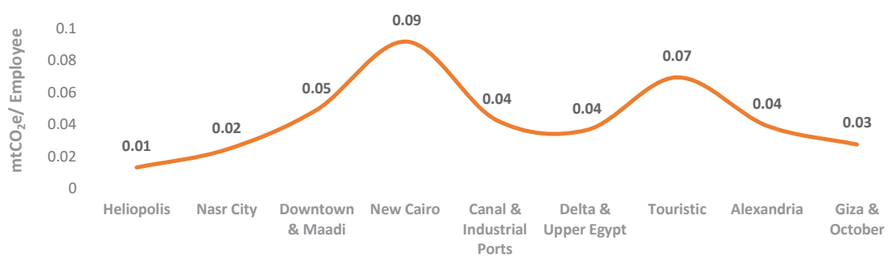
243

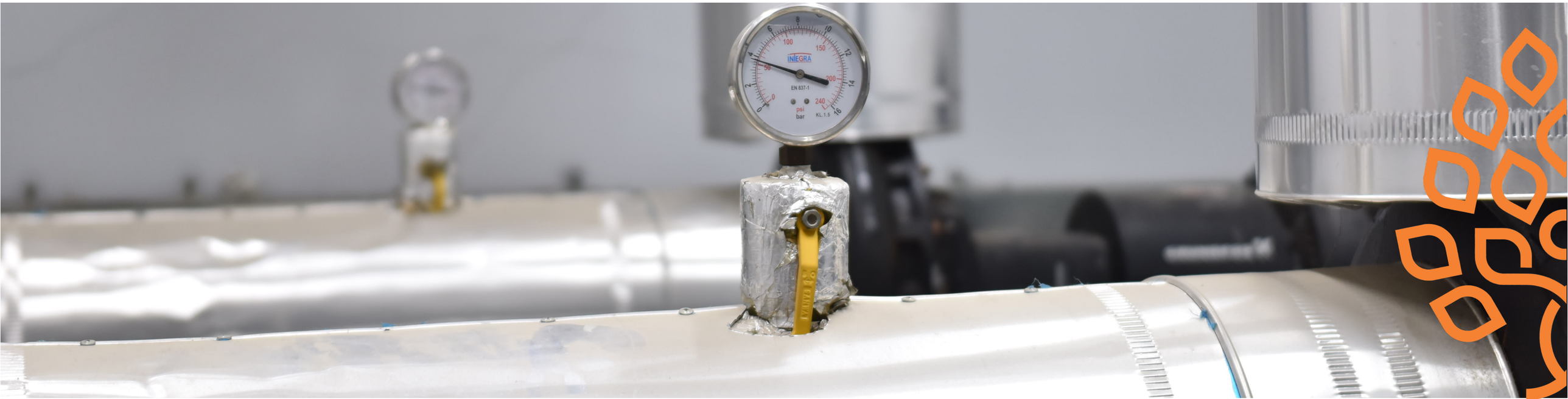
$mtCO_2e$

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)/ Employee





Transportation

Owned Vehicles

CIB owns **15** private cars, and in 2020, the total fuel consumption for all owned vehicles was travelled was **23,126 litre**. This resulted in **50 $mtCO_2e$** in direct emissions, and **14 $mtCO_2e$** in WTT emissions.

Total Emissions

64

$mtCO_2e$

Coasters

The number of employees using coasters is **1,327** employees.
The coasters travelled around **1,798,416 km** in 2020, resulting in **634 $mtCO_2e$** in direct emissions and **135 $mtCO_2e$** in WTT emissions.

Total Emissions

769

$mtCO_2e$

Employee Commuting

CIB employees travelled **26,118,582 km** in 2020, which resulted in **5,322 $mtCO_2e$** in direct emissions, and **63 $mtCO_2e$** in WTT emissions.

Total Emissions

5,385

$mtCO_2e$

Air Travel

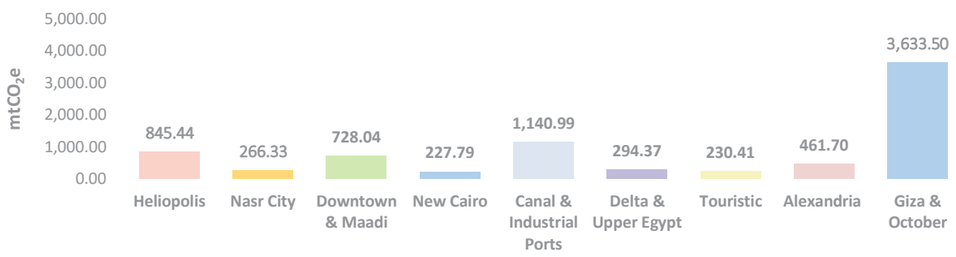
CIB's air travel in 2020 resulted in **759 $mtCO_2e$** in direct emissions and **83 $mtCO_2e$** in WTT emissions.

Total Emissions

842

$mtCO_2e$

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)

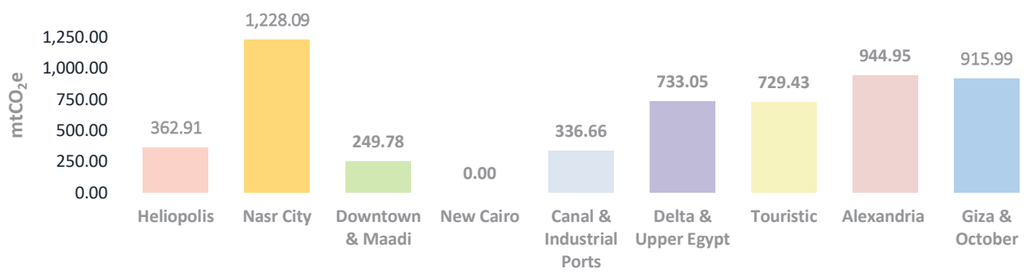


Refrigerant Use

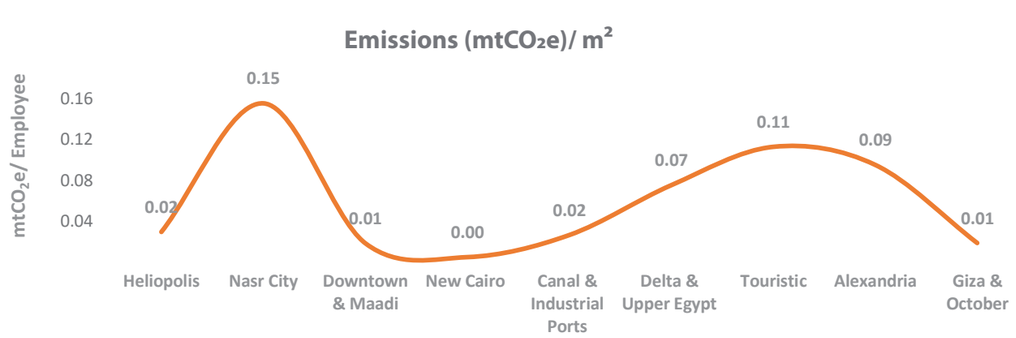
CIB consumed 3,033 kg of refrigerants which resulted in

5,501
$mtCO_2e$

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)/ m^2

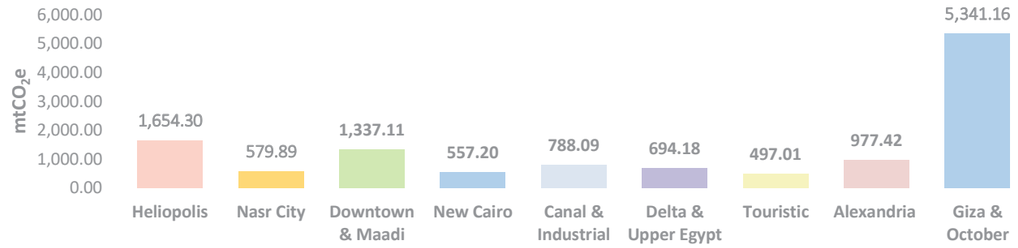


Solid Waste Disposal

CIB waste generated for the year 2020 was estimated to be around 21,187 tons, which resulted in

