2025

Carbon FootPrint Report

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

KFH

EGYPT

ABOUT THE BANK

Kuwait Finance House Bank - Egypt (KFH-Egypt)

KFH-Egypt is an Islamic banking institution operating in accordance with Shari'a principles, providing a wide range of financial services across retail, corporate, SME, and investment banking segments. Its offerings are designed to meet the diverse and evolving needs of individuals and businesses across Egypt. The Bank forms part of the Kuwait Finance House Group, recognized globally as one of the foremost institutions in Islamic finance. Its presence in the Egyptian market began in August 2006, following the acquisition of over 89% of the shareholding in Delta International Bank by a consortium led by KFH Group.

Rooted in the values of Islamic banking I/O finance, KFH-Egypt is dedicated to offering responsible, customer-centric, and forward-looking financial solutions. The Bank places strong emphasis on service quality, digital innovation, and expanding access to financial services, while fostering inclusive growth. As of 2025, KFH-Egypt operates a network of 45 branches, 8 warehouses and archives, one office building and the head office, supported by a workforce of 1,357 employees and continues to strengthen its market presence through a strategy centered on sustainable expansion.

Although it benefits from the international capabilities and support framework of KFH Group, KFH-Egypt functions as an independent entity regulated by the Central Bank of Egypt, maintaining full adherence to domestic banking laws and Shari'a-compliant financial standards. The Bank remains committed to contributing to Egypt's economic progress and sustainability ambitions through continuous investment in technological advancement, human capital development, and operational excellence.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report provides a comprehensive assessment of the carbon emissions generated by KFH-Egypt during the 2025 reporting year. The analysis encompasses emissions categorized under Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected Scope 3 categories. This reporting cycle marks the third consecutive year in which KFH-Egypt has conducted a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. All data collected, calculated, and presented in this report have been prepared in accordance with the principles of the World Resources Institute (WRI) Greenhouse Gas Protocol, ensuring relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy throughout the assessment process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي
KFH
EGYPT

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ATM	Automated teller machine
BY	Base year
CBE	The Central Bank of Egypt
CFP	Carbon Footprint
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO_2e	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
HVAC	Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning
IEA	International Energy Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KFH-Egypt	Kuwait Finance House Bank - Egypt
kg	Kilograms
kWh	Kilowatt hour
L	Litre
LED	Light-emitting diode
m^2	Square meter
m^3	Cubic meter
$mtCO_2e$	Metric tons Carbon Dioxide equivalent
MWh	Megawatt hour
Scp	Scope
t	tons
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTT	Well-to-Tank

02

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

KFH

EGYPT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Global temperatures are rising at an unprecedented pace, with the past decade identified as the warmest on record, and recent years, particularly from 2023 to 2025, surpassing critical thresholds that underscore the accelerating impacts of climate change. This trend is also evident in Egypt, where extreme weather events and increasingly irregular climate patterns are becoming more frequent, highlighting the urgent need for both mitigation and adaptation efforts. Climate change is largely driven by human activities, especially the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions alongside the declining capacity of natural systems to absorb them, leading to more intense and frequent extreme weather events that pose growing risks to economies and communities. In this context, the banking sector plays a vital role by directing investments toward sustainable initiatives and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

In Egypt, the financial sector is increasingly integrating sustainability into its strategies, guided by national frameworks such as Egypt Vision 2030. **KFH-Egypt** reflects this shift by embedding ESG principles into its operations and decision-making processes, while also extending its impact across its value chain. As part of this commitment, the bank continues to enhance transparency through its carbon footprint reporting, contributing to more sustainable and resilient economic development.

This report presents **KFH-Egypt's** Carbon Footprint for the period from January 1st to December 31st, 2025. It covers direct emissions from owned assets (Scope 1), indirect emissions from purchased energy (Scope 2), and certain indirect emissions across the value chain (Scope 3). This year marks the first inclusion of Scope 3 categories in the assessment, representing an important step toward gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the bank's overall environmental impact.

The analysis and calculations of this assessment adhere rigorously to established protocols and standards, including **the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Guidelines, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines** for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (incorporating refinements from 2019), and **the ISO 140641:2018- Standards**.

This report covers all operational facilities within **KFH-Egypt's** organizational boundary, including branches, head offices, and other premises such as warehouses and administrative offices. In 2025, the total carbon footprint amounted to **5,378 mtCO$_2$e**. In line with the GHG Protocol, emissions are classified into three scopes:

Scope 1
Direct Emissions of 1,004 mtCO$_2$e (19%)

Scope 2
Indirect Emissions of 3,392 mtCO$_2$e (63%)

Scope 3
Indirect Emissions of 982 mtCO$_2$e (18%)

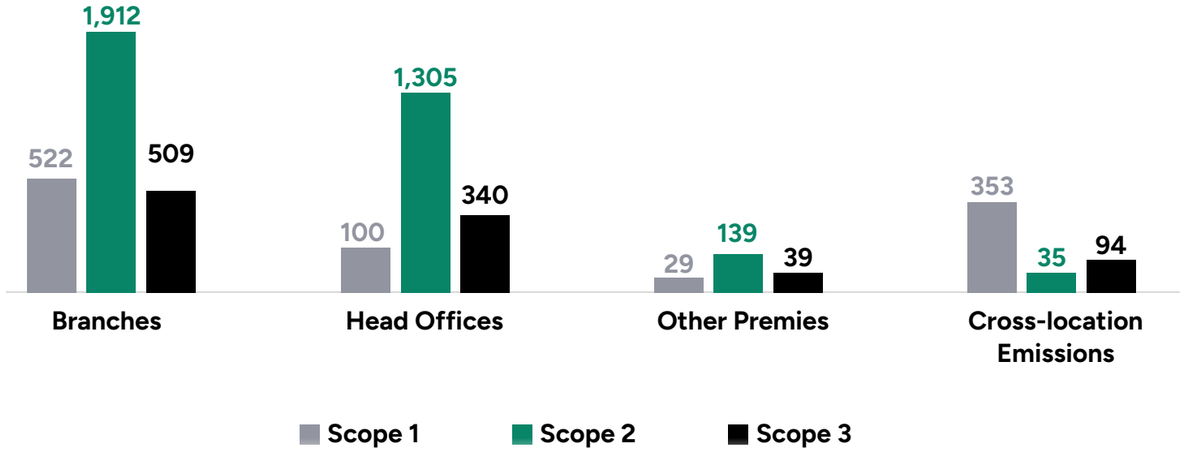
The base year (BY) for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions has been established as **2025**, reflecting the inclusion of all relevant activities within these scopes.

Across KFH-Egypt's facilities, as shown in the chart below, **branches** were the largest contributors to emissions, generating **2,943 mtCO₂e** and accounting for approximately **55%** of the total. **Head offices** followed with **32%**, while **cross-location activities**, which include activities not tied to a specific facility, such as mobile combustion, ATM transactions, and solid waste, contributed **9%** and other premises **4%**. Cross-location emissions refer to general emissions that cannot be directly allocated to specific facilities.

During the reporting period, **KFH-Egypt** recorded an emissions intensity of **3.26 mtCO₂e** per full-time equivalent (FTE) for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

At the same time, energy performance was assessed using electricity consumption intensity per area. Among the evaluated facilities, **five** locations achieved an **A+** rating, reflecting high energy efficiency, while **34** facilities received an **E** rating, indicating opportunities for improvement in energy performance.

Emissions Per Scope and Facility ($mtCO_2e$)

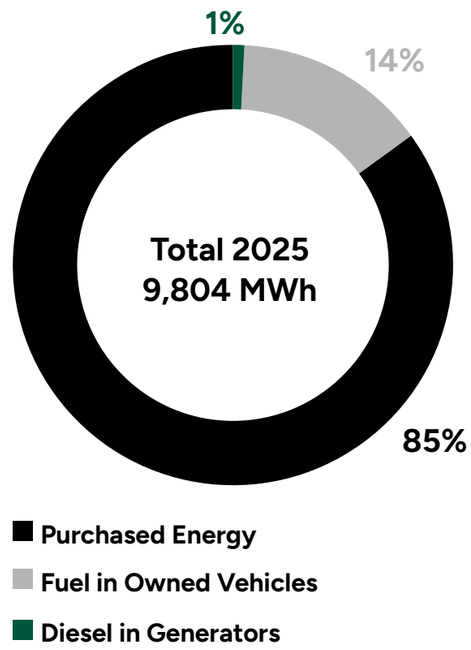


During the reporting period, **KFH-Egypt's** total energy consumption reached **9,804 MWh** across its operations. Most of this demand was driven by **purchased energy**, primarily electricity used in facilities and ATMs, along with chilled water, which together accounted for **8,358 MWh**, representing approximately **85%** of total energy use. Fuel consumption in **the bank's vehicle fleet** contributed **1,387 MWh**, or around **14%**, while diesel used for backup **generators** accounted for a minimal share of **59 MWh**, equivalent to about **1%** of the total.

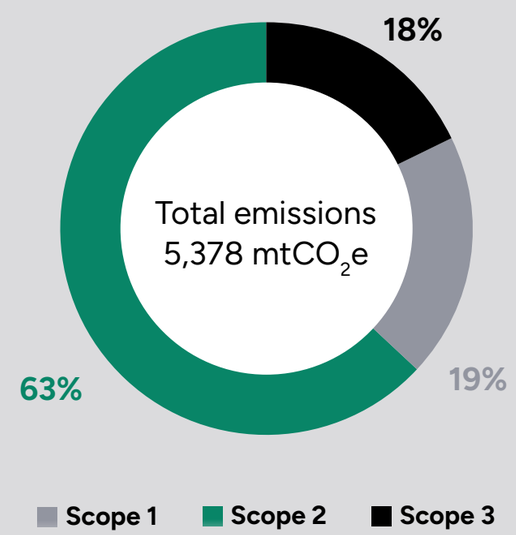
In line with the global objective of limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C, **KFH-Egypt** has committed to setting absolute emissions reduction targets, with a target year of 2030. The bank aims to achieve a **42% reduction** in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by this date.

Insights from the environmental performance analysis have informed the development of a preliminary decarbonization plan, providing a clear pathway to reduce the bank's carbon footprint moving forward.

Energy Consumption Per Source - 2025



Emissions Share Per Scope - 2025



2025 EMISSIONS INTENSITY **3.26** $mtCO_2e$*/FTE

*Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Intensity

2030 TARGET REDUCTION **42%**

Scope 1 & 2 Emissions

03
INTRODUCTION

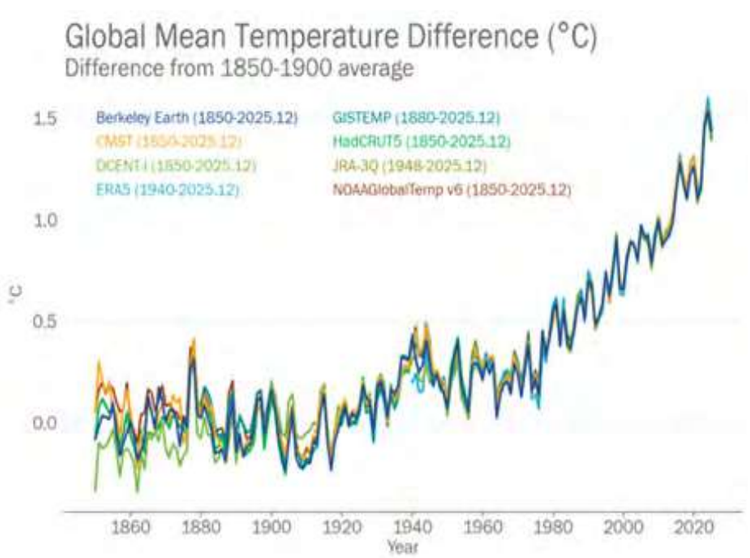
بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي
KFH
EGYPT

INTRODUCTION

Global temperatures continue to rise at an unprecedented pace, reflecting a persistent and accelerating warming trend. According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), every year since 2015 has ranked among the hottest on record, making the past eleven years the warmest eleven-year period ever observed globally. This trend persisted in **2025**, which ranked among the **three hottest years recorded**, alongside **2023** and **2024**. Significantly, the combined average temperature across the 2023–2025 period exceeded 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels for the first time in history, marking a critical milestone.

Monthly temperature records have also been repeatedly broken during this period, with **January 2025 standing as the warmest January ever documented**. Although the recent three-year period has already demonstrated extreme temperature increases, projections suggest that one of the next four years is likely to surpass 2024 to become the warmest year on record.

