



Carbon Footprint 2025 Report



بنك الإمارات دبي الوطني
Emirates NBD



emiratesnbd.com

About The Bank

Emirates NBD – Egypt

Emirates NBD, a leading bank in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region and the United Arab Emirates, expanded into the Egyptian market in June 2013 through the acquisition of BNP Paribas' subsidiary in Egypt. This strategic move combined Emirates NBD's regional strength and expertise with the local knowledge, customer base, and market experience of the acquired entity.

Since its establishment, **Emirates NBD – Egypt** has experienced significant growth across all areas. The bank now operates with over 3,000 highly skilled employees and maintains a robust network of more than 67 branches and units across key regions, including Greater Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, the North Coast, the Delta, Upper Egypt, Sinai, and the Red Sea.

Emirates NBD – Egypt provides a comprehensive suite of banking solutions across three main segments: Corporate Banking, Retail Banking, and Investment Solutions. Driven by a customer-centric approach, the bank delivers innovative, effective, and tailored products and services designed to meet the unique needs of each client.





About This Report

This report provides a detailed analysis of the carbon footprint of Emirates NBD – Egypt’s facilities for 2025, encompassing Scope 1, Scope 2, and relevant Scope 3 emissions. It marks the third consecutive year of conducting a full emissions assessment across all facilities, with 2023 serving as the base year for tracking year-on-year performance.

All data collected and analyzed adhere to the World Resources Institute’s Greenhouse Gas Protocol, ensuring the assessment is comprehensive, consistent, transparent, and accurate.

Table of Contents

- Abbreviations05
- Executive Summary 07
- Introduction 11
- Inventory Boundaries 14
 - Organizational Boundaries 15
 - Operational Boundaries 16
 - Reporting Period 17
- Overall Methodology 18
- Carbon Footprint Results 21
 - CFP Results Summary 32
- Performance Evaluation 35
- Energy Consumption 38
- Towards Carbon Reduction 40
- Annex.....44
 - Definitions 45
 - Data Sources and Quality 46
 - Relevancy and Exclusions 48
 - Quality Assurance Statement 49



01 Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ATM	Automated teller machine
BY	Base year
CFP	Carbon Footprint
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO₂e	Carbon Dioxide equivalent
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
EF	Emission Factor
EGP	Egyptian pound
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GWP	Global Warming Potential
IEA	International Energy Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
kg	Kilograms
kWh	Kilowatt hour
m²	Square meter
m³	Cubic meter
MWh	Megawatt hour
mtCO₂e	Metric tons Carbon Dioxide equivalent
NBD	National Bank of Dubai
NREA	New and Renewable Energy Authority
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
Scp	Scope
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTT	Well-to-Tank



02

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Climate change represents a critical threat to global stability, human health, infrastructure, and ecosystems. The year 2025 solidified this alarming trend, ranking as **one of the three hottest years** on record with global temperatures reaching approximately **1.4°C above pre-industrial** levels. This proximity to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement threshold underscores a dangerous reversal of developmental progress and highlights an urgent need for immediate, coordinated intervention across governmental and financial sectors to mitigate further socioeconomic and environmental collapse.

Emirates NBD – Egypt recognizes its role in driving the transition to a low-carbon economy by channeling investments into renewable energy, green infrastructure, and innovative decarbonization solutions. This **third annual Carbon Footprint Report**, with 2023 as the base year provides a holistic assessment of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across Scope 1, 2, and relevant Scope 3 categories. Beyond measuring emissions, the report identifies high-impact intervention areas and informs data-driven strategies to reduce operational emissions. Through this approach, we aim not only to minimize our environmental footprint but also to foster climate resilience, promote sustainable financial practices, and support stakeholders in achieving collective sustainability goals.

The analysis and calculations of this assessment adhere to globally recognized standards, **including the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Guidelines, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines** for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and **ISO 14064-1:2018 standards**.



This report encompasses the comprehensive operational footprint of **Emirates NBD – Egypt**, accounting for all branches, head offices, and other premises, including sales offices, warehouses, and back-office locations. Emissions are categorized and quantified across Scopes 1, 2, and 3. The following emissions profile details the environmental impact of the Bank's operations for the 2025 reporting period:

SCOPE 1

Direct emissions of **1,398 mtCO₂e**

SCOPE 2 (market-based)

Indirect emissions of **3,890 mtCO₂e**

SCOPE 3

Indirect emissions of **8,308 mtCO₂e**

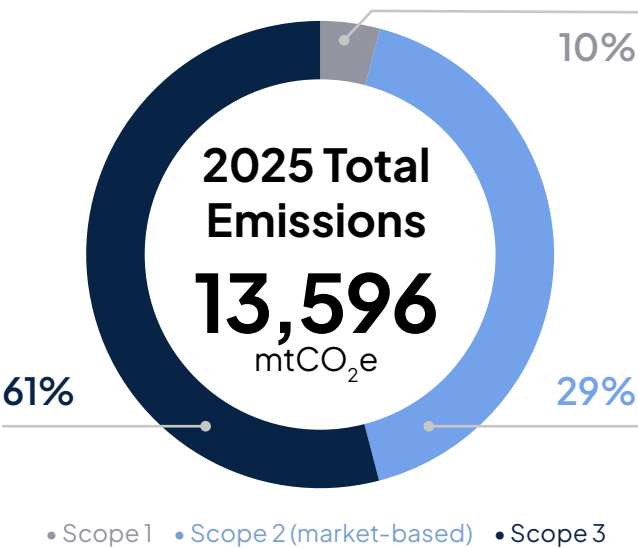
Compared to the **2023 Base Year (BY)**, Scope 1 emissions increased from **589 mtCO₂e** to **1,398 mtCO₂e** in 2025. This was driven primarily by increased refrigerant recharge activities across the Bank's facilities. In contrast, **Scope 2 emissions** saw a steady **24% decline**, falling from **5,126 mtCO₂e** in 2023 to **3,890 mtCO₂e (market-based)** in 2025. This reduction reflects the positive outcomes of energy efficiency measures and the strategic procurement of renewable energy. **Scope 3 emissions** remained relatively stable, shifting from **8,302 mtCO₂e** in 2023 to **8,308 mtCO₂e** in 2025.

Overall, Emirates NBD – Egypt's total greenhouse gas emissions decreased by **3%**, falling from **14,017 mtCO₂e** in 2023 to **13,596 mtCO₂e** in 2025.

The primary contributors to the Bank's CFP in 2025 continue to be **employee commuting** (Scope 3), **purchased energy** (Scope 2), and **refrigerant leakage** (Scope 1).

In October 2025, Emirates NBD Egypt started a strategic **Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)** with Egypt's **New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)**. By purchasing **1,553 MWh** of renewable energy in the final quarter of the year, the Bank achieved a substantial reduction in its Scope 2 emissions. This milestone aligns the Bank with the Group's short-term reduction target: a 5% annual reduction through 2027.

In 2025, **Emirates NBD – Egypt** achieved a Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) **carbon intensity of 1.67 mtCO₂e per full-time equivalent (FTE) employee**, down from 1.86 mtCO₂e per employee in 2024 and 1.82 mtCO₂e per employee in 2023, representing a **10% reduction** compared to **2024** and an **8% reduction** compared to the **2023 base year**. This **decrease** is primarily attributed to the strategic **PPA** signed with NREA, which significantly lowered the Bank’s Scope 2 emissions.



Emirates NBD – Egypt

Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity

1.67

mtCO₂e/FTE

↓ 8% Reduction compared to the BY

The Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon intensity per employee is a key performance indicator that benchmarks the Bank’s operational efficiency and tracks progress over time. Monitoring this metric allows us to identify improvement areas and ensure our actions align with both sustainability goals and industry best practices.

During the reporting period, **Emirates NBD – Egypt** consumed a total of **11,837 MWh** of energy, including purchased electricity, stationary combustion, and mobile combustion. Purchased electricity accounted for **94%** of total energy use.

Focusing on electricity consumption, the Bank conducted an operational efficiency assessment by benchmarking electricity use against the global standard of electricity consumption per square meter of office area. Of the Bank’s **85** facilities, **74** provided separate purchased electricity data and were included in the assessment. Among these, **19** facilities achieved **A+ and A** ratings, while **42** facilities received an **E** rating. The assessment relied on electricity data recorded in monetary values rather than kWh, this granular analysis provides critical insights into the energy performance of our facilities, enabling targeted interventions to optimize consumption and reduce our operational footprint.

The insights from the CFP reports serve as the foundation for our **Climate Transition Plan**, which is currently being developed. This plan will set out targeted operational and organizational actions to systematically reduce greenhouse gas emissions across all scopes.

In parallel, the Bank is deepening its climate accountability by tracking **financed emissions**, assessing for the **third consecutive year** the GHG impact of our business loan and project finance portfolios (GHG Protocol Category 15) across carbon-intensive sectors. The outcomes of our first and second financed emissions assessment are publicly accessible on the Bank’s website.

85

Facilities

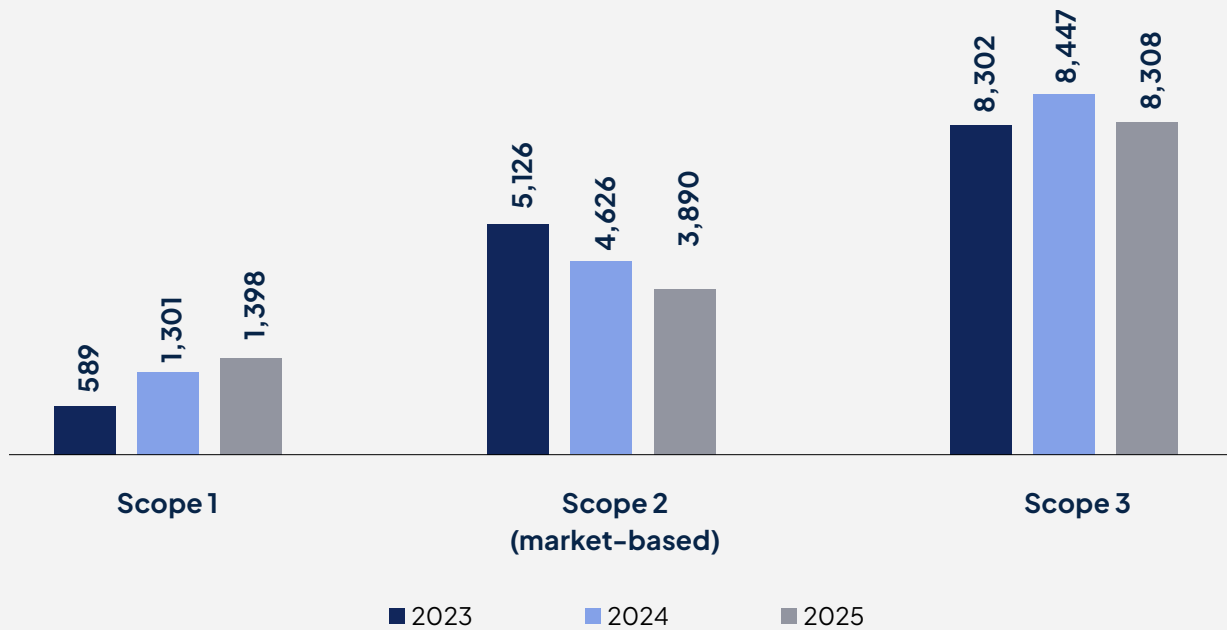
66,666

m²

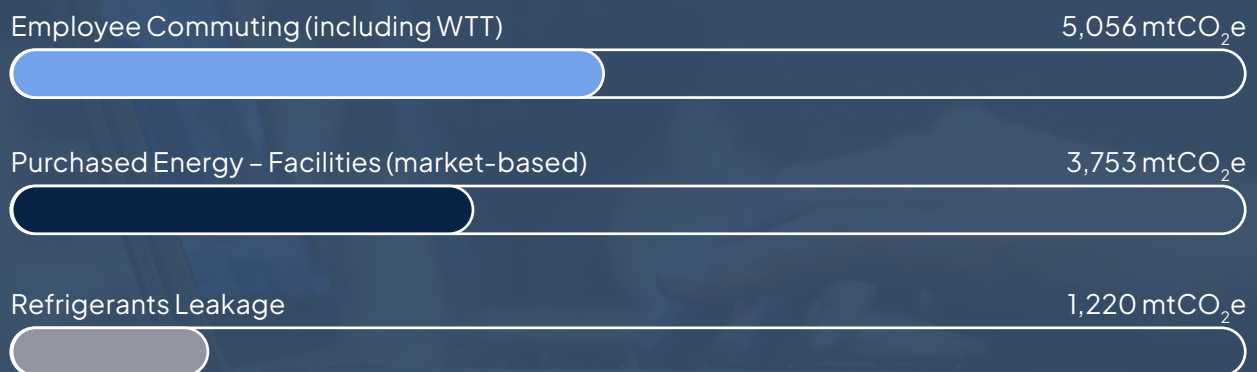
3,169

FTE

Emissions Per Scope Over The Years (mtCO₂e)



Most Significant Activities





03

Introduction

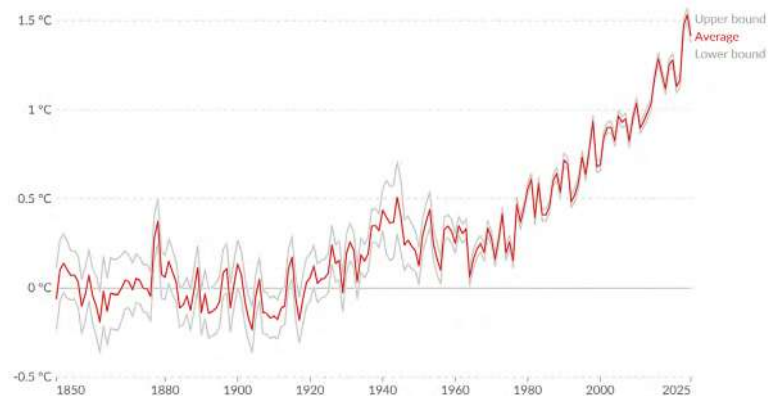
Introduction

Climate change is one of the greatest threats to life on Earth today. It affects not only human health but also the environment, economies, communities, and infrastructure, making existing challenges worse and reversing years of progress in development and well-being. Rising temperatures and changing climate patterns are causing more frequent and severe extreme events such as heatwaves, storms, floods, droughts, and wildfires. These events disrupt food and water supplies, damage homes and transport networks, harm ecosystems, increase poverty, and create social and economic instability, while also worsening health outcomes and spreading diseases.