12,426
$mtCO_2e$

Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Paper Consumption

The emissions from paper consumption totaled

161
$mtCO_2e$

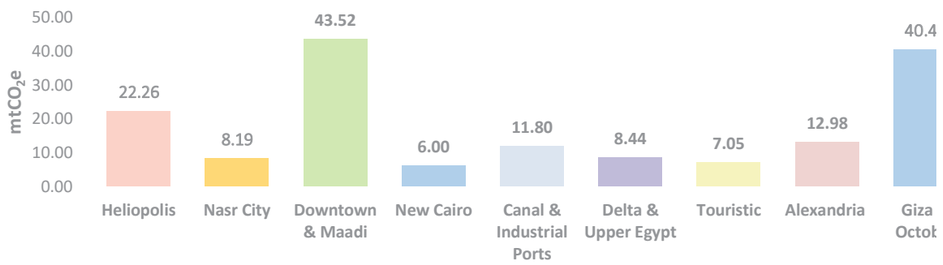
from the use of **34,960,703** sheets of paper.

Sold Products

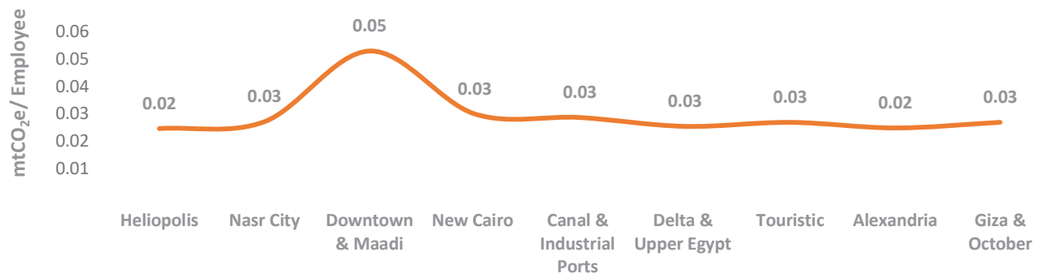
The emissions from sold products in CIB totaled

67
$mtCO_2e$

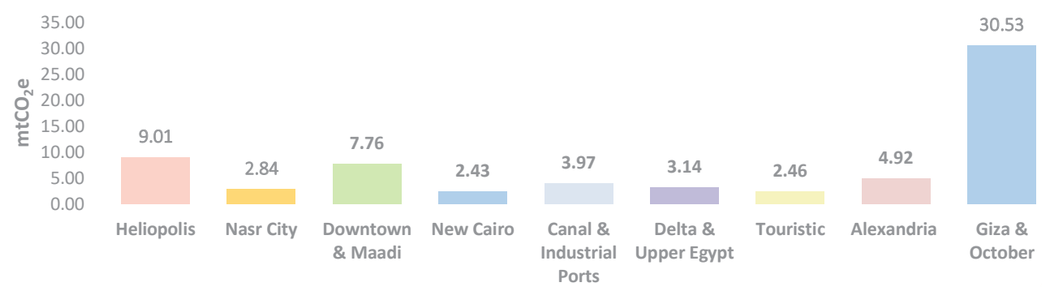
Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)/ m^2



Emissions Per Zone ($mtCO_2e$)



WATER FOOTPRINT

Total Water Footprint

2,094,447
m^3

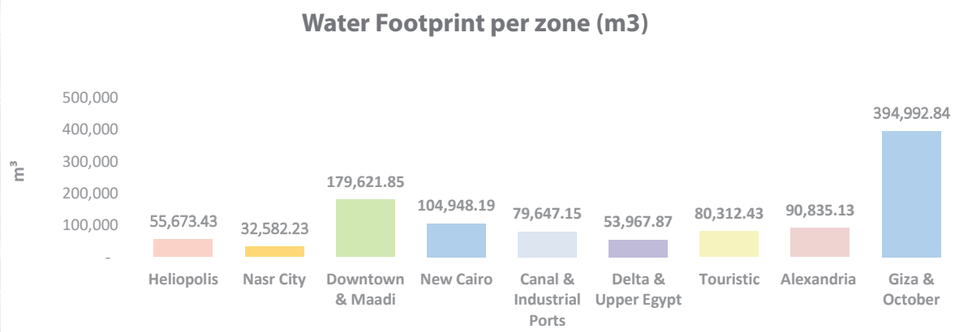
Water Footprint/ Employee

292
m^3

Water Consumption

Direct water consumption in CIB buildings was obtained from CIB database. No conversion factors were applied in this case. The total direct water footprint is

1,072,581
m^3

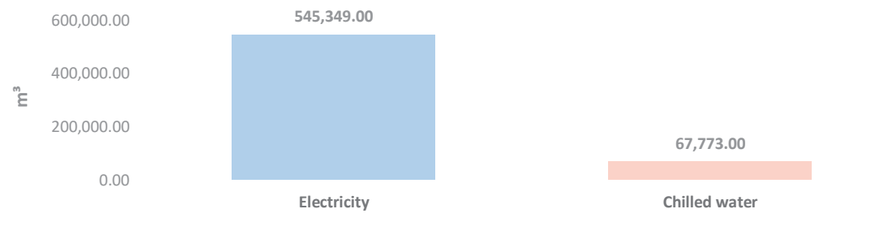


Electricity & Chilled Water

This counts as indirect water use. The amount of water consumed to generate 1 kWh in a mixed energy grid was obtained from published figures. The total indirect water footprint resulting from the production of electricity and chilled water is

613,122
m^3

Water Footprint per Activity (m^3)

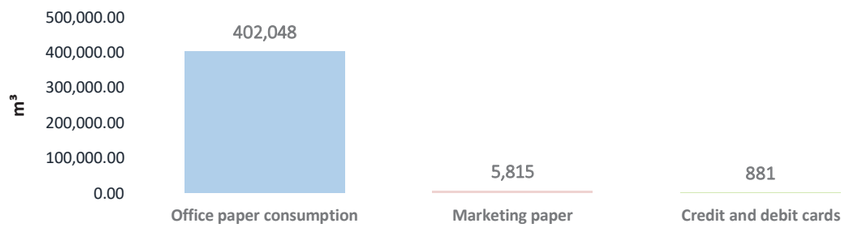


Products

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. The total indirect water footprint resulting from the production paper and credit cards is

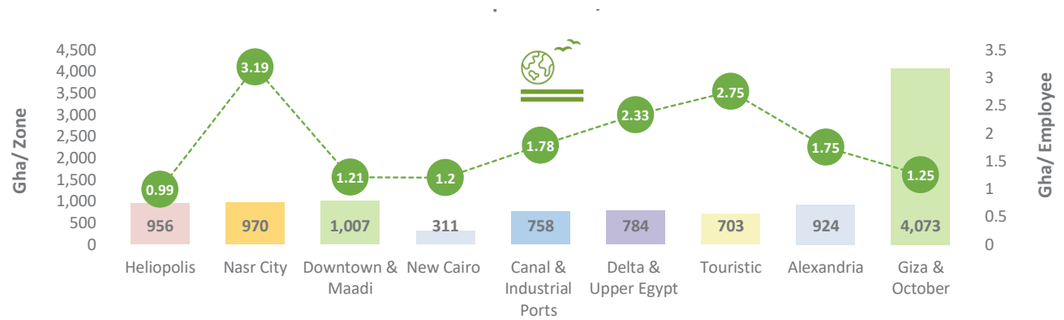
408,744
m^3

Water Footprint per Activity (m^3)

