

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

2022

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1- About This Report



This report presents Tanmeya's first carbon footprint assessment for the year 2022, which is considered the base year. As indicated in the organizational boundary section, this report covers scope 1, 2, and partially scope 3 emissions resulting from the operations of Tanmeya's branches in Egypt. Although this is considered the first attempt to quantify and assess the Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generating from the organization's operations, Tanmeya tried to cover as many scopes and emission sources as possible at this early stage. The report also presents the methodology followed in the identification, data collection, and analysis of GHG emissions as well as any limitations or assumptions. The assessment and reporting were conducted by qualified national and international experts from Envision Consulting in line with the principles and guidance of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, ISO 14064-1, as well as international best practices.

2- Abbreviations

BUR	Biennial Update Report	IPCC	UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
CBE	Central Bank of Egypt	ISSB	International Sustainability Standards Board
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide equivalent	kWh	Kilowatt hour
COP	UN Climate Change Conference of Parties	L	Liter
DEFRA	UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	Mt	Metric Ton
EF	Emission Factor	mtCO ₂ e	Metric tons Carbon Dioxide equivalent
EnMS	Energy Management System	NBFIs	Non-Banking Financial Institutions
EUI	Energy Usage Intensity	SDGs	UN's Sustainable Development Goals
FIs	Financial Institutions	TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
FRA	Financial Regulatory Authority	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent	UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
GHG	Greenhouse Gases	UNPRI	United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment
GWP	Global Warming Potential	WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board	WRI	World Resources Institute
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards	WTT	Well-to-Tank

3- A Message From EFG Holding CEO

Climate change is perhaps the most significant challenge facing our planet today. Across the World, economic sectors, from agriculture and fishing to tourism, transportation, and manufacturing, are all being forced to adjust to dwindling resources, changing weather patterns, and harsh new realities triggered by rising temperatures. Climate change impacts are seen in every aspect of the world we live in, but they are uneven across society and often exacerbate existing socioeconomic inequalities. Many of the Frontier Emerging Markets (FEM) where we do business are particularly vulnerable to risks such as water scarcity, rising sea levels, and extreme weather.



Karim Awad

At EFG Holding, we pride ourselves on our commitment to responsible investment as part of our overall goal to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2019, we expanded our focus to address the climate crisis more specifically by issuing a statement on climate change and identifying key areas of engagement across our activities. Today, we are proud to continue on this path by submitting our first Carbon Footprint Report 2022.

Investors have become acutely aware of the impact of the climate crisis not only on their investments but also on their long-term capability to create value. Today, the definition of value itself has changed: financial gain alone is not enough; investments must satisfy environmental, social, and governance requirements to be considered viable. As the leading financial partner in FEMs, we have always acknowledged our responsibility towards our stakeholders, partners, and society at large. This responsibility drives our commitment to work with all our stakeholders and to ask the difficult questions. How can we as financial institutions spearhead the fight to contain and mitigate the effects of climate change? How is it possible to create value and minimize financial and physical risk while also navigating the transition to a low-carbon economy? How can we ensure that this transition is just and doesn't ignore the economic, social, and political realities in developing countries?

Climate change brings significant challenges for businesses, assets, and investments which require collective action from all parties. As a critical step in addressing these challenges, we have taken the decision to integrate the identification, assessment, and management of climate change risks and opportunities across our governance, strategy, and risk management procedures in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) framework. Our target is to understand how our investments and services are impacted by physical and transitional climate-related risks, identify the relevant challenges, and develop a mitigation strategy. This will also help us identify and materialize the opportunities we can leverage to create sustainable value for our stakeholders while protecting our assets and investments from the complex risks of climate change.

In terms of our investment portfolio, we consider ourselves at the forefront of the fight to advance clean, sustainable energy through Vortex Energy, our flagship renewable energy investment platform, which has a global mandate to invest in clean energy opportunities on behalf of sovereign, institutional, and strategic investors and takes pride in formulating, evaluating and executing all its business practices in accordance with a robust ESG strategy that supports the United Nations Global Compact and upholds the United Nations' Principles for Responsible Investment. We have also established several impactful partnerships to advance investment in renewable energy including a partnership agreement with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education to transition over 100 schools in Luxor and Aswan to clean solar energy.

As part of ensuring a just transition, EFG Holding believes that it is imperative to build socioeconomic and community resilience, not only to the effects of climate change but also to the costs of mitigation. Through our non-bank financial institutions (NBFI) platform, we promote financial inclusion to create resilience within the market and increase access to financing. Verticals such as Tanmeya Microenterprise Services provide financing for micro and very small businesses across Egypt, while EFG Holding One, our state-of-the-art trading platform offers exchange-traded funds (ETFs) with themes that support impact investment, allowing socially minded investors to support climate change-conscious companies and avoid those that are polluters or exploiters. On a much smaller but still critical scale, we are pioneering the use of technology solutions to transform our business, create value and ensure a sustainable future. Our green business model is designed to ensure both maximum resource efficiency and optimal business returns across our operation. A key component of this strategy is the gradual migration to cloud computing and virtual services wherever possible to reduce our carbon footprint. We have also started measuring our operational Carbon Footprint (scope 1&2, and partially scope 3 emissions) to monitor our progress.

At EFG Holding, we are committed to our role as industry leaders in safeguarding the socioeconomic interests of our stakeholders as well as protecting future generations from the very real existential risks posed by climate change. It is our mandate to advocate for responsible investment among our stakeholders, measure all our value chain emissions (scope3) including, where possible, financed emissions and encourage systemic change towards a more sustainable common future.

Sincerely Yours,

Karim Awad
Group Chief Executive Officer

4- A Message from EFG Finance CEO

It is with a profound sense of responsibility and commitment to sustainable development that we present to you Tanmeya's first annual Carbon Footprint Report 2022. Tanmeya is EFG Finance's flagship microfinance provider and boasts unequalled reach across Egypt. As such, it is uniquely positioned to act as a role model on issues of sustainability.

Our mission at EFG Finance is to increase financial inclusion by providing people from all walks of life and businesses of all sizes with access to the financing and tools they need to live better lives and enhance the communities in which they live and work. However, we are also acutely aware of the impact our operations have on the environment and understand the complexity of realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Tanmeya aims to lead by example in managing its environmental performance and disclosing the impact of its internal operations. Our overall goal is to reduce our internal environmental and carbon footprint through interventions in three key areas: The way we travel, the way we work, and the way we do business.

This report provides a detailed and comprehensive breakdown of Tanmeya greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2022, the base year of emissions assessment. It includes a GHG inventory of both direct and indirect emissions from sources that we own or control as well as some assessment of indirect emissions that are beyond our immediate control. It also includes a record of measures we have implemented to mitigate climate change such as digitization, resource conservation, and the installation of energy efficient fuel consumption and lighting systems.

