CARBON FOOTPRINT 2024

البنك الأهلي الكويتي - مصر
AL AHLI BANK OF KUWAIT - EGYPT

List of Figures

Figure Title	Page
Figure 1: GHG Total Emissions	8
Figure 2: ABK-Egypt's Emissions Intensity	8
Figure 3: CFP Assessment Approach	10
Figure 4: Organizational Boundaries	15
Figure 5: Operational Boundaries	16
Figure 6: Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown	18
Figure 7: Mobile Combustion Emissions Breakdown	19
Figure 8: Fugitive Emissions Breakdown	19
Figure 9: Fire Suppressants Emissions Breakdown	20
Figure 10: Refrigerant Leakage Emissions Breakdown	20
Figure 11: Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown	20
Figure 12: Scope 3 Emissions Breakdown	21
Figure 13: Purchased Goods and Services Breakdown	21
Figure 14: Capital Goods Emissions Breakdown	22
Figure 15: Fuel and Energy-Related Activities Breakdown	22
Figure 16: Upstream Transportation Emissions Breakdown	22
Figure 17: Waste Generated Breakdown	23
Figure 18: Business Travel Emissions Breakdown	23
Figure 19: Employee Commuting Emission Breakdown	23

List of Tables

Table Title	Page
Table 1: GHG Emissions Breakdown	8
Table 2: GWPs based on IPCC AR6	14
Table 3: Emission Sources, Data Quality, and Gaps	26
Table 4: Hotspots per Emissions Category	28

List of Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
Activity Data	A quantitative measure of an organization's activity that results in a GHG emission or removal.
Climate Change	Long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural or human-driven activities.
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	Standardizing all greenhouse gases to reflect the global warming potential relative to carbon dioxide.
Direct Emissions	Green house gas emissions from facilities/sources owned or controlled by the organization.
Estimated Parameter	A parameter that is not site-specific but based on best practices, global averages, etc., that is representative of the actual value.
Fugitive Emissions	Emissions that are not physically controlled but result from the intentional or unintentional releases of GHG.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	A gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect.
GHG Inventory	List of emission sources and the associated emissions quantified using standardized methods.
Greenhouse Gas Emission	The total mass of a GHG released into the atmosphere over a specified period.

Term	Definition
Greenhouse Gas Report	Stand-alone document intended to communicate an organization or project's GHG-related information to its intended users.
Greenhouse Gas Source	Physical unit or process that releases a GHG into the atmosphere.
Indirect Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions from facilities/sources that are not owned or controlled by the organization but for which the activities of the organization are responsible (electricity purchase).
Inventory Boundary	An imaginary line encompasses the direct and indirect emissions included in the inventory. It results from the chosen organizational and operational boundaries.
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations responsible for advancing knowledge on human-induced climate change.
Mobile Combustion	The burning of fuels by transportation vehicles such as cars and buses.
Operational Boundaries	The operational boundary determines the emissions associated with operations, classification of emissions as direct or indirect, and categorizes the different scopes of GHG emissions.

Term	Definition
Organizational Boundaries	Organizational boundaries determine which operations to include or exclude from the CFP calculations of the organization.
Other Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions	GHG emissions, other than energy indirect GHG emissions, which are a consequence of an organization's activities, but arise from greenhouse gas sources that are owned or controlled by other organizations.
Refrigerant	A refrigerant is a substance or mixture, usually, a fluid, used in a refrigeration cycle.
Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	A reporting organization's direct greenhouse (GHG) emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by the organization itself.
Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions)	A reporting organization's indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling.
Scope 3 (Indirect Emissions)	Emissions from a Bank's value chain, upstream and downstream such as suppliers, transportation, product use, and disposal.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
ABK	Al-Ahli Bank of Kuwait
AC	Air Conditioning
CFP	Carbon Footprint
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
EF	Emission Factor
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC (AR6)	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report
IEA	International Energy Agency
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
Kg	Kilogram
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
L	Liter
m^2	Square Meter
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
SI Units	International System of Units
tCO_2e	Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

CONTENTS

6
CEO & MD's Message

7
Executive Summary

9
About ABK-Egypt

10
CFP Assessment Approach

11
Adopted GHG Calculation Standards

13
General Calculations Methodology

15
Scope of GHG Inventory

17
GHG Results and Analysis

24
Data Quality

27
Conclusion & Insights

29
Appendices

CEO & MD's Message

Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait – Egypt's (ABK-Egypt) is truly committed to integrating sustainability practices across all its business operations as well as setting its key performance indicators as a main driver for our decisions and actions. Thus, embedding environmental responsibility practices across our operations reaffirms our commitment to creating long-term value for all our stakeholders and reflects our responsibility to future generations.

I am proud to present ABK-Egypt's 2024 Carbon Footprint Report, a key milestone in our successful journey towards sustainability and transparency, covering all Bank premises in full alignment with Egypt's Vision 2030, the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) ESG directives, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Our commitment to reducing our carbon footprint required collaboration, innovation, and dedication from our employees and business partners.

2024 was another year of excellent results for ABK-Egypt, and particularly a year of proof points in the execution of our sustainability strategy. Across the year, we made meaningful progress towards water and energy saving, as well as effective waste management across our branches, head office and warehouses. We have upgraded our head office with LED lighting and motion sensors and introduced smart thermostats and VRV technology at selected branches to optimize energy efficiency. Water-saving measures, including chilled water recycling, have also been implemented at certain branches. In addition, we have enhanced our waste management practices through recycling initiatives at the head office and the safe disposal of electronic equipment.

Looking ahead, ABK-Egypt will continue to drive efficiency, optimize consumption, and foster a culture of environmental awareness. Together, our team and our stakeholders remain devoted to supporting Egypt's green transition and contributing to a more resilient, low-carbon future for the country and the region.

Khaled El Salawy
Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait – Egypt (ABK-Egypt) presents its comprehensive carbon footprint (CFP) Report for 2024, featuring detailed Scope 3 analysis across multiple emission categories. As a leading financial institution in Egypt's banking sector, ABK-Egypt recognizes the critical role of financial services in addressing climate change and supporting the transition to a low carbon economy.

This assessment, prepared in accordance with international standards including the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, ISO 14064-1:2018, and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth AssessmentReport(IPCCAR6)guidelines,establishes a comprehensive baseline for our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across all operational activities and financial investments. The study encompasses ABK-Egypt's 50 facilities and provides a foundation for our sustainability strategy and climate action initiatives.

The assessment follows systematic methodology using international best practices and published emission factors. These results provide the strategic foundation for ABK-Egypt's climate action, enabling evidence-based target setting, portfolio alignment with climate goals, and stakeholder engagement on sustainable finance initiatives. The findings underscore the Bank's potential to drive meaningful climate impact through responsible investment and lending practices.

The results of ABK-Egypt's 2024 Operational CFP assessment show that total emissions are 7,413.21 tCO_2e, with indirect sources (Scopes 2 and 3) accounting for nearly 80% of the footprint (as shown in Figure 1 and broken-down in Table 1).

In addition, the intensity metrics for 2024 are presented in Figure 2 to support ongoing performance tracking and benchmarking. Emissions were recorded at 0.12 tCO_2e/m^2 and 2.75 tCO_2e/FTE based on Scope 1 & 2 emissions across all facilities.