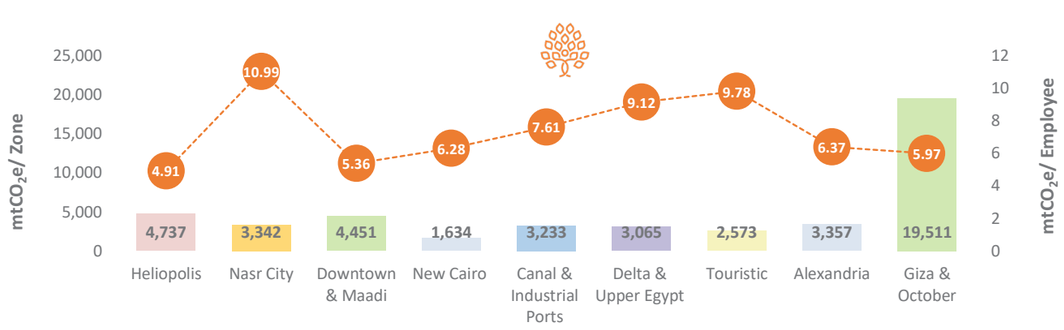


2020 - Total Footprint Per Zone

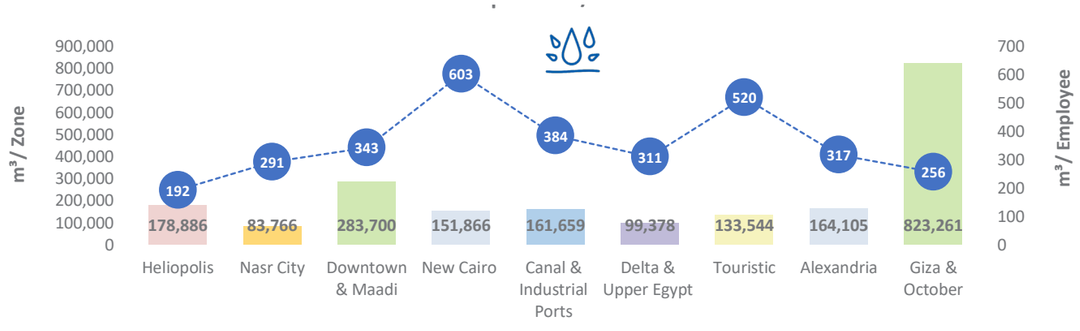
Ecological Footprint - Gha/Zone



Carbon Footprint - $mtCO_2e$/Zone



Water Footprint - m^3/Zone



Resource Consumption

The following graphs are a comparison between the highest and lowest 5 consumption per employee of **electricity**, **water**, and **paper** for the years 2019 and 2020. The graph also includes median consumption as a reference.

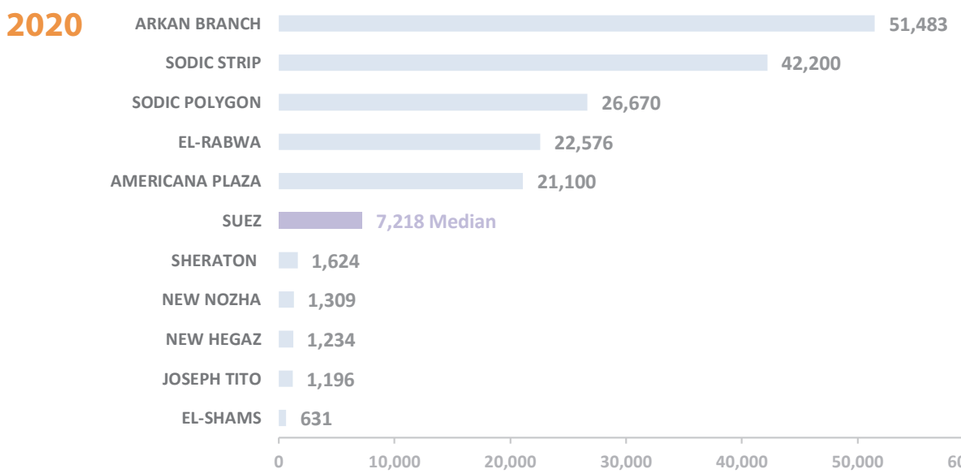
These graphs will serve as decision making tools in addressing and prioritizing reduction measures for CIB top consumers.

Those 3 indicators were used for multiple reasons:

They strongly contribute to the total footprint, and they have a large potential for improvement

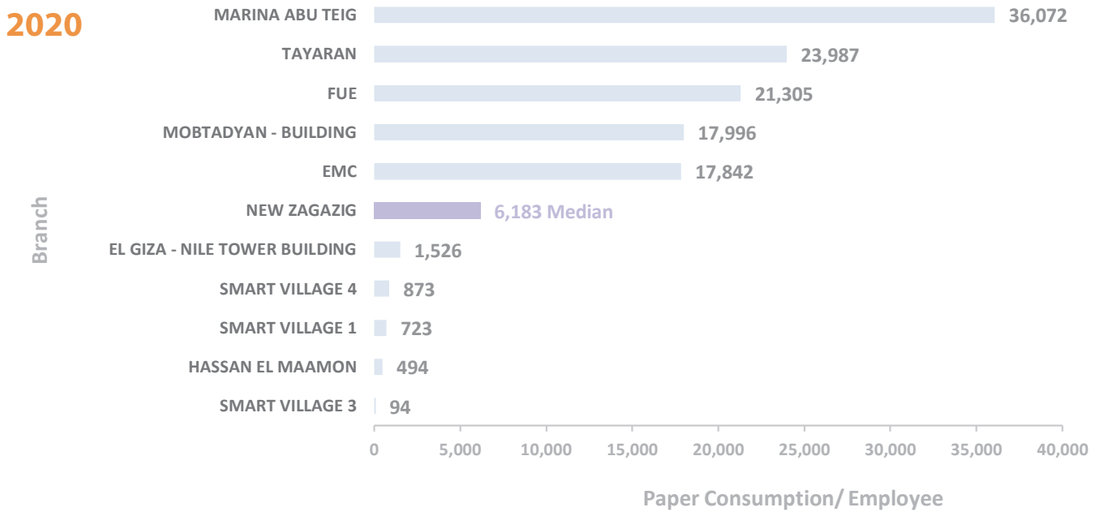
The data quality of these indicators is currently the highest

Electricity Consumption (kWh/ Employee)



Water Consumption (m^3/ Employee)

Paper Consumption (Sheets/ Employee)



- 8 -

Base Year and Targets Evaluation

Base Year Comparison

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 calculated the emissions for all our operations for the first time. In the following table and graph, GHG emissions for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020 are compared.

The following table shows the different organizational boundaries of the 3 years:

Year	Number of employees	Number of branches
2018	6,282	203*
2019	7,023	211
2020	7,181	216

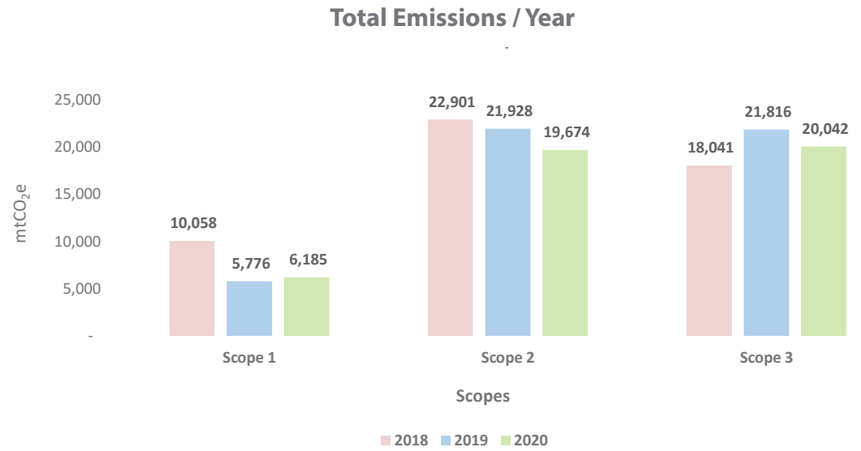
*Note: In our previous CFP report, we only included 186 branches out of the 203 operational branches in 2018 due to lack of data. We recalculated the base year to reflect the actual operational boundaries and updated all the base year's data accordingly.