At the global level, human-induced warming is the primary driver of climate change and the rising frequency of extreme weather events, resulting from the accelerated accumulation of greenhouse gases (GHG) and the diminished capacity of natural carbon sinks, such as forests and oceans, to absorb carbon dioxide. This global imbalance underscores the urgent need for **collective action** to reduce emissions and limit further environmental impacts.



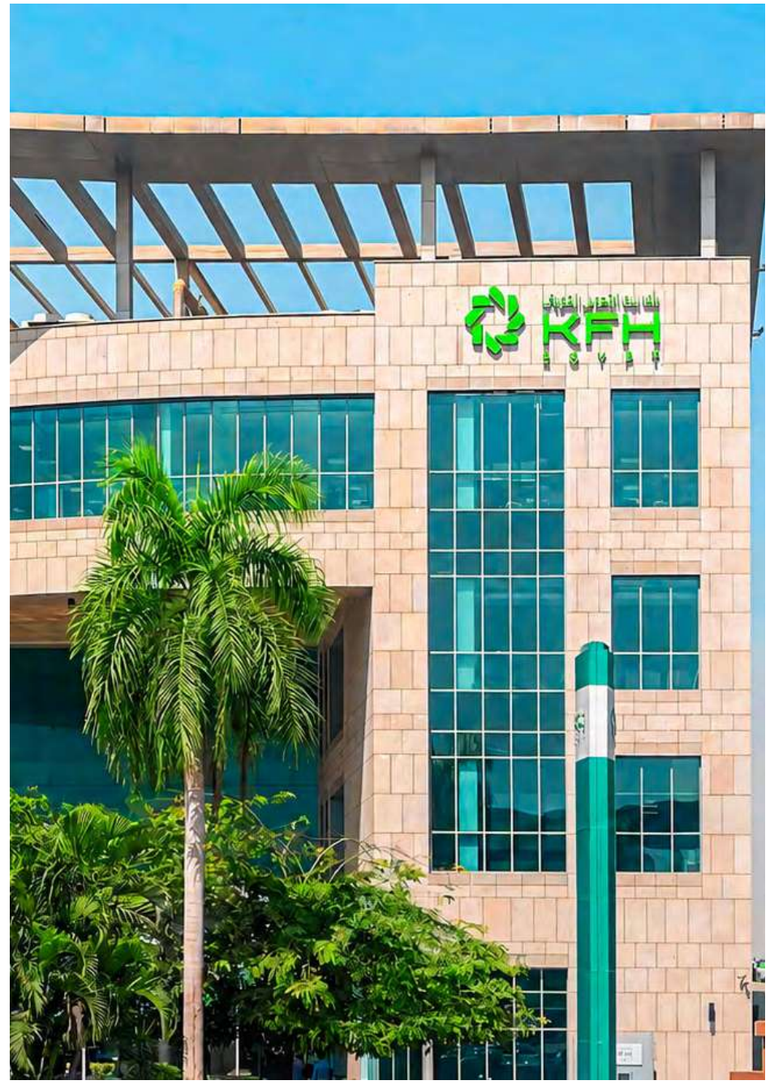
Recent years have seen **Egypt** affected by **irregular and intense weather events**, including a severe storm in the spring and sustained heatwaves outside typical seasonal patterns. These trends highlight the increasing vulnerability of the country to climate extremes and the pressing need for adaptation measures.

As climate change continues to intensify, the role of the banking sector is becoming increasingly significant. Beyond traditional financial services, banks play a critical role in accelerating the adoption of sustainable technologies and advancing responsible business practices by channeling capital toward sustainable investments. In doing so, they extend their influence beyond financing to actively shaping the transition to a low-carbon economy and fostering sustainable, inclusive long-term growth.

Aligned with international momentum on climate action, Egypt's banking sector is increasingly embedding sustainability into its core strategies and operations. Financial institutions are repositioning themselves to support the country's climate agenda by expanding financing for renewable energy, environmentally responsible projects, and low-carbon business activities. Under the guidance of the **Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)** and in alignment with **Egypt Vision 2030**, the sector is working to integrate climate considerations into financial decision-making. Simultaneously, banks must strengthen their capacity to manage climate-related risks, including exposure to extreme weather events, heat stress, and water shortages. This transition also requires enhanced transparency and compliance with evolving environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reporting and disclosure frameworks, ensuring both environmental responsibility and financial stability.

At **KFH-Egypt**, sustainability is not treated as a parallel initiative but as an integral component of how the Bank conducts business. ESG principles are embedded throughout the Bank›s financing and investment activities, shaping how it allocates capital and engages with clients. Through this approach, the Bank actively encourages the adoption of more responsible and forward-looking business practices. Over time, these principles have become embedded across both retail and corporate operations, forming a consistent foundation for service delivery. Looking beyond its direct activities, **KFH-Egypt** is working to broaden its impact by collaborating with suppliers, partners, and other stakeholders to advance sustainable practices throughout its broader value network.

In line with its commitment to accountability and the ongoing enhancement of environmental performance, **KFH-Egypt** is releasing its **third comprehensive carbon footprint report (CFP)**, encompassing all operations within Egypt. This continued effort reflects the Bank's determination to strengthen its institutional sustainability framework and contribute meaningfully to the development of resilient, environmentally responsible communities and economies.



04

INVENTORY BOUNDARIES

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

KFH

EGYPT

INVENTORY BOUNDARIES

ORGANIZATION BOUNDARIES

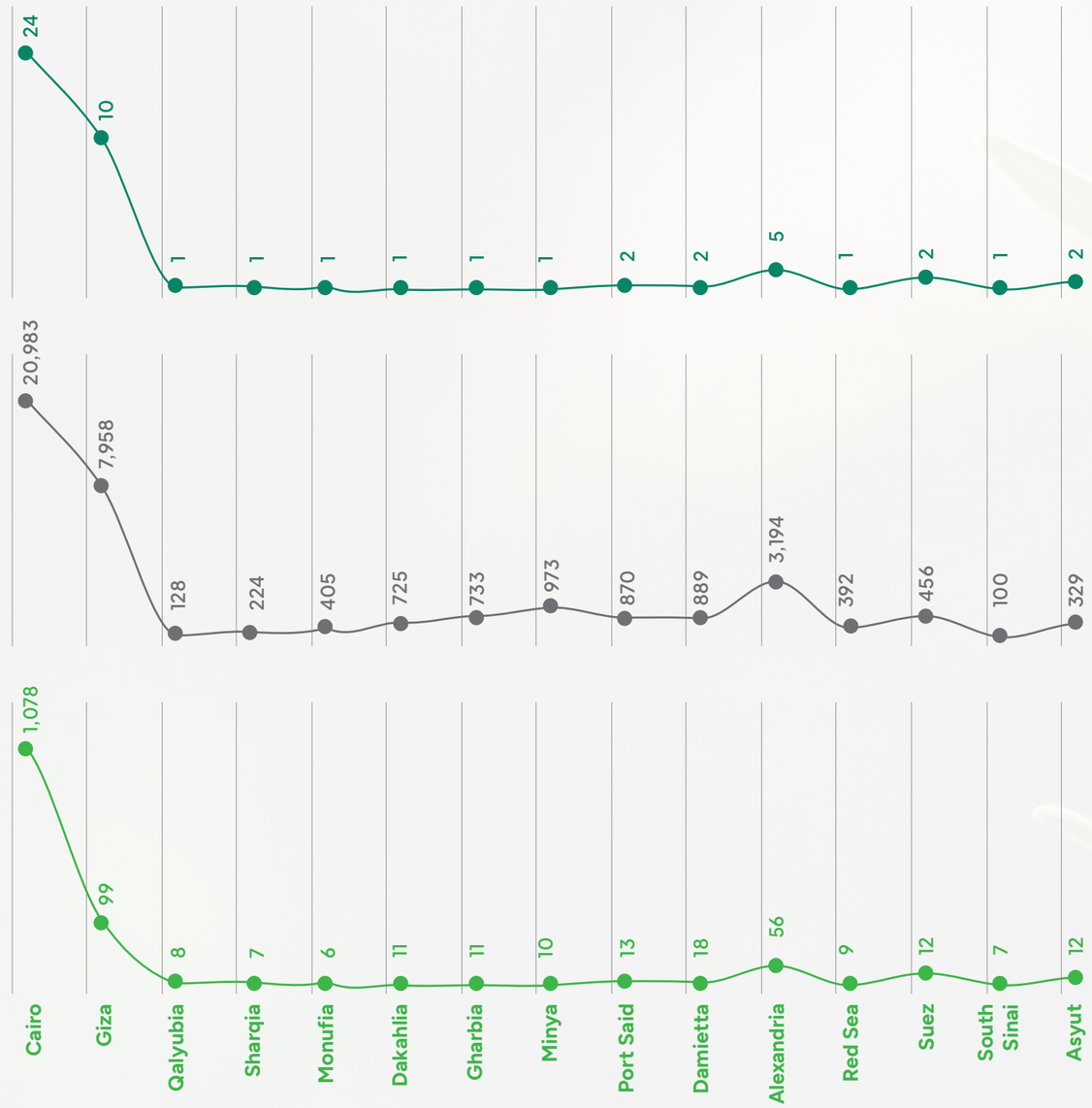
To monitor and report GHG emissions, an organization first establishes its organizational boundary, identifying which operations are included. Emissions can then be reported either based on operations the organization controls financially or operationally **(control approach)** or according to its proportional ownership stake **(equity approach)**.

In line with the GHG Protocol, **KFH-Egypt** adopts the **operational control approach**, accounting for all emissions from operations under its control, including the following elements:

55
Facilities
(Head offices, branches, and other premises such as administrative offices, archives, etc.)

38,359
SQUARE METERS

1,357
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS

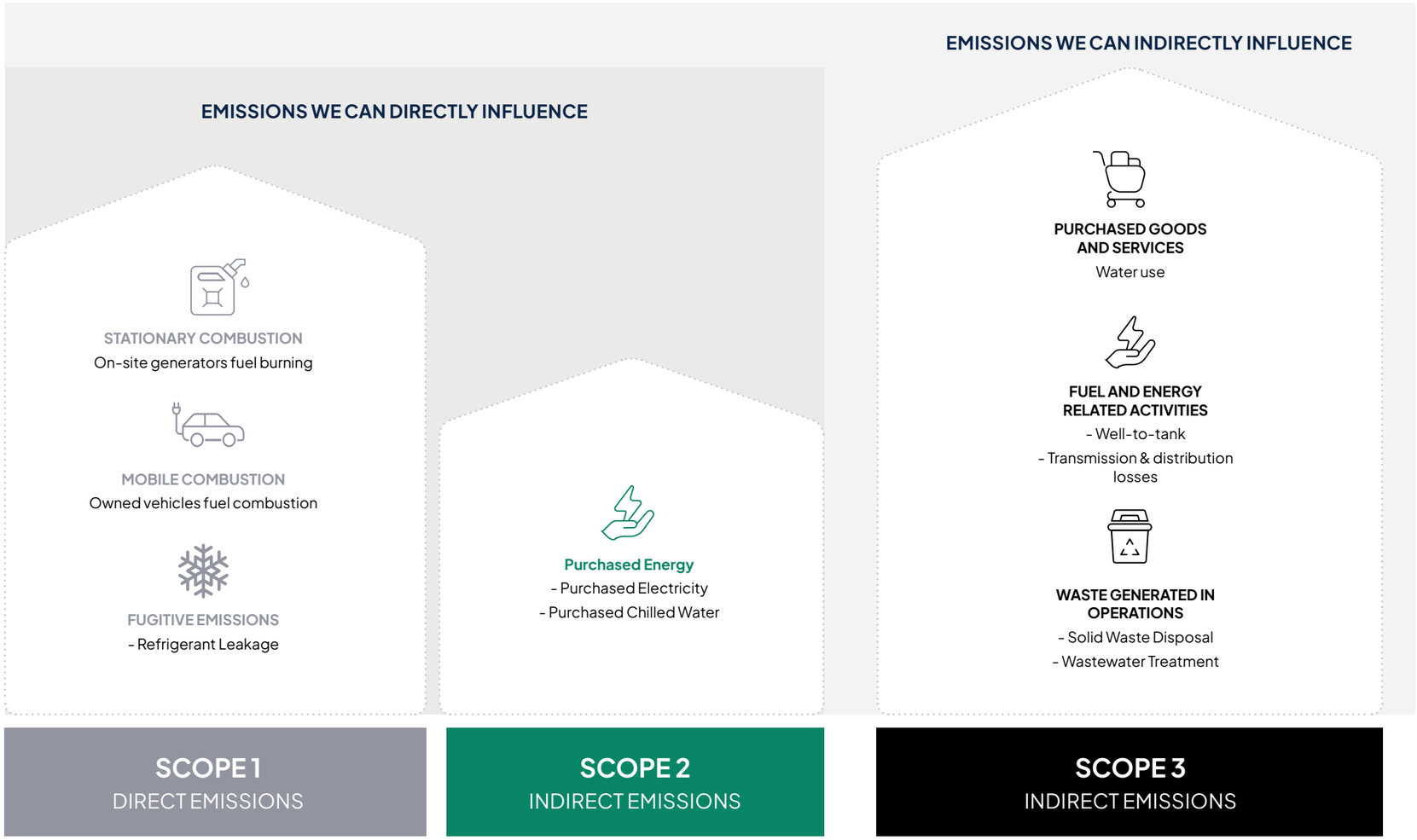


INVENTORY BOUNDARIES

OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Operational boundaries define which business activities within the reporting entity contribute to GHG emissions. They also determine how these emissions are classified as direct or indirect. Emissions fall into three categories: **Scope 1**, covering direct emissions from assets and equipment owned or operated by **KFH-Egypt**; **Scope 2**, covering indirect emissions from purchased energy such as electricity and chilled water; and **Scope 3**, covering certain indirect emissions linked to the group's operations. This year marks the first inclusion of Scope 3 categories in the assessment, representing an important step toward gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the bank's overall environmental impact. Given the complexity of Scope 3 data collection and estimation, this initial coverage serves as a foundation, with further expansion and refinement of Scope 3 categories expected in the coming years.

