DIB Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework

2026

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Glossary

APLMA	Asia Pacific Loan Market Association
BNRSC	DIB's Board Nomination, Remuneration, and Sustainability Committee (BNRSC)
Committee(s)	DIB's Management Sustainability Committee (MSC) and Board Nomination, Remuneration, and Sustainability Committee (BNRSC)
Complementary KPI	Key Performance Indicator (KPI) addressing additional sustainability and productivity topics together with Core KPIs, or a basket of Complementary KPIs as part of a Sustainability-Linked Financing facility structure
Core KPI	Material KPI addressing one or multiple key sustainability challenges in a sector which can be used on a standalone basis in a Sustainability-Linked Financing facility structure
DIB	Dubai Islamic Bank Public Joint Stock Company
Eligible KPI	KPI(s) and respective Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) with which the SL Financing facility must be annually Compliant.
Finance facility	General purpose finance provided to DIB's clients, also referred to as "use of proceeds", "finance facility" or "facility"
Framework	DIB Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework
Gating KPI	KPI with a predefined minimum threshold or condition that must be met for a financing instrument to qualify, remain valid, or trigger its sustainability-linked characteristics (e.g. pricing adjustments or continuation of eligibility). Required for clients who are in the initial stages of developing their climate/ESG Strategy.
ICMA	International Capital Market Association
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LSTA	Loan Syndications and Trading Association
LMA	Loan Market Association
MSC	DIB's Management Sustainability Committee (MSC)

Glossary

Principles	This Framework follows: Sustainability-Linked Loans financing Bonds Guidelines (SLLBG) by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) DIB's Sustainability-Linked Financing follows: Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles (SLLP) by the Loan Market Association (LMA), Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA) and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA) For the avoidance of doubt, these Guidelines and Principles are for reference to choose and determine the finance which can qualify as Sustainability-Linked Financing
SFC	DIB's Sustainable Finance Committee
SL Financing	Sustainability-Linked Financing. Refers to financing with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs)
SL Financing facility	Refers to a finance facility with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs)
SLLBG	Sustainability-Linked Loans financing Bonds Guidelines
SLLP	Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles
SPO	Second Party Opinion
SPT	Sustainability Performance Target
UBF	United Arab Emirates Banks Federation
Use of proceeds	General purpose finance provided to DIB's clients, also referred to as "Sustainability-Linked Financing" or "SL Financing"

1. Introduction

Dubai Islamic Bank P.J.S.C. ("DIB", "Bank") is among the largest Islamic banks in the world, offering an ever-increasing range of innovative Sharia-compliant products and services to retail, corporate and institutional clients since 1975. Driven by the vision to be the most progressive Islamic financial institution in the world, our purpose is to instill simplicity and convenience in all our offerings through a personal and engaging experience aligned to global sustainable practices for a better future.

DIB has five core values, which constitute our "I CARE" approach:

I: Inclusive – Accessible to all, and most importantly, without bias.

C: Collaborative – Connected together as a team to deliver banking with ease.

A: Agile - Deliver faster solutions and provide happy experiences.

R: Responsible - Fair, transparent and accountable in making responsible decisions.

E: Engaged - Passionate and committed to deliver fulfilling journeys.

Our values, Sharia compliance, Corporate Sustainability and Sustainable Finance are an integral part of DIB's operations. We continue implementing our Sustainability Strategy which builds on two pillars: Lead by Example and Finance a Sustainable Future. These two pillars have eight priority areas with objectives and KPIs[1] in line with Sharia principles.

DIB has established a dedicated and growing Sustainability Department with the aim of supporting the integration of ESG into everything we do, and to reach our overarching strategic vision to "Own the ESG Space".

We aim to:

- Embed ESG at the heart and core of our business strategy,
- Outperform our peers in the ESG space,
- Become a role model for sustainable finance in the region, and
- Shape and influence the ESG policy agenda in the markets we operate in.

In 2024, DIB has committed to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). As a participant, we are committed to meeting responsibilities in four areas: environment, human rights, labour practices and anti-corruption.