The year **2025** marked a critical milestone in the progression of global climate change, highlighting the urgent need for coordinated action among governments, industries, and financial institutions. Scientific assessments from leading organizations, including the **World Meteorological Organization, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Copernicus Climate Change Service**, confirm that **2025 ranked among the three warmest years on record**. While 2024 remains the single warmest year ever recorded, 2025 continued this pattern of extreme temperatures, reinforcing the persistence of unprecedented global warming. Global average temperatures in 2025 **reached approximately 1.4°C** above pre-industrial levels, bringing the world dangerously close to the 1.5°C threshold set under the Paris Agreement.

Temperature change relative to the pre-industrial period, World

Temperature anomaly, measured as the difference between the average land-sea surface temperature in a given year and the 1861-1890 mean, in degrees Celsius.



2025 was the third-warmest year on record

2025 was only marginally cooler than 2023

2024 remains the warmest year on record and the first year to exceed 1.5°C above pre-industrial

The average for 2023-2025 was above 1.5°C, the first time for a 3-year period



The global financial sector plays a pivotal role in addressing climate change and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. Banks, as key facilitators of economic activity, are increasingly expected to measure, manage, and transparently report their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By 2025, climate-related risks are widely recognized not only as environmental challenges but also as material financial risks, influencing investment, lending, and operational decisions.

The urgency for climate action has grown, with regulators, investors, and stakeholders calling for greater transparency and alignment with global climate goals. Frameworks such as the **Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)** emphasize the need for clear reporting on climate risks and opportunities, while initiatives like the **Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero** guide the financial sector in aligning investments with net-zero pathways. In this context, banks are increasingly accountable not only for their direct emissions from operations such as energy use in offices, branches, and data centers but also for indirect, financed emissions arising from lending and investment portfolios.

In Egypt, the banking sector faces heightened urgency. Rising temperatures, water scarcity, and increasing extreme weather events demand that financial institutions balance resilience in traditional operations with support for green initiatives. Evolving regulations around environmental, social, and governance (ESG) disclosure further reinforce the need for proactive strategies and robust climate risk management.

This Carbon Footprint Report presents a comprehensive overview of the GHG emissions of **Emirates NBD Egypt** for the year **2025**. It aims to quantify emissions across Scope 1, Scope 2, and, where applicable, Scope 3 categories, following internationally recognized methodologies and standards. The report identifies key emission drivers, tracks progress against prior years, and highlights initiatives implemented to reduce environmental impact.

By providing transparent and accurate emissions data, the report serves multiple purposes: it supports informed decision-making, enhances stakeholder trust, and contributes to global efforts to achieve net-zero targets. It also establishes a benchmark of current performance and provides a roadmap for continuous improvement in the years ahead.



Driving Decarbonization: Emirates NBD Egypt Strategic Shift to Renewable Energy and Green Buildings

In 2025, Emirates NBD Egypt accelerated its commitment to operational sustainability through strategic initiatives designed to mitigate its GHG footprint. Central to this effort was the **PPA** signed with **NREA**. Since the agreement's implementation in October 2025, the Bank has successfully sourced **1,553 MWh of renewable energy**, accounting for approximately **14% of total electricity consumption** across all facilities.

Additionally, the Bank's U-Venues branch earned the **LEED v4 ID+C Gold** certification, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable building practices and resource efficiency.



04

Inventory Boundaries

Inventory Boundaries

Organizational Boundaries

For the purpose of tracking and disclosing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, the organizational boundary specifies the businesses and operations encompassed within the organization. Organizations have the option to report emissions either based on the operations they have direct financial or operational authority over (referred to as the control approach) or based on their proportional equity share in the operations (known as the equity share approach).

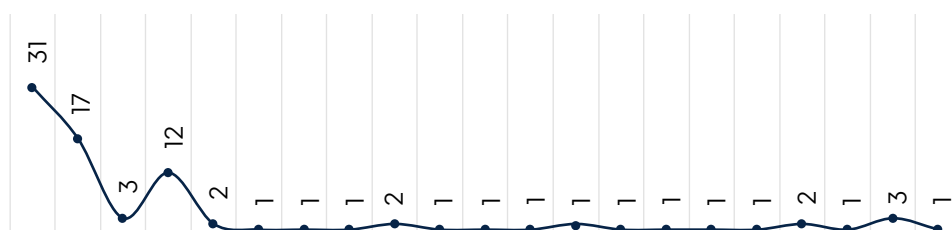
Adhering to the GHG protocol, the control approach entails that an organization accounts for the entirety of GHG emissions generated by operations over which it exercises financial or operational control. In the context of this carbon footprint assessment undertaken by **Emirates NBD – Egypt**, the control approach is employed, encompassing the following aspects:



85*

Facilities

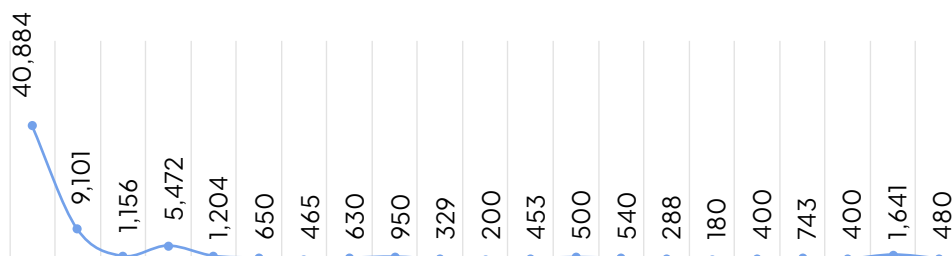
The facilities included 74 branches, 1 head office, 5 sales buildings and back offices, 4 warehouses, and 1 data center.



66,666

Square Meters

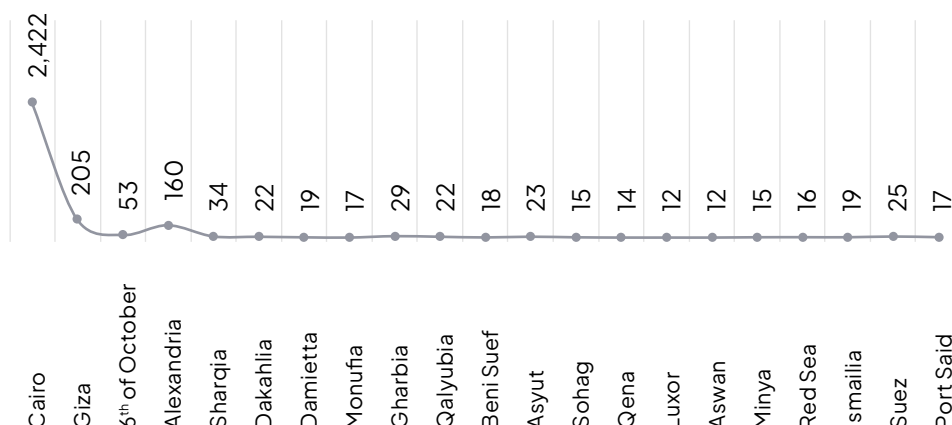
This represents the total gross floor area of all the included facilities.



3,169

Full-time Equivalents

The full-time equivalent included the bank's full-time employees, managers, and workers.

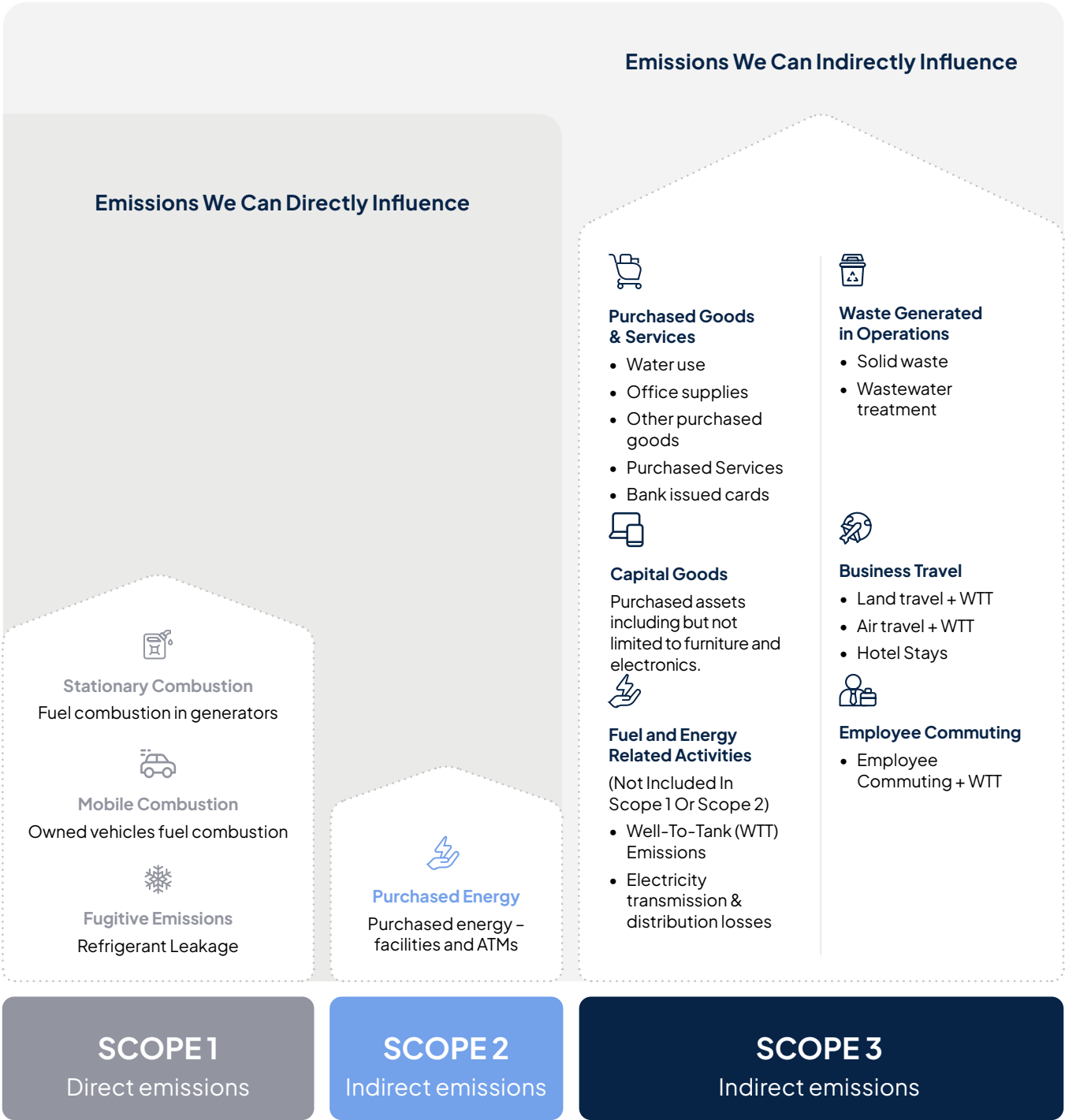


*The "Number of Facilities" includes all locations that were operational at any point during the reporting year, rather than a year-end snapshot. This figure excludes facilities that were owned but remained closed or inactive for the entire duration of the year.

Operational Boundaries

Operational boundaries determine the range of business activities within the reporting entity that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. They specify which activities are accounted for and how these emissions are classified; either as direct or indirect. Emissions are grouped into three primary scopes: **Scope 1**, which covers emissions generated directly from assets and equipment owned or operated by **Emirates NBD – Egypt**; **Scope 2**, which includes emissions from purchased energy such as electricity and chilled water; and **Scope 3**, which accounts for other relevant indirect emissions linked to the bank’s operations.

Under the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, it is mandatory to disclose **Scope 1** (direct) and **Scope 2** (indirect) emissions from purchased energy. For the 2025 carbon footprint evaluation of **Emirates NBD – Egypt**, the operational boundaries incorporated the following elements:



Sources of Emissions Excluded From this Assessment

This report seeks to thoroughly outline all of **Emirates NBD – Egypt** emission sources. It covers all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions but only includes the most relevant and significant categories of Scope 3 emissions.

It is important to mention that some emission sources referenced below, according to the GHG protocol, are not included in **Emirates NBD – Egypt** calculations. This is primarily due to their minimal significance relative to the reported categories or their limited relevance to the Bank’s operations. Further details about these categories can be found in the Relevancy and Exclusions section of the ANNEX.



Category 8



Upstream Leased Assets

Category 9



Downstream Transportation & Distribution

Category 10



Processing of Sold Products

Category 11



Use of Sold Products

Category 12



End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products

Category 13



Downstream Leased Assets

Category 14



Franchises

Category 15



Investments (reported in a separate report)

Reporting Period & Base Year (BY)

The reporting period for the carbon footprint assessment is from the 1st of January 2025 to the 31st of December 2025.