A key objective of this report was to develop plans and recommendations to augment existing efforts. These include initiatives such as conducting periodic energy audits and encouraging employees to use sustainable transportation options. However, the report also highlighted numerous opportunities for innovation and improvement. One such area is the need to raise awareness at the board and management levels to ensure there is adequate understanding of the importance of addressing climate-related risk. A further opportunity involves leveraging our leadership position in the industry to advocate for the establishment of partnerships capable of realizing systemic change in addressing climate-related risks and opportunities and thus effect a broader cultural shift towards environmental consciousness in the microfinance community.

At the governance level, we plan to integrate the identification, assessment, and management of climate change risks and opportunities across our governance, strategy, and risk management procedures in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) framework and the IFRS Foundation's International Sustainability Standards. In tandem, we are committed to transparency in reporting and monitoring our progress annually to improve our GHG emissions performance. Of course, we recognize that our responsibility extends beyond our immediate operations, and our long-term aim is to strengthen our capabilities to allow for the assessment of value chain emissions, including, where possible, financed emissions. Tanmeya's Carbon Footprint Report 2022 is more than a document; it is a roadmap for our sustainable future. We are committed to setting ambitious targets and understand that this is a journey that requires continuous effort, innovation, and collaboration. Therefore, we invite you, our valued stakeholders, to join us in this endeavor. Your feedback, support, and participation are crucial as we strive to not only mitigate our environmental impact but also to inspire others to take action.



Aladdin El Afifi

Aladdin El Afifi
CEO, EFG Finance

5- A Message from Tanmeyah CEO & MD

Tanmeyah is committed to positively impacting our community and environment. Climate change is a pressing challenge, and we are dedicated to addressing it through enhanced business practices and increased financial inclusion.

Financial inclusion strengthens climate resilience in low-income communities, especially among women and youth who are vital to community adaptation but often lack the necessary tools. Empowering these groups with financial services is crucial for sustainable development.

Women, in particular, play a key role in building climate resilience but face greater climate risks and fewer resources while being the main supporters of their families all over Egypt. By supporting their financial inclusion, we help mitigate these challenges and promote economic empowerment. At Tanmeyah, we prioritize equal access to our financial products for all, focusing on women and youth and successfully both of them separately present more than 50% of active portfolio nowadays.

Our efforts to combat climate change is also embedded within our operations. We are embracing digital transformation to reduce paper use, conserve energy, and enhance sustainability.

Our digital shift allows us to serve clients more efficiently and sustainably, reducing our carbon footprint and reaching underserved communities. We are committed to integrating sustainability into every aspect of our operations, setting a standard for ethical and sustainable business practices in the microfinance industry.



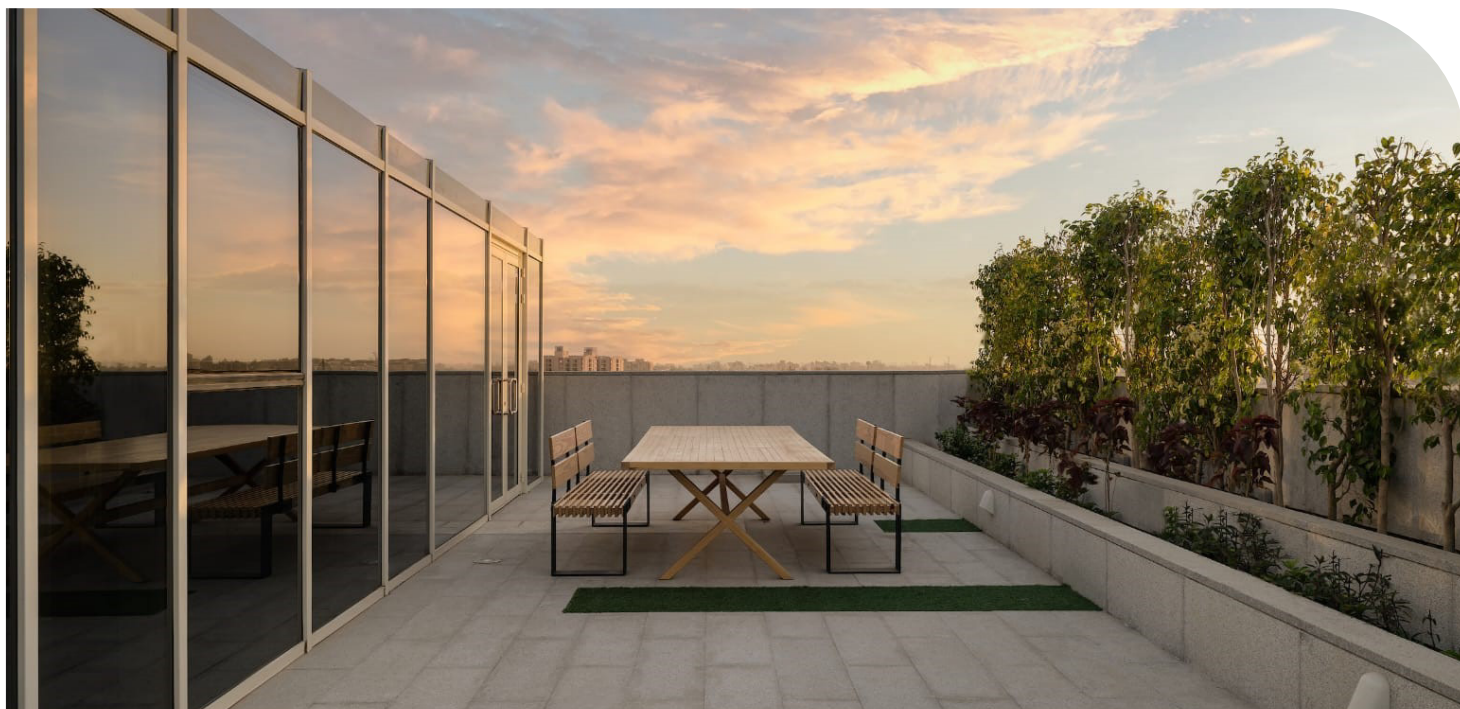
Jinu Johnson

Jinu Johnson

Tanmeyah CEO and Managing Director

6.1-Introduction

About Tanmeya



Tanmeya, a subsidiary of EFG Holding was established in 2009 as one of the first Financial Institutions in the field of microfinancing and was acquired by EFG Holding in 2016. Today, Tanmeya is Egypt's leading microfinance service provider and one of the Group's flagship companies under its NBFI platform. Tanmeya provides a comprehensive microfinance solution to lower income business owners across Egypt who would otherwise have no access to the banking sector helping them grow their businesses and find a way out of poverty. With a footprint across 25 governorates and over 305 branches, Tanmeya is ideally placed to identify and grasp opportunities that support its mission of bringing banking and financial services to the underprivileged members of society. This has led to the development of products and programmes that address certain segments such as transportation service providers, medical and pharmaceutical practitioners, youth, and female entrepreneurs. The financing programmes offered provide owners of microenterprises with the necessary support to develop their businesses and projects, which contributes to improving living standards in surrounding communities. Tanmeya facilitates access to finance in underprivileged areas through its branches present all over the country, and it consistently seeks to expand digitally and geographically by opening new branches in rural and urban areas . Tanmeya's financing programmes start from EGP 1,000, allowing us to support low-income businesses, driving economic growth throughout Egypt and improving the standard of living for citizens. The company continues to focus on growth and drive financial inclusion in Egypt despite local and global challenges. Since 2021, Tanmeya has been actively pushing towards greater digitalization as part of Egypt's efforts towards achieving increased financial inclusion.