The following tables shows the difference in total emissions for the years **2018**, **2019**, and **2020**:

Scope	2018	2019	Difference
Scope 1	10,058	5,776	-42.3%
Scope 2	22,901	21,928	-4.25%
Scope 3	18,040	21,816	+20.9%

Scope	2018	2020	Difference
Scope 1	10,058	6,185	-38.5%
Scope 2	22,901	19,674	-14.1%
Scope 3	18,040	20,042	+11.1%

Scope	2019	2020	Difference
Scope 1	5,776	6,185	+7.1%
Scope 2	21,928	19,674	-10.3%
Scope 3	21,816	20,042	-8.1%

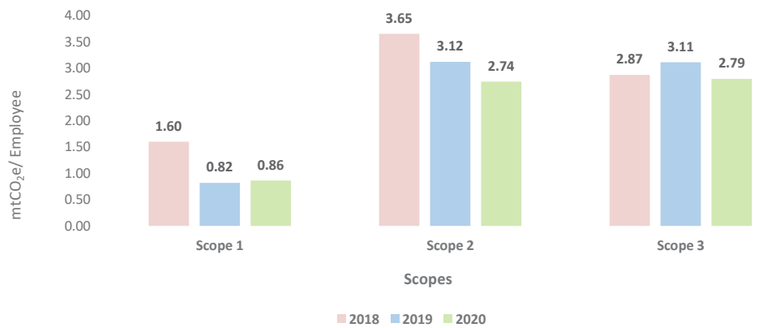


The following tables shows the difference in **emissions/ employee** for the years **2018**, **2019**, and **2020**:

Scope	2018	2019	Difference
Scope 1	1.60	0.82	-48.8%
Scope 2	3.65	3.12	-14.5%
Scope 3	2.87	3.11	+8.4%

Scope	2018	2020	Difference
Scope 1	1.60	0.86	-46.3%
Scope 2	3.65	2.74	-24.9%
Scope 3	2.87	2.79	-2.8%

Scope	2019	2020	Difference
Scope 1	0.82	0.86	+4.9%
Scope 2	3.12	2.74	-12.2%
Scope 3	3.11	2.79	-10.3%

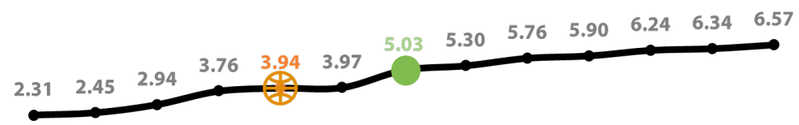


	Activity	Scope	Status	Justification
	Owned Private Vehicles	1	2019: Decreased from 2018 2020: Decreased from 2018 & 2019	In 2018, CIB owned 231 private vehicles, while in 2019 and 2020 CIB owned 11 and 13 cars respectively. Emissions from private vehicles decreased from 1,314 mtCO2e in 2018 to 65 and 64 mtCO2e in 2019 and 2020.
	Refrigerant's Leakage	1	2019: Decreased from 2018 2020: Decreased from 2018 & slightly increased from 2019	n 2018, refrigerants leakage led to emissions of 7,750 mtCO2e as opposed to 5,097, and 5,500 mtCO2e in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The reasons for that are: • More frequent maintenance checks on HVAC systems • More efficient rooftop insulation, which led to less cooling and less refrigerant use • Enhancing cooling capacity of AC systems, which led to less use of refrigerants
	Chilled Water	2	Not accounted for in 2018 0.56% increase between 2019 and 2020	-
	Purchased Electricity	2	2019: Decreased from 2018 2020: Decreased from 2018 & 2019	The reason electricity emissions were higher (20,615 mtCO2e) in 2018 than 2019 and 2020 (19,642 and 17,375) was due to: • Increased use of renewable energy, as an extra 130 kW PV solar energy capacity was added to CIB facilities rooftops • More efficient rooftop insulation, which leads to less cooling and less refrigerant use • Enhancing cooling capacity of AC systems, which leads to less use of refrigerants.
	Coasters	1	2019: Decreased from 2018 2020: Decreased from 2018 & slightly increased from 2019	In 2018, coaster emissions accounted for 1,545 mtCO2e, while in 2019 and 2020, emissions were 628 and 634 mtCO2e respectively. The large difference between 2018 and the subsequent years was due to the decrease in the number of daily trips performed by coasters. The slight increase in 2020 compared to 2019 was due to the addition of 2 bus lines.
	Employee Commuting	3	2019: Increased from 2018 2020: Increased from 2018 & slightly decreased from 2019	The difference in employee commuting emissions between 2018 and 2019 was due to an increased number of employees, while the slight decrease between 2019 and 2020 was due to the addition of 2 new bus lines.
	Air Travel	3	2019: Increased from 2018 2020: Decreased from 2018 & 2019	There was a slight increase in air travel emissions between 2018 and 2019, which was due to increased activity in that year. In 2020, however, air travel emissions accounted for 843 mtCO2e as compared to 2,015 and 2,242 mtCO2e in 2018 and 2019. This was due to the temporary halt of international business travel due to COVID-19 restrictions.
	Water & Wastewater	3	2019: Increased from 2018 2020: Increased from 2018 & 2019	The difference in emissions between all years was due to the organic growth of CIB's business operations; hence, the increment of water consumption.
	Solid Waste Disposal	3	2019: Increased from 2018 2020: Increased from 2018 & 2019	The difference in emissions between all years is due to organic growth of CIB business, and hence, the increment of solid waste generation.
	Sold Products	3	Not accounted for in 2018 2020: 13% reduction compared to 2020	The reduction is likely due to decreased foot traffic at the branches due to COVID-19 restrictions.
	Paper consumption	3	2019: Decreased from 2018 2020: Decreased from 2018 & 2019	The constant decrease of paper consumption is due to a conscious effort on CIB's part. In 2017, we started implementing our "Paper Champs" initiative in which we monitor paper consumption and encourage adoption of new technologies. The ongoing growth of our digital solution and branches migration has also played a major part in facilitating the involvement of our customers in this green culture, with electronic statements and digital banking transactions increasingly becoming a default option for CIB customers.

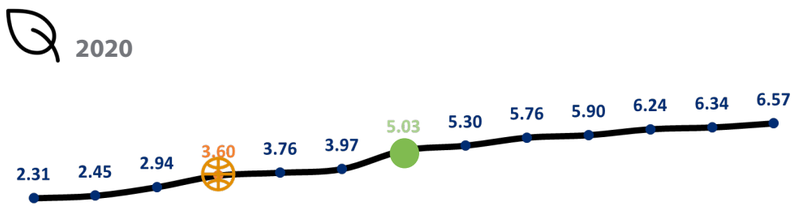
Benchmarking

According to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the median of the banking sector's scope 1 and 2 emissions is equal to **5.03 mtCO2e/employee**. As shown in the charts below, CIB already falls under the median value for emissions per employee in comparison to other international and national banks at 3**.94 mtCO2e/employee** and **3.6 mtCO2e/employee** in **2019** and **2020** respectively.

2019



2020



Reduction Targets

As we increasingly witness the impact of climate change around the world, we need to recognize that the challenge posed by global warming needs to be translated into urgent action.