1 The eight priority areas with respective objectives are: Embrace Diversity & Inclusion, Enhance Employee Wellbeing, Drive Transparency & Disclosure, Reduce Operational Environmental Footprint, Champion Business Ethics and Customer Privacy, Propel Sustainable Finance, Promote Financial Inclusion, and Embed ESG in Decision Making. Read more from our 2025 Sustainability Report

DIB actively collaborates with key institutions to advance Sustainable Finance in the region. These partnerships include:

- UAE Banks Federation (UBF): Working with industry peers to establish best practices and promote Sustainable Finance initiatives
- Emirates Institute for Banking and Financial Studies (EIBFS): Partnering to enhance knowledge and expertise of our employees in Sustainable Finance within the Banking sector
- Dubai Sustainable Finance Working Group (DSFWG): DIB is an active member.

Sustainable Finance

Sharia-compliant Sustainable Finance covers three broad impact areas, namely the Environment, Society and Governance (ESG). This Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework, the Sustainable Finance Framework, and the Responsible Investment Framework are pillars for DIB's Sustainable Finance, covering e.g. issuance of financial instruments, use of liquidity, provision of finance and investment products for our clients.

Sharia compliance and objectives of our Sustainability Strategy are fundamental pillars of our business strategy. To translate these into action, our Sustainability Strategy provides a systematic approach to integrating sustainability across our operations.

We have embedded ESG as part of our governance structure with dedicated committees, roles and responsibilities. Consideration of ESG is incorporated into the three defense lines, namely business, risk management and internal audit.

DIB is dedicated to advancing Sharia-compliant sustainable finance. We first established our Sustainable Finance Framework (SFF) in 2022, updated in 2024 and 2026. By 2024, DIB had successfully issued three Sustainable Sukuk totaling USD 2.75bn which are fully allocated as of September 2025. Our inaugural Sustainability-Linked Financing Sukuk (USD 1bn) was issued in November 2025 based on the respective framework published in 2025, and the sukuk is fully allocated as of November 2025.

We are actively researching ways to enhance the sustainability of our balance sheet to reflect our commitment to Sustainable Finance. Next to our two Sustainable Finance Frameworks, the Responsible Investment Framework is our latest commitment to excel in this space.

DIB already offers a range of ESG products within its Consumer Banking portfolio such as EVOLVE[2] and Nest[3]. Sustainability-Linked Finance for corporates is our key focus area.

2 Auto Finance Product for Electric Cars

3 Sustainable Home Finance Product

As the world's first Islamic bank, DIB continues to set the benchmark for the industry. We maintain our leading market share in the UAE's Sustainable Sukuk market, with our total Sustainable Finance volume consistently outpacing the regional growth average for Sharia-compliant ESG instruments. Beyond pure-play green assets, DIB is a regional pioneer in Sustainability-Linked Financing, providing structured Sharia-compliant solutions that support high-emitting sectors in the region to reach their decarbonisation milestones through measurable, time-bound targets.

Since 2024, DIB has been implementing a systematic approach to Sustainable Finance in Corporate and Investment Banking. This involves identifying and analysing ESG risk factors and impacts as part of the credit process both at the client and transaction (project) levels for large and mid-size corporate clients by leveraging leading international practices. Examples of ESG risk factor areas include climate change, health and safety, as well as governance quality. DIB monitors ESG risks at the portfolio and client (project) levels regularly.

Climate change mitigation is among DIB's focus areas, in alignment with the global agenda. The UAE Net Zero 2050 strategic initiative aligns with the Paris Agreement, which calls on countries to prepare long-term strategies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and limit the rise in global temperature to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. Following the framework developed by the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCAE)'s "UAE Sustainable Finance Framework 2021 – 2031" and the DIB ESG strategy, we have currently committed to:

- 15% of group gross financing as Sustainable Finance by 2030
- Net Zero in our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 for DIB UAE.

In 2025, we started collecting ESG readiness data from our largest clients with the aim to understand their current status and support them with transition.