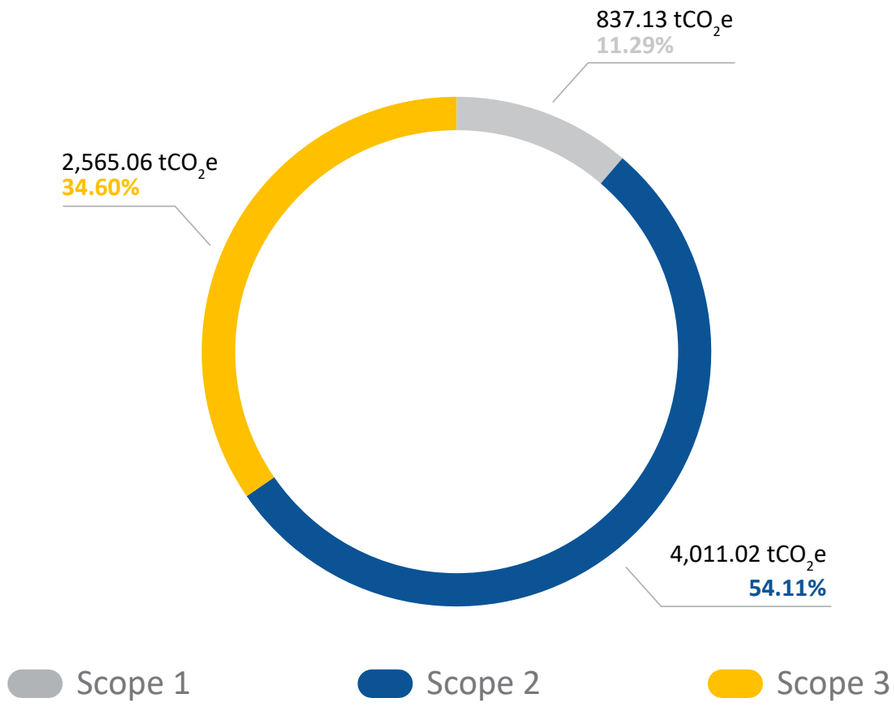


Figure 1: GHG Total Emissions

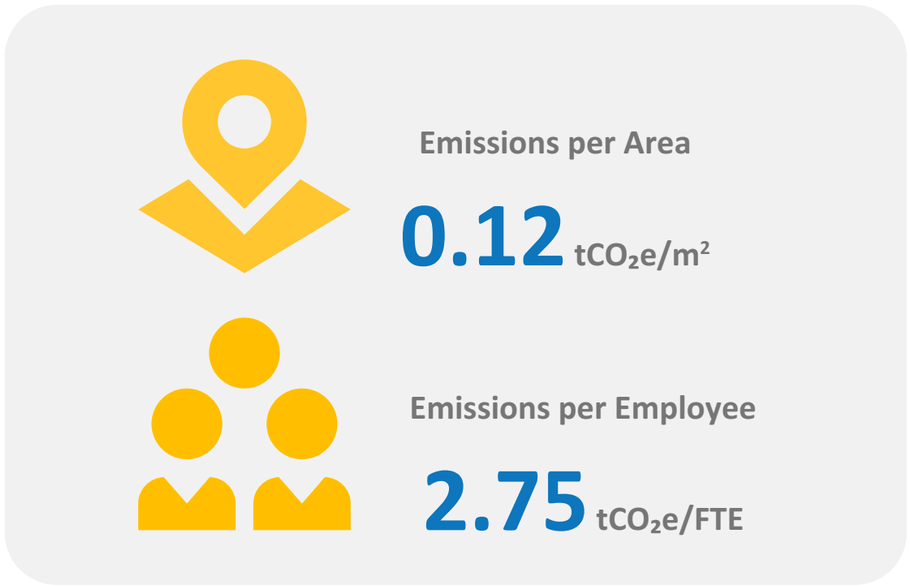


Figure 2: ABK-Egypt's Emissions Intensity

Table 1: GHG Emissions Breakdown

Scope	Emission Source	GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)	Contribution (%)
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	5.43	0.07%
	Mobile Combustion	510.15	6.88%
	Refrigerants Leakage	73.22	0.99%
	Fire Suppressants Leakage	248.33	3.35%
Total Scope 1		**837.13**	**11.29%**
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	2,689.82	36.28%
	Purchased Cooling	1,321.20	17.82%
Total Scope 2		**4,011.02**	**54.11%**
Scope 3	Purchased Goods & Services	112.50	1.52%
	Capital Goods	306.71	4.14%
	Fuel & Energy Related Services	1,754.91	23.67%
	Upstream Transportation	0.33	0.004%
	Waste Generated in Operations	23.41	0.32%
	Business Travel	36.68	0.49%
	Employee Commuting	330.51	4.46%
Total Scope 3		**2,565.06**	**34.60%**
Total Scopes 1, 2, & 3		**7,413.21**	**100%**

About ABK-Egypt

About ABK-Egypt

ABK-Egypt is a subsidiary of Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait, one of the region's leading financial institutions established in 1967. It entered the Egyptian market in 2016 through the acquisition of Piraeus Bank Egypt and has since grown to become one of the fastest expanding banks in the country.

ABK-Egypt Headquarter located in Smart Village, Giza, the Bank currently operates a network of 50 facilities, supported by approximately 1,764 employees.

ABK-Egypt provides a comprehensive suite of retail, corporate, and investment banking services, with a strong focus on digital transformation to enhance customer experience and promote financial inclusion in line with the Central Bank of Egypt's vision.

Aligned with its parent Group values of Transparency, Integrity, Simplicity, and Excellence, ABK-Egypt is also committed to sustainability and corporate social responsibility. The Bank has issued its Sustainability & carbon footprint report, following Global reporting initiative (GRI), and actively contributes to social development through initiatives in education, healthcare, women empowerment, support for underprivileged communities, and accessibility for persons with disabilities.

CFP Assessment Approach

CFP Assessment Approach

The CFP signifies the amount of GHGs generated and emitted from a Bank's operations. This CFP report aims to identify the GHG emission sources and quantify the GHG emissions linked to each operational activity of ABK-Egypt. Figure 3 describes the CFP assessment approach of ABK-Egypt.