In 2015, 200 countries signed up for the Paris Agreement, which sets out to keep global warming well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

Science-based targets provide a clear pathway for companies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, helping prevent the negative impacts of climate change and future-proof business growth.

Since 2018, CIB has achieved a total reduction of

10%

Targets are considered 'science-based' if they are in line with what climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

In line with our commitment to climate leadership in Egypt and Africa, we have decided to update our 2018 and set science-based targets to lead the way for our industry peers and supply chains and maintain the movement's growing momentum.

Below are CIB's GHG reduction targets for the year 2025:

Well Below 2 Degrees Scenario (WB2DS)

Since the WB2DS is widely seen as the accepted limitation of temperature growth, CIB will be committing to achieving the following absolute reduction targets by the year 2025.

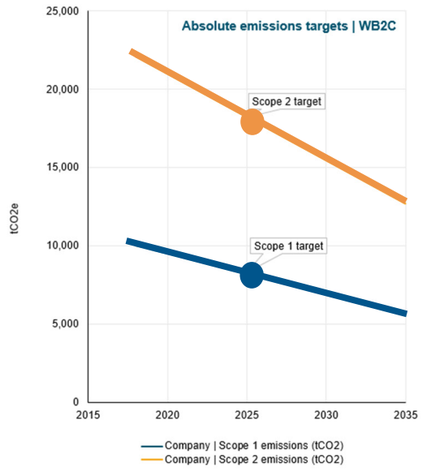
Scope	Base year (2018)	Target year (2025)	% Reduction
Scope 1 emissions (tCO2e)	10,058	8,298	17.5%
Scope 2 emissions (tCO2e)	22,901	18,225	17.5%
Scope 1+2 emissions (tCO2e)	32,959	26,523	17.5%
Scope 3 emissions (tCO2e)	18,041	14,884	17.5%

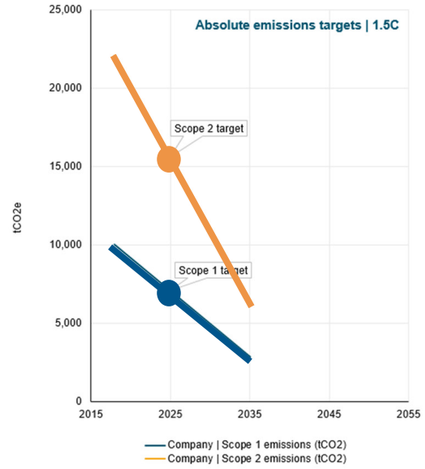
1.5 Degrees Scenario

We want to make sure our activities and emissions contribute to, at most, a 1.5 degrees global increase in temperature. This is the safe limit of an increase in temperature from pre-industrial levels, defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC. By accounting for the carbon emissions, we can, ultimately, set climate targets and steer investments towards a low-carbon economy.

This is the more ambitious emissions reduction scenario.

Scope	Base year (2018)	Target year (2025)	% Reduction
Scope 1 emissions (tCO2e)	10,058	7,101	29.4%
Scope 2 emissions (tCO2e)	22,901	15,596	29.4%
Scope 1+2 emissions (tCO2e)	32,959	22,697	29.4%
Scope 3 emissions (tCO2e)	18,041	12,737	29.4%





Scope	Target Year Value (2025)	Target Reduction	Reporting Year Value (2020)	% Reduction Achieved
Scope 1 emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	8,298	1,760	6,185	**220%**
Scope 2 emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	18,225	4,008	19,674	**80%**
Scope 1+2 emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	26,523	5,768	25,859	**123%**
Scope 3 emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	14,884	3,157	20,042	**+11.1%* increase**

We have already achieved our 2025 WB2DS targets in 2020, and we are aiming to achieve 1.5 degree scenario targets.

CIB Champions

Climate change mitigation and resource use reduction factors are on the top of our business discussions. Our champions know this better than anyone since they are the ones who deal with all our resource needs on a daily basis.

CIB has set for itself the challenging target of net-zero emissions by 2050. Although led by the Sustainability Finance Committee, it requires the entire organization to work together to meet this ambitious goal. The onsite climate champions maximize the benefits of resource management by fully integrating resource-efficient practices into all bank operations.

In this section, we would like to recognize the two departments that have been working tirelessly to make sure our climate change goals are on track.

The Real Estate and Premises Projects

The Real Estate and Premises projects are responsible for constructing, designing, fitting out and renovating CIB's branches and head office premises to reflect CIB's image according to the time frame, required quality and allocated budget. The projects also include fitting out CIB's expanding ATM network in accordance with the business' direction and strategy.

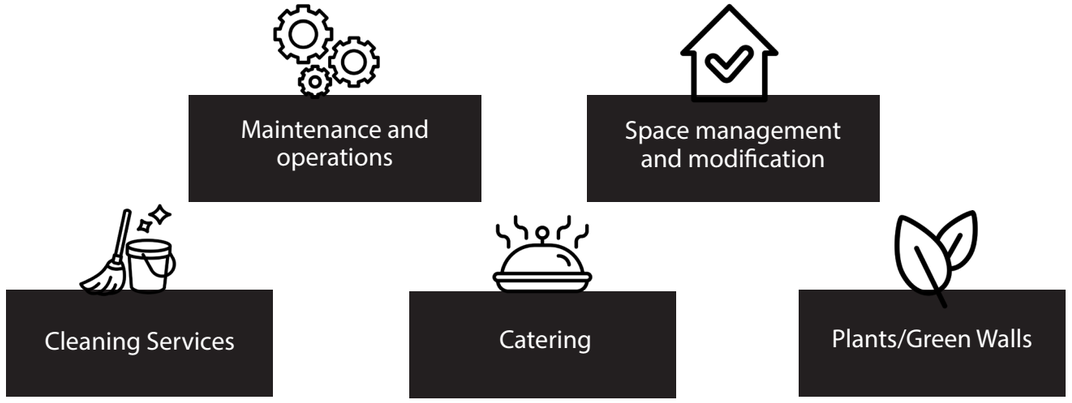
The projects' main aim is to achieve the annual target plan for the branches and head office expansion through a harmonized collaboration between internal and outsourced parties, which would help reach a quality level that adheres to CIB's image and standards.

In the past few years, the Real Estate and Premises Projects successfully acquired the Green Pyramid Rating System Sustainability (GPRS) certificate for three premises and received 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.

Facility Management

The Facilities Management department provides support to CIB's employees and customers in planning, establishing and maintaining a work environment that promotes CIBs' operations, goals and objectives.

Main scope of functions:



CIB's Facilities Management has also played a pivotal role in supporting the Bank's Environmental Sustainability Roadmap since its initiation. We worked hand-in-hand with the Sustainability Department to implement green initiatives into the existing premises, including energy-saving initiatives, using renewable energy, and improving air quality. This helps integrate all sustainability considerations and link strategic and operational levels.

CIB Future Innovation for the Climate

CIB Environment Action Tool

CIB is currently working on developing a decision making tool using all the data and knowledge obtained over the past three years.

This tool will explore the interrelationships and dependencies between all 3 footprints. The tool will aid in decision making for the following activities:

01	Implementation of environmental footprint reduction projects
02	Partnerships/ alliances, as well as choosing vendors and suppliers
03	Financing projects and investments

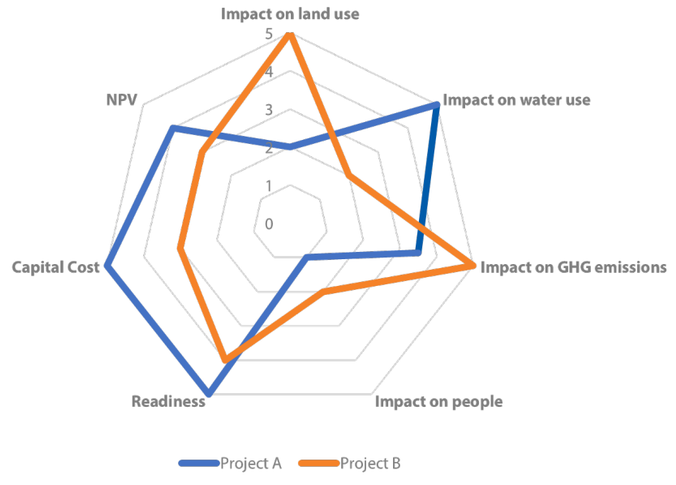
The example below shows a comparison between 2 fictional mitigation projects the bank is considering.