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 **KFH-Egypt**, the operational boundaries incorporated the following elements:



Sources of Emissions Excluded From this Assessment

This report seeks to thoroughly outline all of KFH-Egypt's emission sources. It covers all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions but only includes certain 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 KFH-Egypt calculations. Further details about these categories can be found in the Relevancy and Exclusions section of the ANNEX.

- **Category 2 – Capital Goods**
- **Category 4 – Upstream Transportation & Distribution**
- **Category 6 – Business Travel**
- **Category 7 – Employee Commuting**
- **Category 8– Upstream Leased Assets**
- **Category 9 – Downstream Transportation & Distribution**
- **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 Separately)**

REPORTING PERIOD & BASE YEAR (BY)

The reporting period for this carbon footprint assessment spans from January 1st to December 31st, 2025. This represents **KFH-Egypt's third comprehensive assessment** covering all bank facilities.

The BY for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions has been established as **2025**, reflecting the inclusion of all relevant activities within these scopes.

05

OVERALL METHODOLOGY

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

KFH

EGYPT

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 certain activities. These factors are usually denominated in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) and gauge emissions generated for each unit of weight, volume, distance, or duration linked to the activity. For instance, EFs can be represented as CO_2e per liter of fuel consumed, CO_2e per kilometer traveled, or CO_2e 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 International Energy Agency (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 categorized into one of the defined Scopes as per the GHG Protocol Guidelines, including Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions related to purchased energy) and Scope 3 (indirect emissions resulting from operations not under the direct ownership or control of the reporting entity). The standard method for calculating emissions, expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($mtCO_2e$), involves the multiplication of activity data by its corresponding emission factor. This calculation process includes a unit analysis to ensure that the resulting emissions are expressed in the desired $mtCO_2e$ unit.

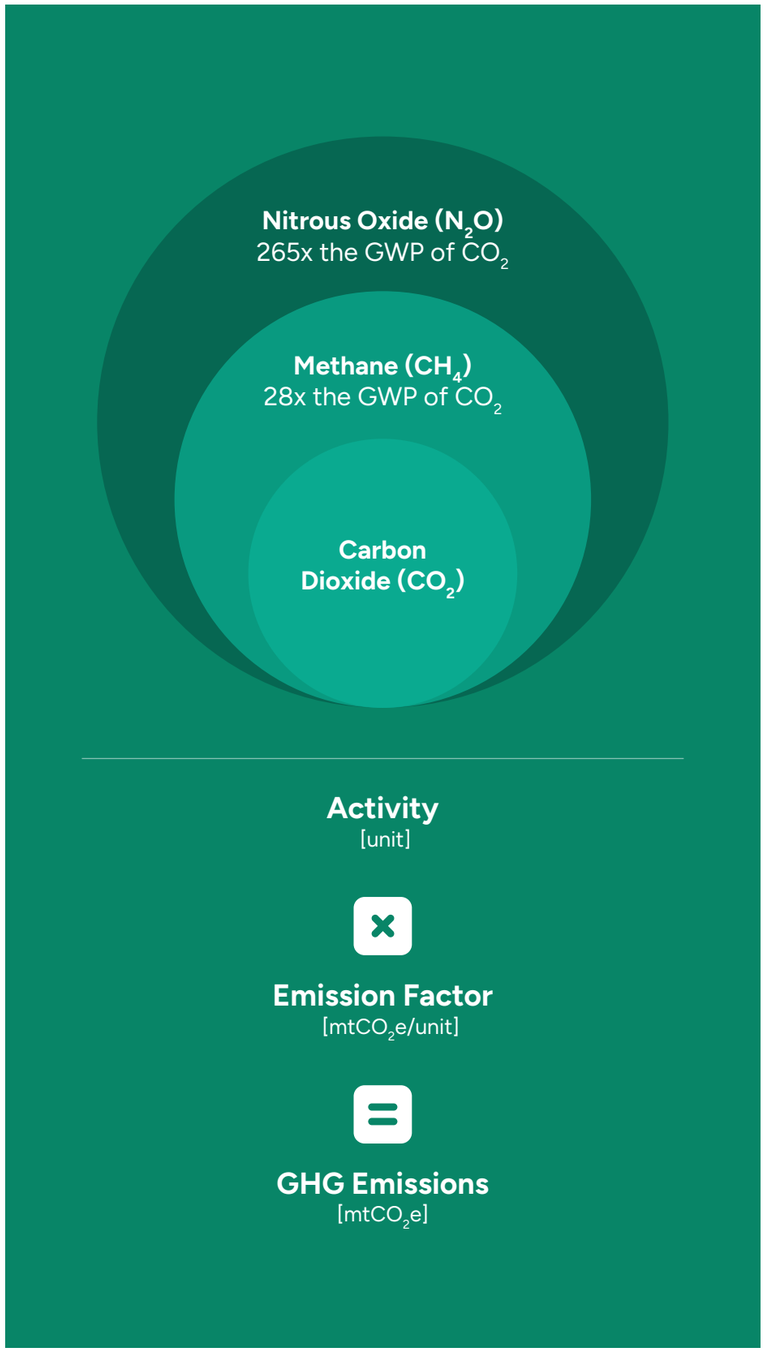
The emissions calculation approach is determined by multiplying the activity by its associated emission factor, following a unit analysis procedure to convert emissions into the $mtCO_2e$ unit, as described in the equation below.

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 (CO_2e).

In the course of this inventory, **KFH-Egypt** has applied 100-year GWPs to all emissions data to calculate the total emissions in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($mtCO_2e$). The GWP values utilized for this purpose have been sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) fifth Assessment Report (AR5). 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)	28
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	265
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	116 – 12,400
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	4,090 – 17,400
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)	16,100
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)	23,500



06

CARBON FOOTPRINT RESULTS

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

KFH

EGYPT

SCOPE 1
DIRECT EMISSIONS

STATIONARY COMBUSTION

16 $mtCO_2e$

On-site Generators Fuel Burning

At **KFH-Egypt**, diesel is utilized in on-site emergency generators to supply electricity during power outages. Emissions from the combustion of this fuel are classified as **Scope 1 emissions**. In 2025, diesel consumption reached **5,981 liters**, resulting in **16 $mtCO_2e$ of direct emissions**.

MOBILE COMBUSTION

353 $mtCO_2e$

Owned Vehicles Fuel Burning

Petrol is used to operate **KFH-Egypt's** owned vehicles, and the resulting emissions from fuel combustion are reported under **Scope 1.** During the reporting period, total petrol consumption reached **150,022 liters**, leading to **353 $mtCO_2e$** of direct emissions.

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

635 $mtCO_2e$

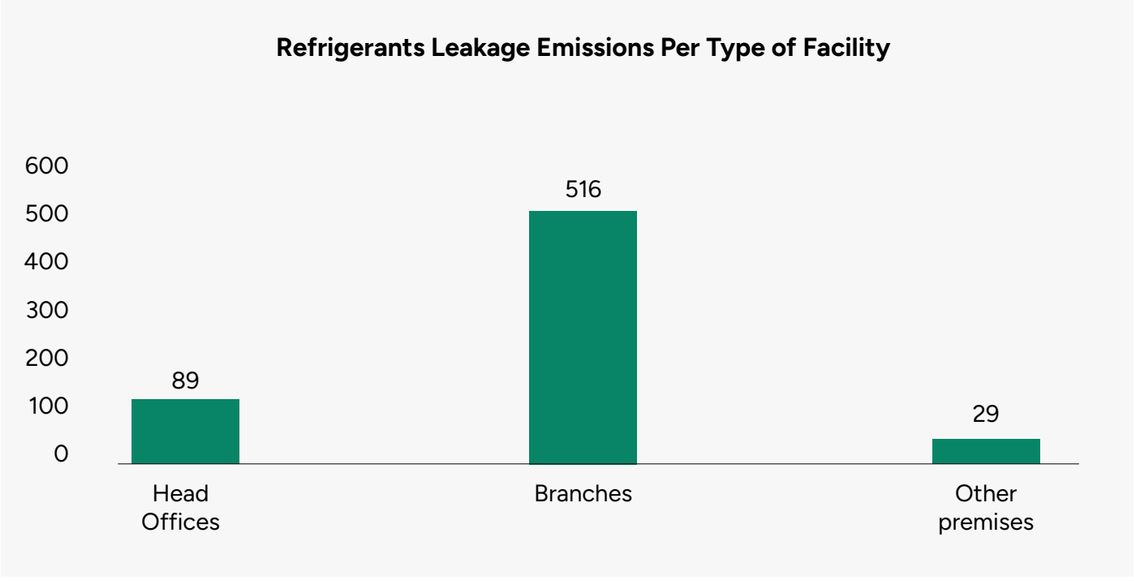
Refrigerants Leakage

In hot-climate regions such as Egypt, air conditioning systems are essential for maintaining suitable indoor working conditions. These systems rely on refrigerants, and any leakage during the cooling process results in **fugitive emissions**, which are classified as **direct emissions**.

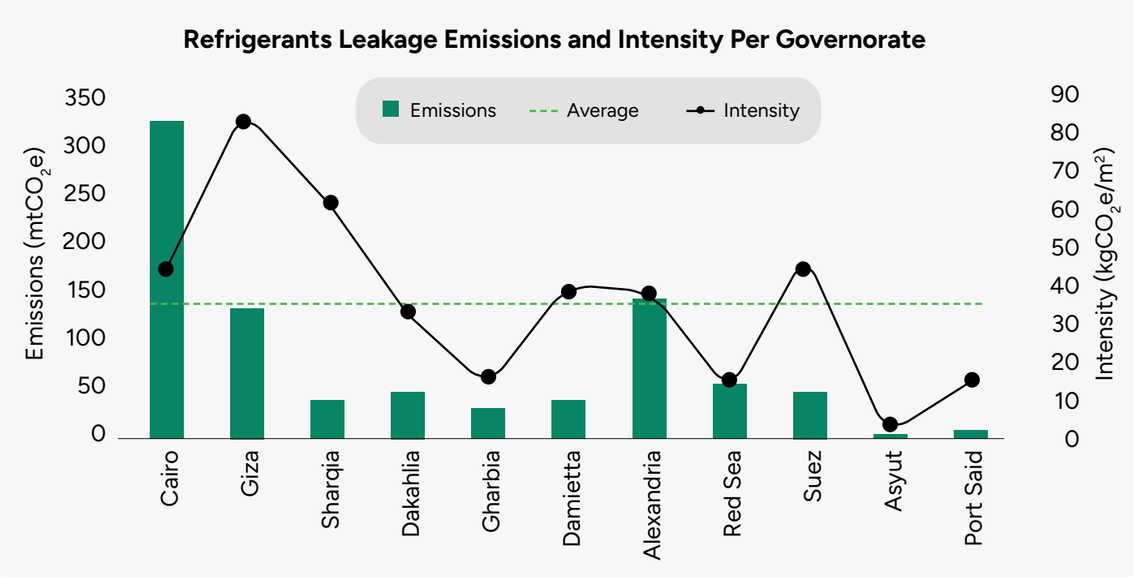
Refrigerant use across **KFH-Egypt's** facilities varies, with **R-22** being the predominant type, alongside smaller quantities of **R-410a** and a minor amount of **R-141b**. During the reporting period, a total of **357 kg** of refrigerants was procured and charged, resulting in emissions of **635 $mtCO_2e$**.