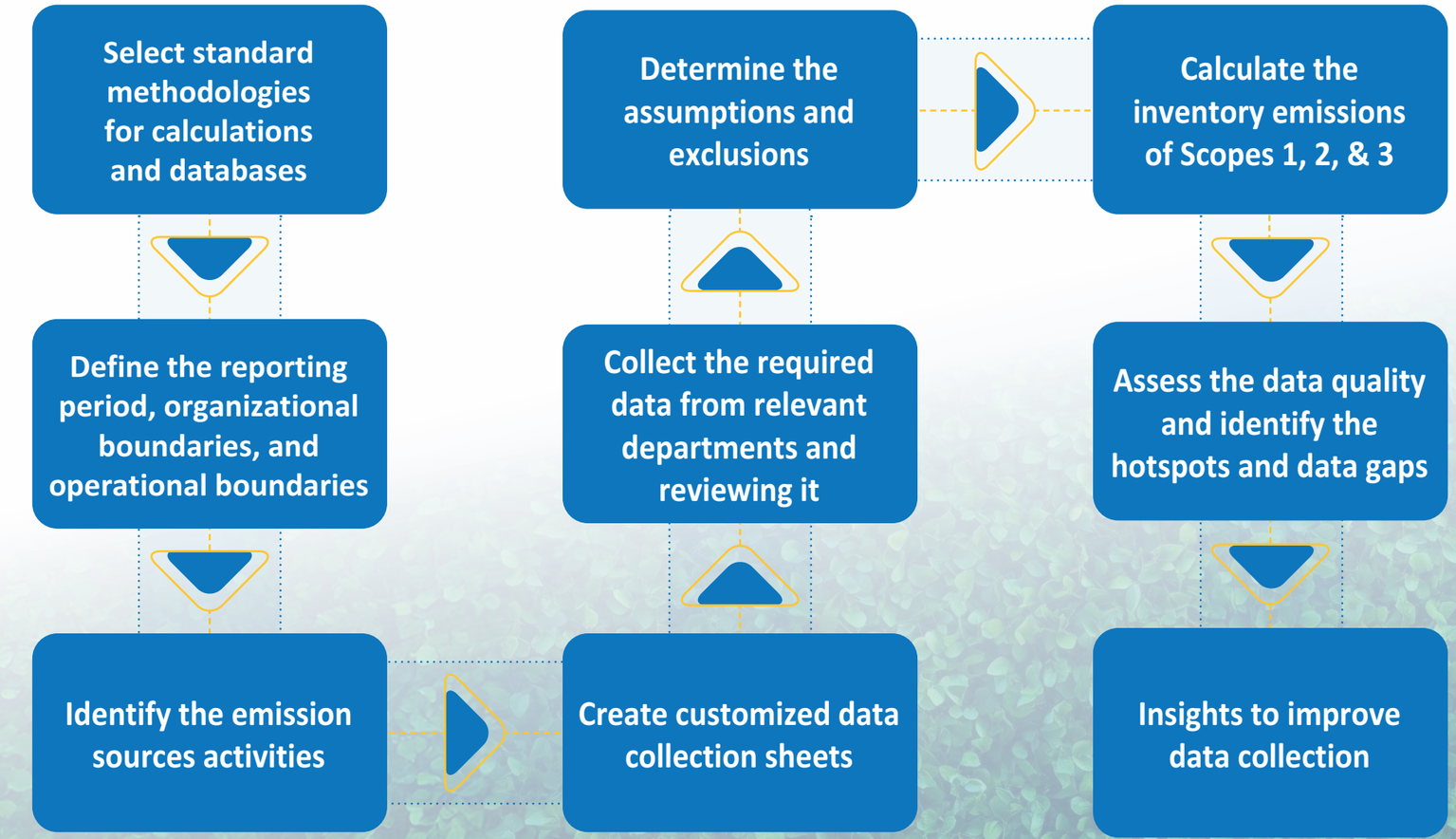


Figure 3: CFP Assessment Approach

Adopted GHG Calculation Standards

Protocols & Standards

The CFP assessment is conducted based on internationally recognized methodologies and standards crafted to accurately calculate and report an organization's emissions in line with global metrics, with distinction in approaches and scopes, including:

The GHG Protocol - Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard & Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

ISO 14064-1:2018 - Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) - Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (with 2019 Refinements)

General Calculations Methodology

The general formula used to calculate the GHG emissions using an activity – based approach is expressed as follows:

GHG Emissions (tCO_2e/year) = Activity Data (unit of activity) x Emission Factor x GWP

Activity Data

Refers to the quantitative measure of a specific activity that generates GHG emissions and forms the basis of CFP calculations such as liters of fuel consumed, kilowatt-hours of electricity used, or kilometers traveled.

Emission Factor (EFs)

EFs are standardized values that express the amount of GHGs released per unit of activity, such as kg of CO_2 emitted per liter of fuel burned or per kwh of electricity consumed. The main sources of EFs are IPCC, Ecoinvent, and country-specific EFs.

Global Warming Potential (GWP)

Global warming potential, or GWP, is the heat absorbed by any GHG in the atmosphere as a multiple of the heat that the same mass of CO_2 would absorb. The GWPs used according to IPCC AR6 are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: GWPs based on IPCC AR6

GHG	GWP
Carbon Dioxide - CO_2	1
Methane - CH_4	29.8
Nitrous Oxide - N_2O	273

Scope of GHG Inventory

Scope of GHG Inventory

Reporting Period

The reporting period spans from January 1 to December 31, 2024.

Organizational Boundaries

In adherence to the GHG Protocol guidelines, organizations can adopt one of three approaches to establish their organizational boundaries for GHG emissions: operational control, financial control, and equity share. In this report ABK-Egypt uses the operational control approach, with organizational boundaries defined as illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Organizational Boundaries

Operational Boundaries

After defining the organizational boundaries, ABK-Egypt establishes operational boundaries to determine how emissions are classified and reported. This categorization distinguishes between direct and indirect emissions resulting from ABK-Egypt's activities occurring at sources owned or operated.

The assessment includes GHG emissions from all relevant sources within the operational boundaries; Emissions are categorized into three scopes as defined by the GHG Protocol:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by ABK-Egypt.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, cooling, heat, or steam.

Scope 3: All other indirect emissions linked to ABK-Egypt`s operations but occurring outside Scopes 1 and 2. Within each scope, emission sources are systematically categorized to facilitate data collection, processing, and analysis. Figure 5 represents the emissions categories included in this assessment.

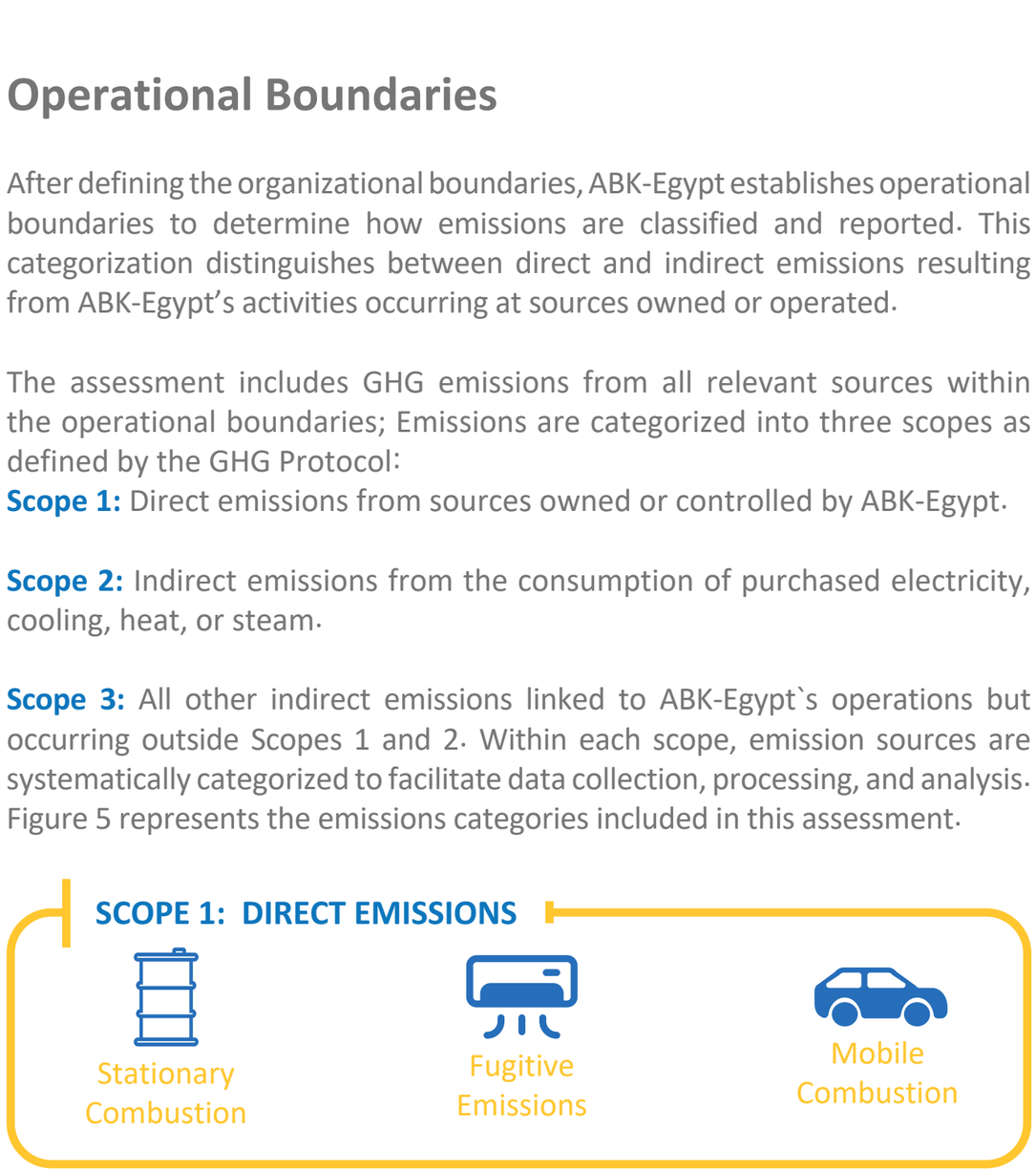


Figure 5: Operational Boundaries

GHG Results and Analysis

Scope 1 Direct Emissions

837.13 tCO_2e
11.29% (Percentage Contribution of Total Emissions)

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by the organization. These include emissions from the combustion of fuels in Bank's-owned or controlled equipment, vehicles, and facilities, as well as fugitive emissions such as leaks from refrigeration, Air Conditioning (AC) systems, and other equipment.