DIB has in 2026 a process in place to manage and mitigate project-level ESG risks. Where material risks are identified, they are treated as per DIB's Group Risk Policy.

The results of DIB's financed emissions baseline and progress towards our targets are disclosed in DIB's Sustainability Report, the year 2025 being the first disclosure year[4]. The baseline results will inform our ongoing strategic analysis of portfolio decarbonisation, ensuring our long-term trajectory remains aligned with the UAE's Net Zero 2050 plan.

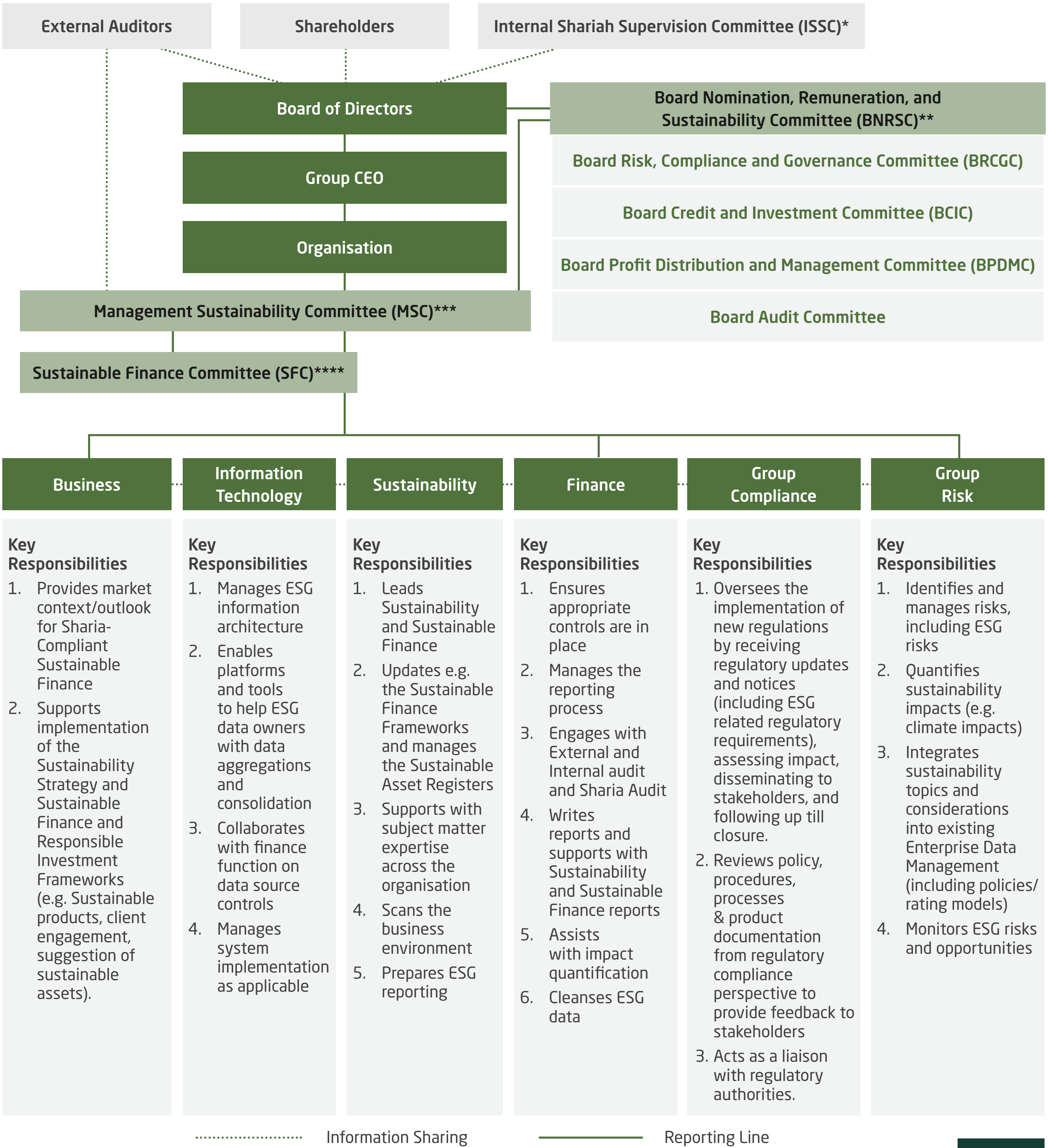
In our Sustainable Finance and Corporate Sustainability development work, including our frameworks, policies, processes, practices and reporting, we take into consideration global leading practices, including but not limited to International Capital Market Association (ICMA), Loan Market Association (LMA), Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), Circular Carbon Economy (CCE), International Finance Corporation (IFC) Sustainability Framework, as well as regulation such as the EU Taxonomy, Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) as well as Kenya Green Finance Taxonomy, and Pakistan Green Taxonomy to the extent they are in compliance with Sharia rules and principles.