Emirates NBD – Egypt conducted its first complete assessment of all facilities in **2023**, establishing this year as the **base year** for future comparisons, including the results from this year’s assessment.



05 Overall Methodology

Overall Methodology

Protocols & Standards



The carbon footprint assessment in this report aligns with a variety of globally recognized standards, protocols, and guidelines that are widely accepted for the purpose of measuring and disclosing emissions. These encompass, among others:

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Guidelines

These guidelines outline the criteria for identifying emission sources and GHGs to be measured and reported. They also define the boundaries for holding entities accountable for GHG emissions, considering geographical, organizational, and operational constraints.

Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

Offers guidance to companies for preparing their GHG emissions reports at the corporate level.

GHG Protocol (Scope 2) Guidance

Standardizes how corporations measure emissions from purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat and cooling.

Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

Provides a framework for assessing emissions throughout the entire value chain.

ISO 14064-1:2018

This specification, accompanied by guidance, pertains to the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the organizational level.

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



Emission Factors



Emission factors (EFs) serve to quantify the volume of greenhouse gases (GHGs) discharged into the atmosphere due to particular activities. These factors are usually denominated in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) and gauge emissions generated for each unit of weight, volume, distance, or duration linked to the activity. For instance, EFs can be represented as CO₂e per liter of fuel consumed, CO₂e per kilometer traveled, or CO₂e per kilowatt-hour of electricity purchased, among other metrics. Within this report, the emission factors utilized were determined through:

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, UK, 2025 (DEFRA)

IPCC
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

US EPA
United States Environmental Protection Agency

Emission factors specific to the country

The electricity emission factor is derived based on the generation fuel mix data retrieved from the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company's annual reports, adhering to the IEA methodology for electricity emission factor development.

The emission factors employed for water supply and wastewater treatment are sourced from DEFRA 2025. These factors have been customized to accommodate Egypt's electricity-specific emission factor.

Calculation Approach



Each activity is assigned to one of the defined scopes in line with the GHG Protocol Guidelines: Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased electricity and chilled water), and Scope 3 (other indirect emissions arising from activities not directly owned or controlled by the reporting entity).

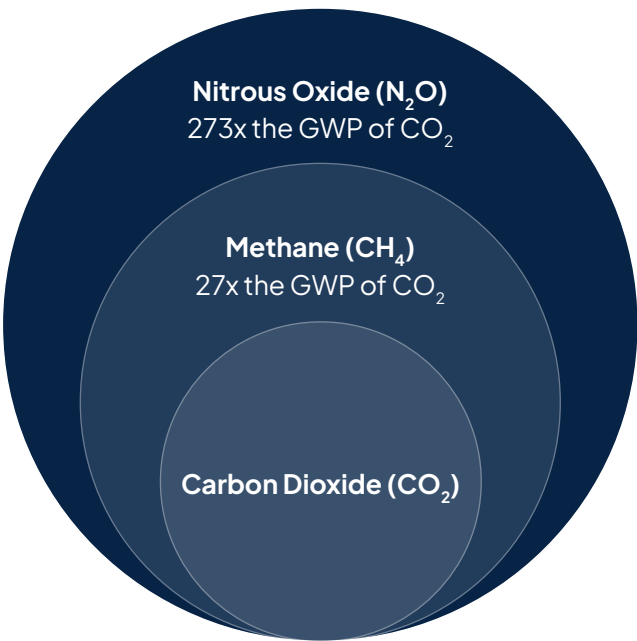
The standard method for calculating emissions, expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO₂e), is based on multiplying activity data by the relevant emission factor. This process incorporates a unit analysis step to ensure that the final results are properly expressed in mtCO₂e. Accordingly, emissions are derived by applying the appropriate emission factor to each activity and converting the outcome into mtCO₂e, as illustrated in the adjacent equation:

Activity Data
[unit]

×

Emission Factor
[mtCO₂e/unit]

GHG Emissions
[mtCO₂e]



In adherence to best practices in organizational greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting and following the selected WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, the carbon footprint assessment has incorporated all seven Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases, whenever relevant and significant.

Global warming potentials (GWPs) serve as coefficients that quantify the radiative forcing impact of a specific greenhouse gas, such as methane, in comparison to an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide. These GWPs are employed in GHG accounting to standardize greenhouse gas emissions, expressing them in a common unit for easy comparison, known as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

In the course of this inventory, Emirates NBD – Egypt has applied 100-year GWPs to all emissions data to calculate the total emissions in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO₂e). The GWP values utilized for this purpose have been sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 2021), which was the most current IPCC report available at the time of this assessment. The greenhouse gases specified in the Kyoto Protocol, along with their corresponding GWPs, are detailed in the table below.

Greenhouse Gas	100-Year GWP
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	27
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	273
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	124 – 14,800
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	7,390 – 12,200
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	17,400
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	25,200



05 Carbon Footprint Results

Carbon Footprint Results

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Guided by a strong commitment to sustainability, Emirates NBD Group continues to advance its sustainability agenda while proactively addressing key climate-related priorities. By promoting a unified approach to environmental performance across all geographies, we ensure both global consistency and local impact. In this journey, Egypt has emerged as a key market, with its increasing contributions playing a vital role in supporting the Group's broader sustainability ambitions and our path toward a low-carbon future.

Vijaypal Singh Bains

Chief Sustainability Officer and Group Head of ESG



SCOPE 1 Emissions

1,398 mtCO₂e

SCOPE 2 Emissions

(market-based)

3,890 mtCO₂e

SCOPE 3 Emissions

8,308 mtCO₂e



Emirates NBD – Egypt 2025
Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity

1.67
mtCO₂e/FTE

Total Emissions

13,596
mtCO₂e

SCOPE 1 – DIRECT EMISSIONS

Stationary Combustion

6 mtCO₂e



Diesel Generators Fuel Burning

The Bank operates a single generator located in the head-office buildings, which consumed **2,330 liters** of fuel in 2025. This resulted in associated emissions of **6 mtCO₂e**, representing a **98% increase** compared to the previous year 2024 and **165%** compared to base year 2023.

Mobile Combustion

172 mtCO₂e



Owned Vehicles Fuel Burning

During this reporting year, the bank owned **35 vehicles** used mainly for employees in the head office. These vehicles consumed about **73,165 liters** of petrol, resulting in **172 mtCO₂e** of direct emissions, representing a **4% increase** compared to the previous year.

Fugitive Emissions

1,220 mtCO₂e



Refrigerants Leakage

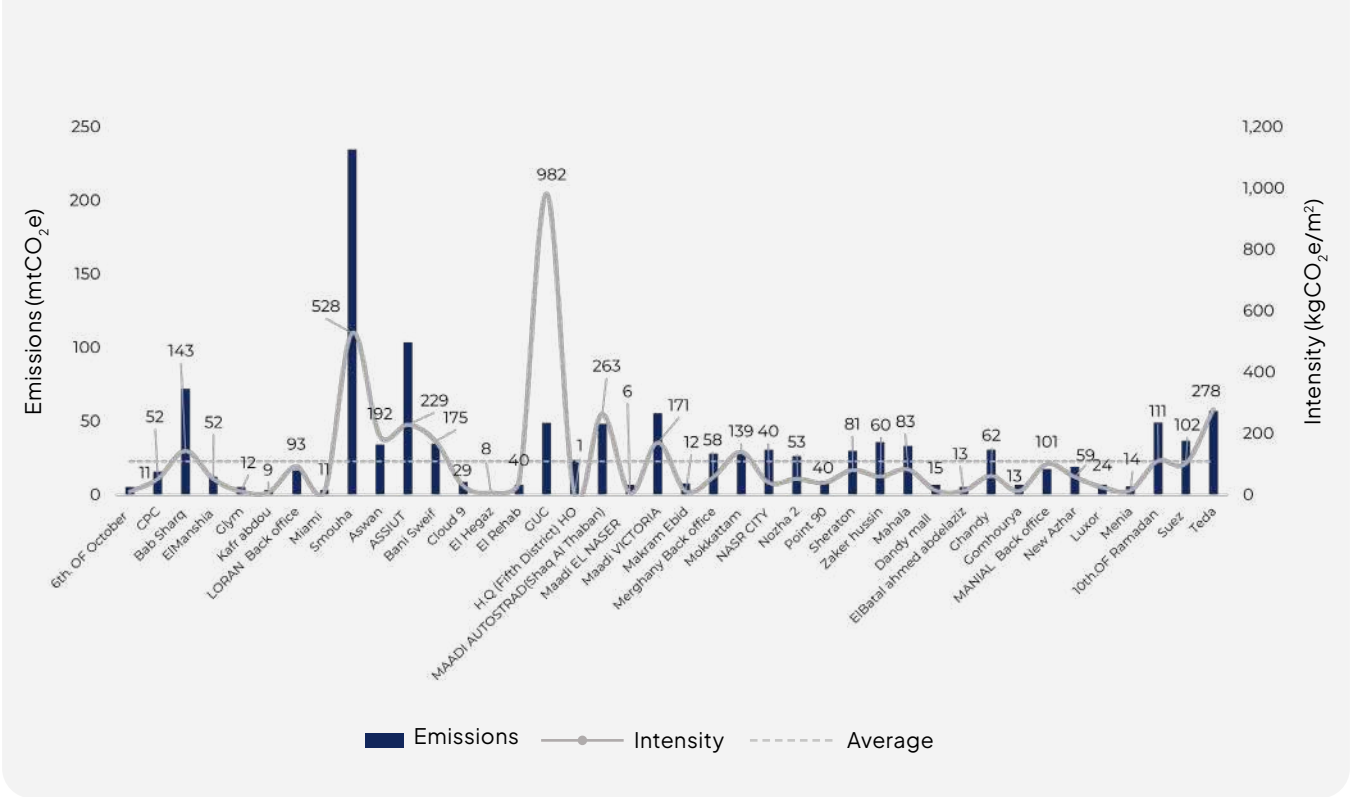
Refrigerant leakage from cooling systems is a major source of Scope 1 emissions, as these systems are critical for maintaining comfortable work environments. Leaks release refrigerants directly from the bank's owned and controlled facilities, classifying them as Scope 1 emissions.

In 2025, Emirates NBD – Egypt used three types of refrigerants across its facilities. **R-22** was the most widely used, with **657 kg** consumed for system recharges, followed by **29 kg** of **R-410A** and **11 kg** of **R-141b**. These recharges generated emissions of **1,155, 56, and 9 mtCO₂e**, respectively. Consequently, total emissions from refrigerant leakage reached **1,220 mtCO₂e**, marking a **7.8% increase** over 2024 levels.



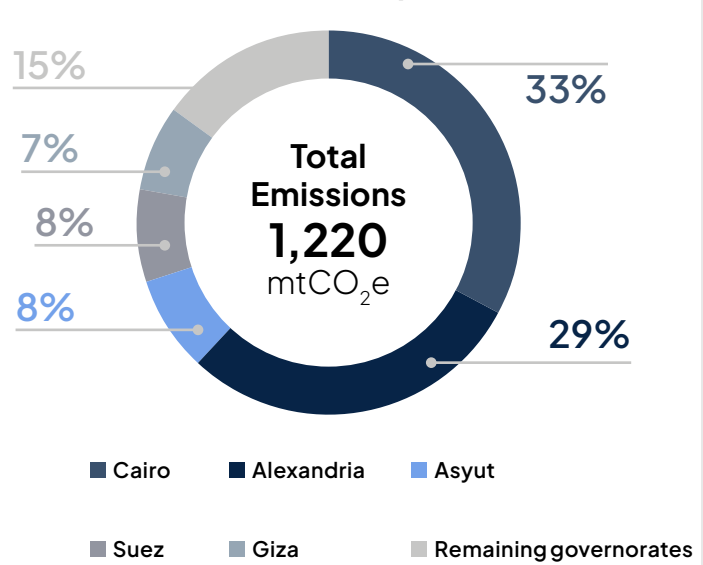
As shown in the chart, the **GUC Branch** recorded the highest refrigerant emissions intensity at **982 kgCO₂e/m²**, while the **H.Q (Fifth District) Head Office** reported the lowest at approximately **0.84 kgCO₂e/m²** among the facilities that experienced refrigerant leakage.

Refrigerants Emissions and Intensity per Facility | 2025



The adjacent chart shows the distribution of refrigerant emissions across governorates, highlighting the top five while grouping the rest. **Cairo** recorded the largest share at **33%** followed by **Alexandria** at **29%**. In 2025, **40** of the bank's **85 facilities** recharged their HVAC systems, spanning **12 governorates**.