The total Scope 1 emissions of ABK-Egypt are 837.13 tCO_2e, primarily dominated by mobile combustion contributing 60.94%, which represents fuel usage in vehicles. Fire extinguishers contributed 29.66%, followed by refrigerant leakage at 8.75%. Stationary combustion accounts for only 0.65% of total direct emissions. This distribution highlights that the largest share of Scope 1 emissions comes from transportation activities, while equipment-related emissions remain relatively minor.

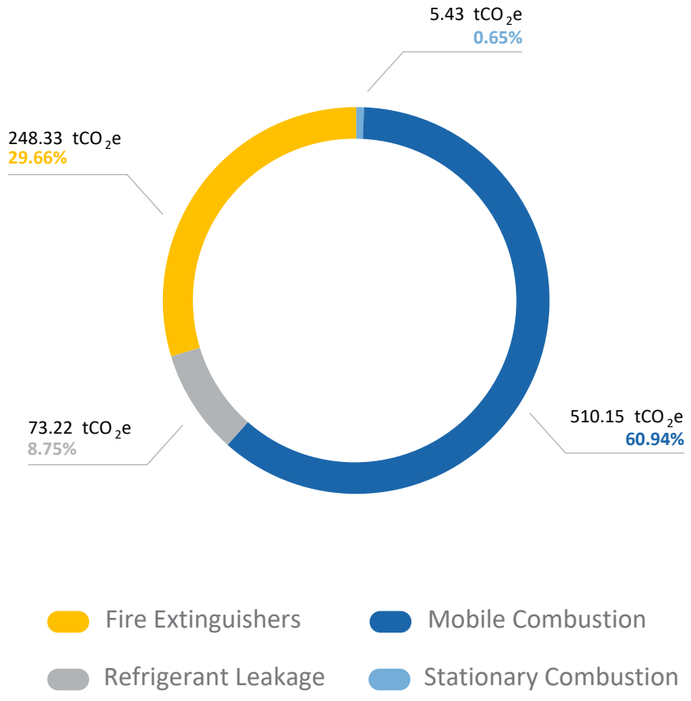


Figure 6: Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown

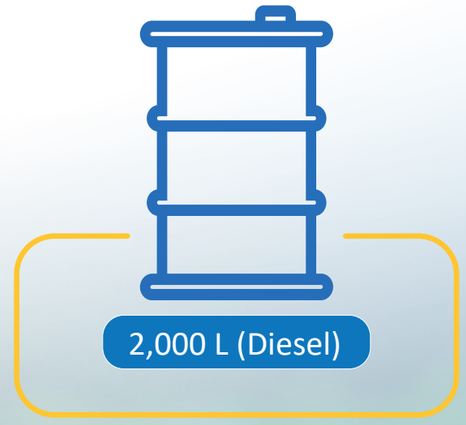
Stationary Combustion

5.43 tCO_2e

Stationary combustion emissions are direct GHG emissions released from the burning of fuels in equipment owned or controlled by the organization.

This includes sources such as boilers, furnaces, generators, and other fixed combustion equipment used for heating, power generation, or industrial processes.

This category is exclusively linked to the use of diesel generators, The analysis shows that stationary combustion contributed only 5.43 tCO_2e in 2024, ABK-Egypt burned around 2000-liter diesel in total using three generators in different branches Giza, Mohandessin, and Smart Village, to generate electricity at emergency situations or blackouts. Compared with other Scope 1 sources, stationary combustion has a minimal impact, contributing 0.65% of scope 1, and 0.07% of the total emissions.



Mobile Combustion
510.15 tCO_2e

Mobile combustion emissions are direct GHG emissions resulting from the burning of fuels in vehicles and mobile equipment owned or controlled by the organization. This includes Bank's cars, trucks, buses, and other transport or machinery powered by gasoline, diesel, or other fuels.

In our case, mobile combustion emissions are primarily driven by gasoline consumption accounting for 448.04 tCO_2e, 87.83%, while diesel accounts for 62.11 tCO_2e, 12.17% as shown in Figure 7.

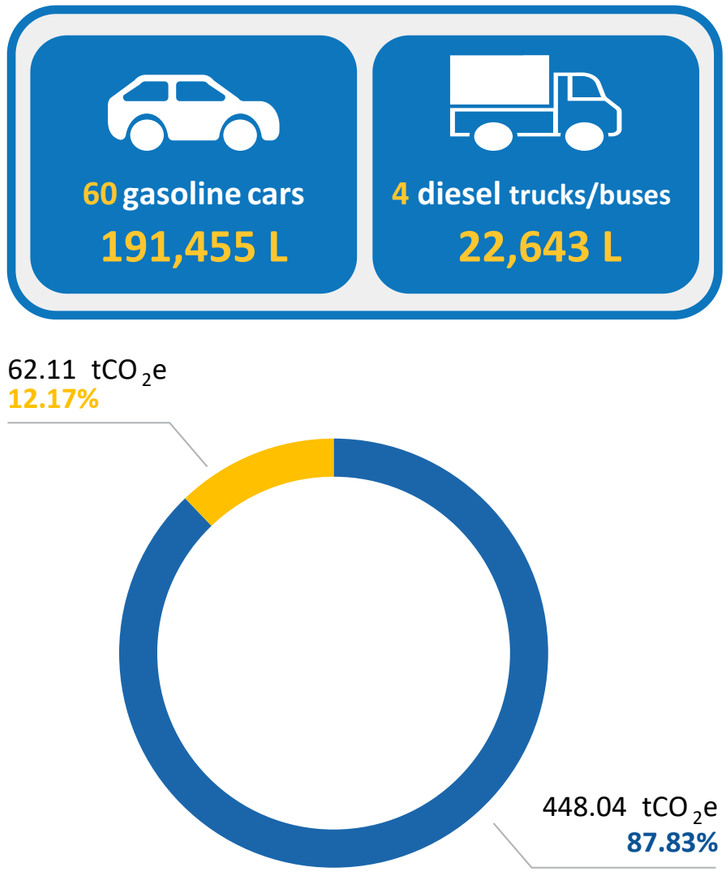


Figure 7: Mobile Combustion Emissions Breakdown

Fugitive Emissions
321.55 tCO_2e

Fugitive emissions are direct GHG emissions that result from the leakage of gases during the use of equipment and systems owned or controlled by ABK-Egypt. The most common sources include leakages from refrigeration and air-conditioning (AC) systems, fire suppression equipment, and other pressurized systems containing GHGs such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

Fugitive emissions in this assessment are associated with fire suppressants and refrigerant leakage. Fire suppressants represent the largest share, contributing 248.33 tCO_2e, 77.23%. while refrigerant leakage accounts for 73.22 tCO_2e, 22.77%. As illustrated in Figure 8.