Fugitive emissions represent the primary source of Scope 1 emissions, contributing approximately **63%**, and rank as the **third-largest emission source across all scopes**, accounting for around **12%** of total emissions.

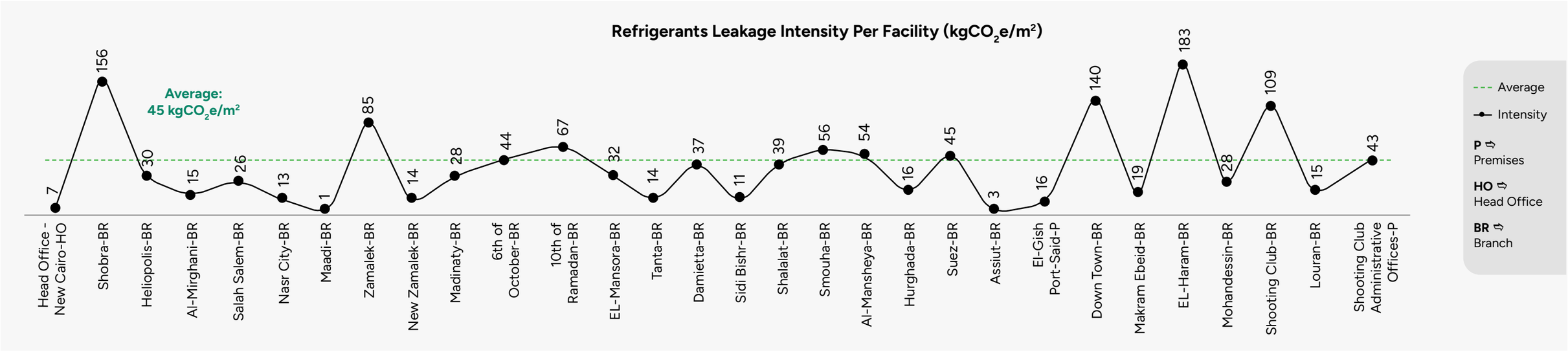
The majority of refrigerant leakage emissions, approximately **81%**, originate from **KFH-Egypt's** branch locations, while the head office contributes around **14%**, with the remaining **5%** attributed to other premises.



KFH-Egypt operates 55 facilities across Egypt's governorates. During the reporting period, facilities located in Cairo recorded the highest emissions from refrigerant leakage. However, their emissions intensity was only slightly above the overall average, indicating a generally acceptable performance compared to facilities in other governorates.



Across **KFH-Egypt's** reporting facilities, the **Maadi Branch** demonstrates the strongest performance, with a notably low emissions intensity of **1.1 $kgCO_2e/m^2$**. However, there remains potential to improve performance at several locations. In particular, targeted measures to enhance refrigerant management and efficiency may be required at lower-performing facilities, including the **Shooting Club, El Haram, Downtown, Zamalek, and Shobra branches**.



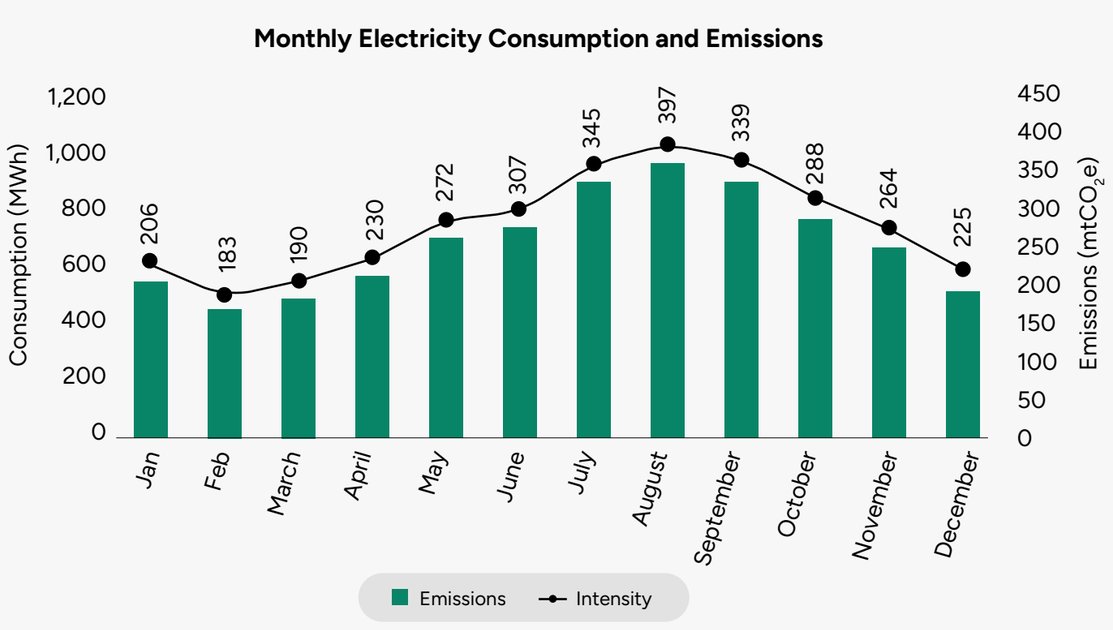
SCOPE 2
INDIRECT EMISSIONS

PURCHASED ELECTRICITY

3,246 $mtCO_2e$

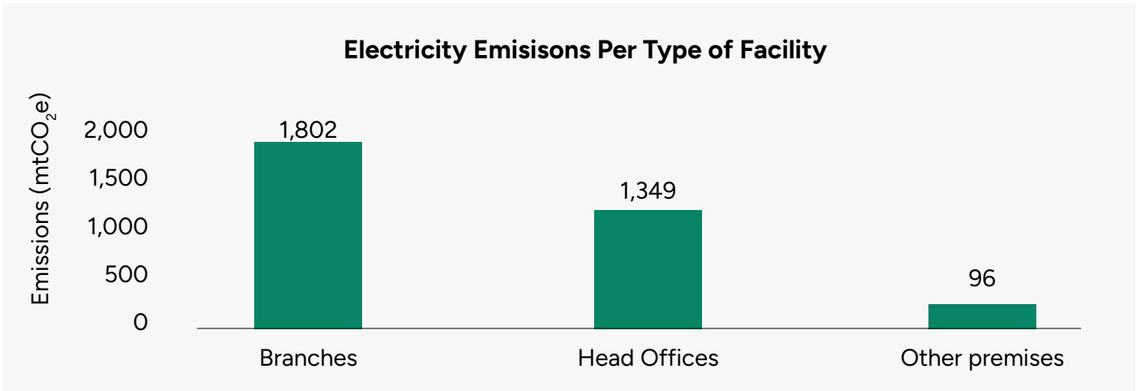
In 2025, KFH-Egypt's facilities recorded a total electricity consumption of **7,999 MWh**, resulting in **3,246 $mtCO_2e$** of indirect emissions. This represents approximately **60% of the bank's total emissions**, making electricity use the **largest single contributor**. This trend is typical within the banking sector, where operations are predominantly office-based and heavily reliant on electricity.

The accompanying chart illustrates monthly electricity consumption and associated emissions across 2025. **August** recorded the highest levels, with emissions reaching **397 $mtCO_2e$**, while **February** showed the lowest, at **183 $mtCO_2e$**.



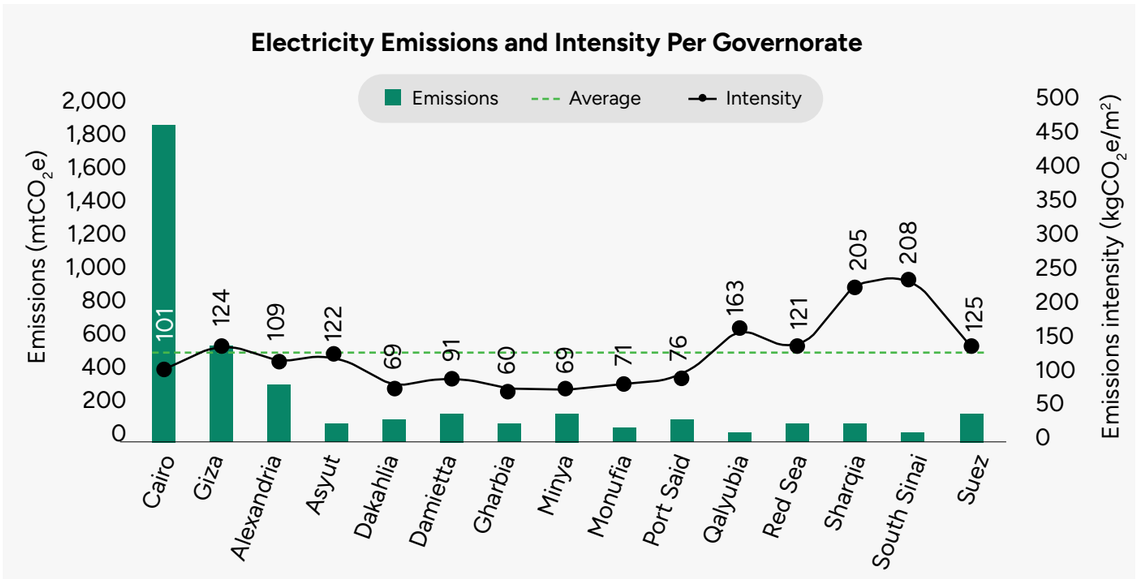
KFH-Egypt's branches recorded the highest share of electricity consumption during the reporting year. This level of usage resulted in **1,802 $mtCO_2e$** of indirect emissions, accounting for approximately **56%** of total emissions from electricity consumption.

During the reporting period, all head office buildings combined consumed **3,217 MWh** of electricity, which resulted in **1,348 $mtCO_2e$** of emissions, accounting for over **41%** of total electricity-related emissions. The remaining **3%**, equivalent to **96 $mtCO_2e$**, is attributed to other premises.



Electricity-related emissions were highest in **Cairo**, largely driven by the high concentration of facilities in the governorate. Nevertheless, Cairo branches maintained a relatively strong performance, recording an emissions intensity of **101 $kgCO_2e/m^2$**, which remains **below the overall average**.

On the other hand, **Sharqia, South Sinai, and Qalyubia** showed the highest emissions intensities per unit area, indicating that targeted efforts are needed to improve electricity efficiency in these governorates.

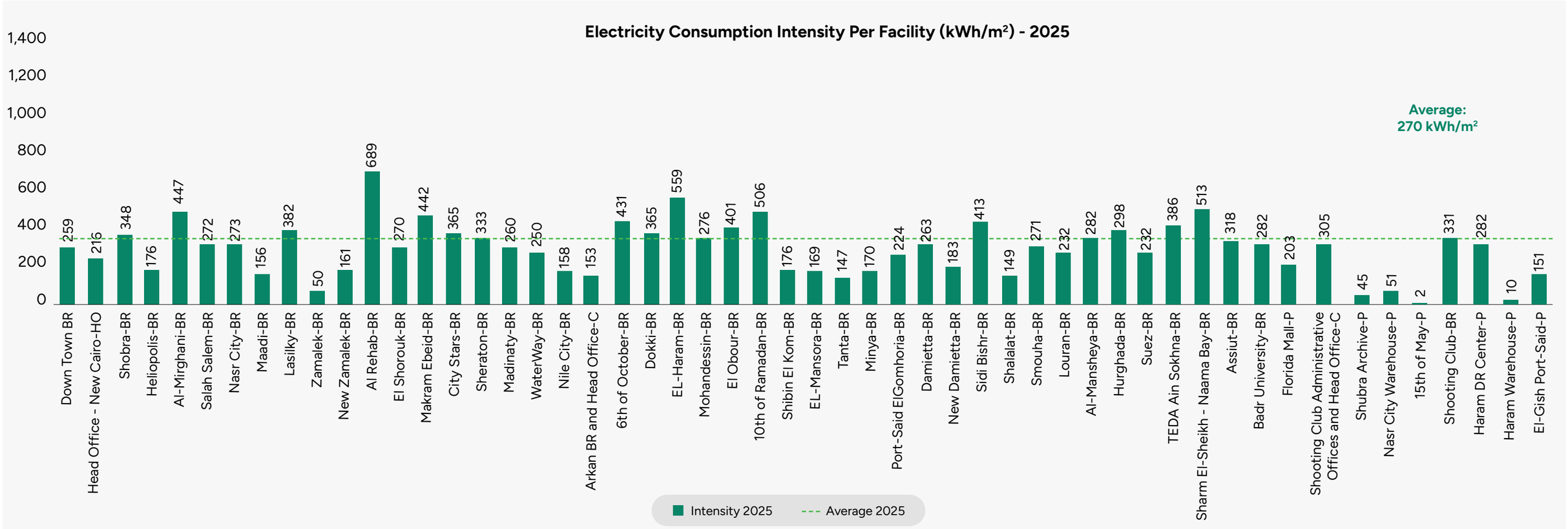


Electricity consumption intensity is a key indicator for benchmarking performance against international standards. Based on a review of practices across banks and office buildings, a performance rating framework was developed, as presented in the adjacent table. Across KFH-Egypt's **53 facilities*, 5 facilities achieved an A+ rating**, reflecting outstanding energy efficiency, while a significant number were classified under lower performance bands, indicating room for improvement. The prevalence of **E-rated facilities** highlights clear opportunities to strengthen energy efficiency measures across the portfolio.