DIB is continually improving ESG ratings through expanded disclosure and management of material ESG topics.

4 2025 Sustainability Report

2. ESG Governance

DIB's governance and operating model aims to integrate ESG across the bank's operations and portfolio to ensure credible implementation of our Sustainability Strategy and effective oversight as presented in Graph 1.



* ISSC Key Responsibilities	** BNRSC Key Responsibilities	*** MSC Key Responsibilities	**** SFC Key Responsibilities
1 Provides Sharia rulings on all Sustainability, Sustainable Finance and Responsible Investment initiatives. 2 Supervision covers business, products, transactions, risk management and documentation.	1 Reviews Sustainability Strategy and monitors its implementation and progress. 2 Reviews and proposes to the Board sustainability related policies, strategic commitments and targets. 3 Reviews and recommends strategic sustainability initiatives, strategic partnerships and plans. 4 Considers, endorses and monitors e.g. the effectiveness of sustainability considerations and measures to be embedded in the strategy, operating model and policies, organisation structure, roles and responsibilities, rewards system, risk management processes, portfolios and products. 5 Oversees and ensures transparent, accurate, credible and consistent sustainability disclosures.	1 Facilitates the implementation of the bank's Sustainability Strategy and supporting initiatives. 2 Considers and assesses the alignment of the bank's Sustainability Strategy, initiatives and outcomes with the bank's strategic vision and objectives with respect to sustainability, national priorities and stakeholder expectations. 3 Oversees the implementation of DIB's Sustainability Strategy and tracks progress. 4 Identifies and recommends to the BNRSC sustainability related policies, strategic commitments, targets, strategic initiatives and partnerships. 5 Drives and embeds sustainability across the bank's operations. 6 Reviews all sustainability related disclosures and recommends these to the BNRSC.	1 Reviews and qualifies new Sustainable Finance and Responsible Investments meeting the criteria of one of DIB's Frameworks. 2 Oversees and approves the allocation of proceeds to the Eligible Assets and Facilities.

Graph 1. DIB's ESG related governance and key responsibilities.

DIB's ESG related governance is organised as follows:

- Sustainability Department with dedicated Vice Presidents leading dedicated focus areas, including Sustainable Finance, Innovation and Regulatory Excellence, and Commercial Growth.
- The Sustainability Department is led by the Chief Sustainability Officer, who is the Chair of the Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC), and Vice-Chair of Management Sustainability Committee (MSC).
  - SFC members represent Sustainability, Finance, Credit and Risk Departments
  - MSC is comprised of the leaders of each business area and organisational units.
- The Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Chief Financial Officer, who is also a member of the MSC. The Group CEO is the Chair of the MSC.
- The MSC reports to the Board Nomination, Remuneration, and Sustainability Committee (BNRSC). The BNRSC has three members including the chair, all of which are DIB board members. The BNRSC reports to the Board of Directors.
- In accordance with the bank's governance framework, DIB's Internal Sharia Supervision Committee (ISSC) oversees all activities to ensure that DIB fully aligns with the Sharia Principles, in all its activities, including Sustainable Finance.

DIB is currently identifying Sustainability Champions across the business areas and organisational units to drive sustainability initiatives aligned with our Sustainability Strategy.

3. Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework

This Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework (the "Framework") has two objectives. First, it sets out DIB's methodology for governing, allocating, managing and reporting on the use-of-proceeds raised via Sharia-compliant sukuk, other financial instrument issuances ("Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments"), and other financings[5] to support both existing and/or new Sustainability-Linked Financing ("SL Financing") of our clients. Second, the Framework explains DIB's methodology for classifying what constitutes SL Financing under this Framework which will contribute towards DIB's Sustainable Finance target.

This Framework is structured to follow the International Capital Markets Association's (ICMA) and Loan Market Association's Guidelines for Sustainability-Linked Loans financing Bonds (SLLBG)[6]. Under this Framework, an amount equal to the net proceeds raised from instruments for SL Financing will be earmarked for new or existing SL Financing[7] of our clients and will be managed on an aggregated basis. These SL Financings align with the most recent Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles ("SLLP")[8] by the Loan Market Association (LMA), Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA) and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA) applicable at the time of approval to the extent they are in conformity with Sharia rules and principles.

These Principles are applied to follow leading market practices and to determine Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) for SL Financing. The mode and structure of finance facilities or instruments issued by DIB are not based on loans with interest, rather it adopts various Sharia contract structures such as Murabaha, Mudaraba, Ijara, etc.

The Framework follows the core components of the SLLBG 2024[9] and the recommendation on External Review:

1. Use of proceeds
2. Process for evaluation and selection of Sustainability-Linked Financing
3. Management of proceeds
4. Reporting
5. External review

Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments issued under this Framework may take the form of public transactions or private placements, in registered format, and of senior unsecured or subordinated issuances. Such Sukuk and financing entered into under this Framework will be standard recourse-to-the-issuer obligations. All DIB's financing instruments, including Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments, and other financings, comply with principles of Sharia and the respective local regulations[10]. In case of new regulations, DIB will take appropriate action to become fully compliant.

[5] DIB may allocate general liquidity (cash and equivalents, sukuk and short-term deposits, etc.) to Eligible SL Financing.
[6] Guidelines for Sustainability-Linked Loans financing Bonds June 2024 (including June 2025 annex on FAQs)
[7] SL Financings are for general corporate purpose meaning that the client does not need to specify what the finance is used for
[8] LMA, APLMA, LSTA Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles 2025
[9] Guidelines for Sustainability-Linked Loans financing Bonds June 2024 (including June 2025 annex on FAQs)
[10] E.g. The Chairman of the Authority's Board of Directors' Resolution No. (21/Chairman) of 2023 Concerning the regulation of green and sustainability related bonds and sukuk and the UAE Central Bank Higher Shari'ah Authority HSA Notice no. 5885.2023 Guiding Principles Regarding Islamic Sustainable Finance

Under this Framework, the net proceeds of a Sustainability-Linked Finance instrument will be allocated to eligible existing or new SL Financing as detailed in Sections 3.1 and 3.3. Eligible SL Financings contribute to the following Impact Objectives: Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Pollution Prevention and Control, Sustainable Business Practices and Empowered Society, and UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as international and national sustainability objectives provided these are in line with the principles of Sharia.

The role of ESG in the credit process: Exclusions and assessment of ESG risks

Sharia principles are fully integrated in DIB's operations. This means that by nature, we exclude from all our operations non-Sharia compliant sectors and activities including but not limited to:

- Alcohol,
- Adult Entertainment,
- Gambling,
- Tobacco,
- Interest-based loans, and
- Benefitting from penal interest.

All financing provided by DIB adheres to Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) regulations established by relevant authorities. These KYC and AML requirements vary depending on the client category. Since 2024, DIB has implemented a systematic approach to identifying and analysing ESG risk factors at both the client and transaction (project) levels. This applies to large and mid-size corporate clients and leverages best practices from international standards.

Section 3.3 Process for Evaluation and Selection of Sustainability-Linked Financing details how finance facilities qualify for eligibility under this Framework after KYC/AML and ESG assessments are conducted.