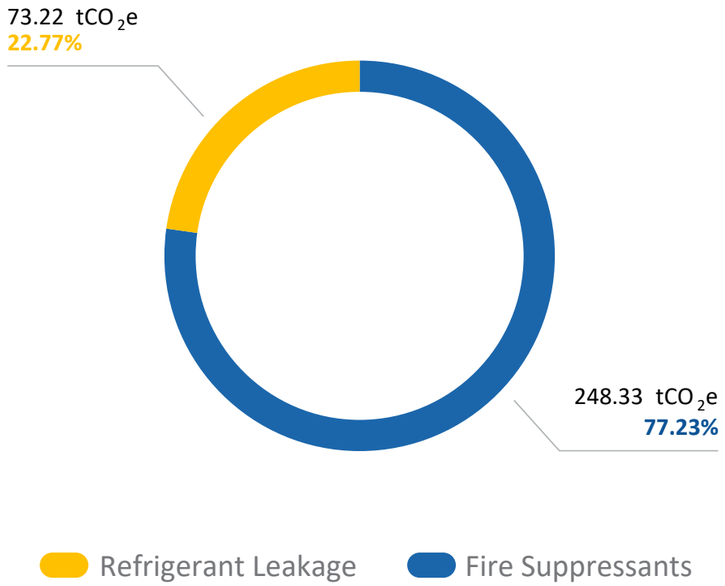


Figure 8: Fugitive Emissions Breakdown

Fugitive Emissions: Fire Suppressants
248.33 tCO_2e

This category accounts for fugitive emissions arising from the use and leakage of fire extinguishers and fire suppression systems. Many of these agents, such as FM-200, have a very high GWP of 3,600; While the GWP of CO_2 is 1, which means even small quantities released can lead to significant GHG emissions. Fire suppressants contribute 29.66% of scope 1 emissions and 3.35% of total emissions.

The analysis of fire suppressants emissions shows that FM-200 is the dominant contributor, accounting for 248.22 tCO_2e, which represents over 99% of total emissions in this category. By contrast, carbon dioxide suppressants emit 0.11 tCO2e in total as shown in Figure 9.

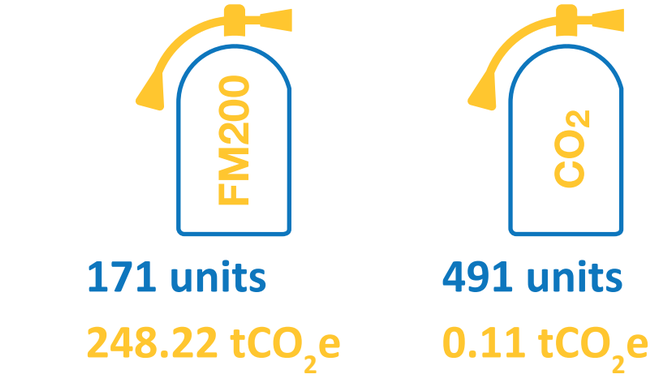


Figure 9: Fire Suppressants Emissions Breakdown

Fugitive Emissions: Refrigerant Leakage
73.22 tCO_2e

This category covers fugitive emissions that result from the leakage of refrigerant gases used in the organization's ACs, refrigeration, and cooling systems. Due to the high GWP of many refrigerants, even small amounts of leakage can generate an excessively large climate impact. The total charged amount is 7 kg of R410A with an EF of 2.26 tCO2e, and 29.3 kg of HFC R22 with an EF of 1.96 tCO2e. The results of ABK-Egypt's emissions from refrigerant leakage are broken down in Figure 10.

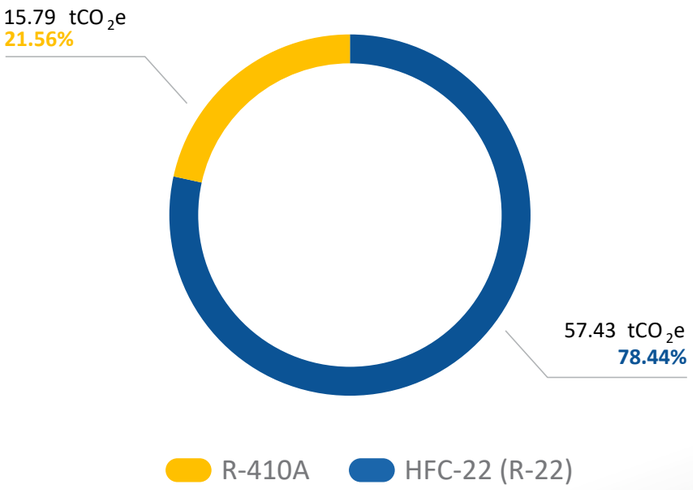


Figure 10: Refrigerant Leakage Emissions Breakdown

Scope 2 Indirect Emissions

4,011.02 tCO_2e
54.11% (Percentage Contribution of Total Emissions)

Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions that result from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heat, or cooling. ABK-Egypt sources its electricity supply from the National Grid with and EF of 380.3 tCO_2e/GWh.

ABK-Egypt's Scope 2 emissions are primarily attributed to purchased electricity, with a total of 7,072.89 MWh, and purchased cooling, amounting to 3,474.09 MWh. As shown in Figure 11, purchased electricity represents the largest share, accounting for 2,689.82 tCO_2e, 67.06% of total Scope 2 emissions. Purchased cooling contributes 1,321.20 tCO_2e, 32.94%.

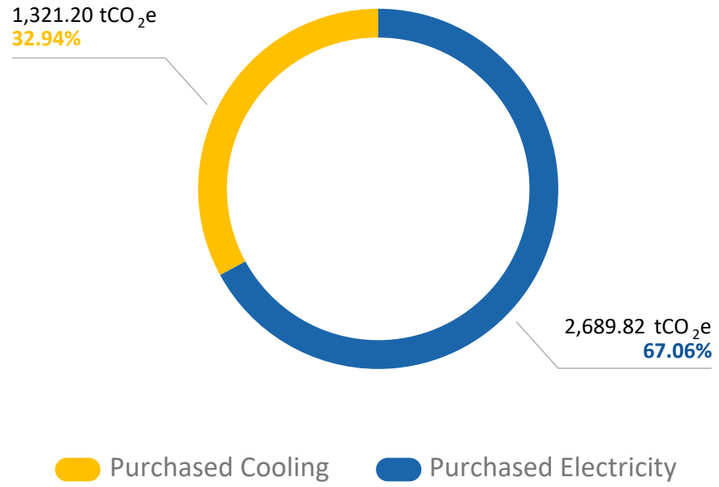


Figure 11: Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown

Scope 3 Other Indirect Emissions

2,565.06 tCO_2e
34.60% (Percentage Contribution of Total Emissions)

Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in the organization's value chain, from sources not owned or directly controlled by it. These emissions cover the entire value chain, both upstream and downstream, including categories such as Purchased Goods and Services, Business Travel, Employee Commuting, Waste Disposal, Transportation and Distribution, Use of Sold Products and End-Of-Life Treatment. Scope 3 often represents the largest share of an organization's total CFP, making it a critical area for identifying reduction opportunities and engaging suppliers, partners, and customers in sustainability efforts. ABK-Egypt Scope 3 emissions are distributed across multiple categories, as shown in the Figure 12.