6.2-Introduction About EFG Holding



EFG Holding is a trailblazing financial institution providing boundless financial opportunities with a universal bank in Egypt and the leading investment bank franchise in Frontier and Emerging Markets (FEM). Our footprint spans 11 countries across four continents, covering 75 of the most compelling global markets. With an on-the-ground presence in MENA, Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa, more than three decades of experience across challenging markets, and comprehensive research capabilities, we partner with retail, high net worth, and institutional clients to capture high-growth business and investment opportunities. In select markets, we are also a leading provider of non-bank financial services including factoring, leasing, consumer finance and micro finance, among others.

6.3. Tanmeyah's Climate Initiatives and Efforts

Tanmeyah has implemented some measures to address climate change risks and opportunities. The following table summarizes the company's initiatives and efforts in this regard.

Table 1. EFG Holding's Climate Initiatives and Efforts

 <p>GOVERNANCE, STRATEGY, RISK, MANAGEMENT, AND METRICS & TARGETS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published Tanmeyah's first Carbon Footprint Reports for the year 2022.
 <p>CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION, CLIMATE SMART TECHNOLOGY, OPERATIONAL CFP REDUCTION, AND PARTNERSHIPS</p>	<p>DIGITIZATION & PAPER CONSUMPTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An automated fleet system was developed to digitize fleet management and reduce paper consumption. Maintenance and housekeeping requests are submitted and managed through an app, replacing paper-based requests. Virtual IT servers replaced 90% of physical storage and hardware. Printers were configured for double-sided printing by default to reduce paper consumption. <p>ENERGY EFFICIENCY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installed smart energy-efficient lighting systems Reduced fuel consumption for backup generators by utilizing UPS battery storage.
 <p>SUPPORTING FINANCIAL INCLUSION TO CREATE CLIMATE RESILIENCE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a footprint across Egypt and over 305 branches, Tanmeyah provides a comprehensive microfinance solution to lower income business owners across Egypt who would otherwise have no access to the banking sector, helping them grow their businesses and find a way out of poverty. Tanmeyah identifies opportunities and supports micro and small business owners to develop their projects, which contributes to improving living standards in surrounding communities. Tanmeyah's products facilitates equal access to all community members to finance which is shown in having 50% of its portfolio as female entrepreneurs and more than 50% as youth.

6.4.Climate Change – Global, Regional and National Context

According to the World Meteorological Organization, disasters attributed to weather, climate and water hazards in the last 50 years caused more than 2 million deaths and \$3.6 trillion in losses globally. Yet, the social, ecosystem, and economic costs of inaction are largely not incorporated in investment decisions. On 12 December 2015, the Paris Agreement was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France. Its overarching goal is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicates that crossing the 1.5°C threshold risks unleashing far more severe climate change impacts, including more frequent and severe droughts, heatwaves and rainfall.

There is a pressing need for financial institutions to adopt climate resilient practices especially in the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) region being at the forefront of climate risks. Many financial institutions (FIs) still don't have solid climate change strategies neither do they identify, assess, manage, and consider physical and transition climate risks and opportunities in their decision-making process. However, investors cannot manage and mitigate these risks if they are not appropriately assessing and pricing them in their investments and operations. Institutional investors need to develop a clear understanding of the physical and transitional climate risks challenging their businesses, portfolios, and assets. These are mandatory prerequisites for establishing and adopting an effective approach towards integrating climate change in business strategies and risk management practices. It is among the core principles of investors' fiduciary duty to safeguard the long-term interest of their beneficiaries.

The MENA region is one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to physical climate change impacts putting human activities and natural systems at risk. It is one of the world's most water-scarce and dry regions, with a high dependency on climate-sensitive agriculture, and a large share of its population and economic activity in flood-prone urban coastal zones. Vulnerable populations and ecosystems will be exposed to a range of acute hazards, such as drought, heatwaves and extreme weather. According to the World Bank, the region – which is highly dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture – has a large percentage of its population and economic activity in coastal zones that are potentially exposed to floods. Temperature rise, precipitation variability, and sea level rise will put increased pressure on the region, its infrastructure, economy and people in the years and decades to come. Overall, an estimated 75% of buildings and infrastructure in the MENA region are considered at direct risk of climate change impacts such as sea level rise, storm surges, and increased temperatures. Physical impacts of climate change are paired with other pressures and a general lack of resilience that pose a threat to economic development in the MENA region. Some estimates predict a loss of 0.4 to 1.3% of GDP in MENA countries due to climate change effects, rising to 14% in the absence of appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures. Many of these economic impacts

6.4.Climate Change – Global, Regional and National Context

are linked to projected climate change impacts on the highly interlinked factors of water security, agricultural productivity, migration, displacement and urbanization.

In Egypt, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) considers the Nile Delta to be one of the world's three vulnerability hotspots; climate change in Egypt will result in sea level rise, water scarcity, and extreme weather events with negative consequences on land in the northern part of Nile delta, namely for infrastructure, the agriculture sector, and fisheries. This may have consequences for food security, human health, housing, telecommunications, tourism, and general economic performance. Sea level rise and heatwaves are also a concern alongside water availability while biodiversity and aquaculture are heavily impacted.

To address its climate risks, Egypt has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC, launched its national climate change strategy and is currently updating its National Adaptation Plan.

The government of Egypt has aligned

its national sustainable development strategy (Egypt Vision 2030) with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The strategy draws a roadmap covering social, economic, and environmental goals and targets to be achieved by 2030.

Egypt has also integrated climate metrics in the vision and has set a target to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) by 10% from the energy sector, including oil and gas, by 2030 compared to 2016 levels. In 2021, Egypt also launched its National Climate Change Strategy 2050, which addresses both mitigation and adaptation programs targeting resilience and emission reductions across sectors.

In 2022, Egypt hosted the 27th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP27), an annual global conference for world leaders to discuss progress made on current and future climate change challenges and risks.

The discussions during COP27 focused on action and collaboration as well as the role of Africa in the fight against climate change.

In addition, Egypt launched a dedicated National Climate Change Strategy, and has been actively engaging in multilateral and bilateral cooperation with

other countries to address the climate adaptation finance gap during COP27 preparations. Egypt aims to increase the proportion of green projects in the government's investment budget from 14% to 30% while leveraging Public Private Partnership (PPP).



6.4.Climate Change – Global, Regional and National Context

In preparation for COP27, Egypt announced 85 projects in its portfolio with a total cost of \$11.9 billion including both mitigation and adaptation projects. Egypt is currently seeking a total of \$415 billion for climate related projects, \$300 billion for mitigation projects and \$115 billion for adaptation projects.

Furthermore, the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) has issued mandates for Carbon Footprint Report 2022ing and for sustainable finance which integrates managing climate change risks among its six principals, laying the foundation for identifying and managing climate change risks, in addition to encouraging financing projects that contribute to addressing climate change.