Refrigerants Emissions Per Governorate | 2025



SCOPE 2 – INDIRECT EMISSIONS

Purchased Electricity – Facilities (Location-based)



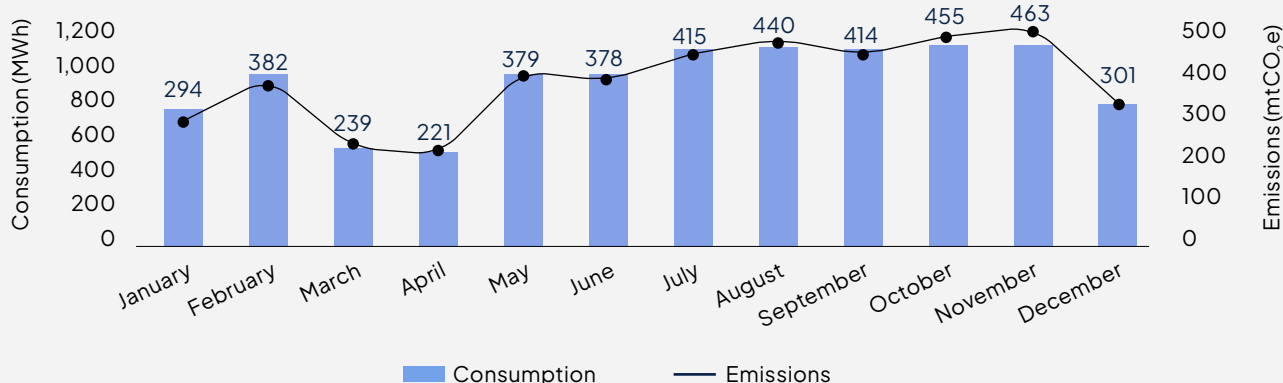
4,383 mtCO₂e

During the 2025 reporting year, the Bank's facilities consumed a total of **10,801 MWh** of electricity, resulting in **4,383 mtCO₂e** of location-based emissions. Compared to 2024, location-based emissions decreased by approximately **2%**, reflecting the Bank's continued efforts to enhance energy efficiency and reduce operational emissions. Electricity emissions for 2023 and 2024 have been recalculated to reflect more accurate emission factor used, with the revised 2024 location-based figure now at **4,461 mtCO₂e**.

Emissions from this activity accounted for **30%** of the bank's total emissions for the year, positioning electricity consumption at bank facilities as the second-largest contributor after employee commuting. This highlights the material impact of operational energy use on the bank's overall emissions profile. The finding is consistent with broader industry trends, where electricity consumption represents a major source of emissions for office-based institutions.

The below chart shows the monthly electricity consumption and emissions of **Emirates NBD – Egypt** facilities during 2025. The highest electricity consumption was witnessed in November with corresponding emissions of **463 mtCO₂e**, while the lowest month was April with emissions of **221 mtCO₂e**.

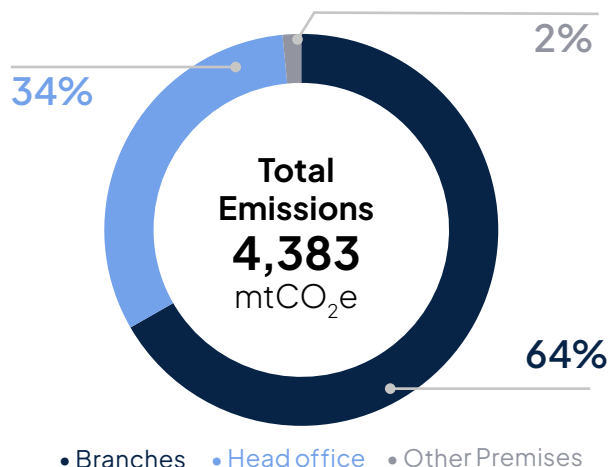
Monthly Electricity Emissions and Consumption



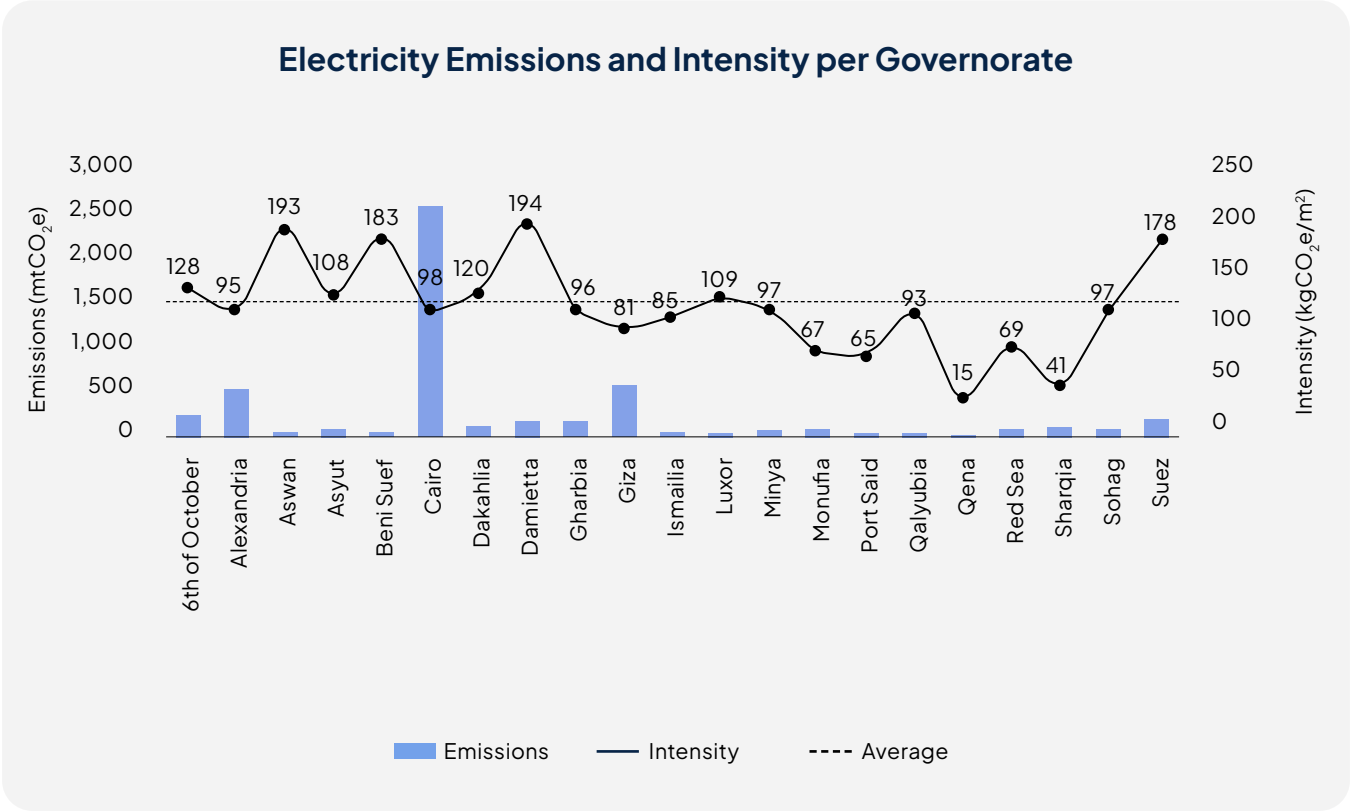
During the reporting year, **Emirates NBD – Egypt's** branches recorded the highest electricity consumption among all facilities, resulting in **2,822 mtCO₂e** of indirect emissions, approximately **64%** of total electricity-related emissions. The head office accounted for **1,483 mtCO₂e**, representing the remaining **34%**. This figure includes the consumption of some branches whose usage is allocated under the head office, as well as the data center located on the same premises.

Other facilities, such as sales and back-office buildings, contributed less than **2%**, with total indirect emissions of **78 mtCO₂e**.

Electricity Emissions Per Facility Type



Cairo governate accounts for the largest share of electricity-related emissions, as most of the bank’s facilities are located there. Despite this, Cairo branches performed efficiently, recording an emissions intensity close to, but slightly below, the overall average of **97.88 kgCO₂e/m²**. In contrast, branches in Damietta, Aswan, Beni Suef, and Suez Governorates registered the highest emissions intensities relative to their floor area, highlighting the need for targeted energy-efficiency improvements in these regions.



Purchased Electricity – Facilities (Market-based)

3,753 mtCO₂e

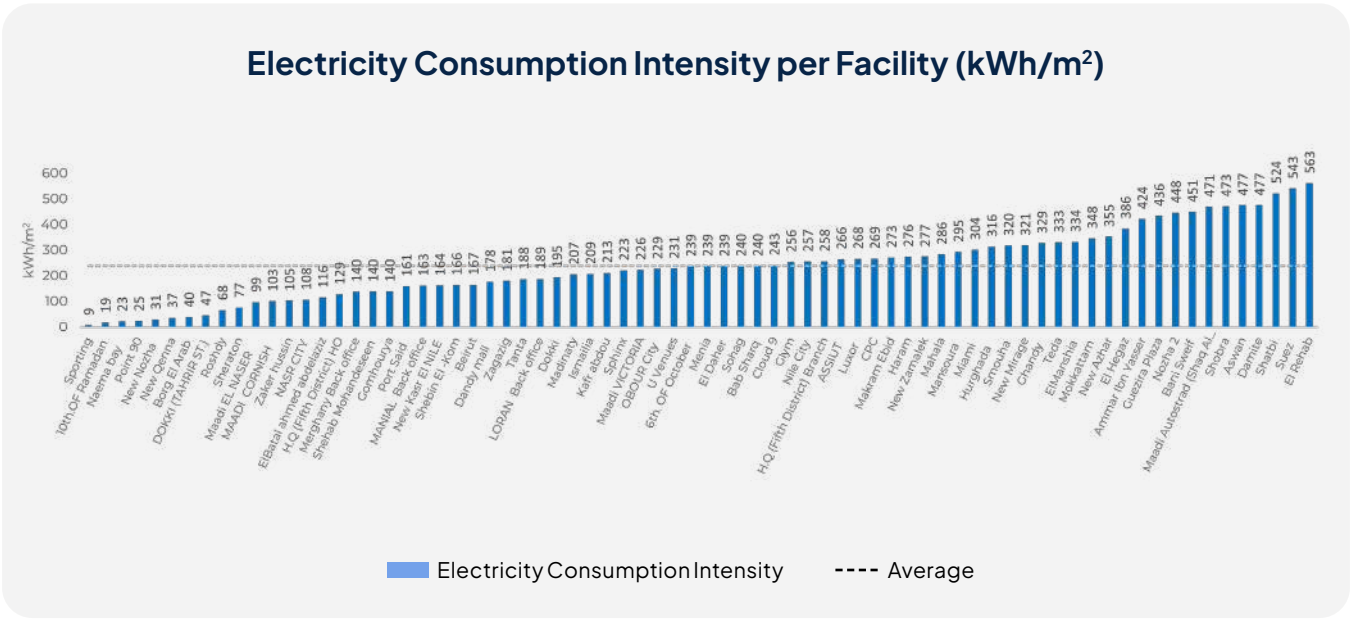


Starting October 2025, Emirates NBD - Egypt entered into a **Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)** with the New and **Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)**. By procuring **1,553 MWh** of renewable energy in the final quarter, the Bank reported market-based electricity emissions of **3,753 mtCO₂e**. This initiative resulted in a **16%** reduction in emissions compared to 2024 and a 24% decrease against the **2023 BY**, marking a significant milestone toward the Bank’s Scope 2 decarbonization targets.

Electricity intensity is a standard benchmark for comparing performance internationally. Extensive research on banks and office facilities has produced the evaluation criteria shown below.

Of the 85 reporting facilities at Emirates NBD – Egypt, only **74** provided separate purchased electricity data. The remaining facilities are either accounted for within the head office totals or consume minimal electricity, such as warehouses. Among the facilities with available data, only **19** achieved an **A+ and A rating**, while **42** had an E rating. Because this assessment relies on electricity data recorded in monetary values rather than kWh, it does not provide a fully reliable measure of performance. Establishing a consistent and accurate kWh-based data recording system in the coming years is essential to enable proper evaluation and to prioritize decarbonization efforts for the least efficient facilities.

Score	Electricity Consumption (KWh/m ²)	Number of Facilities
A+	< 128	15
A	128 – 148	4
B	148 – 168	5
C	168 – 195	4
D	195 – 218	4
E	> 218	42



Purchased Electricity – Atms

137 mtCO₂e



In 2025, Emirates NBD – Egypt tracked emissions associated with its ATM network. As ATMs require electricity to operate, these emissions are classified under Scope 2. Over the year, a total of **3,961,138 transactions** were processed through 220 off-site ATMs across Egypt. Electricity consumption and related emissions from on-site ATMs **are included within the totals for the respective branches or facilities**. The estimated emissions from off-site ATM operations amounted to approximately **137 mtCO₂e**, reflecting the environmental impact of maintaining the Bank’s ATM network and underscoring the importance of energy-efficient infrastructure.

SCOPE 3 – INDIRECT EMISSIONS

Scope 3 emissions are greenhouse gas emissions resulting from activities linked to assets that the reporting bank does not directly own or control, yet are indirectly influenced by the bank across its value chain. For Emirates NBD – Egypt, Scope 3 emissions included in the carbon footprint are classified according to the categories defined by the GHG Protocol as follows:

Category 1

Purchased goods and services.