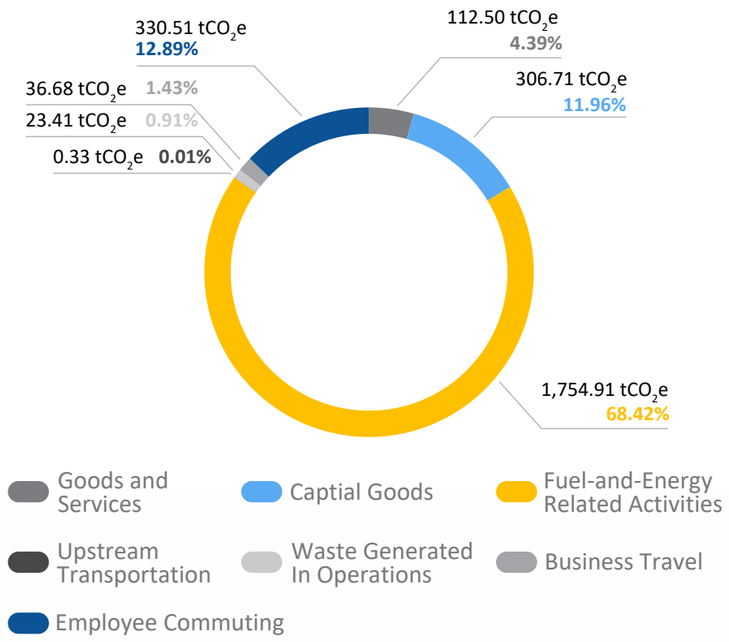


Figure 12: Scope 3 Emissions Breakdown

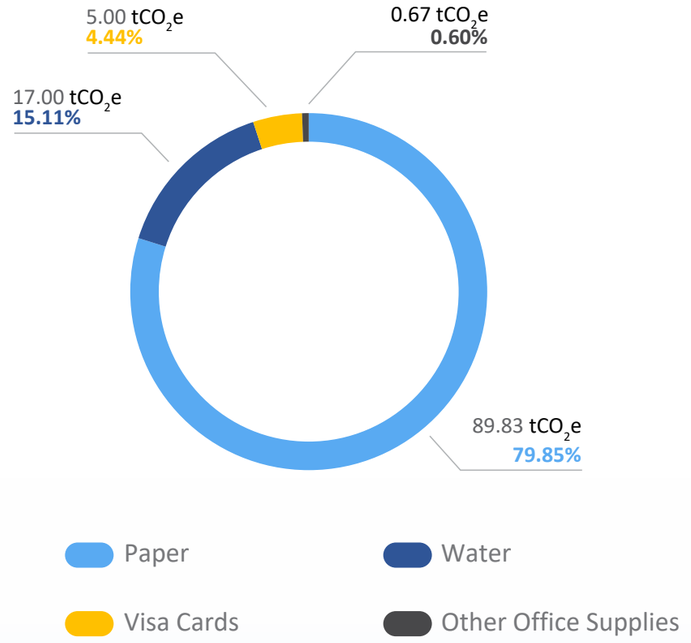


Figure 13: Purchased Goods and Services Breakdown

Purchased Goods and Services
112.50 tCO_2e

Purchased goods and services fall under Scope 3 and cover emissions from the upstream production of materials and utilities acquired by the organization. This category includes consumables such as visa cards, office supplies, paper and tap water.

Figure 13, illustrates that paper accounts for the largest share of emissions, representing 89.83 tCO_2e (79.85%), primarily driven by high consumption across operational locations. This is followed by water, contributing 17.00 tCO_2e (15.11%), and visa cards, which represent 5.00 tCO_2e (4.44%). Other office supplies account for a smaller portion, contributing 0.67 tCO_2e (0.60%).

Capital Goods
306.71 tCO_2e

Capital goods emissions fall under Scope 3 and arise from the production of long-term assets purchased by the organization. Total emissions amount to 306.71 tCO_2e, with HVAC systems contributing 135.52 tCO_2e, 44.19%, IT equipment 119.36 tCO_2e, 38.91%, and office furniture such as desks and seating 51.83 tCO_2e, 16.90%.

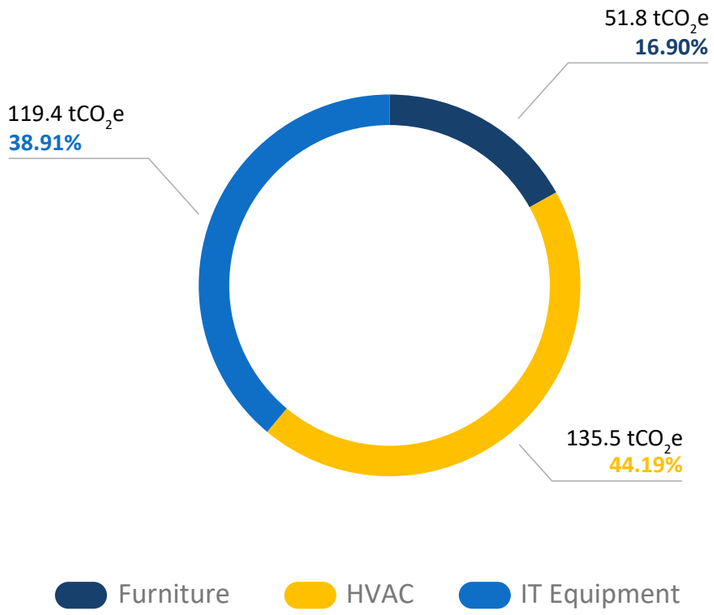


Figure 14: Capital Goods Emissions Breakdown

Fuel and Energy-related Activities
1,754.91 tCO_2e

This category accounts for indirect upstream emissions from the extraction and transportation of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by the Bank. It includes upstream emissions from purchased electricity and cooling, as well as upstream stationary and mobile fuel consumption.

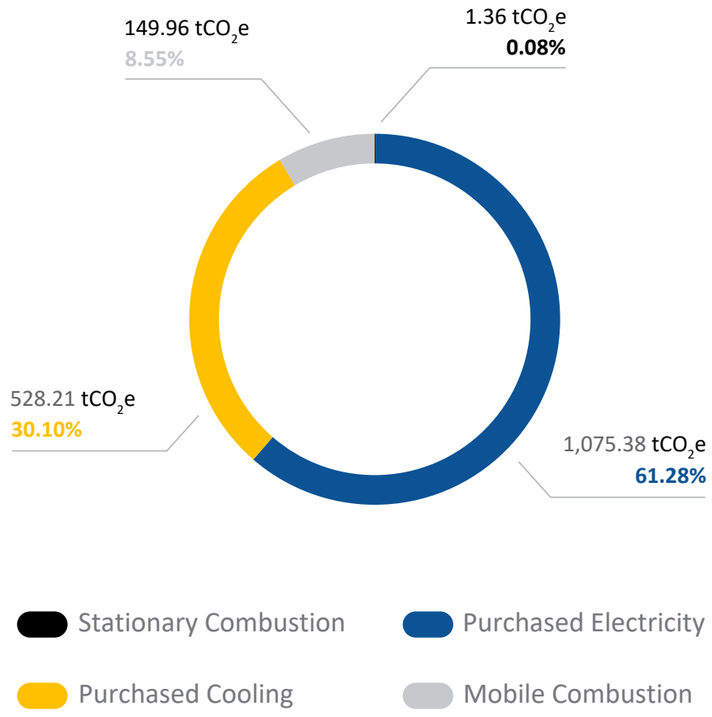


Figure 15: Fuel and Energy-Related Activities Breakdown

Fuel and energy-related activities are primarily driven by purchased electricity and purchased cooling, with a combined consumption of 10,546.98 MWh and associated emissions of 1,603.59 tCO_2e, accounting for nearly 92% of the category's total emissions.

Upstream Transportation
0.33 tCO_2e

Upstream transportation refers to the transportation of purchased goods and materials from suppliers to the organization. This category covers freight and logistics activities managed by suppliers, including the delivery of purchased goods and capital goods, where the Bank does not directly control the transport. These activities take place outside the organization's operational boundary but still form part of its value chain footprint.