At the facility level, the **15th of May Archive** recorded the lowest electricity intensity at **1.6 kWh/m²**, while the **Zamalek branch** showed the lowest intensity among all branches at **49.7 kWh/m²**, with both achieving an **A+ rating**. In contrast, the **Al Rehab branch** reported the highest electricity intensity at **688.7 kWh/m²**, placing it in the **E category**.

These variations emphasize the need to prioritize efficiency initiatives in higher-intensity facilities to reduce both energy consumption and associated emissions. The accompanying chart presents electricity intensity levels for each facility in 2025.

SCORE	Electricity Consumption (KWh/m²)	Number of Facilities in this range
A+	< 128	5
A	128 – 148	1
B	148 – 168	6
C	168 – 195	5
D	195 – 218	2
E	> 218	34



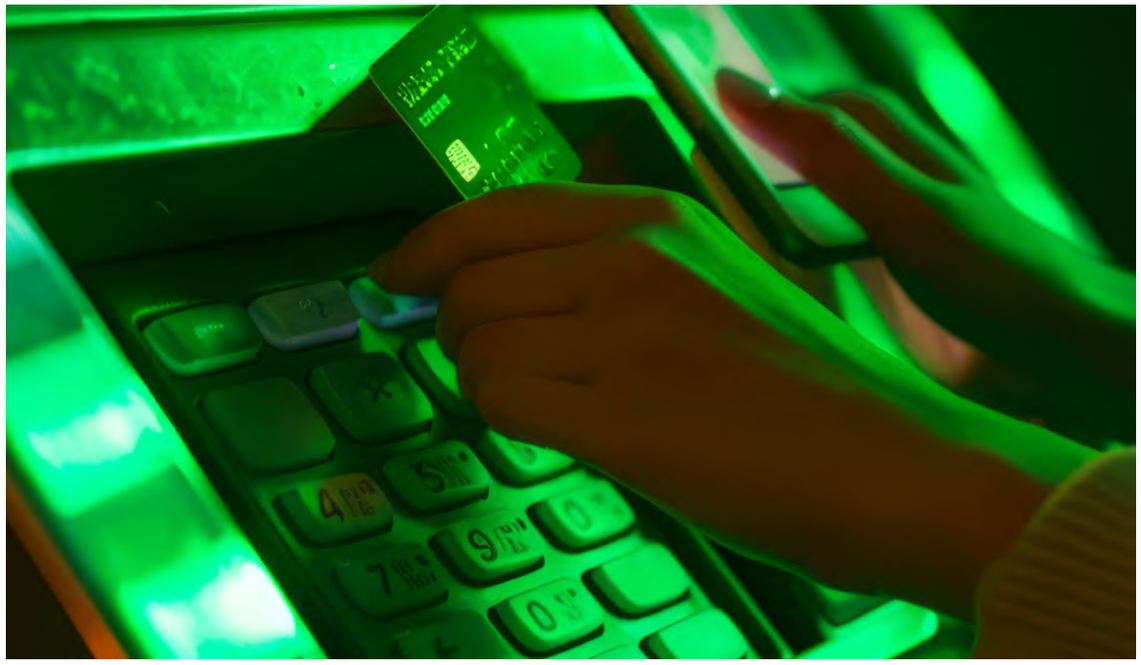
*Due to data limitations, certain facilities were assessed jointly. The Arkan branch and head office were combined due to a shared chilled water billing structure, while the Shooting Club administrative and head office facilities were assessed together based on combined area data availability.

ATM TRANSACTIONS

35 $mtCO_2e$

During the 2025 reporting period, **KFH-Egypt** assessed emissions associated with ATM transactions as a distinct area of analysis. Over the year, its network of off-site ATMs across Egypt processed a total of **743,784 transactions**.

These activities were estimated to generate approximately **35 $mtCO_2e$ of emissions**, reflecting the environmental impact of energy use and operational processes linked to ATM services.



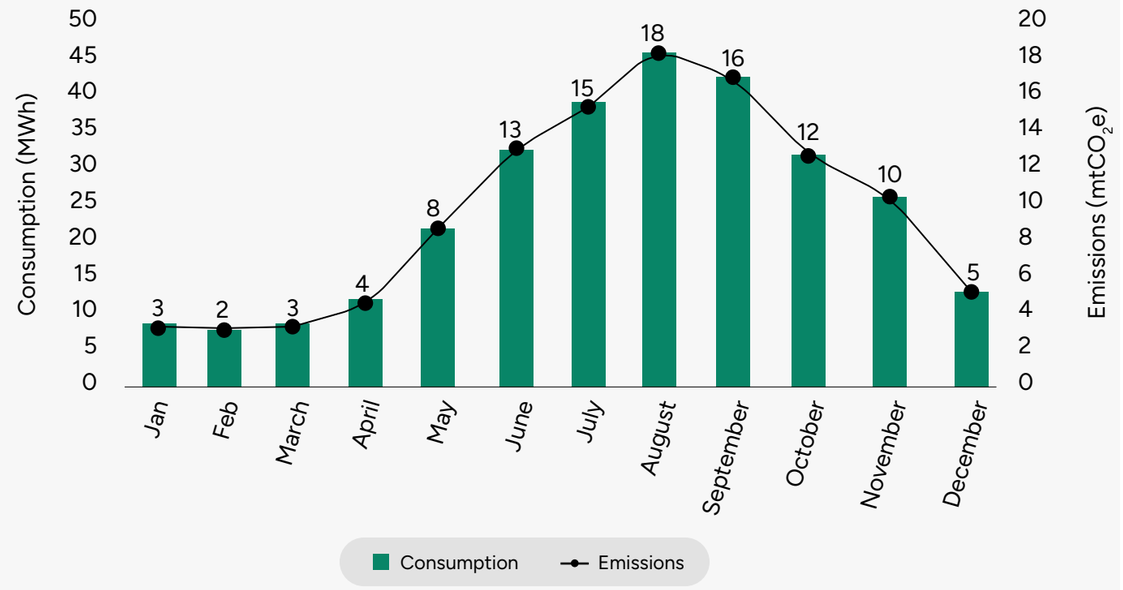
CHILLED WATER

111 $mtCO_2e$

In 2025, total purchased chilled water consumption across five **KFH-Egypt** facilities reached **272 MWh**, leading to **111 $mtCO_2e$** of indirect emissions.

The chart below highlights the monthly trends in chilled water use and corresponding emissions throughout the year. The highest emissions were recorded in **August** at **18 $mtCO_2e$**, while **February** had the lowest at **2 $mtCO_2e$**.

Monthly Purchased Chilled Water Consumption and Emissions



SCOPE 3
INDIRECT EMISSIONS

Scope 3 emissions refer to greenhouse gas emissions arising from activities related to assets not directly owned or controlled by the reporting bank. However, these emissions are indirectly influenced by the bank through its value chain. The Scope 3 emissions included in **KFH-Egypt's** carbon footprint are categorized as follows, in line with the GHG Protocol:

Category 1
Purchased goods and services

Category 2
Fuel and energy related activities

Category 3
Waste generated in operations

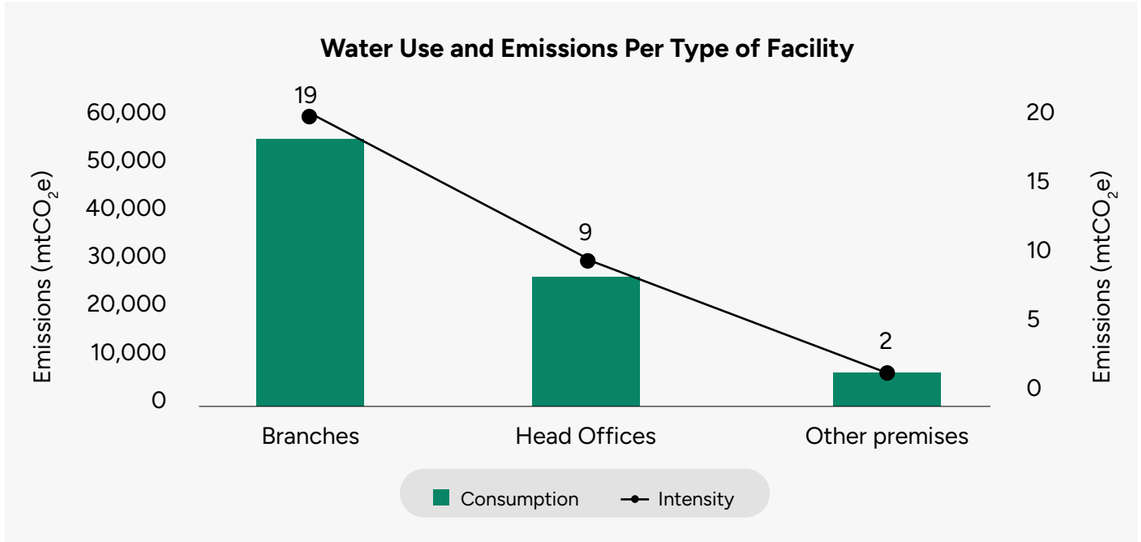
PURCHASED GOODS & SERVICES

30 $mtCO_2e$

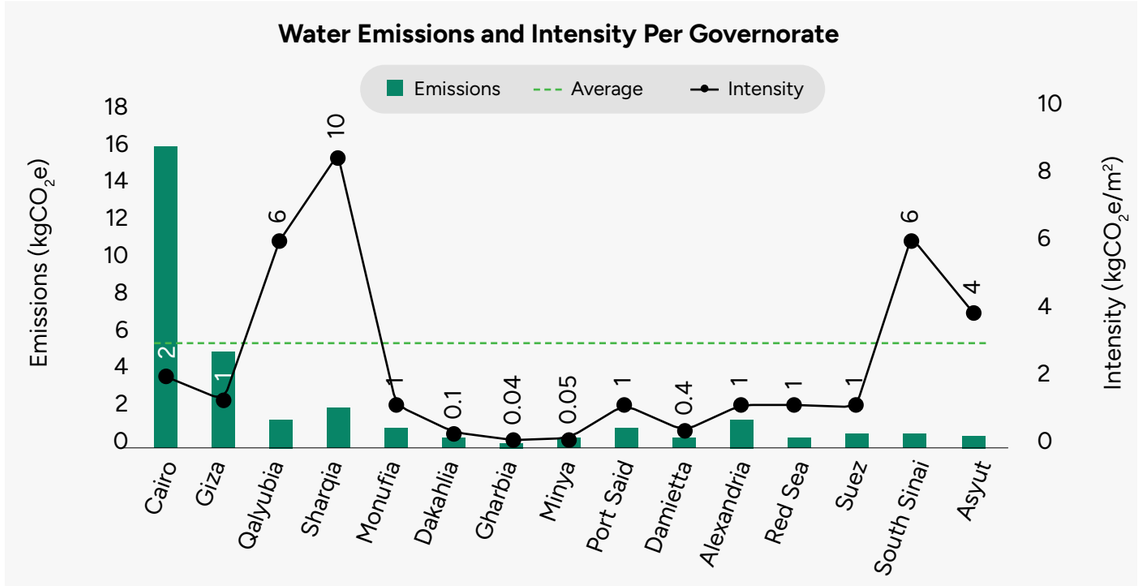
Water Use

Scope 3 emissions include various types of indirect emissions, including those associated with water consumption. During the 2025 reporting period, **KFH-Egypt's** facilities consumed a total of **83,555 m^3** of water, resulting in emissions of **30 $mtCO_2e$**. While emissions from water use represent a relatively small share of the overall carbon footprint, it remains important to recognize the environmental impact associated with water consumption.