Similarly, in July 2021, the Egyptian Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) issued decrees 107 and 108 demanding Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) that are listed in the Egyptian Exchange or whose issued capital or net ownership rights are more than 500 million EGP to utilize the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) reporting framework for disclosing their business approach towards climate change and the financial implications of climate-related risks and opportunities on their business and operations.



6.5. Carbon Footprint Objectives

The objective of a carbon footprint is to identify, quantify, and assess the sources of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the operation of a company over a specific period. The carbon footprint serves to identify the environmental performance of a specific company regarding greenhouse gas emissions, thus assessing its impact on climate change. The organization can then respond to changing stakeholder and supply chain expectations as well as identify climate related risks and opportunities.

6.6. About TCFD & ISSB

The Financial Stability Board (FSB) created the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to develop recommendations on the types of information that companies should disclose to support investors, lenders, and insurance underwriters in appropriately assessing and pricing a specific set of risks related to climate change. In 2017, the TCFD released climate-related financial disclosure recommendations designed to help companies provide better information to support informed capital allocation. The disclosure recommendations are structured around four thematic areas that represent core elements of how companies operate: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. The four recommendations are interrelated and supported by 11 recommended disclosures that build out the framework with information that should help investors and others understand how reporting organizations think about and assess climate-related risks and opportunities.



The IFRS Foundation's International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) has taken over responsibility for monitoring progress of companies' climate-related disclosures from the Financial Stability Board's (FSB) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The IFRS Foundation announced the formation of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) in November 2021 at COP26 in Glasgow. In June 2023, the IFRS released the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) standards "S1 and S2".

The TCFD recommendations are broadly incorporated into the requirements of the ISSB's climate related disclosure standard.



7- Methodology



7.1. Background

The methodology used for this CFP assessment is based on the guidelines of the GHG protocol. The GHG protocol is a global corporate standard for carbon footprint measurement and reporting. It standardizes the measurement, management, and reporting of Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by a company. The GHG protocol was created jointly by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). It categorizes emissions related to company operations into three scopes (areas) and has become a widely used international standard.

This carbon footprint assessment is conducted based on several international and widely applied standards, protocols, and guidelines specially developed for accounting and reporting, including the following:

- The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines.
- The GHG Protocol: corporate accounting and reporting standard.
- ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse gases Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

This report was prepared in accordance with the GHG protocol Principles as follows:

- **RELEVANCE**

Ensure the GHG inventory appropriately reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves the decision-making needs of users – both internal and external to the company.

- **COMPLETENESS**

Account for and report on all GHG emission sources and activities within the chosen inventory boundary. Disclose and justify any specific exclusions.

- **CONSISTENCY**

Use consistent methodologies to allow for meaningful comparisons of emissions over time. Transparently document any changes to the data, inventory boundary, methods, or any other relevant factors in the time series.

- **TRANSPARENCY**

Address all relevant issues in a factual and coherent manner, based on a clear audit trail. Disclose any relevant assumptions and make appropriate references to the accounting and calculation methodologies and data sources used.

- **ACCURACY**

Ensure that the quantification of GHG emissions is systematically neither over nor under actual emissions, as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable. Achieve sufficient accuracy to enable users to make decisions with reasonable assurance as to the integrity of the reported information.

7.2. Boundary and Scope

This report covers scope 1 excluding fugitive emissions, scope 2, and partially scope 3 emissions resulting from the operations of Tanmeyah Microenterprise Services, a subsidiary of EFG Holding. Tanmeyah has more than 305 branches across Egypt with a total office space area of 41,630 square meters and nearly 5000 employees.

In line with the approach of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the emissions identified within the system boundary and the different levels are assigned to three different scopes as follows:

- **Scope 1:**

Emissions include the direct greenhouse gas emissions of a corporation. Direct GHG emissions occur from GHG sources or sinks inside organizational boundaries that are owned or controlled by the organization. Those sources can be stationary (e.g, electricity generators, industrial process) or mobile (e.g. vehicles).

- **Scope 2:**

emissions include indirect greenhouse gas emissions caused by the corporate. These are emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the corporation.

- **Scope 3:**

emissions include other indirect greenhouse gas emissions of the corporate. These emissions are a consequence of the activities of the corporation but (mostly) occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity.

7.3. Summary of GHG emissions reporting

The table below presents the activities and emission sources covered in this report as well as the scope of each component. The data analysis was conducted in an emissions reporting Worksheet¹.

Table 2. Summary of GHG Emissions Reporting

SCOPE	Emission Component	Emissions Reporting
SCOPE 1	Direct Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company owned vehicles • Diesel consumption
SCOPE 2	Indirect Emissions from sources with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam from a source that is consumed by the organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased electricity
SCOPE 3	Partial Indirect Emissions from other activities that are not controlled by the organization. (Not included in Scope 1&2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company-owned vehicles (WTT²) • Diesel (WTT) • Business travel • Business travel (WTT) • Air travel • Air travel (WTT) • Commuting • Commuting (WTT) • Waste management • Water usage and wastewater treatment

¹The GHG calculations worksheet was prepared by Envision Consulting offering guidance on identifying and completing the raw data required for GHG emissions calculations. The data was collected by EFG Holding's Sustainability team.

²Well-to-tank (WTT) conversion factors for Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuel sources to an organization's site (or asset), prior to combustion.

7.4. Reporting Period

The year 2022 is considered the base year for GHG emissions accounting. The base year is considered a reference year in which Tanmeyah started to assess and account for its GHG emissions. The data used in calculating this GHG Inventory reporting was collected between January 1st , 2022 until December 31st , 2022.

7.5. GHGs Emission Calculation Methodology

According to the GHG Protocol, all seven greenhouse gases were considered in the assessment where applicable and material as follows:

- **Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)**
- **Methane (CH₄),**
- **Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)**
- **Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)**
- **Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)**
- **Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃)**
- **Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆)**

Global warming potentials (GWPs) are used in GHG accounting to convert individual greenhouse gas emissions to a standardized unit for comparison in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). The main formula used to calculate GHG emissions is:

GHG Emissions = Activity Data (unit of activity) × Emission Factor (kgCO₂e/unit of activity)

Where:

- Activity Data = Quantitative measure of an activity that results in a GHG emission (Differs among different types of emission sources such as electricity, diesel consumption, etc.)
- Emission Factors (EF) = Site-specific or default emission factors.
- Except for the national grid emission factor which is based on the actual fuel mix used for electricity generation in Egypt, all other emission factors were adopted from DEFRA & IPCC Databases

7.6.Emission Factors

Greenhouse gases (GHG) can be measured by recording emissions at the source, by continuous emissions monitoring, or by estimating the amount emitted using activity data (such as the amount of fuel used) and applying relevant conversion factors. These conversion factors allow organizations and individuals to calculate GHG emissions from a range of activities, including energy use, water consumption, waste disposal, recycling, and transport activities, etc.