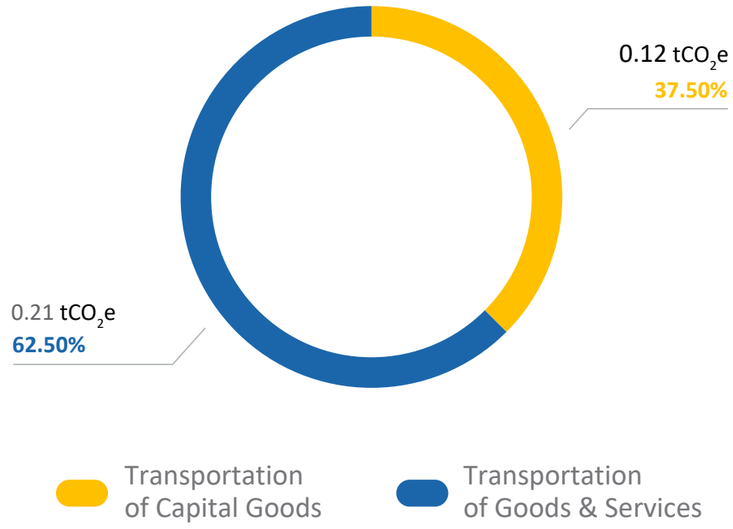


Figure 16: Upstream Transportation Emissions Breakdown

As shown in Figure 16, total emissions were calculated at 0.33 tCO_2e, with the transportation of goods and services accounting for 0.21 tCO_2e, 62.50% with total distance 336.60 km and the transportation of capital goods contributing 0.12 tCO_2e, 37.50% with total distance 429.40 km. The analysis indicated that most emissions stemmed from the delivery of goods and services, while capital goods represented a smaller share within this category.

Waste Generated in Operations
23.41 tCO_2e

This category includes indirect GHG emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste generated by the organization's operations, in facilities that are not owned or controlled by the Bank. Emissions are calculated according to the type of waste and the treatment pathway.

For this assessment, waste generated in operations is divided into 6 distinct channels of which 5 of these channels are solid wastes and one is wastewater. A full breakdown of the total emissions and their corresponding contributions are laid out in Figure 17 showing a dominant 15.01 tCO_2e of wastewater with a corresponding 64.12% contribution whilst the remaining solid waste channels amounted to 8.40 tCO2e corresponding to 35.88% of ABK-Egypt's total waste generation emissions.

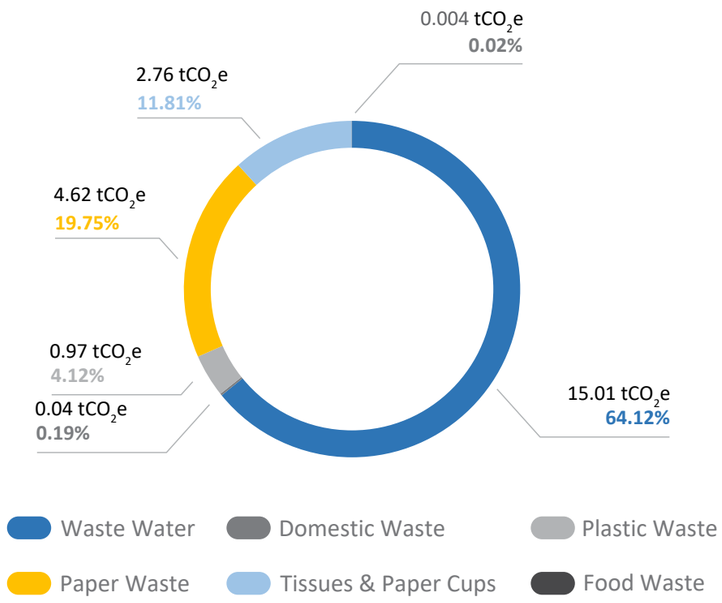


Figure 17: Waste Generated Breakdown

Business Travel
36.68 tCO_2e

Business travel emissions arise from transportation and accommodation activities undertaken by employees in facilities not owned or controlled by the organization. For air travel, emissions have been computed using the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Carbon Emissions Calculator, allowing for a standardized approach to quantifying the environmental impact of business travel. As for hotel stays, emissions were calculated using the number of hotel stays combined with region-specific EFs for hotels extracted from the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

In total, Business travel generated 36.68 tCO_2e across air transportation and hotel accommodation categories. As shown in Figure 18, air transportation dominates the emission profile at 24.67 tCO_2e, 67.26% across 201 flights, consisting of domestic economy-class flights. Hotel accommodations contribute 12.01 tCO_2e ,32.74% across 286 nights all in Egypt with an emission factor of 0.04 tCO_2e per night-stay.

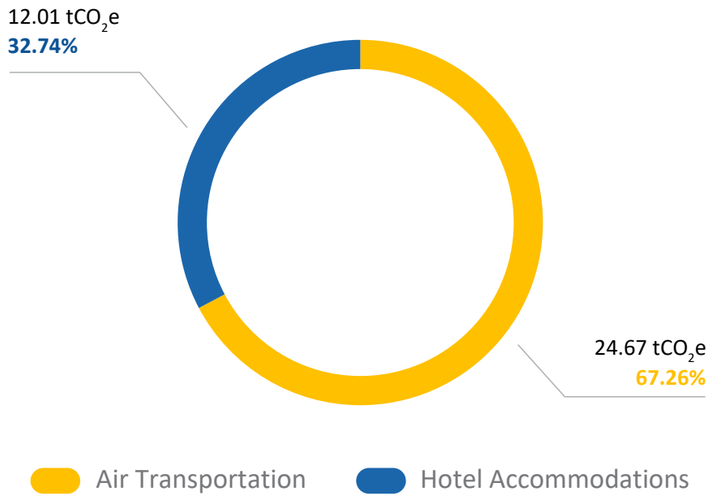


Figure 18: Business Travel Emissions Breakdown

Employee Commuting
330.51 tCO_2e

Employee commuting represents Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from employee transportation between residential locations and organizational facilities, calculated using transport mode, distance, and employee utilization data following GHG Protocol Corporate Standard methodologies.

Total emissions amounted to 330.51 tCO_2e with total distance traveled 910,016 km; serving Smart Village operations. As illustrated in Figure 19, public minibus services account for 164.89 tCO_2e, 49.89%, while public microbus services contribute 165.62 tCO_2e, 50.11%.

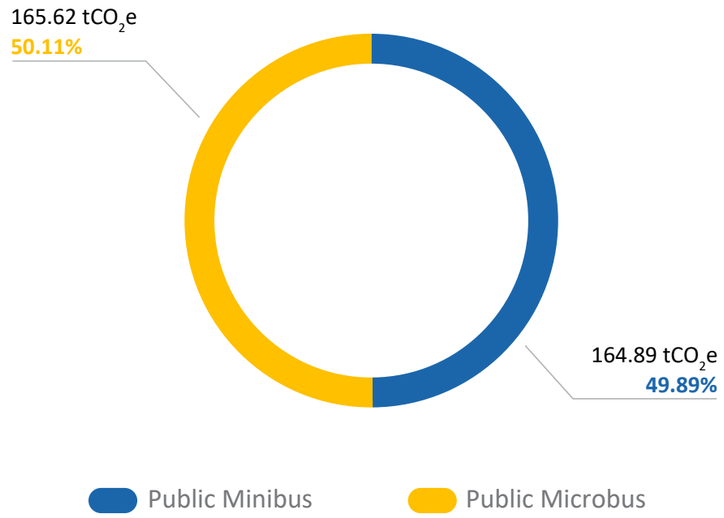


Figure 19: Employee Commuting Emission Breakdown

Data Quality

The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard is grounded in five guiding principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy. Applying these principles ensures that reported data is robust, comparable across time, and provides a reliable basis for decision-making.

Accuracy

Ensures that emissions figures are precise and representative of actual conditions, reducing the likelihood of errors that could lead to ineffective climate-related decisions.

Completeness

Requires the inclusion of all significant emission sources within the established boundaries, ensuring that no material data is omitted.

Consistency

Calls for the application of uniform methodologies across reporting periods, enabling reliable comparisons over time.

Transparency

Emphasizes clear documentation of methodologies, assumptions, and data sources, making reported information understandable and verifiable.

Relevance

Ensures that data collected and reported serves its intended purpose by providing meaningful insights for stakeholders and supporting effective emissions management.
Table 3 provides a review of ABK-Egypt's data sources against these principles, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement.