3.1 Use of proceeds

DIB will allocate at least an amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the Sharia-compliant Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments issued under this Framework to finance and/or re-finance, in whole or in part, Eligible SL Financing.

For the avoidance of doubt, net proceeds of the Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments will only be allocated to the outstanding amounts of Eligible SL Financing booked on DIB's balance sheet. The Use of Proceeds of Eligible SL Financing are for general corporate purpose[11]. To avoid double counting, SL Financing which have both the Green, Social or Sustainability Use of Proceeds and Sustainability-Linked components will not be considered Eligible SL Financing.

To disburse the amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the Sharia-compliant Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments, DIB is committed to provide SL Financing to clients who are committed to ambitiously developing their business practices towards greater sustainability. When DIB approves SL Financing, it supports the client in setting relevant, core, material, measurable and benchmarkable KPIs that align with one of DIB's Impact Objectives (Graph 2). DIB's expectation is that the client provides definitions for the KPIs, their scope and parameters, calculation methodology, baseline definition and, if possible, benchmarking against industry peers.

In addition to the KPIs, DIB agrees on ambitious and annual SPTs based on the client's recent performance levels which are benchmarkable to peers. DIB recommends that the client provides the recent performance levels covering at least two years and that the SPTs refer to scientific or other systematic approaches. Action plan must be in place to meet the SPTs.

The underlying clients of Eligible SL Financing can incorporate their entity-level sustainability targets that are set before the origination/approval of the SL Financing. DIB is open to considering such KPIs and SPTs, assuming that they are sufficiently clear, robust, and ambitious, and contribute to one of DIB's impact objectives.

Only Eligible SL Financing falling into one of the sectors/industries detailed under this Framework are eligible (Annexure III). Clients associated with specific sectors will be subject to enhanced requirements for certain KPIs.

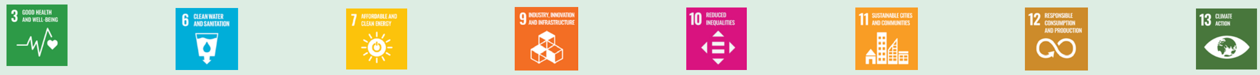
11 Client does not need to specify what the finance is used for

I. DIB's Impact Objectives:

- **Align with international and national objectives**
- **Align with DIB's Sustainable Finance targets and Sustainability Strategy**
- **Support our clients to develop sustainable business practices**

Each SL Financing facility contributes towards one of DIB's Impact Objectives:

- Climate Change mitigation
- Climate Change adaptation
- Pollution prevention and control
- Sustainable business practices
- Empowered society



II. Each SL Financing facility has dedicated Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure contribution towards the selected Impact Objective. The KPIs are:

- **Relevant, core and material for the client's business and industry,**
- **Measurable or quantifiable with a consistent methodology, and**
- **Can be benchmarked**

DIB has a total of 24 KPIs.
DIB may also use other KPIs from the ICMA KPI library.

III. Each SL Financing facility's KPI(s) have Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) which are:
a) Based on recent performance and clear target dates
b) Ambitious
c) Easy to benchmark
d) Linked to an action plan to ensure achievement

IV. Any SL Financing facility is subject to DIB's Sustainable Finance Committee's formal approval to classify it as a SL Financing facility before inclusion to DIB's Sustainability-Linked Financing Register.

V. Inclusion criteria for DIB's Sustainability-Linked Financing Register:

1) Contribute to one of the Impact Objectives and fall under one of the Eligible sectors/industries (see Annexure III)
2) KPIs are material and quantifiable / measurable with a consistent methodology
3) SPTs are ambitious
4) SL Financing facility aligns with the Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles (SLLP) by LMA, APLMA and LSTA *
5) SL Financing facility achieves at least a moderate score or equivalent in internal or external assessment **

Graph 2. Impact Objectives, KPIs, SPTs and approval prior inclusion to the Sustainability-Linked Financing Register.

* The facility aligns with the SLLP that was the latest available version at the time of approving the facility.