The decision will be primarily based on the following 6 parameters:

- Impact on land use
- Impact on water use
- Impact on GHG emissions
- Capital cost
- Impact on people
- Readiness
- NPV

The parameters are each given a score from 1-5.

This tool ensures that all projects are multi-dimensional, and are properly assessed and compared against other options.



Advocacy

CIB recognizes the global challenge posed by climate change, and banks of all sizes are already helping finance the transition to a more sustainable and inclusive low-carbon economy, while taking steps to reduce their own environmental impact.

- 9 -

Decarbonization Opportunities and Action Plan

Climate change and global warming are internationally recognized as current issues. Their negative effects are caused by GHG emissions generated from industrial and other anthropogenic activities. Restoring the planet's ecological balance requires urgent action to reduce GHG emissions.

CIB has put in place a strategy and GHG emissions reduction plan that includes different sustainability solutions and carbon emission offsetting schemes aimed at achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2050. There are two action plans to reduce the Bank's GHG emissions:

CIB operations GHG emissions reduction

Portfolio and value chain emissions reduction

CIB Operations GHG Reduction Actions

Data collection system

- Set up a data collection and management system for all relevant data, to be updated regularly.

Renewable energy

- Increase the share of renewable energy consumption in the Bank's operations though installing small-scale rooftop PV systems (in line with Egypt Vision 2030).
- Install PV panels on CIB ATMs to reduce energy consumption.

Refrigerant use

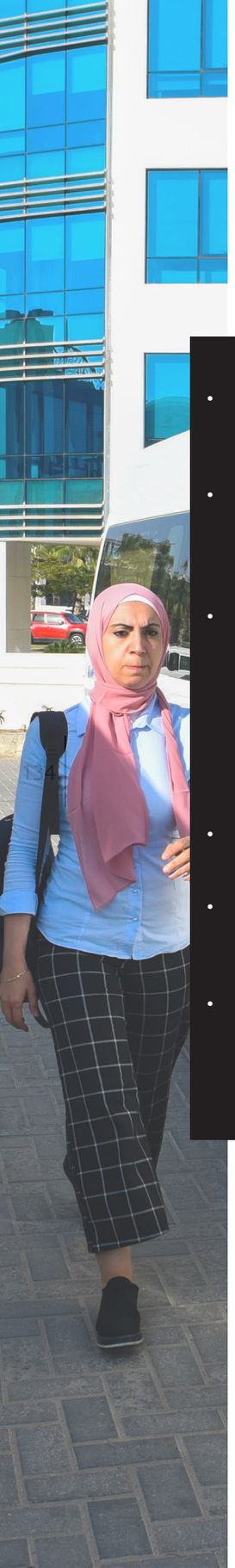
- Monthly checks on HVAC systems to identify any sources of leaks.

Staff mobility

- Increase use of teleconferencing technology to reduce travel.
- CIB will implement its Flex Program starting 2021, which is essentially a flexible work-from-home situation that will allow CIB to alter the way it does business. This will lead to reduced staff commuting emissions as well as reduced energy and water use in buildings. The scope and coverage of the program is yet to be determined.

Reducing consumption and waste

- Developing a tracking system for CIB municipal waste
- Setting up up separate waste bins for different types of waste in all CIB facilities, and ensuring collection and recycling by third-party contractors
- Tracking amounts of electronic waste and recycling whenever possible
- Removing single-use cups from all CIB facilities and replacing them with eco-friendly reusable options
- Further reduce paper consumption through continuation of Paper Champs Initiative



CIB Portfolio & Value Chain GHG Reduction Actions

Reduce Financed Emissions

- Increase capital allocation to low-carbon sectors, such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, and green agri-tech projects
- Encourage clients to adopt more low carbon solutions such as electric vehicles, and resource efficient buildings. This will be done through an incentives/ exclusions policy
- Develop guidance for integration of sustainability considerations within the governance frameworks and introducing minimum expectations for ESG risk management or due diligence in lending transactions in line with international standards and instruments like OECD guidelines and UN guiding principles.
- Work towards considering the impact of environmental and social issues on creditworthiness of clients.
- Implement Equator Principles (EPs) to manage environmental and social risks associated with project finance transactions for our bank.
- Lead development of necessary metrics and methodologies to facilitate measurement of risk associated with ESG issues

CSR Activities

- Participating in public projects that offset our carbon emissions like:
- Invest in low-carbon technology projects that benefit our CSR demographic target (e.g: small-scale PV solar plants for lighting or water pumping)
- Participate in conservation efforts

Supply Chain Focus

- Engage supply chain partners with global climate goals and organization sustainability vision
- Adopt new criteria that aims at low carbon procurement.

- 10 -

CIB's Contribution Towards a Green Environment

Joining Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) was created in 2015 to develop consistent climate-related financial risk disclosures for use by companies, banks, and investors. The TCFD is a framework that organization can use to publicly disclose climate-related risks and opportunities to their businesses.

More than 1,700 businesses and governments around the world have publicly committed to reporting in alignment with the TCFD. CIB is the first Egyptian bank to join this initiative, which goes hand-in-hand with Egypt's goal to transform into a green economy. It also aligns with Egypt's Vision 2030, Paris Climate Agreement, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Bank recognizes the relationship between climate change and financial stability, resulting in our support for the TCFD recommendations to improve CIB's risk management system and increase social and environmental opportunities.

Aligning CIB with Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NzBA)

The NZBA is an ambitious global banking sector initiative supporting the transition to a net zero economy by committing to align the bank's portfolios with the global climate goal to limit warming to well-below two degrees, striving for 1.5 degrees Celsius. CIB will be part of setting 2030 & 2050 targets, with intermediate targets to be set every 5 years from 2030 onwards. Banks' first 2030 targets will focus on priority sectors where the bank can have the most significant impact – the most greenhouse gas intensive sectors within their portfolio.

The bank is committed to the following key actions:

Alignment:
Align all operational and attributable carbon emissions from lending and investment portfolios with pathways to net-zero by mid-century, or sooner, including CO_2 emissions reaching net-zero at the latest by 2050.

Sectors:
Prioritise efforts where banks have, or can have, the most significant impact, i.e. the most carbon-intensive and carbon-emitting sectors within portfolios.

Reporting:
Annually publish progress and the associated action plans.

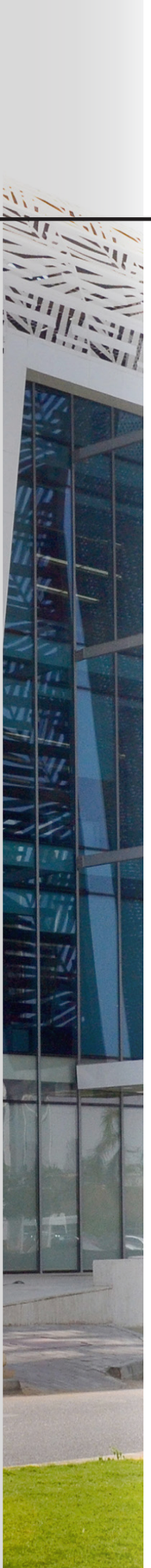
Implementing Equator Principles (EP)

The Equator Principles (EPs) is a risk management framework, adopted by financial institutions, for determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risk in projects and is primarily intended to provide a minimum standard for due diligence and monitoring to support responsible risk decision-making.