Category 2

Capital goods

Category 3

Fuel and energy related activities

Category 5

Waste generated in operations

Category 6

Business travel

Category 7

Employee Commuting

C1 – Purchased Goods & Services

733

mtCO₂e



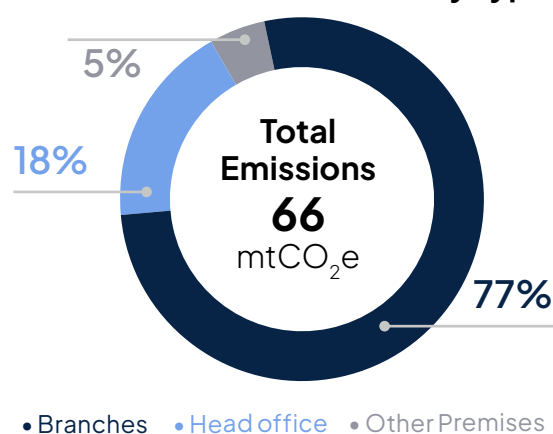
Water Use

66 mtCO₂e

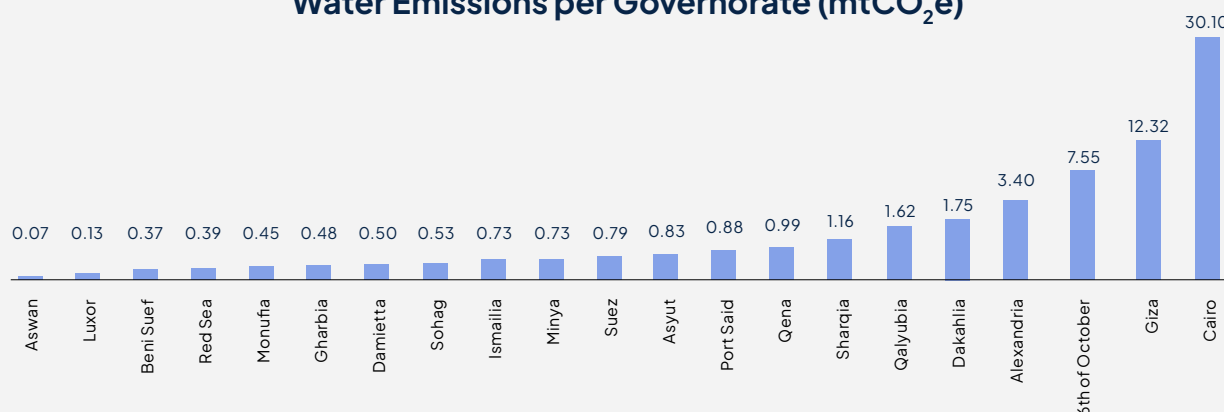
Scope 3 emissions encompass various categories of indirect emissions, including those associated with water use. While water use-related emissions account for a small proportion of the Bank's overall carbon footprint, their environmental implications remains an important consideration.

In 2025, Emirates NBD – Egypt's facilities consumed a total of **210,366 m³** of water, resulting in **66 mtCO₂e**. Branch operations were the primary contributor, representing approximately **77%** of these emissions.

Water Emissions Per Facility Type



Water Emissions per Governorate (mtCO₂e)



Office Supplies

46 mtCO₂e

Emirates NBD – Egypt’s paper procurement primarily involves printing and writing paper. The Bank keeps detailed records of all paper-related expenditures within its internal database.

In the 2025 reporting period, paper purchases across Emirates NBD – Egypt’s facilities resulted in emissions of **11 mtCO₂e**. In addition, the Bank procured other office materials, such as packaging supplies, stationery, and similar items, which contributed a further **34 mtCO₂e** in emissions.

Other purchased goods 408 mtCO₂e

Other purchased goods, including items such as uniforms, equipment, and various additional materials acquired during the reporting year, resulted in emissions totaling **408 mtCO₂e**.

Purchased services 195 mtCO₂e

In 2025, the Bank procured a range of services, including medical insurance services, advertising material distribution services, security services, courier services and others, which collectively resulted in emissions of **195 mtCO₂e**.

Bank Cards 18 mtCO₂e

In 2025, Emirates NBD – Egypt issued a total of **202,342 cards** across various categories, including debit, credit, and prepaid cards. The production of these cards resulted in an estimated **18 mtCO₂e** of associated emissions.

C2 – Capital Goods

829 mtCO₂e



Emissions associated with the procurement of capital goods fall under Scope 3. For Emirates NBD – Egypt in 2025, the purchase of capital goods, including laptops, PCs, monitors, mobile phones, software, furniture, and other equipment, resulted in emissions totaling **829 mtCO₂e**.

C3 – Fuel & Energy Related Activities

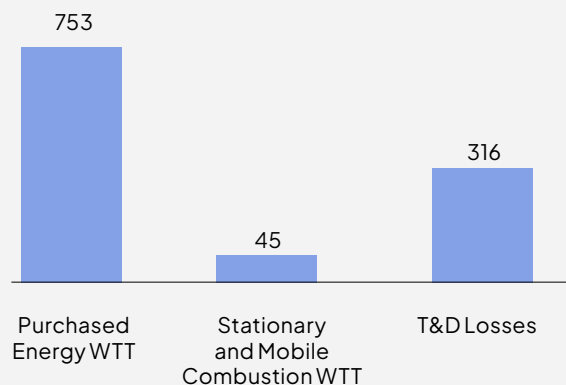
1,116 mtCO₂e



Emirates NBD – Egypt carried out a detailed assessment of the climate impact of its energy-related activities, encompassing well-to-tank (WTT) emissions from electricity and fuel consumption, as well as emissions associated with electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, providing a comprehensive view of its Scope 3 energy footprint.

In 2025, WTT emissions from electricity consumption were the largest contributor, totaling **753 mtCO₂e**, while emissions from stationary and mobile fuel combustion reached **45 mtCO₂e**, and electricity T&D losses accounted for **316 mtCO₂e**.

Fuel and Energy Related Emissions Breakdown (mtCO₂e)



C5 – Waste Generated In Operations

120 mtCO₂e



Office Solid Waste 24 mtCO₂e

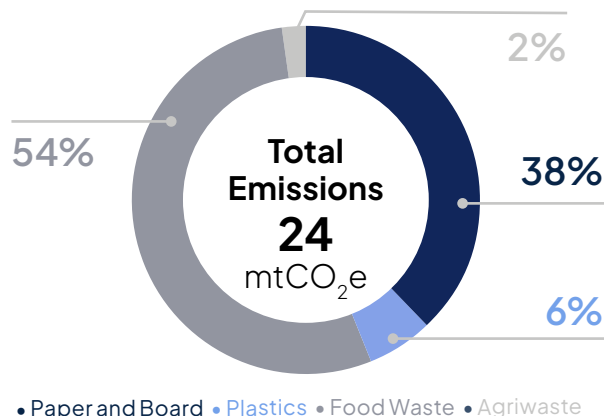
Emissions from solid waste generated by Emirates NBD – Egypt's operations are included in Scope 3.

In 2025, the Bank partnered with a waste recycling company to collect and process waste from its head office in New Cairo. Data covering the period from January to December 2025 were provided by the contractor, including details on the treatment methods employed. Waste from other facilities was estimated based on a representative survey of select locations and extrapolated to account for all remaining facilities.

Across all facilities, a total of **86 tons** of solid waste was generated in 2025. Of this, **45 tons** were sent to landfill, **38 tons** were recycled, and **3 tons** were composted. These activities produced **24 mtCO₂e** of emissions, with approximately **99%** attributable to landfilled waste.

According to waste reports from the head office contractor, the building generates waste primarily composed of paper, cardboard, plastics, food waste, and organic agri-waste. The primary contributor to total emissions is **refuse** (general household/municipal waste), accounting for **99%** of the total, while overall emissions from the branches represent **94%** of the Emirates NBD – Egypt's waste-related impact.

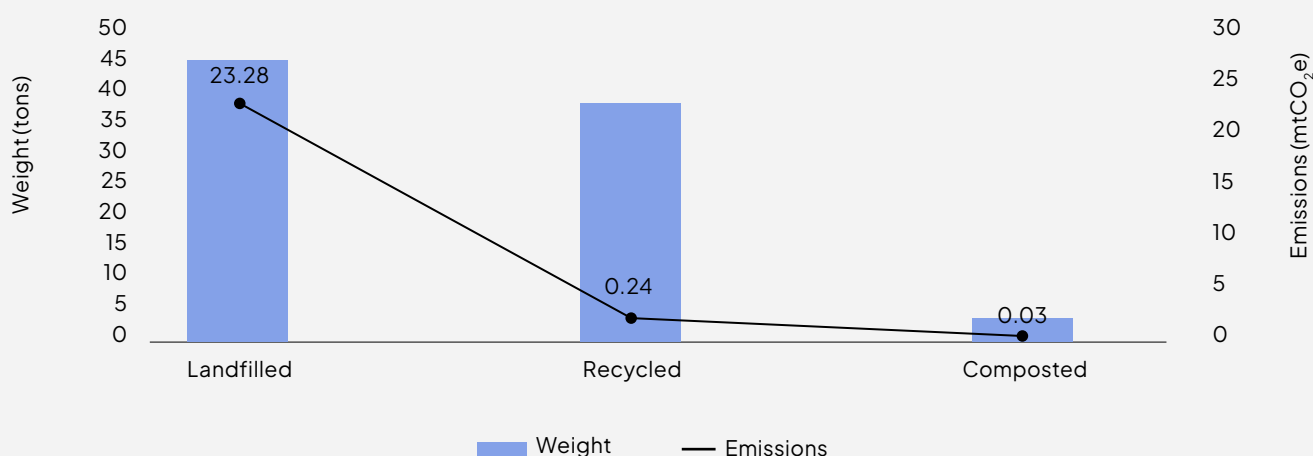
Solid Waste Quantity Per Waste Type



Wastewater Treatment 96 mtCO₂e

Emissions from wastewater treatment are categorized under Scope 3. During the reporting period, Emirates NBD – Egypt generated approximately **168,293 m³** of wastewater, estimated as **80%** of its total water usage. This wastewater management resulted in emissions of **96 mtCO₂e**.

Solid Waste Weight and Emissions per Treatment Method



C6 – Business Travel

455 mtCO₂e



Air Travel + WTT

196 mtCO₂e

In 2025, Emirates NBD – Egypt employees collectively traveled **137,210 kilometers** on domestic and international flights. These journeys generated **196 mtCO₂e** of emissions, including WTT emissions. Flight distances and passenger-kilometers were systematically recorded in the Bank's internal database to ensure accurate and comprehensive reporting.

Hotel Stay

130 mtCO₂e

In the reporting year 2025, Emirates NBD – Egypt employees collectively **spent 2,867 nights** in hotels across various countries, generating approximately **130 mtCO₂e** of emissions. This figure reflects the carbon footprint associated with accommodations.

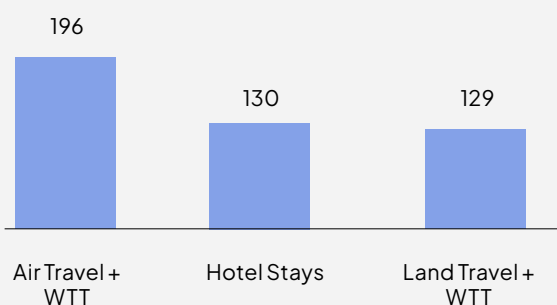
Land Travel + WTT

129 mtCO₂e

Emissions from business travel using rental vehicles are categorized under Scope 3. In 2025, Emirates NBD – Egypt's business travel covered a total distance of **612,513 kilometers**, resulting in **129 mtCO₂e** of emissions, including WTT emissions.

Air Travel accounted for the largest share of business travel emissions at **43%**, followed by air Hotel Stays at **29%** and Land Travel at **28%**.

Business Travel Emissions Breakdown (mtCO₂e)



C7 – Employee Commuting

5,056 mtCO₂e



Commuting + WTT

5,056 mtCO₂e

A survey of employees' commuting patterns was conducted to estimate the emissions associated with staff travel, excluding those using the Bank's bus rental service.

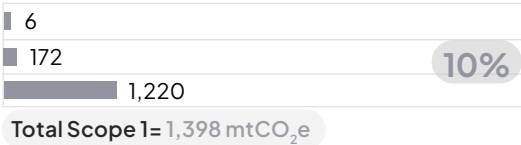
Based on this data, total commuting-related emissions including (WTT) emissions amounted to **5,056 mtCO₂e**, distributed across multiple modes of transportation as outlined below.

Transportation Mean	Distance	Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)
Employee Private Cars	4,962,404 km	1,977
Public Transportation	2,258,689 p.km	2,624
Other means (taxicab, Uber, ...etc.	1,751,224 km	455

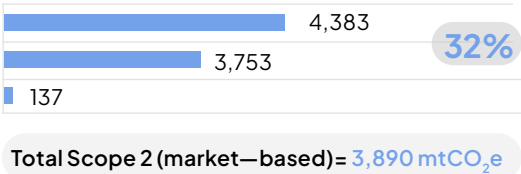


CFP Results Summary

SCOPE 1 – DIRECT EMISSIONS (mtCO ₂ e)		2023 (BY)	2024	2025	10%
Stationary Combustion	Fuel burning – Generators	2	3	6	
Mobile Combustion	Fuel burning – Owned Vehicles	139	166	172	
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerants Leakage	447	1,132	1,220	
Total Scope 1 (mtCO ₂ e)		589	1,301	1,398	



SCOPE 2 – INDIRECT EMISSIONS (mtCO ₂ e)		2023 (BY)	2024	2025	32%
Purchased Energy*	Purchased Energy – Facilities (Location Based)	4,961	4,461	4,383	
	Purchased Energy – Facilities (Market Based)	4,961	4,461	3,753	
	Purchased Electricity – ATMs	166	165	137	
Total Scope 2 – mtCO ₂ e (Location-based)		5,126	4,626	4,520	
Total Scope 2 – mtCO ₂ e (Market-based)		5,126	4,626	3,890	

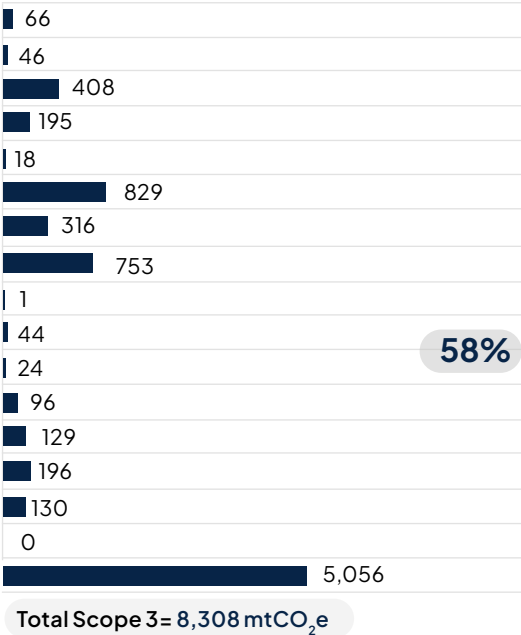


Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (Location-based)	5,715	5,927	5,918	mtCO ₂ e
Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (Market-based)	5,715	5,927	5,288	mtCO ₂ e
Scope 1 & 2 Carbon Intensity per Employee (market-based)	1.82	1.86	1.67	mtCO ₂ e/FTE
Scope 1 & 2 Carbon Intensity per Net Profit (market-based)	1.77	1.12	0.87	mtCO ₂ e/M.EGP
	54.20	50.65	42.78	mtCO ₂ e/M.USD