Emission factors convert the impact of each greenhouse gas into a common unit of tonnes of CO₂e based on their global warming potential (GWP). GWP is a measure of how much heat the respective gas retains in the atmosphere over a given period, based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s 100-year GWP coefficients. For all Scope 3 fuel emissions factors, the emissions factors include emissions from direct combustion and upstream emissions of producing fuels (mining, excavation and transportation).

Below are the emissions factors' sources used for this study due to their accuracy and appropriateness to the reporting period.

- UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA, 2021³).
- IPCC emission factors database.
- Egypt Specific Grid Emission Factor. The national grid average emission factor for the Arab Republic of Egypt is 0.533 MT CO₂e/MWh based on actual fuel mix according to the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES, 2022) and the Egypt's Biennial Update Report (BUR) – UNFCCC, 2018.

³The years considered are closest to the reporting year of this assessment for consistency.

7.7.Data Sources and Quality

The information used in this carbon footprint assessment comes from Tanmeyah's databases and relevant departments. A data collection questionnaire and emissions reporting worksheet were prepared and used for data collection and assessment. The data collection process was managed by EFG Holding's Corporate Sustainability & Impact team with guidance and support from Envision's team. Reasonable assumptions were made where possible, to draw valid conclusions on missing or incomplete data. Other assumptions were made in the emissions reporting worksheet.

Data quality measures how well a data set meets criteria for accuracy, completeness, validity, consistency and aims to improve the quality of missing or incomplete data. Several review meetings and discussions with Envision's team took place to optimize data quality and ensure reliable analysis. The data status, quality, and resolution are presented in the following tables.

Table 3. Data Status and Quality

Data Category	Scope	Coverage	Comments	Status
Company-owned vehicles	Scope 1	Covered	Fuel consumption of company-owned vehicles. Data quality was adequate and clear.	Adequate
Diesel consumption	Scope 1	Covered	Diesel consumption for generators. The data quality was good and clear.	Adequate
Purchased electricity	Scope 2	Covered	The data quality was adequate and clear.	Adequate
Business travel	Scope 3	Covered	<p>Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles other than company owned vehicles or employee commuting to and from work.</p> <p>Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles other than company owned vehicles or employee commuting to and from work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is collected from mobility services companies' apps. • Employee-owned vehicles or other means of transportation are not currently tracked. 	Needs Improvement

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business travel should be tracked and maintained in a database • An automated tracking system is recommended. 	
Air Travel	Scope 3	Covered	Emissions related to employees' air business travel.	Adequate
Commuting	Scope 3	Not Covered	Emissions due to employees commuting to and from work using personal or rental cars other than company-owned cars. Tanmeyah's commuting data is not tracked and should be available for the following reports. A proper commuting data tracking system should be maintained and linked to the number of employees to improve the assessment accuracy.	Needs Improvement
Waste management	Scope 3	Not Covered	Emissions due to waste management. Data was not available.	Needs Improvement
Water management	Scope 3	Covered	Emission due to water supply and treatment.	Adequate

Table 4. Summary of Activity Data and Data Resolution

SCOPE	Emissions source	Units	Resolution
SCOPE 1	Diesel for Generators	Liter	Monthly by site
	Owned vehicles	Liter	Monthly by vehicle
SCOPE 2	Purchased electricity	kWh	Monthly by site
SCOPE 3	Business travel - Air	Passenger-km	Yearly by journey, incl. class and distance
	Business travel	Passenger-km	Yearly by journey and distance
	Paper	No. of Sheets	Yearly by size and type
	Water	Cubic Meter	Yearly by site

7.8.Relevance & Exclusions

According to the GHG protocol

This section describes GHG emission sources that were excluded from the GHG inventory due to data not being available, or not technically feasible to obtain. The exclusion rationale per category and scope has also been specified.

Table 5. Relevance & Exclusions

Scope	Activity	Description	Status
Scope 1	Fugitive Emissions, mainly due to refrigerant leakage	Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions during the use of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Refrigerant leakage occurs during maintenance and/or installation of air conditioning systems.	Relevant, not yet calculated. Planned to be reported in the next assessment.
Scope 3	Employee Commuting	Tanmeyah Employee commuting. This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year.	Relevant, not yet calculated. Planned to be reported in the next assessment.
Scope 3	Waste disposal	Tanmeyah waste disposal. emissions related to waste disposal, recycling, and other waste management practices associated with the organization's operations.	Relevant, not yet calculated. Planned to be reported in the next assessment.
Scope 3	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Transportation and distribution of products purchased in the reporting year, between a company's suppliers and its own operations in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company.	Not Relevant.

Scope 3	Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Includes emissions that occur in the reporting year from transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company.	Not Relevant
Scope 3	Purchased Goods and Services	Includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year.	Relevant, not yet calculated
Scope 3	Investments	Includes scope 3 emissions associated with the reporting company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2.	Relevant, not yet calculated
Scope 3	Franchises	Includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in scope 1 or scope 2.	Not Relevant
Scope 3	Use of Sold Products	Includes emissions from the use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting year	Relevant, not yet calculated
Scope 3	Capital Goods	Includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year.	Relevant, not yet calculated

8- GHG Emissions Inventory



8.1. Power related emissions

Power related emissions are GHG emissions that are linked to the use of electricity, as well as diesel and petrol consumption.

A) PURCHASED ELECTRICITY

Tanmeyah used electricity from the grid as an energy source for lighting, HVAC, heaters, pumps, security system, electricity substations, elevators, computers, and kitchen components. Tanmeyah consumed **4,366,027 kWh** in 2022 which resulted in **2,327 mtCO₂e**. Electricity consumption resulted in the highest emissions compared to other activities over the reporting period representing 93.92% of total emissions. Electricity emissions are accounted for under scope 2.

Energy Use Intensity (EUI) is a globally recognized indicator used for benchmarking buildings' energy performance by expressing a building's energy use as a function of its size or other characteristics. Tanmeyah's EUI in 2022 was **105 kWh/m²**. This is considered a good usage intensity being below 130 kWh/m² and is well below the average EUI of **160 kWh/m²**. However, this EUI is the average intensity for all Tanmeyah's branches. Therefore, relying on this result alone could be misleading. It's recommended to study the intensity of each branch individually in order to identify opportunities for improvement.