By adopting the EP, CIB is committed to implement sustainable finance best practices in our internal environmental and social policies, procedures and standards for financing projects and will not provide project finance or project-related corporate loans to projects where clients will not, or are unable to comply with the EPs.

The adoption of the EPs reaffirms CIB's commitment to responsible risk management first demonstrated in 2016 when it established the Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) system that enables the Bank to identify, manage, and mitigate environmental and social risks that are associated with clients. It ensures that the Bank considers the environmental and social risks of its prospective financing opportunities and empowers the Bank to engage with prospective clients to manage and mitigate these identified risks.

To date, 118 international financial institutions in 37 countries are signatories of the Equator Principles.



CIB Green Buildings

CIB is the first bank in Egypt to acquire the Egyptian Green Pyramid Certificate Gold Rating awarded by the Ministries of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities, Electric and Renewable Energy, and Environment. With three branches certified to the Green Pyramid Rating System (GPRS) Certificate, we continue to lead the financial sector and motivate other banks to attain the GPRS Certificates. In support of our Sustainable Design Code through our facility management, the Bank's energy efficiency practices are currently taking place under four pillars:

Lighting

(LED lights, lighting occupancy sensors, separate lighting control, and automatic timer)

Domestic Water

(flow restrictors and flush control)

Air Conditioning

(automatic timers and split unit AC system)

Indoor Air Quality

(fresh air & air curtain)

1st
Egyptian Bank

Gold Rating
GPRS

CIB is the first organization in Egypt and the first bank in the Middle East to receive ISO 41001 certification. The certification covers all of the Bank's premises and its related operations, acknowledging CIB's full adoption of the Facilities Management System developed by the International Organization for Standardization.

1st
Egyptian Bank

Certification
ISO 41001

"EDGE" Certificate

The certificate provides an excellence in design for greater efficiencies.

CIB is currently in the process of implementing the following required measures to receive the certification for its new headquarter in the New Capital:

Lighting

(LED lights, lighting occupancy sensors, separate lighting control, and automatic timer)

Domestic Water

(flow restrictors and flush control)

Air Conditioning

(automatic timers and split unit AC system)

Indoor Air Quality

(fresh air & air curtain)

Cooling capacity enhancement

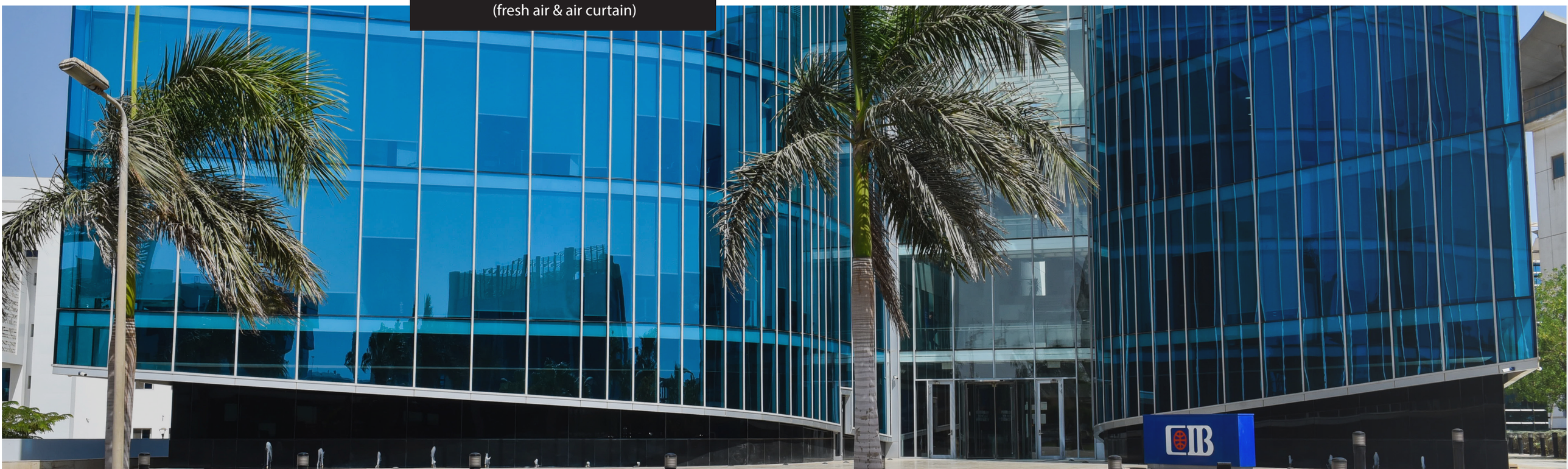
An AC Enhancement Initiative of the complete renovation of the HVAC system took place in two of our highest traffic branches using the VRV system, which in addition to its enhanced cooling capacity, involves operational and energy efficiency.

Improving air quality

A cleaning and sterilization scope for HVAC ducts was performed in six head offices and five of our largest branches. The measurements were completed in accordance with Egypt's Environmental Protection law and the Labor law requirements using specialized and calibrated devices. The measurements before and after showed that all of the thoracic particulate emissions were lower than the maximum permissible limits

Single-use to Biodegradable Plastic Bags

In line with its efforts to manage its environmental footprint, CIB is committed to reducing the use of plastic by replacing conventional plastic bags with biodegradable ones in collaboration with the SwitchMed Program (funded by the European Union), UN Environment Program office, and other local entities. The initiative had a positive impact on the Bank's stakeholders as the biodegradable material, at the time, was believed to be eco-friendly. However, experts are now calling for a ban on the material and substituting it with fabric and/or recycled paper. The Bank will explore how it can create an actionable strategy to fully address the plastic sustainability issue. Building on CIB's green bottle initiative, the Bank will include similar initiatives in 2020 such as switching from biodegradable bags to reusable ones and exploring alternative packaging and giveaways that do not use plastic.



Rooftops insulation initiative

In addition to protecting our premises from floods, rooftops have a direct sustainability impact by increasing AC efficiency with thermal insulation enhancements, hence consuming less energy

Green walls

Additional efforts towards air purification took place in 2019, with a total of 122 green walls added to our branches. Today, we can report that all of CIB's branches have a green wall, which helps to convert CO2 into oxygen. For each square meter of green wall, 2.3 kg of CO2 is extracted, producing 1.7 kg of oxygen.

Solar Panels

CIB installed five photovoltaic (PV) power stations that generate 325,000 KW yearly, with an expected annual savings of EGP 536,250 off the electricity consumption. In 2019, four stations were added, which generate 208,175 KW and is expected to save EGP 343,485 per year.

Resource Efficiency

Paper & Energy Champs initiative

Our Paper Champs initiative has turned into an ongoing program of monitoring paper consumption and encouraging the adoption of new, innovative ideas and technologies by employees across all branches. As part of the program, some of CIB's paper waste is donated to paper recycling startups to further promote green entrepreneurs. Shredding and recycling outdated CIB documents is conducted through the specialized company, Paper Kneading, which contributes to keeping the environment clean and free of pollution.

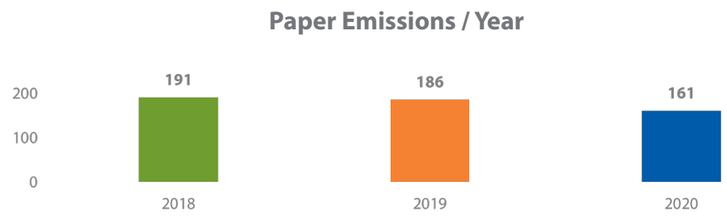
In addition to the Paper Champs initiative, the ongoing growth of our digital solutions and migration to digital platforms has also played a major part in facilitating the involvement of our customers in our green culture, with electronic statements and digital banking transactions increasingly becoming a default option for CIB customers.