The majority of these emissions originated from water use in KFH-Egypt's branches, contributing **19 $mtCO_2e$**, or **63%** of total water-related emissions.



Cairo is the largest contributor to water consumption within **KFH-Egypt's** operations, resulting in emissions of **16 $mtCO_2e$**. Despite having the highest total emissions, its water emissions intensity per area remains below the overall average across all governorates, indicating more efficient water management compared to other locations. Sharqia governorate records the highest water emissions intensity, primarily reflecting water use for the irrigation of outdoor green spaces and landscaped areas sponsored by the Bank as part of its contribution to the local community.



FUEL AND ENERGY RELATED ACTIVITIES

909 $mtCO_2e$

Well-to-Tank (WTT)

To ensure a thorough understanding of emissions associated with fuel use, **KFH-Egypt** assessed its well-to-tank (WTT) emissions, which are classified under Scope 3.

In 2025, total WTT emissions from fuel-related activities **reached 95 $mtCO_2e$**, with **4 $mtCO_2e$** attributed to stationary combustion and the remaining **91 $mtCO_2e$** linked to mobile combustion sources.

Additionally, WTT emissions associated with purchased energy were also evaluated, totaling **577 $mtCO_2e$** in 2025.

672 $mtCO_2e$

Transmission & Distribution Losses

Emissions from electricity transmission and distribution losses were also included in the analysis to meet the minimum reporting requirements of the GHG Protocol. These losses accounted for **237 $mtCO_2e$** during the reporting period.

237 $mtCO_2e$

WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS

43 $mtCO_2e$

Paper Waste

Throughout 2025, **KFH-Egypt** handled its paper waste by directing it toward recycling streams rather than disposal. In total, **42 tons of paper** were processed through recycling facilities during the year. While this approach supports waste reduction and resource recovery, the recycling process itself is associated with indirect emissions, which amounted to approximately **0.3 $mtCO_2e$** over the reporting period.

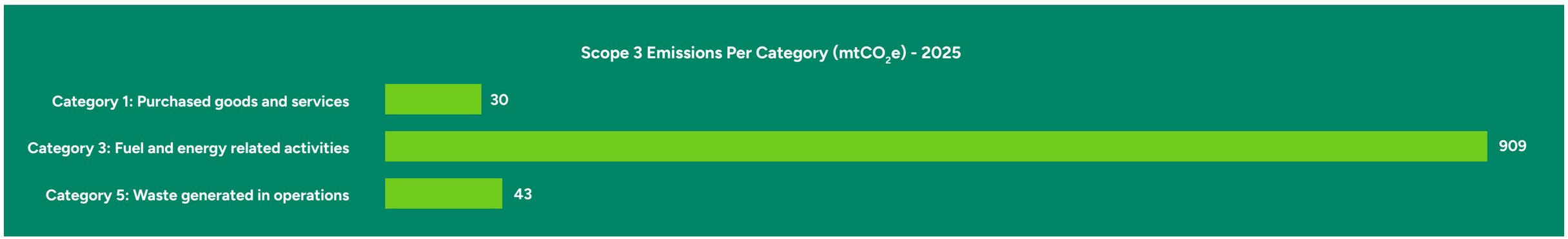
0.3 $mtCO_2e$

Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater treatment is accounted for under Scope 3 emissions. During this reporting period, **KFH-Egypt** generated approximately **66,844 m^3** of wastewater. The treatment and handling of this wastewater resulted in total emissions of **43 $mtCO_2e$**.

43 $mtCO_2e$

Among Scope 3 emissions, **fuel- and energy-related activities** represent the dominant source, contributing **93%** of the total Scope 3 footprint. **Waste generated from operations** follows at a significantly lower share of **4%**. When considering emissions across all scopes, **fuel- and energy-related activities** rank as **the second-largest contributor** overall, accounting for 17% of total emissions.



07

KFH - Egypt RESULTS SUMMARY

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

KFH

EGYPT

KFH - Egypt RESULTS SUMMARY

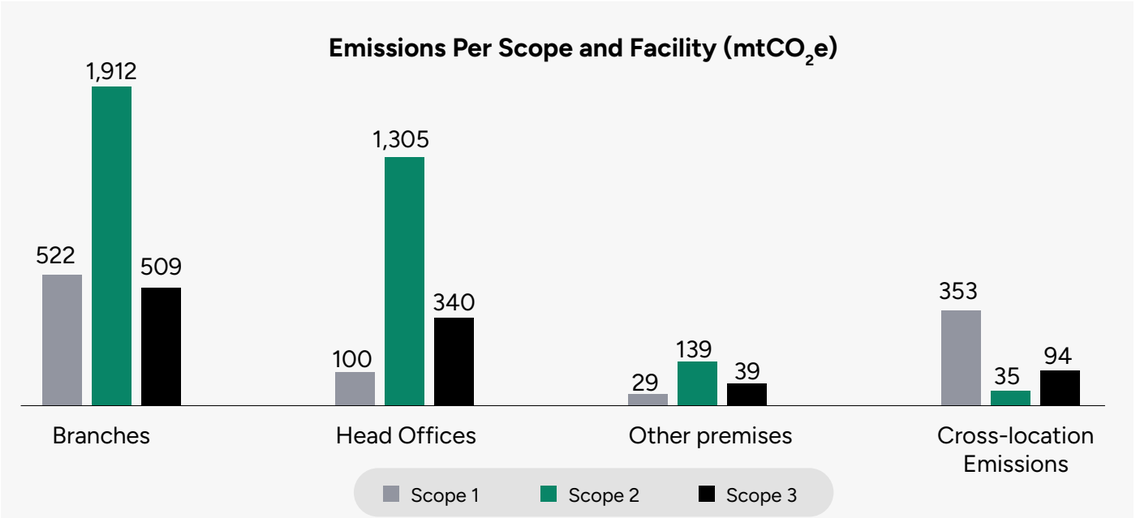
SCOPE 1 – DIRECT EMISSIONS ($mtCO_2e$)		2025 (BY)	
Stationary Combustion	Fuel burning – Generators	16	19%
Mobile Combustion	Fuel burning – Owned vehicles	353	
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerant Leakage	635	
Total Scope 1 ($mtCO_2e$)		**1,004**	

SCOPE 2 – INDIRECT EMISSIONS ($mtCO_2e$)		2025	
Purchased Energy	Purchased Electricity - Facilities	3,246	63%
	Offsite - ATMs	35	
	Purchased Chilled Water	111	
Total Scope 2 ($mtCO_2e$)		**3,392**	

Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	**4,396**	**$mtCO_2e$**
Scope 1 & 2 Carbon intensity (emissions per full-time equivalent)	**3.26**	**$mtCO_2e$/FTE**
Scope 1 & 2 Carbon intensity (emissions per area)	**0.11**	**$mtCO_2e/m^2$**

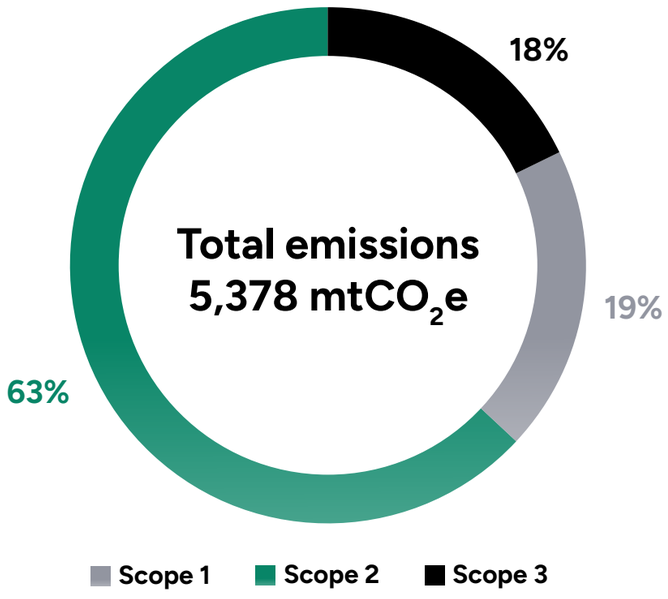
SCOPE 3 – INDIRECT EMISSIONS ($mtCO_2e$)		2025	
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	Water Use	30	18%
Category 3: Fuel and Energy-related Activities (not included in scope 1 and 2)	Transmission & Distribution Losses	237	
	Well-to-tank	672	
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Solid Waste	0.3	
	Wastewater Treatment	43	
Total Scope 3 ($mtCO_2e$)		**982**	

Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	**5,378**	**$mtCO_2e$**



Scope 2 emissions constitute the largest share of the bank's total footprint, accounting for **63%**, followed by **Scope 1** at **19%** and **Scope 3** at **18%**. As the bank continues to expand its assessment of value chain activities, the proportion of Scope 3 emissions is expected to increase in the coming years.

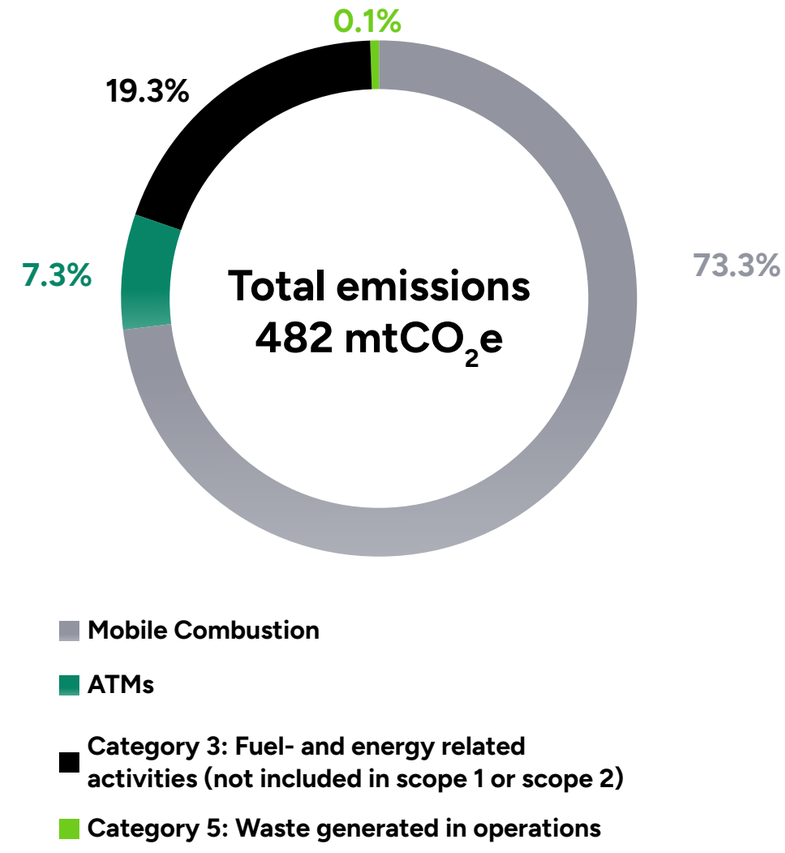
Emissions Share Per Scope - 2025



The chart alongside illustrates the distribution of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions across different facility types. Across KFH-Egypt's facilities, **branches** were the largest contributors to emissions, generating **2,943 mtCO₂e** and accounting for approximately **55%** of the total. **Head offices** followed with **32%**, while **cross-location activities contributed 9%** and **other premises 4%**. Emissions categorized as cross-location include those arising from shared or non-site-specific activities, such as mobile combustion, ATM operations, and solid waste management.

The chart below indicates that **mobile combustion** is the primary source of **cross-location emissions**, contributing **73.3%** of the total. This is followed by emissions from **fuel- and energy-related activities** at **19.3%** and **ATM operations at 7.3%**, while emissions from **solid waste disposal** represent a negligible share of **0.1%**.

Cross-location Emissions Breakdown - 2025



08

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

KFH

EGYPT

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Internal Benchmarking

Internal benchmarking provides **KFH-Egypt** with crucial insights into its carbon emissions performance, enabling meaningful comparisons across different governorates. These insights serve as a foundation for the bank to strategically prioritize its decarbonization initiatives.