B) COMPANY OWNED CARS

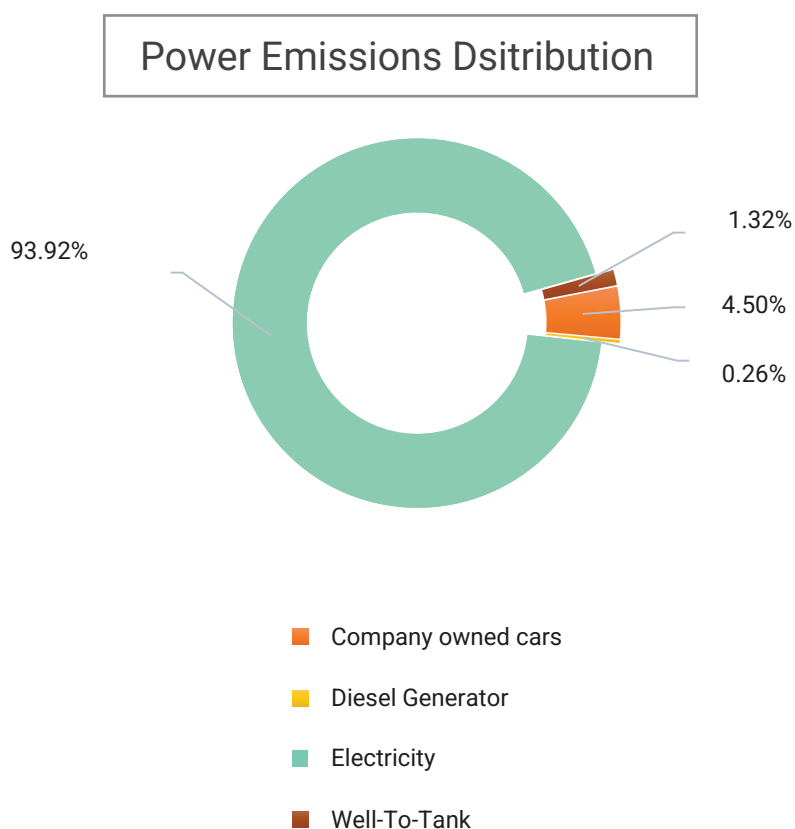
Tanmeyah-owned cars traveled **584,000 km** in 2022, generating **111.4 mtCO₂e**. Company-owned car emissions are direct emissions accounted for under scope 1. This activity also resulted in **31.24 mtCO₂e** in Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions. WTT emissions are associated with upstream operations such as extraction, refining and transportation of raw fuel sources to an organization's site (or asset), prior to combustion. Therefore, WTT emissions are upstream indirect emission accounted for under scope 3.

C) DIESEL

Tanmeyah consumed 2,580 liters of Diesel for electricity backup generators in 2022, which resulted in **6.48 mtCO₂e** and **1.57 mtCO₂e** in WTT emissions. Diesel emissions are direct emissions and were accounted for under scope 1 while WTT are indirect emission accounted for under scope 3. The following table presents the summary of power related emissions at Tanmeyah's facilities in 2022.

SCOPE	Emission Component	Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)
Scope1	Company owned cars	111.4
Scope1	Diesel generator	6.28
Scope2	Electricity	2,327
Scope3	Company owned cars WTT	31.2
Scope3	Diesel generator WTT	1.57
Total		2,477

94% of power related emissions were related to electricity consumption, 4.5% to company owned cars, and 0.25% to diesel consumption for generators. Well-To-Tank emissions associated with diesel and company owned vehicles contributed by 1.3% to power related emissions.



8.2.Travel related emissions

Travel related emissions consist of corporate employee's commuting, daily travel, as well business travel

A) BUSINESS TRAVEL.

Tanmeyah's business travels totaled **204,550 Km** in 2022, which resulted in **33.18 mtCO₂e**, and **9.2 mtCO₂e** in WTT emissions. Emissions from business travel that do not rely on company owned vehicles are considered under Scope 3. WTT emissions are also accounted for under Scope 3.

B) AIR BUSINESS TRAVEL

Tanmeyah's business air travel included 27 business flights including 2 short-haul flights (up to 3700 km) and 25 domestic flights. The total distance travelled in 2022 was **16,000 km**, which resulted in **7.07 mtCO₂e** in indirect emissions and **0.27 mtCO₂e** in WTT emissions. Business travel is indirect emission and is accounted for under scope 3.

C) COMMUTING RELATED EMISSIONS

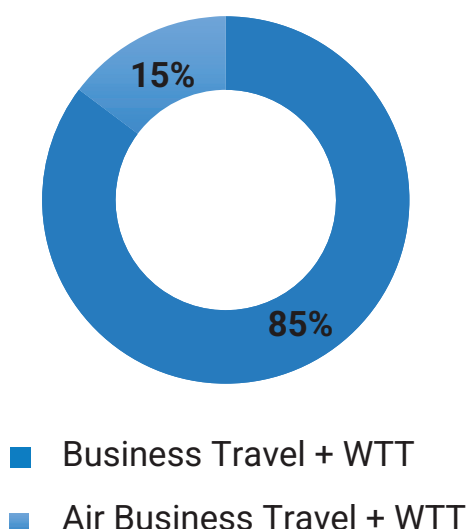
The total number of employees at Tanmeyah is **4,387 employees**. Commuting data for Tanmeyah was not available and will be accounted for in the next year. Table 15 presents the total travel related emissions in 2022.

Table 7. Scope 3 – Travel Related Emissions

SCOPE	Emission Component	Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)
Scope 3	Business Travel + WTT	42.4
Scope 3	Air Business Travel + WTT	7.3
Scope 3	Commuting emissions + WTT	NA
Total		49.7

In 2022, 85.3% of travel emissions in 2022 were related to business travel and 14.7% were related to air business travel.

Travel Related Emissions



8.3. Emissions due to Paper Consumption

In 2022, Tanmeyah used **2,050,000 A4 sheets** and **100 A3 sheets**. In Total, **2,050,100** sheets were used, which resulted in **94 mtCO₂e**. The paper emissions are indirect emissions under scope 3. The results are shown in the following Table.

Table 8. Scope 3 – Emissions Due to Paper Consumption

SCOPE	Emission Component	Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)
Scope 3	Paper Consumption	94

8.4. Emissions due to Waste Management

Tanmeyah's waste data was not available for this reporting period. Tanmeyah's waste data will be tracked and reported starting next year.

8.5. Emissions due to Water Supply and Treatment

Water was used in restrooms, kitchens, landscape maintenance, and facades cleaning. The total amount of water used in 2022 was **392,515 m³**, resulting in **165.3 mtCO₂e**.

Table 9. Scope 3 – Emissions Due to Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment

SCOPE	Emission Component	Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)
Scope 3	Water Supply	58.5
Scope 3	Wastewater Treatment	106.8
Total		165.3

8.6. Carbon Emissions Summary

In 2022, the total carbon footprint resulting from Tanmeyah's operations was **2,787 mtCO₂e**. The summary and analysis of Tanmeyah's absolute emissions, emission intensity, emissions per scope, and emissions per category are presented in the tables and figures below.