Paper use	2018	2019	Difference
Total emissions	191	186	-2.6%
Emissions/ employee	0.03	0.026	-13.3%

Scope	2018	2020	Difference
Total emissions	191	161	-15.7%
Emissions/ employee	0.03	0.022	-26.7%

Scope	2019	2020	Difference
Total emissions	186	161	-13.4%
Emissions/ employee	0.026	0.022	-15.4%

The following graph provides a comparison between paper consumption emissions for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020.



E-Waste Management

CIB responsibly manages its e-waste through disposal agreements with third-party contractors who are certified by the Ministry of Environment.

For the past three years, CIB has taken part in the national solid waste program by selling its obsolete electronic assets through limited auctions to e-waste merchants who are preapproved by the Ministry of Environment and Waste Management Regulatory Agency.

In addition, for the past two years, CIB has been purchasing laptops with extended warranty of five years instead of three years, which increases their life expectancy and helps minimize e-waste.

Listed in CDP

CIB has furthered its commitment to environmental transparency by becoming the first Egyptian bank to disclose its environmental impact through Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), a global non-profit organization that runs the world's leading environmental disclosure platform. CIB has disclosed its environmental impact through CDP since 2018.

CIB is among 9,600 companies worldwide committed to the transparency of its environmental impact, which helps us manage environmental risk and identify opportunities, track and benchmark progress, and find new opportunities for actions that are in demand.

Over the last five years, CIB has set the regional financial industry benchmark in conforming to ESG disclosures, reflecting its integrity and fiduciary duty to its investors and shareholders. CIB's listing by CDP, a leading environmental reporting framework with strict criteria, is a testament to the Bank's diligence in adopting global standards of measuring and reporting its environmental impact.

LCA on CIB Cards

Our aim is to go beyond a progressive movement to boost the Bank's environmental credentials. Conducting a cradle-to-grave/cradle-to-cradle comprehensive assessment of our Credit and Debit Cards Payment System, will enable the discovery of a range of innovative solutions aiming at further reducing the environmental impact of our operations and complementing our current carbon footprint reduction initiatives.

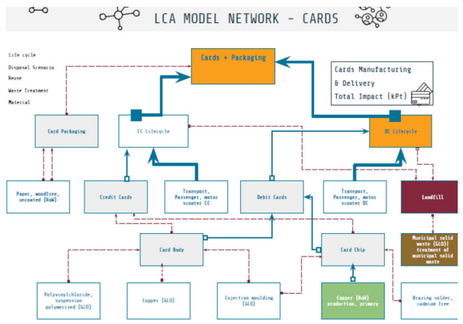
A LCA has been conducted for our card payment system, which includes four main components: Credit and debit cards,ATMs, Point of Sale (POS) terminals, and datacenters. As relevant to each component of the system, the entire life cycle from the point of raw material extraction, through transportation, use, manufacturing, and eventually disposal, have been assessed. The calculations were based on the total number of cards as well as the total number of transactions processed in 2019 (ATM, online, and POS transactions).

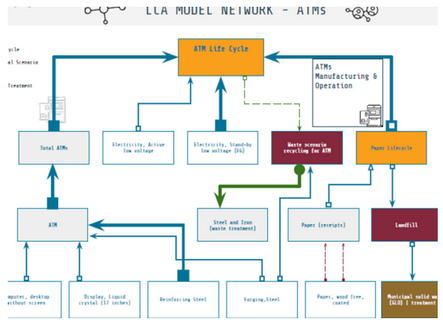
The LCA was carried out according to ISO 14040, using powerful modeling and simulation software that provided detailed and reliable insights into calculation and analysis results, which helped identify main drivers throughout the life cycle. This was complemented by the use of Ecoinvent database, the world's leading lifecycle inventory database, to obtain all secondary input data.

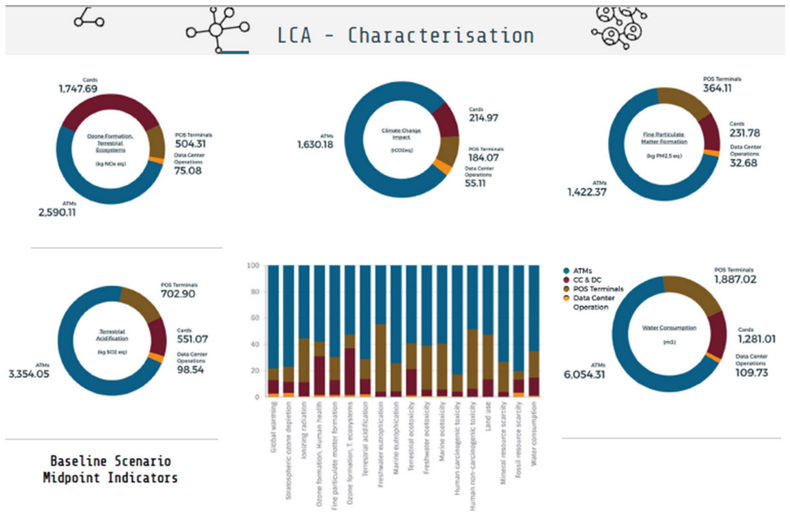
Based on the results of the LCA, and the impact of each sub-system, different scenarios for lowering the impact of the card payment and achieving optimum ecological efficiency have been studied and analyzed from an environmental perspective, including but not limited to:

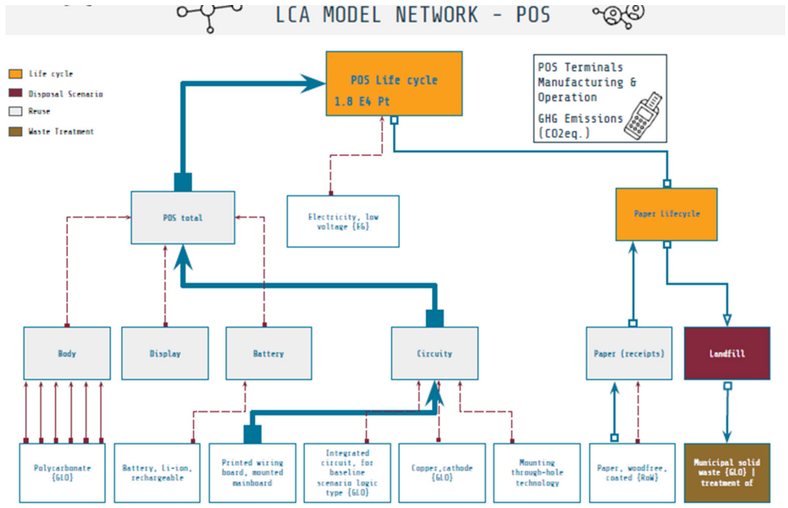
- Going card-less
- Introducing alternative payment solutions like e-wallets and mobile payments to reduce the number of credit/debit cards issued
- Increasing the lifetime of debit and credit cards
- Using renewable energy to power ATMs
- Using alternative materials for the manufacturing of the cards
- Optimising the ATM energy consumption
- Increasing the recycling rate for all system components.

The following screenshots show the results of the LCA of the baseline scenario.









QUALITY ASSURANCE STATEMENT

To the CIB's Board of Directors',

We have been appointed by CIB to conduct GHG calculations pertaining to CIB's operational activities in Egypt for the period from 1st of January 2019 to the 31st of December 2020. The scope covered CIB's operations in its 211 (2019) and 216 (2020) branches and head offices across Egypt.

MASADER'S INDEPENDENCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

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

MASADER'S RESPONSIBILITY

In conducting GHG calculations, we have adopted the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018. 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 raw 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 GHG calculations have not been thoroughly collected , verified and truly represent the bank's resource consumption in 2019 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 and Energy Services S.A.E Cairo,

October 4th, 2021