Scope 1 & 2 Carbon Intensity



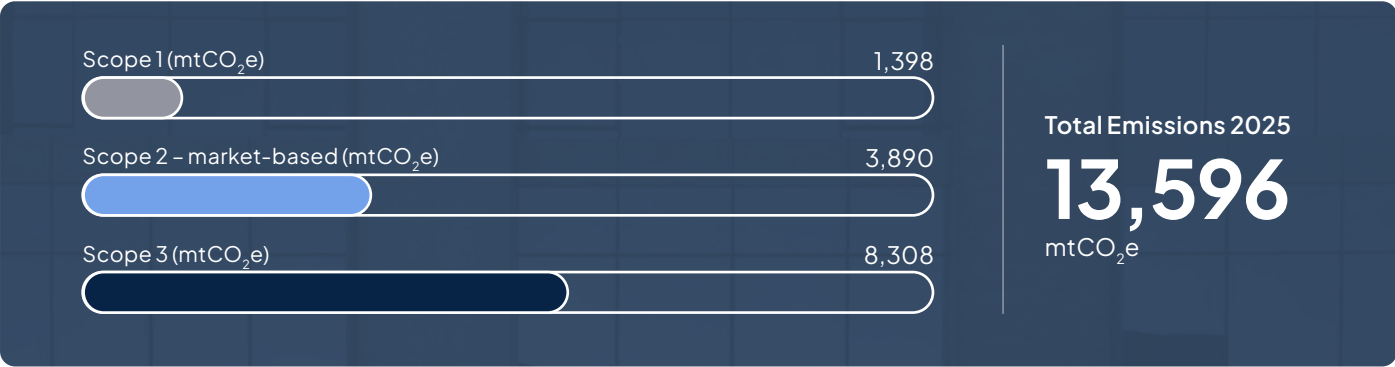
SCOPE 3 – INDIRECT EMISSIONS (mtCO ₂ e)		2023 (BY)	2024	2025	58%
01: Purchased Goods & Services	Water use	67	65	66	
	Office supplies	63	51	46	
	Other purchased goods	90	338	408	
	Purchased services	309	556	195	
	Bank Issued Cards	10	12	18	
02: Capital Goods	Capital Goods	706	618	829	
03: Fuel and Energy-related Activities (not included in scope 1 and 2)	Electricity transmissions & distribution losses*	359	324	316	
	Purchased Energy WTT*	850	767	753	
	Stationary combustion (WTT)	1	1	1	
	Mobile combustion (WTT)	36	43	44	
05: Waste Generated in Operations	Office Solid Waste	30	25	24	
	Wastewater treatment	97	94	96	
06: Business Travel	Land travel + (WTT)	11	146	129	
	Air Travel + (WTT)	143	117	196	
	Hotel Stay	246	183	130	
07: Employee Commuting	Bus Rental Services + (WTT)	1,319	0	0	
	Commuting + (WTT)	3,965	5,107	5,056	
Total Scope 3 (mtCO ₂ e)		8,302	8,447	8,308	



Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions – mtCO ₂ e (market-based)	14,017	14,374	13,596	
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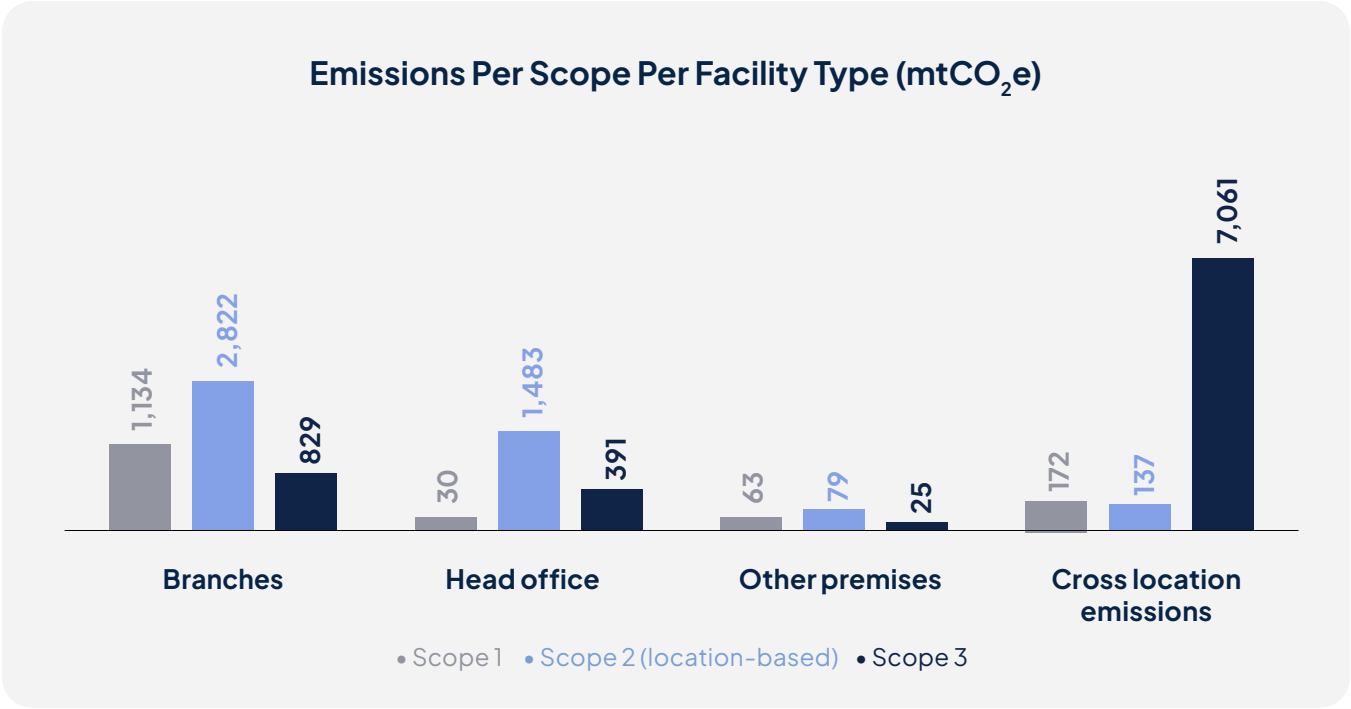
*Emissions associated with electricity and water consumption have been recalculated for 2023 following the adoption of enhanced assessment methodologies.

Note
Totals might not add app due to rounding.



The below chart presents a detailed breakdown of Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by facility type. **Branches** accounted for the largest portion, contributing approximately **34%** of total emissions. The **Headquarters** represented around **13%**, while Sales Buildings, Warehouses, and other premises collectively contributed about **3%**. Notably, **cross-location emissions**, which include business travel, employee commuting, ATM transactions, and purchased goods and services, constitute the largest overall share at approximately **52%**.

Scope 3 emissions make up a significant share of the total (58%), highlighting the importance of addressing upstream and downstream activities in the Bank’s carbon reduction strategy.



“

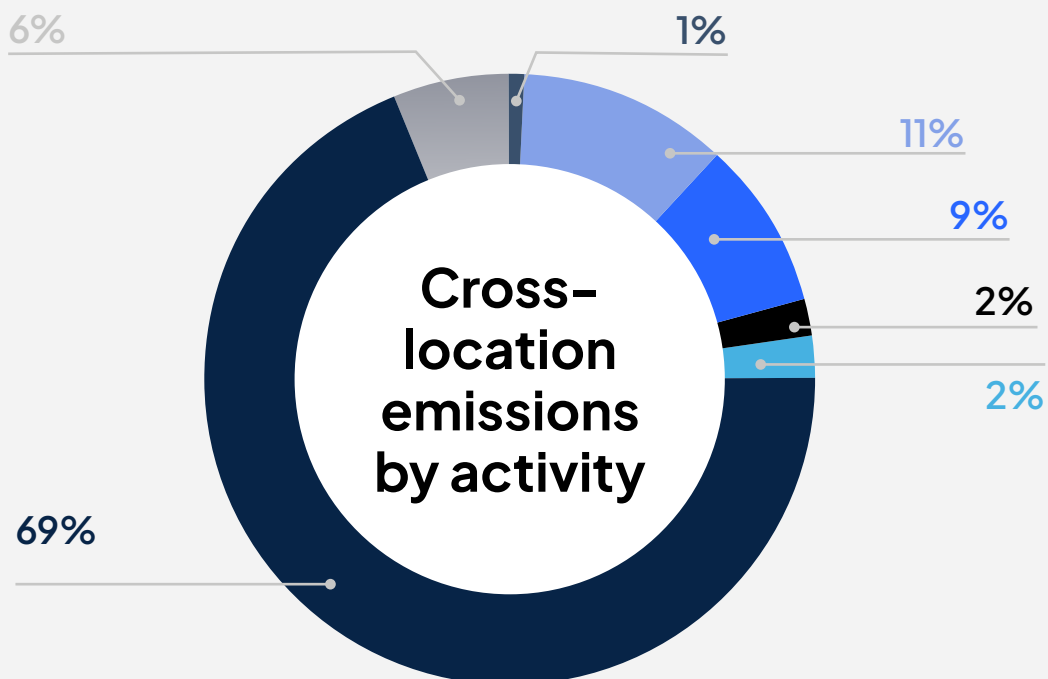
At Emirates NBD Egypt, we recognize that operational efficiency is a primary driver of environmental impact reduction and a cornerstone of our sustainability goals. This CFP report provides the data necessary to guide our future operational enhancements and resource efficiencies. We remain committed to embedding environmental considerations into our daily routines, ensuring that sustainability is integrated into our organization’s activities.

Ahmed El Shanet

Chief Operating Officer



Among the cross-location emissions, the primary contributing activity is **employee commuting**, accounting for **69%**. This is followed by **Capital Goods** at **11%**.

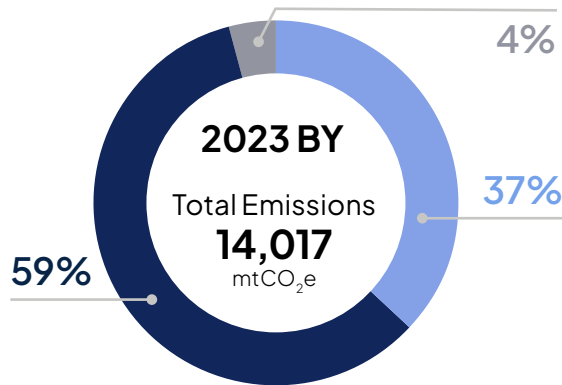


- Employee commuting
- Business travel
- WTT emissions of owned vehicles
- Capital goods
- Purchased goods & services (excluding water emissions)
- ATMs
- Owned Vehicles

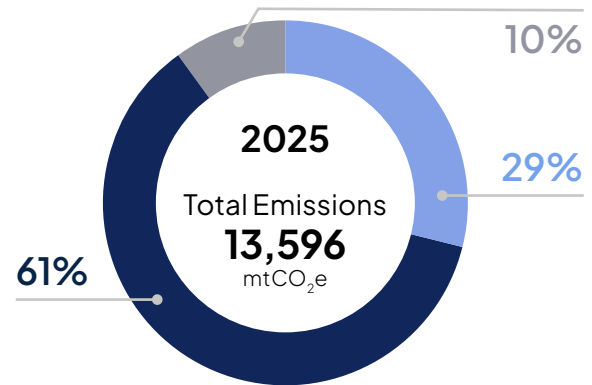


07 Performance Evaluation

Emissions Per Scope (mtCO₂e)



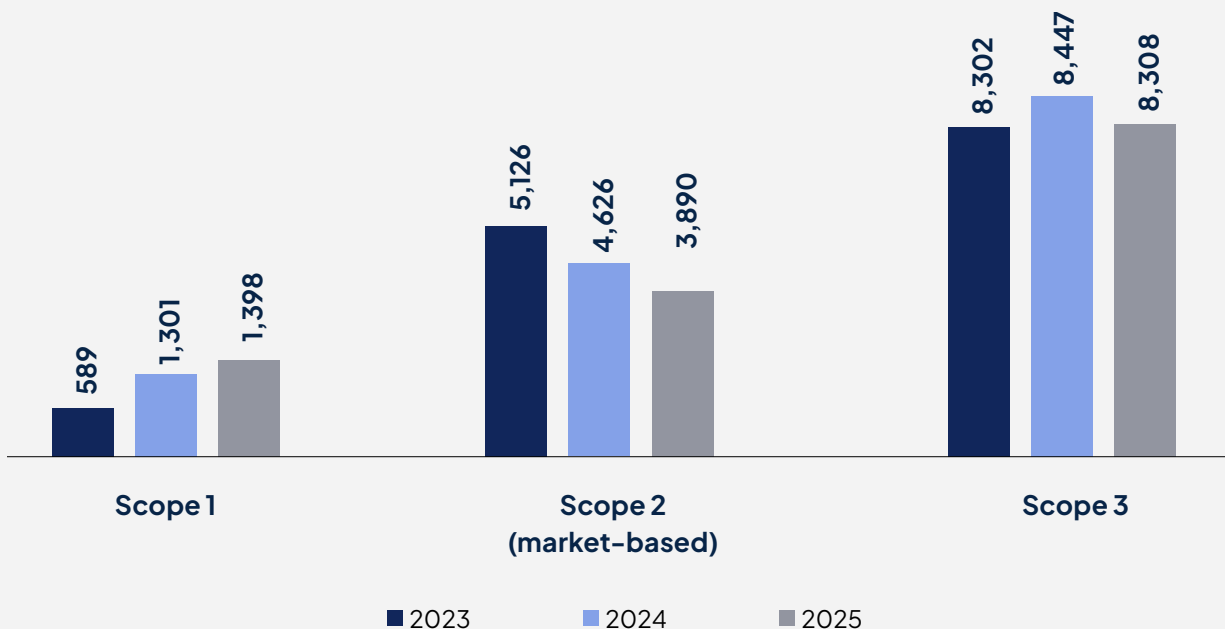
• Scope 1 • Scope 2 (market-based) • Scope 3