Table 10. Summary of Tanmeyah's Emissions Per Scope

SCOPE	Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total
Scope 1	118	4.2%
Scope 2	2,327	83.5%
Scope 3	342	12.3%
Total		2,787

Tanmeyah's Emissions per Scope in mtCO₂e

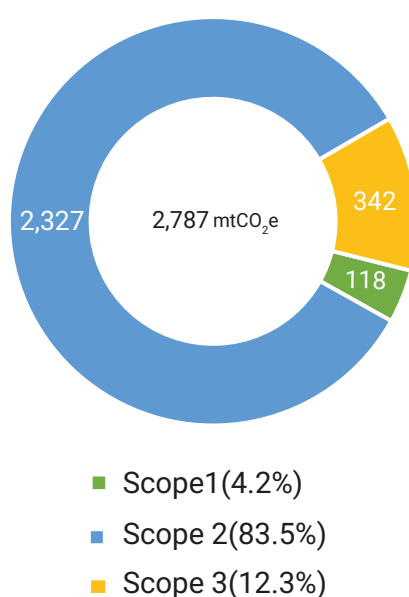
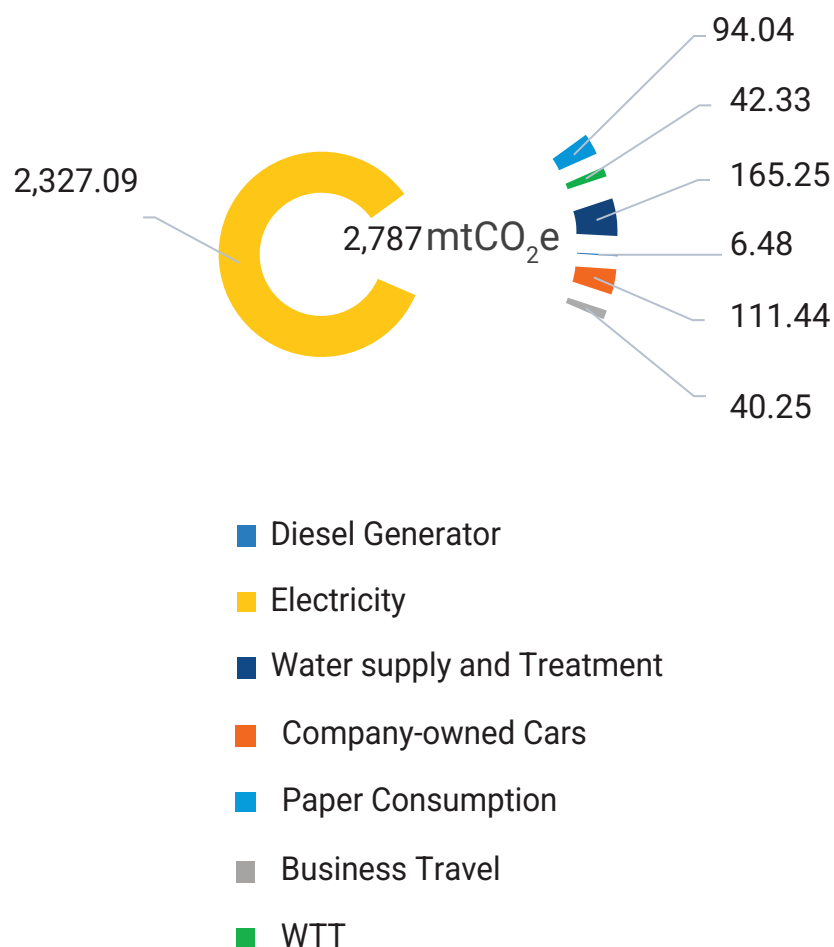


Table 11. Summary of Tanmehyah's Emissions Per Category

Category	Emissions (mtCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total
Diesel Generator	6.48	0.2%
Company-owned Cars	111.44	4.0%
Business Travel	40.25	1.4%
Electricity	2,327.09	83.5%
Paper Consumption	94.04	3.4%
Well-To-Tank (WTT)	42.33	1.5%
Water Supply & Treatment	165.3	5.9%
Total	2,787	

Tanmehyah's Emissions per Category in mtCO₂e



9- Benchmarking



Benchmarking allows companies to compare their emissions performance against their peers as well as to compare their emissions overtime or against a specific baseline or milestone. Benchmarking also allows for continuous monitoring and improvement of carbon emissions.

The indicators used in this report to benchmark Tanmeyah's performance against other companies both nationally and internationally are as follows:

Carbon Emissions (Scope 1 & 2) per Employee (mtCO₂e/FTE)

Carbon Emissions (Scope 1 & 2) per square meter of office space (mtCO₂e/m²)

Energy Use Intensity per square meter of office space (kWh/ m²)

Table 12. Tanmeyah Carbon Emissions Intensity (Scope 1&2)

Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	2,445 mtCO ₂ e
Total No. of Employees	4,387 FTE
Office Space	41,630 m ²
Emission Intensity (Scope 1 & 2) per Full-Time Equivalent (per Employee)	0.56 mtCO ₂ e/FTE
Emission Intensity (Scope 1 & 2) per Square Meter of Office Space	0.06 mtCO ₂ e/m ²
Electricity Consumption	4,366,027 kWh
Energy Use Intensity (EUI)	105 kWh/m ²

9.1.National Benchmarking

An average benchmark for carbon emission intensity was utilized for national benchmarking as published by several banks only for their headquarters in Egypt. It is worth mentioning that once national data for banks' branches or other FIs branches becomes available, it should be used for benchmarking instead of headquarters for consistency because this assessment covers all Tanmeyah's branches and hence the emission intensity might be diluted due to the large office space area. In 2022, Tanmeyah's emission intensity per Full-Time Equivalent was **0.56 mtCO₂e/FTE** and the emission intensity per Square Meter of office space was **0.06 mtCO₂e/m²**. This places Tanmeyah at "A" and "A" ratings respectively according to the national benchmark which reflects good performance. The following table shows Tanmeyah's emissions intensity compared to other banks' headquarters in Egypt.

Table 13. Benchmarking Against Local Banks

Rating	Carbon Intensity (Scope 1 & 2) per Full-Time Employee	Carbon Intensity (Scope 1 & 2) per Square Meter of Office Space
A	<1	<0.2
B	1-2	0.2 - 0.4
C	2-3	0.4 - 0.6
D	3-4	0.6 - 0.8



Represent Tanmeyah's Carbon Intensity per FTE and per Square Meter.



Represent local Banks' Intensity per FTE and per Square Meter.

9.2. International Benchmarking

On the international level, published emission intensity data by several global financial institutions was analyzed to identify an average benchmark. However, the analysis established that emission intensity varies significantly among global FIs especially considering different geographies as well as different operational locations for the same company. The discrepancy increases further when comparing the emission intensities of different business lines such as banking, investment, and insurance. Therefore, a sample of 7 prominent global FIs was selected to compare against. The companies are indicated as Company A through G in the table below. The average emission intensity of the sample group was **2 mtCO₂e/FTE** and the least emission intensity was **0.8 mtCO₂e/FTE**. Tanmeya's emission intensity per Full-Time Equivalent was **0.56 mtCO₂e/FTE** which is considered a good intensity compared to the considered sample. It is important to note that this comparison is only indicative due to the factors mentioned earlier. In addition, the companies compared against include activities that were excluded from this report as explained in the exclusions section. The companies also include different global operations and different business lines in their reporting boundary. However, this benchmarking approach would lay the ground for an improved analysis overtime especially after including additional emission sources in the scope of upcoming CFP reports. Some FIs have achieved considerable reductions compared to their previous reports in addition to constantly working on stretched targets to reduce both their absolute GHG emissions as well as their emission intensity. The following table shows the carbon emission intensities of the sample group.