Scope of Benchmarking

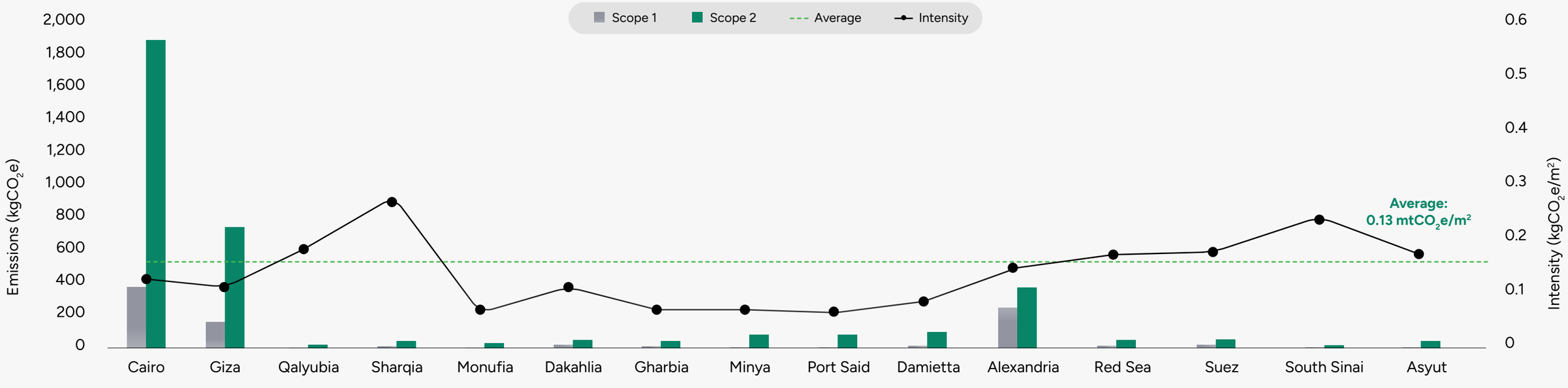
This assessment primarily concentrates on evaluating Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) emissions across **KFH-Egypt's** 55 facilities, which are spread across 15 governorates.

Benchmarking Results

The accompanying chart depicts the emissions intensity by governorate for 2025. Among all governorates, Monufia, Gharbia, and Minya stand out as the top performers in terms of emissions intensity per area, encompassing both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. They are closely followed by Giza, Port Said, and Damietta, which also demonstrate strong emissions efficiency. Of particular note, Cairo, despite its dense concentration of facilities and extensive operations, shows a commendable performance with an emissions intensity of **0.10 mtCO$_2$e/m^2**, which is **20%** below the overall average.

It is important to focus targeted attention on facilities located in the governorates of Sharqia, South Sinai, and Qalyubia. These regions rank as the highest emitters in terms of emissions intensity per area for 2025, indicating substantial opportunities for improvement in environmental performance.

Scope 1 and 2 Emissions and Intensity Per Governorate



09

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

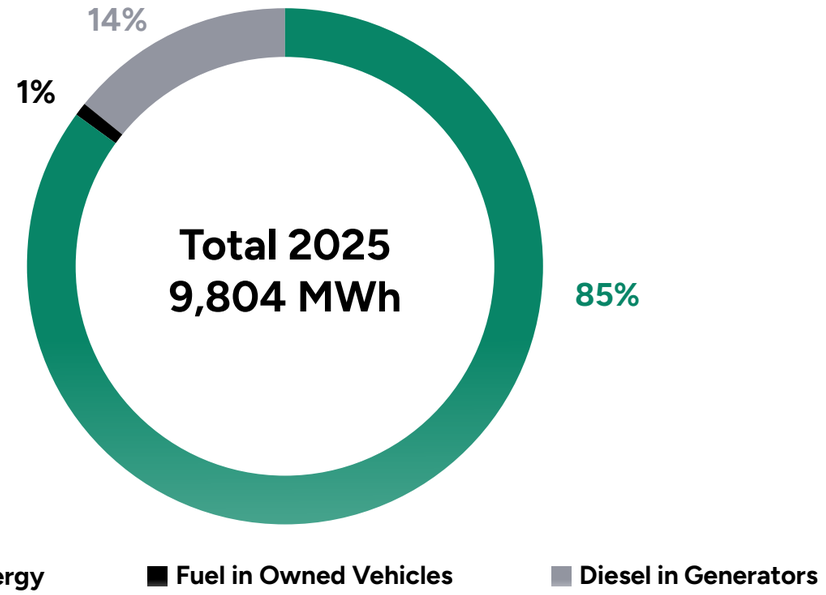
KFH

EGYPT

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

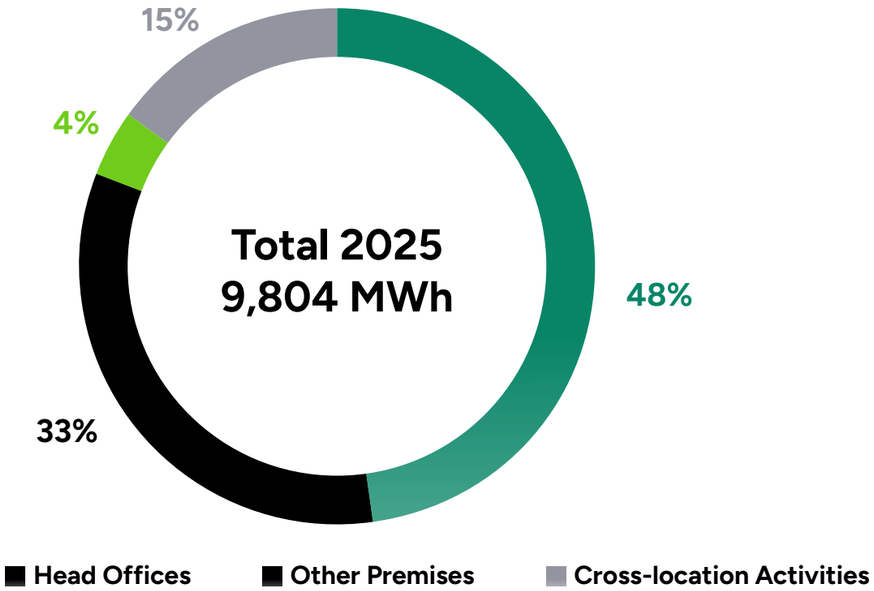
During the reporting period, **KFH-Egypt's** total energy use reached **9,804 MWh** across its operations. The majority of this demand was driven by purchased energy, primarily electricity used in facilities and ATMs, along with chilled water consumption, which together accounted for **8,358 MWh**, representing approximately **85%** of total energy usage. Fuel use in the bank's vehicle fleet contributed **1,387 MWh**, making up around **14%**, while diesel consumption for backup generators remained limited at **59 MWh**, or about **1%** of the overall total.

Energy Consumption Per Source - 2025



At the facility type level, **branches** are the largest energy consumers, accounting for over **4,731 MWh**, or **48%** of total consumption. This is followed by **head offices** at **3,256 MWh**, representing **33%**. **Cross-location activities** contribute **1,473 MWh**, or **15%**, while **other premises** account for the smallest share at **343 MWh**, equivalent to **4%** of overall energy use.

Energy Consumption Per Facility Type - 2025



To evaluate energy efficiency across its facilities, **KFH-Egypt** also monitors energy intensity based on floor area. In 2025, the average energy intensity across its buildings was recorded at **0.26 MWh per square meter**, providing an indicator of the operational performance and efficiency of its property portfolio.

10

REDUCTION TARGETS

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

KFH

EGYPT

REDUCTION TARGETS

The adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015 marked a historic global commitment, bringing together nearly 200 countries to address climate change. The agreement set ambitious targets to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to restrict the increase to 1.5°C. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has emphasized that maintaining this 1.5°C threshold is critical to avoiding the most severe impacts of climate change.

In alignment with this global objective, **KFH-Egypt** recognizes the urgent need to transition toward a low-carbon economy. The bank is committed to ensuring that its operations and associated emissions support the global ambition of limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C, in line with IPCC guidance.

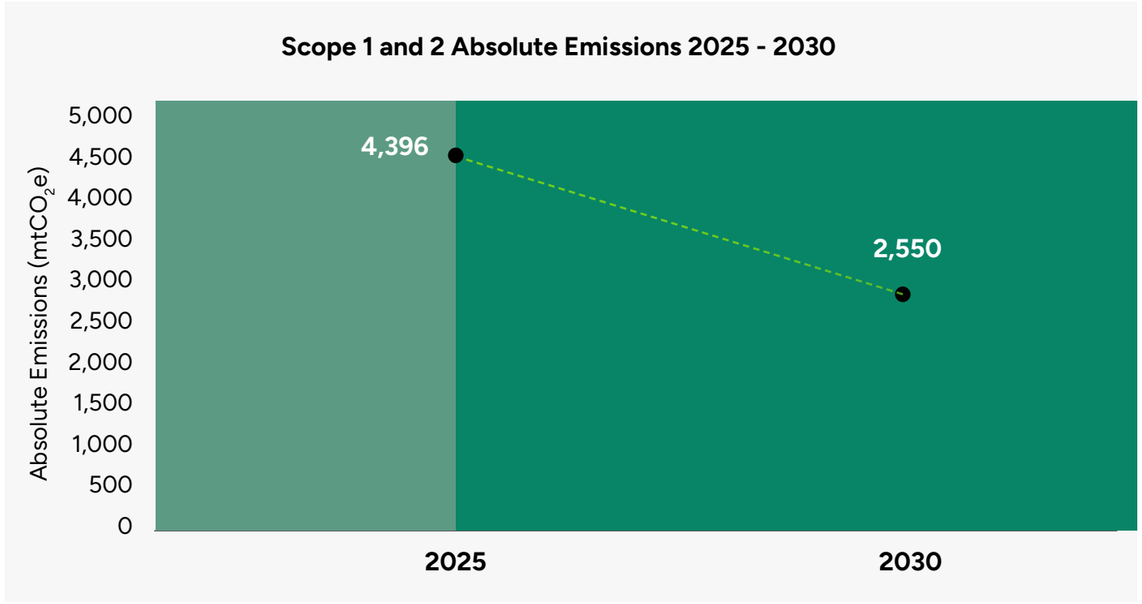
As part of this commitment, **KFH-Egypt** is working to establish clear and measurable emissions reduction targets, with **2030** set as the target year. As **2025** represents the bank's most comprehensive carbon footprint assessment to date, it has been selected as the **baseline year** for tracking progress. The bank is committed to achieving defined absolute emissions reductions over this period.

42%

Reduction of scopes 1 and 2 emissions by the year 2030.

These targets reflect **KFH-Egypt's** strong commitment to addressing climate change and advancing toward a more sustainable future. By setting and pursuing these goals, the bank aims to contribute meaningfully to global climate efforts while reinforcing its dedication to environmental responsibility and sustainable business practices.

SCOPE	Reporting year 2025	Target year 2030	Target Reduction
Scope 1	1,004	582	**42%**
Scope 2	3,392	1,967	
Scope 1 and 2	4,396	2,550	



11

TOWARDS CARBON REDUCTION

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي
KFH
EGYPT

TOWARDS CARBON REDUCTION

Project	Description
Energy Management System	
Upgrading Lighting Systems	Transitioning to energy-efficient LED lighting systems holds the potential for significant reductions in electricity consumption and maintenance expenditures. Furthermore, LED lighting solutions are not only environmentally friendly but also provide long-lasting illumination. Install occupancy and day light sensors and use daylight more efficiently.
Energy Audits	The undertaking of comprehensive energy audits entails a thorough assessment of energy consumption patterns within the bank's facilities. This process involves the identification of areas with high energy usage and the subsequent formulation of energy-saving recommendations.
Implementation of Intelligent Building Controls and Automation Systems	Embracing intelligent building controls and automation systems offers precise control and optimization of energy utilization. These technologies empower the bank to adjust temperature settings, lighting, and ventilation based on occupancy, thereby enhancing energy efficiency.
Exploration of Renewable Energy Alternatives	A diligent investigation into the feasibility of installing on-site solar panels or wind turbines represents a progressive step. This exploration can lead to the generation of clean and sustainable energy, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and ultimately lower carbon emissions.
Sustainable Transportation	
Regular Maintenance Schedule	Establish a routine maintenance schedule for all vehicles, implementing effective controls and maintenance procedures.
Sustainable Commuting	Focus on promoting sustainable commuting alternatives for employees, encouraging practices like carpooling, walking, or using public transportation to reduce the individual carbon footprint related to commuting. Implement awareness campaigns and incentives to drive the adoption of these eco-friendly transportation methods.
Electric or hybrid transportation means	Evaluate the feasibility of transitioning the company's vehicle fleet to electric or hybrid models, which has the potential to significantly reduce emissions in transportation. Factors to consider include the availability of charging infrastructure, vehicle range, and the installation of necessary charging points.
Refrigerants Management Strategy	
Scheduled Maintenance and Inspections	An essential component of the strategy involves the institution of a preventive maintenance program to systematically inspect and maintain refrigeration and air conditioning systems. The aim is to promptly detect and rectify any leaks, thereby minimizing refrigerant losses and associated emissions.
Implementation of Leak Detection Systems	An integral part of the strategy is the deployment of state-of-the-art refrigerant leak detection systems. These systems continually monitor the equipment and provide real-time alerts in the event of any leaks. This real-time monitoring capability facilitates swift response to repair any leaks and prevent further emissions.
Equipment Retrofit or Upgrade	Exploring the option of retrofitting or replacing outdated refrigeration and air conditioning systems with modern, energy-efficient counterparts is another significant step. The newer systems incorporate eco-friendly refrigerants with reduced global warming potential (GWP), aligning with the bank's commitment to emission reduction.