** See Annexures IV and V for DIB's assessment methodologies.

Eligible SL Financing facilities may have more than one set of KPIs and SPTs. However, the selection criteria only focus on the Eligible KPIs associated with one of DIB's Impact Objectives. As such, a SL Financing facility can include non-eligible KPIs as long as at least one KPI which is associated with one of DIB's Impact Objectives is eligible. In addition, a SL Financing facility may not achieve the stated SPTs for some or all other KPIs in the SL Financing facility agreement but will still be eligible for inclusion if it achieves the SPT associated with the Eligible KPI(s). DIB's Core and Complementary KPIs are listed in Table 1, and the Eligibility Criteria for these KPIs and SPTs are defined in Annexure II. DIB has established its methodologies to assess the ambition level of the SPTs versus historical performance and peers (Annexures IV & V). Clients are expected to provide a credible action plan to achieve the SPTs (Annexure VI). However, given that clients could be in varying levels of readiness in terms of their climate/ESG strategy and sustainability disclosures, DIB will adopt different approaches for clients with well-established climate/ESG strategy versus clients in the initial stages of developing their climate/ESG strategies.

DIB classifies KPIs into two different categories:

- Core KPIs: Material[12] addressing one or multiple key sustainability challenges per sector, and can be used on a standalone basis in a Sustainability-Linked Financing facility structure.
- Complementary KPIs: Whilst desirable and material for each sector, a Complementary KPI addresses additional sustainability and productivity topics that strengthen a client's overall strategy to address sustainability challenges along with Core KPIs. Furthermore, they enhance stakeholder reporting by providing a view of the client's sustainability transition and support DIB's overarching Sustainability Strategy by tracking secondary goals that reinforce and validate the primary Core KPIs.

  Where a single Core KPI is not feasible or applicable to a client's specific business model, DIB may consider a Basket of Complementary KPIs. The Eligibility of such a basket is subject to formal approval by the Bank's Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC) and to be eligible, such a basket must:

  - Demonstrate Materiality: Collectively address the most material sustainability issues of the counterparty, providing a holistic impact equivalent to a single Core KPI.
  - Align with Impact Objectives: Be explicitly mapped to one of DIB's defined Impact Objectives.
  - Undergo Robust Data Validation: Each KPI in the basket is based on a consistent, verifiable methodology with historical data availability.

12 Likely to significantly impact the financial, environmental, social and governance conditions or "Business as usual" operating performance of the business, for the client, its sector, its own activity and any other related stakeholders.

Table 1. Core and Complementary KPIs for SL Financing[13]

KPI #	KPI Name	Impact Objective
1	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 & 2 (absolute or intensity)	Climate Change Mitigation
2	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1, 2 & 3 (absolute or intensity)	Climate Change Mitigation
3	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 (absolute or intensity)	Climate Change Mitigation
4	Actual GHG emissions - scope 3 (absolute or intensity)	Climate Change Mitigation
5	Renewable energy consumption / procurement / purchase / generation / installed capacity (% or absolute total energy / MW / MWh)	Climate Change Mitigation
6	New installed zero carbon electricity capacity (MW)	Climate Change Mitigation
7	Annual energy savings (absolute (kWh / MWh or %))	Climate Change Mitigation
8	Taxonomy aligned revenue or CAPEX or OPEX (absolute or % of total revenue, CAPEX or OPEX)	Climate Change Mitigation
9	Products or services supporting low-carbon energy (absolute or % of total)	Climate Change Mitigation
10	Products or services supporting low-emission transportation (absolute or % of total)	Climate Change Mitigation
11	Alternative fuels (absolute or % total fuels consumed)	Climate Change Mitigation
12	GHG emissions - Well to Wake ("WTW") and Tank to Wake ("TTW")	Climate Change Mitigation
13	Green Buildings - certification (% of area or assets achieving a minimum level of certification or average certified ratings / score of the entire portfolio) or number of certified projects	Climate Change Mitigation
14	Water consumption	Climate Change Mitigation
15	Increase in grid resilience	Climate Change Adaptation
16	Water recycling / sewage treatment capacity (absolute or %)	Pollution Prevention and Control
17	Water reduced / reused / recycled (absolute or %)	Pollution Prevention and Control
18	Waste collected and treated / diverted from landfill (e.g. through robust recycling programs) in volume or % terms	Pollution Prevention and Control
19	Circular materials (recycled or renewable) used in production / assets / projects (absolute or % as a share of total raw material inputs by weight / volume)	Pollution Prevention and Control
20	Embodied carbon reduction	Pollution Prevention and Control
21	Establishment of responsible supply chain practices (supplier standards, supplier code of conduct)	Sustainable Business practices
22	Suppliers following leading sustainability practices (absolute or %)	Sustainable Business practices
23	Number of customers affected by data breaches	Sustainable Business practices
24	Improvement in Health & Safety (patient safety - readmission rates / infection rates)	Empowered Society