Table 14. Carbon Emissions Intensity for International FIs (Scope 1&2)

Company	Scope 1 & 2 Emission Intensity per Employee (mtCO ₂ e/FTE)
Company A	0.8
Company B	1.3
Company C	1.63
Company D	1.76
Company E	2.45
Company F	2.6
Company G	3.43
Average	2.0

Energy Use Intensity (EUI) is another globally recognized indicator for benchmarking specifically used for benchmarking buildings' energy performance by expressing a building's energy use as a function of its size or other characteristics. Tanmeya's EUI was estimated in terms of Energy consumption per square meters of office space. In 2022, Tanmeya's EUI was 105 kWh/m². This is considered a good usage intensity being below 130 kWh/m² and is well below the average of 160 kWh/m². However, this EUI is the average intensity for all Tanmeya's branches. Therefore, relying on this result alone could be misleading. It's recommended to study the intensity of each branch individually. Further energy efficiency measures could be implemented at Tanmeya's branches based on an individual assessment of each branch to reduce its energy usage and associated GHG emissions.

Emission intensity could be further improved by implementing decarbonization measures across the organization's facilities and operations. Furthermore, emissions offsetting via carbon credits may be considered for hard-to-abate operational emissions. The next section addresses some proposed recommendations for reducing Tanmeya's operational carbon footprint. It's worth highlighting that for the financial sector, vulnerability to climate impacts and risks goes well beyond the physical exposure of the organization's facilities. The most relevant and material contributions of financial institutions (FIs) to climate change are indirect through financing clients and projects that generate significant GHG emissions, which is indicated as "Financed Emissions". Therefore, many FIs have started to focus on financed emissions in their GHG emissions accounting and climate change strategies in addition to their operational emissions. Nevertheless, estimating financed emissions can be challenging due to the various sectors considered as well as data availability and reliability especially in the MENA region.

10- Way Forward and Recommended Actions



In line with the TCFD framework, the recommendations in this section address the operational carbon footprint as well as business and financed emissions as part of the metrics and targets disclosures. In addition, climate related risks and opportunities identification, assessment, and management were considered as a matter of paving the way for organization wide implementation and disclosure of climate risk management. The table below presents Tanmeyah's plans as well as the consultant's recommendations with respect to climate-related risks and opportunities for three key categories. The decarbonization recommendations are general based on the current CFP assessment findings. However, a proper feasibility assessment should be conducted in order to prioritize initiatives.

Table 15. Plans and Recommendations

Category	Plans and Recommendations
GOVERNANCE, STRATEGY, RISK, MANAGEMENT, AND METRICS & TARGETS	<p>PLANS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the identification, assessment, and management of climate change risks and opportunities across our governance, strategy, and risk management procedures in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) framework and the IFRS Foundation's International Sustainability Standards. • Continue to report on our carbon footprint and monitor our progress regularly to improve our GHG emissions performance. • Measure relevant value chain emissions (scope3) including, where possible, financed emissions. <p>RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and launch an awareness program and an ongoing dialogue with the board of directors and management team on the importance and requirements of addressing climate-related risks and opportunities to pave the way for implementing the TCFD recommendations and ISSB Standards. • Start working on the methodology and processes that will be used to identify and assess climate-related risks and opportunities as part of the TCFD Strategy pillar. • Consider as applicable and possible to be implemented from operational point of view and in accordance with company available resources possible potential physical and transitional climate risks and conduct a sample materiality assessment in order to identify possible risks and opportunities with potential impact on business. This should help understanding which portfolios, or capital allocations are at high risk of exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities. This should also facilitate the business strategy direction and mitigate potential impacts on financial planning before disclosures. • Identify potential challenges and bottlenecks that could hinder integrating climate-related risks and opportunities in investment and credit decision making. • Consider incentive systems and develop a capacity building program on climate change for employees. This should be very useful before rolling down specific tasks and assignments to implement the climate strategy and risk management integration process.

<p>DECARBONIZATION AND OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS</p>	<p>OUR PLANS</p> <p>We are planning to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve energy performance and, if feasible, implement and maintain an energy management system. • Encourage employees to utilize sustainable transportation options and work on reducing the number of employees driving individual cars to work each day through introducing carpooling incentives and availing shuttle buses. <p>RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>A) Policies, Targets, and Data Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a decarbonization plan aiming at reducing the operational CFP, improving carbon emissions intensity, and achieving net zero carbon emissions. • Once value chain emissions are measured and assessed, set targets to reduce supply chain emissions, develop responsible supply chain management policy including supplier selection, monitoring and evaluation. It's important to note that suppliers can be trained to abide by the responsible supply chain policy and an incentive system could be put in place to encourage suppliers' adherence and contribution to the emission reduction targets. • Consider as applicable and possible to be implemented from operational point of view and in accordance with company available resources possible GHG emission reduction targets should be ambitious but feasible and within a specific timeframe. Also, the required resources should be planned accordingly. • Design an incentive system for the employees who successfully abide by climate-related guidelines. • Deliver training programs to employees on Climate Change and the importance of reducing the organization's CFP. • Improve the documentation and implement a better data collection system according to the recommended data quality improvements in this report. • Tanmeyah should maintain records for its employees commuting. <p>B) Decarbonization Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider utilizing solar energy to cover part of Tanmeyah's branches energy consumption. • Tanmeyah implemented some energy efficient measures such as smart lighting and energy storage. Further energy efficiency measures could be implemented across Tanmeyah's branches such as switching to energy efficient
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	<p>lighting, ensuring proper lighting distribution, encouraging employees to unplug unused electronic equipment and switching off the lights before leaving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace any old or inefficient air conditioning units and use environmentally friendly refringent for recharges and maintenance. • Consider hybrid or electric vehicles when purchasing new company-owned cars to reduce or eliminate the usage of fossil fuels. • Tanmeyah has implemented remarkable digitization and paper reduction initiatives. It's recommended to replicate and scale up these initiatives across Tanmeyah's branches. • Recycle paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, glass, etc. Reduce waste generation by further limiting paper usage and disposable items. • Use video conferencing whenever possible instead of traveling for a meeting. Book economy tickets whenever possible and fly on airlines that are committed to reducing and offsetting their carbon emissions. Measure the emissions of the business journey and offset it.
FINANCED EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS & OPPORTUNITIES INTEGRATION	<p>OUR PLANS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate and establish more partnerships towards realizing systemic change in addressing climate-related risks and opportunities besides realizing mitigation and resilience specific targets. • Continue identifying opportunities to support and finance micro and small businesses as well as unprivileged communities who would otherwise have no access to finance. <p>RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider as applicable and possible to be implemented from operational point of view and in accordance with company available resources targets to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities across Tanmeyah's portfolio. • Identify and pursue climate related opportunities in the most vulnerable sectors such as food and water. • Invest in finance product innovation and focus on targeting beneficiaries' resilience and adaptation to relevant climate risks. • Focus more on products addressing alternative income generating sources or disaster risk management to help reduce vulnerability. • Develop and promote non-financial services to disseminate climate change awareness and help improving the beneficiaries' resilience.

Thank You