Table 3: Emission Sources, Data Quality, and Gaps

Category	Source	Data Gaps
Stationary Combustion	Fuel Burning – Diesel	No data gaps
Mobile Combustion	Fuel Burning – Owned Vehicles	No data gaps
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerants	No data gaps
Fugitive Emissions	Fire Suppressants	No data gaps
Purchased Electricity	Electricity	Data was based on estimated monthly invoices.
Purchased Chilled Water	Chilled Water	Data was based on estimated monthly invoices.
Purchased Goods & Services	Water	Data was based on estimated monthly invoices.
	Paper	No data gaps
	Other purchased goods/services	No data gaps
Capital Goods	Purchased capital goods	No data gaps
Fuel & Energy Activities	Upstream of fuel and electricity	No data gaps
Waste Generated in Operations	Waste	No data gaps
Upstream Transportations	Upstream transportations	No data gaps
Employee Commute	Employee commute	No data gaps
Business Travel	Business Travel	No data gaps

LEGEND **Good** **Satisfactory** **Partially Satisfactory**

Conclusion & Insights

The 2024 CFP assessment provides ABK-Egypt with a comprehensive baseline of its GHG missions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3. The results highlight where operational efforts can deliver reductions in the near term and where strategic focus will be required as reporting boundaries expand. While total reported emissions amounted to 7,413.21 tCO_2e, the distribution across categories shows that a limited number of hotspots account for most of the Bank's impact. Table 4 summarizes ABK-Egypt's main emission hotspots, highlighting the categories with the largest contribution to the Bank's footprint and those that should guide near-term reduction measures.

Table 4: Hotspots per Emissions Category

Category	Major Hotspot	Insights
Scope 1: Mobile Combustion	Largest Direct Source	Within Scope 1, fuel use is the dominant source representing 60.94% of its emissions.
Scope 1: Fire Suppressants	FM-200	Emissions are dominated by FM-200, contributing 99% of the category total.
Scope 2: Electricity	Purchased Grid Electricity	Has a major role, representing 67% of Scope 2 emissions and more than one-third 36.28% of overall emissions highlighting a key area for potential reduction efforts.
Scope 3: Fuel & Energy Related Activities	Purchased electricity	Purchased electricity dominates Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities, accounting for 61.28% of the category.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Emission Factors

Emission Sources	Value	Unit	Reference
Diesel in Generators	2.72	kg CO_2e/l	IPCC AR6
Gasoline in Vehicles	2.34	kg CO_2e/l	
Diesel in Vehicles	2.74	kg CO_2e/l	
HFC-22 (R-22)	1,960	kg CO_2e/kg	
R410A	2,255.5	kg CO_2e/kg	
Carbon Dioxide	1	kg CO_2e/kg	
FM-200	3,600	kg CO_2e/kg	
Fire Search	0.035	kg CO_2e/kg	
Purchased Electricity	0.38	kg CO_2e /kWh	Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)
Tap Water	0.44	kg CO_2e /m^3	Ecoinvent

Appendix 2: GHG Inventory Table

Category	Source	Number of Equipment	Fuel Type	Total (lit)	GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)
Stationary Combustion	Generators	3	Diesel	2,000	5.43
Total GHG Emissions per Category (tCO_2e)					**5.43**
Category	**Source**	**Number of Cars**	**Fuel Type**	**Total (lit)**	**GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)**
Mobile Combustion	Pickup Truck	2	Diesel	14,428	39.57
	Micro Bus	2	Diesel	8,216	22.53
	Sedan	55	Gasoline	179,722	420.59
	SUV	4	Gasoline	11,732	27.46
Total GHG Emissions per Category (tCO_2e)					**510.15**
Category	**Type of Refrigerant**	**Unit**		**Refrigerant Charge**	**GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)**
Refrigerant Leaks	HFC-22 (R-22)	kg		29.30	57.43
	R-410A	kg		7.00	15.79
Total GHG Emissions per Category (tCO_2e)					**73.22**
Category	**Type of Suppressant**	**Quantity**		**GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)**	
Suppressants	Carbon Dioxide	491		0.11	
	FM 200	171		248.22	
Total GHG Emissions per Category (tCO_2e)					**248.33**
Scope 1					**837.13**

Category	Source	Unit	Total Consumption (kWh)	GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)
Purchased Electricity	National Grid	kWh	7,072,892.43	2,689.82
Purchased Cooling	National Grid	kWh	3,474,092	1,321.20
Scope 2				**4,011.02**

Category	Source	Amount	Unit	GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)
Purchased Goods and Services	Water	38,680.87	m^3	17
	Visa Card	64,973	items	5
	Paper	797,023	items	0.65
	Other Office Supplies	1,702	Items	0.45
Capital Goods	Furniture	465	Items	51.83
	HVAC	18	AC Units	135.52
	IT Equipment	820	Items	119.36
Fuel-and-Energy-related Activities	Stationary Combustion	2,000	Liters	1.36
	Purchased Electricity	7,072,892.43	kWh	1,075.38
	Purchased Cooling	3,474,092	kWh	528.21
	Mobile Combustion	214,098	Liters	149.96
Upstream Transportation	Transportation of Goods	766	Km	0.33

Category	Source	Amount	Unit	GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)
Waste Generated in Operations	Tissue and Paper Cups	2,100	Kg	2.67
	Plastic Waste	3,360	Kg	0.97
	Paper Waste	4,500	Kg	4.62
	Food Waste	70	Kg	0.004
	Domestic Waste	80	Kg	0.04
	Waste Water	30,944.69	m^3	15.01
Business Travel	Air Travel	201	Trips	24.67
	Hotel Stays	286	Nights	12.01
Employee Commuting	Public Minibus	493,568	Km	164.89
	Public Microbus	416,448	Km	165.62
Scope 3				**2,565.06**
Total Scopes				**7,413.21**

Appendix 3: Institutional Data

Name	City	Area (m^2)
10th Ramadan	Sharqia	450
Abbas El Akkad	Cairo	399.98
Agora Mall	Cairo	294
Al Masa	Cairo	220
Al-Korba	Cairo	440
ARC Offices	Giza	826
Assiut	Assiut	360
Aswan	Aswan	346.4

Name	City	Area (m²)
Bani Suef	Beni Suef	360.34
Comex Warehouse	Giza	2,060.00
Damanhour	Beheira	320
Damietta	Damietta	218.5
Dokki	Giza	240
El Hegaz	Cairo	204
EL Nabi Daniel	Alexandria	261.83
Esbak Warehouse	Giza	2,615.00
Faisal	Giza	290.3
Giza	Giza	1,021.27
Heliopolis	Cairo	1,180.91
Hurghada	Red Sea	253
Ismailia	Ismailia	250
Loran	Alexandria	370
Maadi	Cairo	250
Manial	Cairo	469.28
Mansoura	Dakahlia	298.5
Merghany	Cairo	252
Minya	Minya	210
Mohandessin	Giza	1,337.40
Montazah	Alexandria	180
Nasr City	Cairo	470.24

Name	City	Area (m²)
New Cairo	Cairo	562
Obour Golf City	Qalyubia	400
October	Giza	345
Patrice Le Momba	Alexandria	1,004.06
Port Said	Port Said	370
Sarayat Al Maadi	Cairo	241.5
Semouha	Alexandria	505
Sharm El Sheikh	South Sinai	500
Sheikh Zayed	Giza	390
Shobra	Cairo	274.55
Shooting Club	Giza	530
Smart Village	Giza	10,885.00
Sohag	Sohag	360
Sudan (Admin)	Giza	252
Suez	Suez	161
Talaat Harb	Cairo	1169.74
Tanta	Gharbia	250
Training Warehouse	Giza	1,334.31
Zagazig	Sharqia	508
Zamalek	Cairo	2,467.08