Project	Description
Supply Chain Management System	
Environmental and Climate-Centric Procurement Standards	Develop and put into action procurement guidelines that prioritize environmental and climate-related factors.
Enhance Supplier Selection Criteria	Formulate or revise supplier selection criteria that encompass supplier assessment and audit initiatives in alignment with "sustainable supply chain" policies, with the goal of waste reduction and the enhancement of environmental sustainability.
Collaboration with Suppliers to Cut Emissions in the Supply Chain	Establish "green supply chain" policies, involving prerequisites for selecting new suppliers, overseeing supplier activities, and conducting audits to reduce waste and enhance environmental sustainability. The transition from a conventional supply chain to a sustainable one involves integrating environmental considerations throughout all stages, from product development and manufacturing to distribution and end-users.
Portfolio Emissions Management	
Sustainable Lending	Create and provide financial products that promote environmentally conscious investments, such as financing for home improvements aimed at enhancing energy efficiency.
Environmentally Responsible Finance	Invest in green bonds and endorse initiatives dedicated to sustainability and reducing emissions.
Responsible Investment	Incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into investment choices and endorse sustainable investment opportunities.
Water Management System	
Water Audit	Evaluate water usage comprehensively across all facilities to minimize consumption and enhance efficiency.
Water Efficiency Measures	Implement water-saving measures like low-flow faucets and automatic shut-off faucets. Replace current toilets with low-volume, single or dual flush options.
Sustainable Construction Standard	
Sustainable Construction Standard	Create and implement eco-friendly building protocols that encompass building refurbishment practices. These practices encompass insulation, draught-proofing, efficient lighting, lighting control, optimizing HVAC operational parameters, external shading enhancements, daylight and occupancy sensors, as well as improving building energy and water efficiency and management.

Project	Description
Offsetting and Cost Calculation Strategies	
Carbon Offsetting	Acquire carbon offsets to counterbalance emissions that cannot be eliminated. This typically entails backing projects such as reforestation or clean energy endeavors.
Carbon Cost Calculation	Introduce internal mechanisms for calculating the cost of carbon emissions within decision-making processes.
Capacity Building	
Educational Campaigns	Launching educational programs that underscore the importance of sustainability, the impact of individual actions, and the collective effort to reduce carbon emissions fosters a culture of environmental responsibility.
Skill Enhancement Workshops	Providing employees with training in energy conservation, waste management, and sustainable practices equips them with the skills and knowledge necessary to actively engage in decarbonization efforts.
Collaborative Innovation Platform	Establishing a platform where employees can share ideas, suggestions, and successful approaches related to decarbonization promotes staff engagement and fosters a cohesive approach to sustainability within the company.
Waste Management System	
Waste Management Integration	Establish and put into practice an all-encompassing waste management system in alignment with best practices.
Waste Audits	Conducting waste audits plays a pivotal role in identifying opportunities for waste reduction, recycling, and the implementation of efficient waste management methods.
Recycling Programs	Implement recycling initiatives for a variety of materials, including paper, plastics, glass, and metals, ensuring that recyclable items are diverted from landfills and appropriately processed for future use.
Promotion of Reusable and Eco-Friendly Materials	Encourage the adoption of reusable items like water bottles, coffee mugs, and shopping bags to reduce waste generation. Additionally, advocate for the use of environmentally friendly materials in day-to-day operations to minimize the ecological footprint.
Recycle expired bank cards	Design an innovative system in which expired banks cards are collected, and its plastic components are recycled.
Data Monitoring and Controlling System	
Sustainable Digital Management System	An advanced digital platform meticulously engineered to record and aggregate key sustainability metrics across all facets of environmental, social, and governance considerations.

12

ANNEX

بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي

KFH

EGYPT

ANNEX

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.
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent or CO_2 equivalent, abbreviated as CO2e, 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 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 rely on data sourced from KFH-Egypt's database. Data quality has been assessed and is presented below. Data quality is categorized into three levels, which aid in identifying potential areas for improvement in each activity. Types of data used include:

Primary data
data taken from documents that are directly linked to the assessment, such as electricity invoices, to calculate emissions caused due to electricity.

Secondary data
such as databases, studies, and reports.

Assumptions
assumptions made based on internationally recognized standards and studies.

	Activity		Data	Units
	Stationary Combustion	Diesel fuel	5,981	Liters
	Mobile Combustion	Petrol fuel	150,022	Liters
	Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerants	357	kg
	Purchased Energy	Electricity- Facilities	7,999	MWh
		Electricity- ATMs	743,784	Transactions
		Purchased Chilled Water	Confidential	EGP
	Purchased goods and services	Water use	83,555	m^3
	Waste generated in operations	Shredded paper	42	tons
		Wastewater treatment	66,844	m^3

Good, no changes recommended.

Satisfactory, could be improved.

Weak, priority area for improvement.

RELEVANCY AND EXCLUSIONS

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

#	Activity	Description	Emissions	Status
1	**Purchased goods and services**	This year's assessment includes emissions associated with water usage only.This category should also account for office supplies (such as paper, envelopes, flyers, and face masks) as well as purchased services, including marketing and security services. In addition, it covers emissions related to bank-issued cards. However, these elements were not included in this year's assessment.	30	Relevant, partially included
2	**Capital goods**	Emissions from embodied carbon in the properties owned by KFH-Egypt, such as laptops, PC screens, mobile phones, software, buildings, vehicles, etc.	-	Relevant, not yet 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, as well as purchased energy, in addition to electricity transmissions & distribution losses.	909	Relevant, calculated
4	**Upstream transportation and distribution**	Transportation from KFH-Egypt's upstream supply chain.	-	Relevant, not yet calculated
5	**Waste generated in operations**	Includes emissions from the shredded paper. In addition to wastewater treatment emissions.	43	Relevant, partially included
6	**Business travel**	Covers emissions from air travel, land travel and hotel stays.	-	Relevant, not yet calculated
7	**Employee commuting**	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by KFH-Egypt).	-	Relevant, not yet 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**	KFH-Egypt's downstream transportation emissions include transportation of business cards and letters to clients, armored vehicles, etc.	-	Relevant, not yet calculated
10	**Processing of sold products**	This category is not relevant to KFH-Egypt operations as the bank doesn't produce any intermediate products that require further processing.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
11	**Use of sold products**	This category is not relevant to KFH-Egypt operations as the bank doesn't produce any products.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
12	**End-of-life treatment of sold products**	This category is not relevant to KFH-Egypt operations as the bank doesn't produce any products.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
13	**Downstream leased assets**	KFH-Egypt doesn't have any downstream leased assets.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
14	**Franchises**	This category is not relevant to KFH-Egypt's business and has therefore been excluded.	-	Not relevant, explanation provided
15	**Investments**	Emissions resulting from loan activities and/or projects financed by KFH-Egypt.	-	Relevant, Calculated separately

QUALITY ASSURANCE STATEMENT

To KFH-Egypt's Board of Directors,

We have been appointed by KFH-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 55 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 KFH-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.

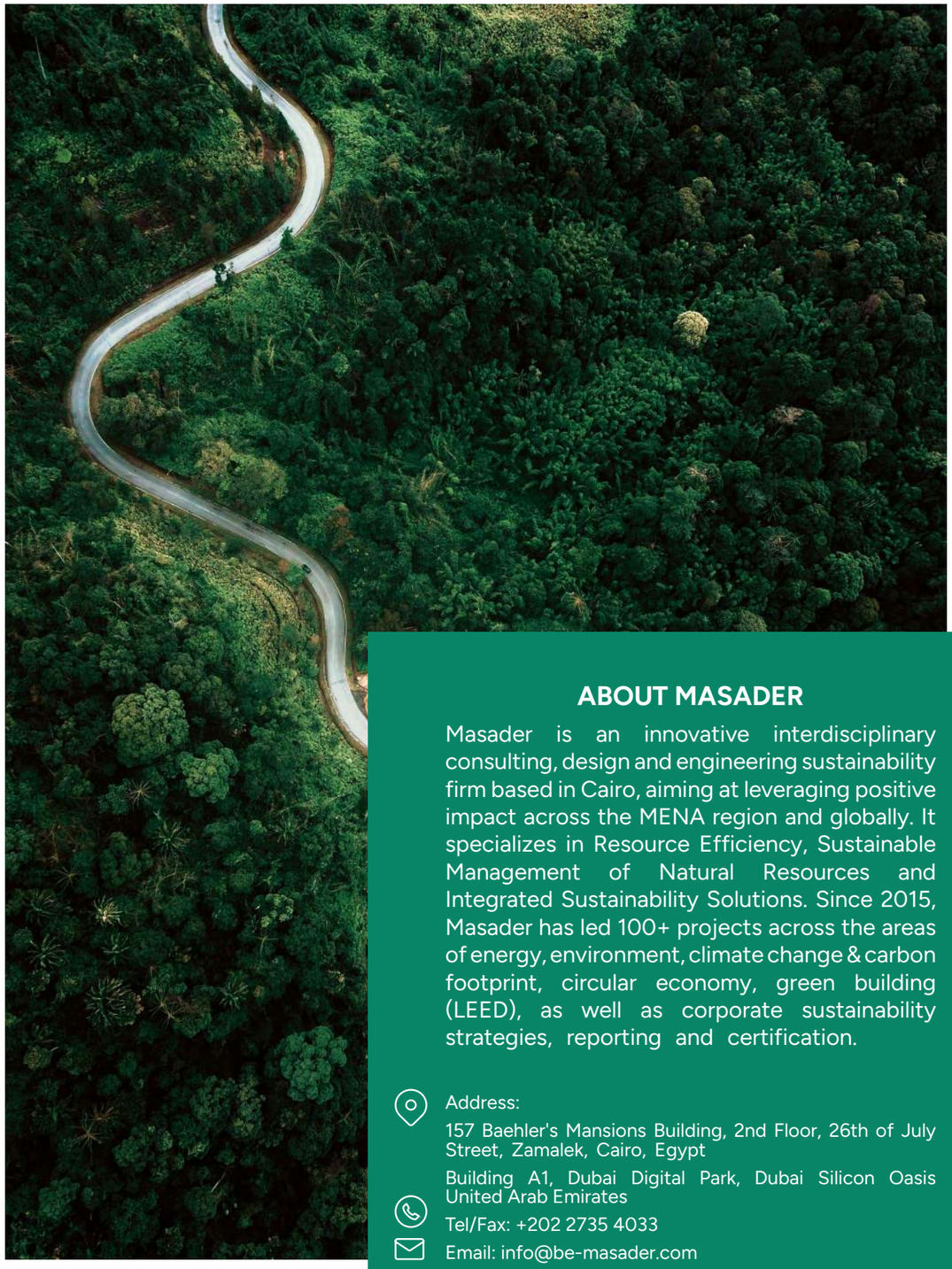
CONCLUSION

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



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.

Address:
157 Baehler's Mansions Building, 2nd Floor, 26th of July Street, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt
Building A1, Dubai Digital Park, Dubai Silicon Oasis United Arab Emirates
Tel/Fax: +202 2735 4033
Email: info@be-masader.com
Website: https://www.masader.earth/en/


بنك بيت التمويل الكويتي
KFH
EGYPT