• Scope 1 • Scope 2 (market-based) • Scope 3

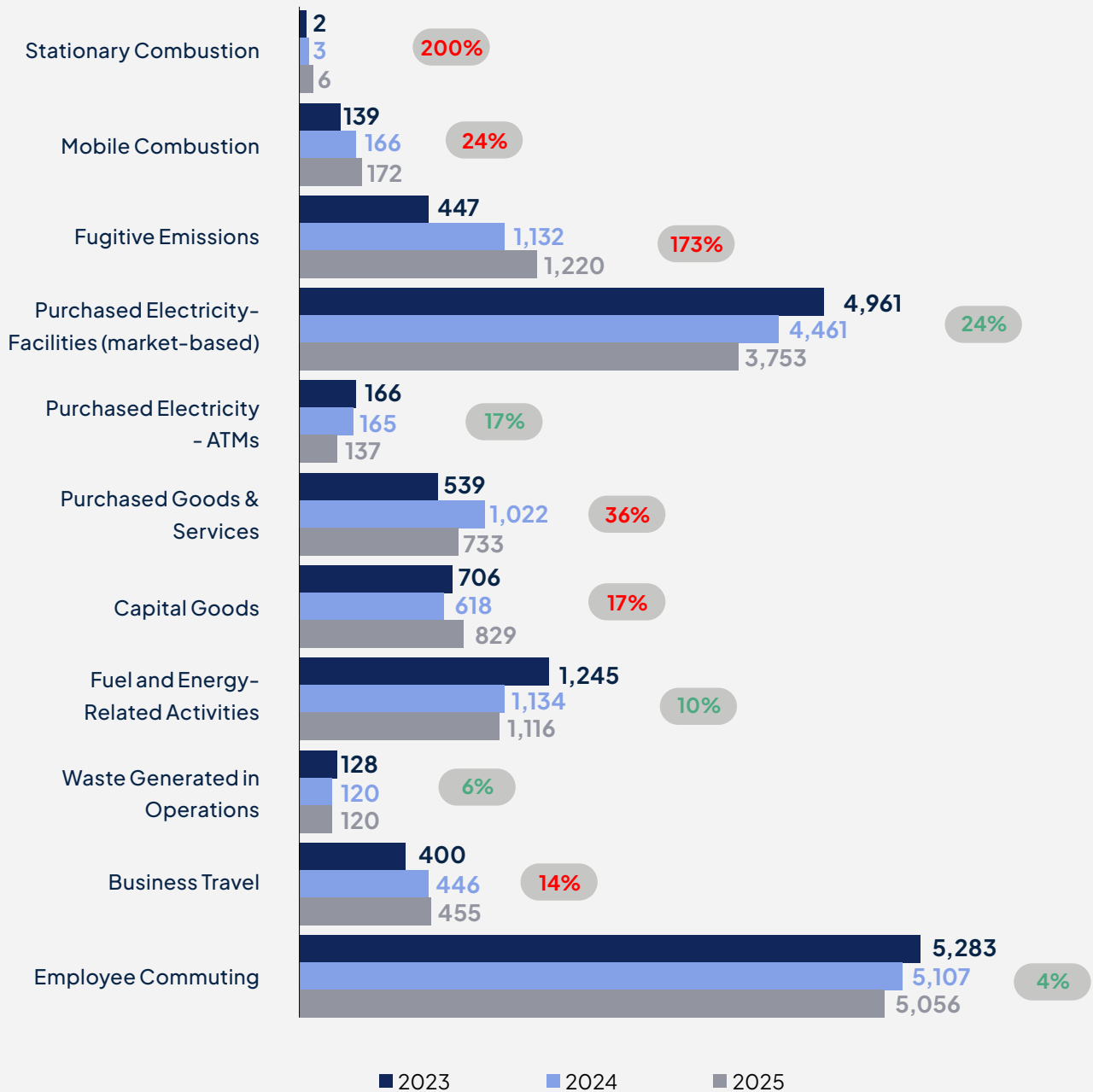
The above charts illustrate the distribution of **Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions** for 2025 compared to the **2023 Base Year (BY)**. Scope 3 remains the primary driver of the carbon footprint in both periods, accounting for **61%** of total emissions in 2025 and **59%** in 2023. This is followed by Scope 2, which represented **29%** and **37%** of the total in 2025 and 2023, respectively.

Emissions Per Scope Over The Years (mtCO₂e)



Analysis of emissions trends highlights a successful downward trajectory for **Scope 2**, with YoY reductions of **10%** from 2023 to 2024, and **16%** from 2024 to 2025. While Scope 1 emissions experienced an increase, the **combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions** still decreased by **11% in 2025** compared to 2024, and by **7%** relative to the 2023 baseline. These figures not only align with but exceed the Group's **5% annual reduction** target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The substantial progress in Scope 2 demonstrates a strong commitment to our 2027 sustainability goals.

Emissions Per Activity Over the Years (mtCO₂e)



The above chart illustrates the breakdown of GHG emissions by activity from 2023 through 2025. Several categories achieved significant reductions in 2025 compared to the 2023 BY. **Purchased Electricity** for facilities and ATMs decreased by approximately **24%** and **17%**, respectively. In addition, **Fuel and Energy-Related Activities** declined by **10%**, while **Waste Generated in Operations** fell by **6%** and **Employee Commuting** by roughly **4%**.

In contrast, some categories saw an increase in emissions over the same period. Most notably, **Stationary Combustion** increased by **200%**, followed by **Fugitive Emissions** at **173%**. Additionally, **Mobile Combustion** and **Capital Goods** increased by **24%** and **17%**, respectively. The increase in these categories is largely driven by operational changes, expanded facility coverage, and more comprehensive measurement providing a more accurate representation of the Bank's overall carbon footprint.

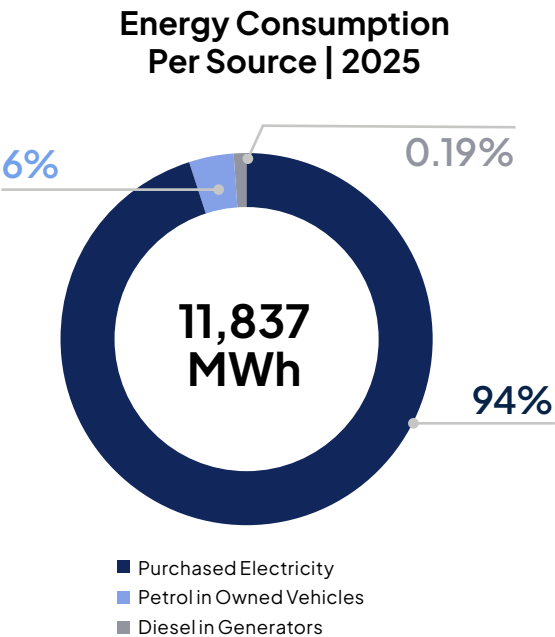
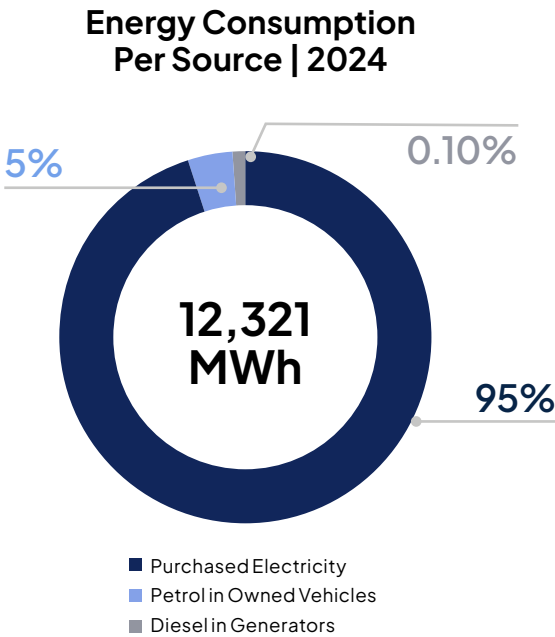
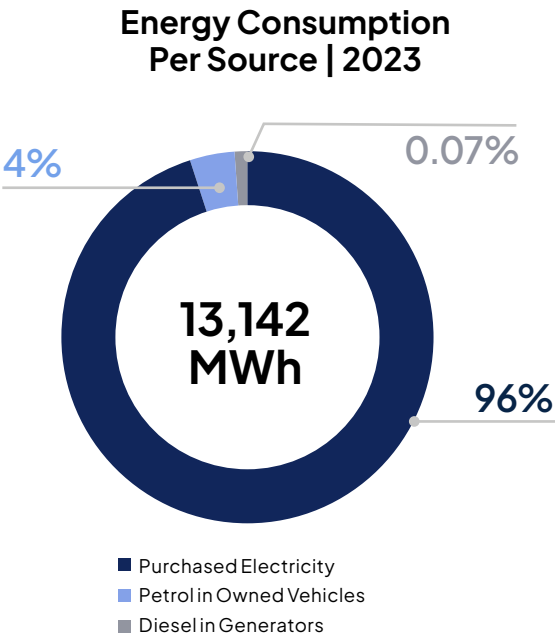


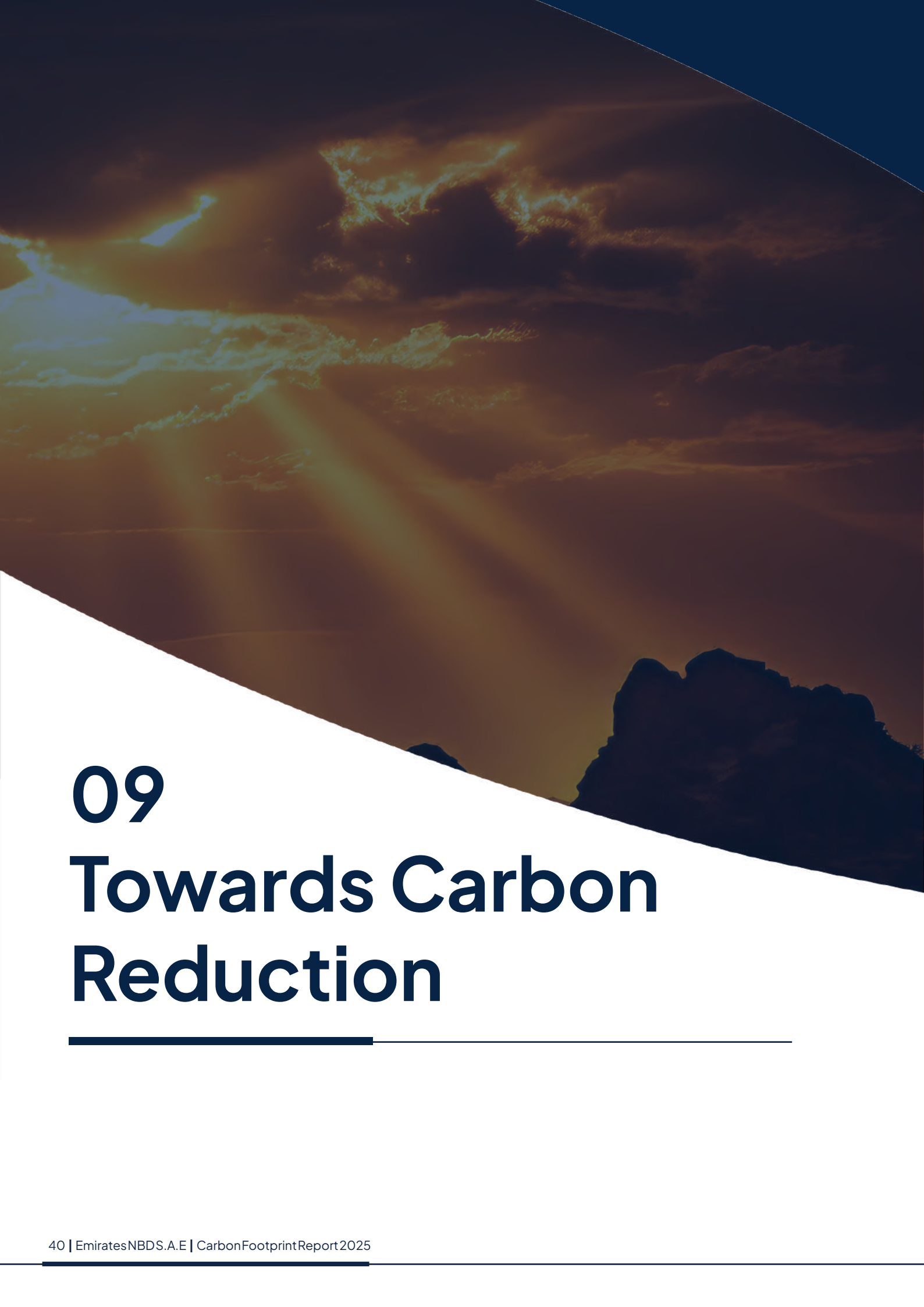
08

Energy Management

In **2025**, **Emirates NBD – Egypt** reported total purchased energy consumption of **11,837 MWh**, reflecting a **9%** reduction compared to the **2023 base year** and a **3% decrease** from **2024**. This progress highlights the Bank's ongoing commitment to enhancing energy efficiency and is largely driven by the successful implementation of energy-saving initiatives across its operations, leading to a tangible reduction in electricity usage.

Purchased electricity remained the primary energy source during the year **2025**, totaling **11,138 MWh** and accounting for approximately **94%** of total energy consumption across facilities and ATMs. Petrol consumption from owned vehicles contributed **676 MWh**, representing around **6%** of overall energy use, while diesel usage for the head office generator was minimal at **23 MWh**, accounting for less than **0.2%** of total consumption.





09

Towards Carbon Reduction

Emirates NBD Group Commitment To Reduce GHG Emissions

Emirates NBD Group is actively implementing measures to optimize resource use and enhance energy efficiency across operations, demonstrating a strong commitment to supporting the UAE’s Net Zero 2050 vision.

As a key component of its environmental transition, the Group is prioritizing the reduction of emissions from its internal activities. With a clear focus on sustainability, it has established ambitious **short- and medium-term targets** to steadily progress toward its ultimate **Net Zero 2050 objective**, underscoring its dedication to driving meaningful and lasting environmental impact.

Emirates NBD Group Targets

Short term target	5% reduction in Scope 1 & Scope 2 per year until 2027 against the 2023
Medium term target	30% reduction in Scope 1 & Scope 2 by 2030 against 2023 baseline.
Long term target	Net-zero by 2050

The Group’s strategy to achieve its Net Zero targets centers on accelerating the shift to **renewable energy**, **expanding the use of electric vehicles**, and incorporating sustainable design principles in both new and existing facilities. The plan also emphasizes enhancing staff transportation efficiency through optimized routes, alongside implementing carbon reduction and offset programs to further minimize the Group’s environmental impact.



We have strengthened the alignment between our sustainability agenda and Egypt’s broader strategic goals. By enhancing data transparency, this CFP report enables more precise, forward-looking planning. A **standout achievement** this year is our **PPA with NREA**; the Agreement already accounted for **14%** of the Bank’s annual electricity needs in 2025. This progress underscores our commitment to tangible environmental impact and long-term operational efficiency

Amgad Doma
Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer



Emirates NBD – Egypt Decarbonization Plan

Emirates NBD – Egypt is actively working on a robust decarbonization plan to lower its environmental impact. The first phase of this initiative involves identifying and evaluating opportunities across all operations to reduce carbon emissions. This analysis will pinpoint priority areas and guide the selection of effective strategies to cut the bank’s carbon footprint.

The decarbonization plan is structured around two key areas: operational measures and organizational measures. Operational measures focus on everyday practices, including managing energy use, conserving water, and controlling refrigerants. Organizational measures target broader structural changes, such as updating policies, integrating sustainability into strategic decisions, and embedding environmental considerations into the bank’s governance framework.

Decarbonization Plan	
Operational Actions	Organizational Actions
Energy Management System (including but not limited to an energy efficiency plan, exploration of renewable energy options, and smart building controls)	Sustainability Strategy
Responsible Refrigerants Management (including but not limited to transitioning to low GWP refrigerants, and leak detection systems)	Sustainability Policies
Water Efficiency Management System	Sustainability Awareness
Waste Management and Recycling Plan (including but not limited to waste reduction and recycling initiatives)	Supply Chain decarbonization
Green Building Measures (including but not limited to infrastructure upgrades and the implementation of sustainable practices in new construction)	Portfolio Emissions Management
Sustainable Mobility and Transportation	

Emirates NBD – Egypt Progress Against Decarbonization Plan

Key Improvements and Progress in 2025	
Operational Actions	Organizational Actions
Renewable Energy Transition Starting October 2025, Emirates NBD Egypt increased its reliance on renewable energy through a PPA with NREA. During the last quarter of the year, the Bank purchased 1,553 MWh renewable energy, representing around 14% of the Bank’s total consumption during 2025.	Enhanced Environmental Lending Portfolio Emirates NBD Egypt financed 11 environmental projects, with 41% of its lending portfolio dedicated to sustainable initiatives.
Green Building Measures In 2025, Emirates NBD Egypt achieved LEED v4 ID+C Gold certification for its U-Venues Branch, demonstrating a significant advancement in sustainable building practices. This reflects the bank’s commitment to energy efficiency, responsible material use, and improved indoor environmental quality. Notably, the certification was obtained within a short period following the branch’s opening in December 2024, highlighting the bank’s ability to rapidly implement high-standard sustainable design and operational practices.	Strengthened Sustainable Finance Governance & Incentives Emirates NBD Egypt launched the “Sustainable Finance Champions” initiative to promote ESG portfolio growth by recognizing employee contributions and engaging leadership in sustainability efforts.
Improved Waste Management & Recycling Practices Starting 2023, the Bank partnered with a specialized waste management contractor to oversee the collection and recycling of all waste generated at the head office. Complementing this operational shift, the Bank launched initiatives to recognize and celebrate employee contributions to responsible waste management. These efforts prioritized waste reduction and the rigorous segregation of paper, plastic, and organic materials.	Promoting Sustainability Awareness To further embed sustainability into our organizational DNA, we launched a comprehensive ESG Newsletter, a quarterly internal publication circulated to all employees. It also adopts an engaging approach to education by sharing practical tips for sustainable living. In addition, the Bank conducts internal awareness campaigns for World Environment Day, International Day of Climate Action, and World Sustainable Transport Day.



10 Annex

Definitions	45
Data Sources and Quality	46
Relevancy and Exclusions	48
Quality Assurance Statement	49

Annex

Definitions

Base year	A base year is a reference year in the past with which current emissions can be compared. To maintain consistency and comparability with future carbon footprints, base year emissions need to be recalculated when structural changes occur in the company that change the inventory boundary (such as acquisitions or divestments). If no changes to the boundaries of the inventory happen, the base year is not adjusted.
Carbon footprint	The amount of Carbon Dioxide that an individual, group, or organization lets into the atmosphere in a certain time frame.
CO₂e	Carbon dioxide equivalent or CO ₂ equivalent, abbreviated as CO ₂ e, is a metric used to compare the emissions from various GHGs based on their global-warming potential (GWP), by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential.
Direct emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions from facilities/sources owned or controlled by a reporting company, e.g., generators, blowers, vehicle fleets.
Emission factors	Specific value used to convert activity data into greenhouse gas emission values.
Fugitive emissions	Fugitive emissions are emissions of gases or vapors from pressurized equipment due to leaks and other unintended or irregular releases of gases, mostly from industrial activities. Besides the economic cost of lost commodities, fugitive emissions contribute to air pollution and climate change.
GHG protocol	Greenhouse Gas Protocol is a uniform methodology used to calculate the carbon footprint of an organization.
GWP	Global Warming Potential is an indication of the global warming effect of a greenhouse gas in comparison to the same weight of carbon dioxide.
Indirect emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions from facilities/sources that are not owned or controlled by the reporting company, but for which the activities of the reporting company are responsible, e.g., purchasing of electricity.
Kyoto protocol	It operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets.
Operational boundary	Determination of which facilities or sources of emissions will be included in a carbon footprint calculation.
Organizational boundary	Determination of which business units of an organization will be included in a carbon footprint calculation.
Refrigerant	A refrigerant is a substance or mixture, usually a fluid, used in a heat pump and refrigeration cycle.
Scope 1	Direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity (i.e., any owned or controlled activities that release emissions straight into the atmosphere).
Scope 2	Indirect emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam from a source that is not owned or controlled by the company.
Scope 2 – location-based	This method calculates emissions based on the average emissions intensity of the national electricity grid on which the Bank's consumption occurs.
Scope 2 – market-based	This method reflects the emissions from the specific electricity that the Bank has chosen to purchase through contractual instruments such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).
Scope 3	Indirect emissions resulting from other activities that are not covered in scope 1 and 2. This includes transport fuel used by air business travel, and employee-owned vehicles for commuting to and from work; emissions resulting from courier shipment; emissions from waste disposal, etc.

Data Sources and Quality

The carbon footprint calculations are based on data obtained from the **Emirates NBD – Egypt** database, with data quality assessed and summarized below. To support transparency and continuous improvement, data quality is classified into three levels, helping identify areas for enhancement across activities. The assessment relies on a combination of data sources, including:



Primary Data

Data taken from documents that are directly linked to the assessment, such as electricity invoices, to calculate emissions generated from electricity use.



Secondary Data

Such as databases, studies, and reports.



Assumptions

Assumptions made based on internationally recognized standards and studies.



Category/Activity		Data	Units
Stationary Combustion	Diesel fuel	2,330	Liters
Mobile Combustion	Petrol fuel	73,165	Liters
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerant leakage	697	Kg
Purchased Energy	Energy - facilities	10,801	MWh
	Electricity - ATMs	7,245,543	transactions
01- Purchased Goods & Services	Water use	210,366	m ³
	Office supplies	Confidential	EGP
	Other purchased goods	Confidential	EGP
	Purchased services	Confidential	EGP
	Bank issued cards	202,342	cards
02- Capital Goods	Capital goods	Confidential	EGP
05- Waste Generated in Operations	Office solid waste	86	Tons
	Wastewater treatment	168,293	m ³
06- Business Travel	Land travel	612,513	km
	Air travel	1,297,899	p.km
	Hotel stay	2,867	Nights
07- Employee Commuting	Employee private cars	4,962,404	Km
	Public transportation	2,258,689	p.km
	Other means	1,751,224	km

■ Weak, priority area for improvement.
 ■ Satisfactory, could be improved.
 ■ Good, no changes recommended.

Relevancy and Exclusions

The table below outlines the GHG emission sources excluded from **Emirates NBD – Egypt’s** GHG inventory. These exclusions are primarily due to data unavailability or because the sources fall outside the organization’s operational control and are therefore not considered material to the business. The rationale for each excluded activity is provided for transparency.

#	Activity	Description	Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)	Status
1	Purchased goods and services	This includes all purchased goods and services, such as office supplies, printed forms, marketing materials, bank-issued cards, and consumables, as well as various purchased services like computer services, marketing services and transportation services. Additionally, this category covers emissions from municipal water usage.	733	Relevant, calculated
2	Capital goods	Emissions from embodied carbon in the capital goods purchased by Emirates NBD – Egypt in the reporting year, such as office furniture, electronics... etc.	829	Relevant, calculated
3	Fuel and energy related activities (Not included in Scope 1 and 2)	Includes well-to-tank emissions from fuel burning in generators and owned vehicles in addition to WTT emissions related to purchased energy. This category also includes electricity transmission and distribution losses.	1,116	Relevant, calculated
4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by Emirates NBD – Egypt during the reporting year. This is included under Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services.	-	Relevant, calculated elsewhere
5	Waste generated in operations	Includes emissions from the transportation of solid waste and the landfill emissions from the disposed waste. In addition to wastewater treatment emissions.	120	Relevant, calculated
6	Business travel	Includes emissions from air and land business travel and hotel stays.	455	Relevant, calculated
7	Employee commuting	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by Emirates NBD – Egypt).	5,056	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, explanation provided
9	Downstream transportation and distribution	This category is not relevant to Emirates NBD – Egypt as all product transportation costs are paid by the bank and reported under upstream transportation and distribution	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
10	Processing of sold products	This category is not relevant to Emirates NBD – Egypt operations as the bank does not produce any intermediate products that requires further processing.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
11	Use of sold products	The contribution of this category has been assessed using an approximation methodology and determined to be not relevant.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
12	End of life treatment of sold products	The contribution of this category has been assessed using an approximation methodology and determined to be not relevant.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
13	Downstream leased assets	Emirates NBD – Egypt does not have any downstream leased assets.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
14	Franchises	This category is not relevant to Emirates NBD – Egypt business and has therefore been excluded.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
15	Investments	Emissions associated with loan activities and projects financed by Emirates NBD – Egypt are classified under this category. These financed emissions are reported separately in a dedicated report available on our website.	-	Relevant, calculated

Quality Assurance Statement

To Emirates NBD – Egypt Board of Directors,

We have been appointed by Emirates NBD – Egypt to conduct carbon footprint calculations pertaining to the bank's operational activities for the period from 1st of January 2025 to the 31st of December 2025. The scope covered the bank's operations in all its 85 facilities located in Egypt.

Auditors' Independence And Quality Control

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

Auditors' Responsibility

In conducting the carbon footprint calculations, we have adopted the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Guidelines, IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and finally 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 primary data collected/ provided by Emirates NBD – Egypt. 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 Emirates NBD – Egypt raw data used in the carbon footprint calculations have not been thoroughly collected, verified, and truly represent Emirates NBD – Egypt resource consumption in the reporting period related to all categories/aspects identified in this report. We do not assume and will not accept responsibility to anyone other than Emirates NBD – Egypt for the provided assurance and conclusion.

Dr. Abdelhamid Beshara, Founder and Chief Executive Officer

MASADER, ENVIRONMENTAL & ENERGY SERVICES S.A.E CAIRO,

July 2026



TRAINING PARTNER



About Masader

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

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بنك الإمارات دبي الوطني
Emirates NBD

2025