13 See Annexure III Section B for Core and Complementary KPIs

In line with ICMA and LMA best practices for SL Financing, DIB has adopted Approach 1 for its SL Financing. DIB's internal assessment and governance ensure the SL Financing facility's financial and structural characteristics are tied to a Core and Complementary selection of metrics, the list of KPIs is pre-defined prioritised according to SASB materiality standards for the client's specific sector.

In case SL Financing facilities are linked to other KPIs than the ones in DIB's Framework (non-exhaustive KPI list or the ICMA KPI registry), DIB follows Approach 2 in accordance with the SLLBG. Such KPIs must be part of the transaction and align with LMA's SLLP. Additionally, facilities with such KPIs must have attained an external review from a credible SPO provider documenting the alignment with one of DIB's Impact Objectives in this framework and with LMA's SLLP.

3.2 Characteristics of Sustainability-Linked Financing

DIB acknowledges that financial incentives play a key role in helping achieve SPTs. Our approach is comprised of two alternatives, each presenting financial incentive or disincentive to the client:

1. Margin adjustment if the SPTs are met, i.e., the client gets a lower cost of finance.
2. Margin adjustment if the SPTs are not met, i.e., the client is subject to a higher cost of finance.

DIB may use one or both alternatives for pricing the finance facility.

3.3 Process for evaluation and selection of Sustainability-Linked Financing

DIB has a dedicated Sustainability-Linked Financing Register ("Register") through which we manage and monitor our SL Financing. The Register is subject to the Annual Calibration of SPTs according to the principles listed in Table 2:

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Table 2. Principles for Annual Calibration of SPTs

Principles for Annual Calibration of SPTs
1. Eligible SL Financing facilities which meet the selection criteria in Section "3.1 Use of proceeds" are included in DIB's Sustainability-Linked Financing Register.
2. When an Eligible SL Financing facility is included in the Register, we select one or more Eligible KPIs and respective SPTs with which the facility must be annually Compliant. To be Compliant, the facility must achieve the SPT level(s) as originally agreed in the SL Financing facility documentation.
3. We perform an annual compliance test for the selected KPIs and SPTs of each eligible SL Financing facility based on annual KPI and SPT reporting by the client, which is externally verified.
4. Compliance test results imply that: a. A SL Financing facility passes the test if it meets the SPTs for the selected KPI(s). A facility will not be Eligible if the client fails at least one SPT for the selected KPI(s). These facilities are marked to be Non-Compliant in the Register. b. If SPTs for the selected KPI(s) are not met or there is no information available, the facility is classified as Non-Compliant. As it is Non- Compliant, it is also reclassified temporarily a Non-Eligible SL Financing facility in the Register.
5. Non-Compliant and Non-Eligible SL Financing facilities can get back their Compliant (and Eligible) status in the next calibration, if they pass the test.
6. Only outstanding amounts for Compliant SL Financing facilities are taken into account when calculating Eligible facilities for the Register.

New Eligible SL Financing can be introduced into the Register without an update of this Framework, as long as they meet the selection criteria and are subject to the Annual Calibration of SPTs.

DIB has established a process to govern the selection of new Eligible SL Financing for the Register. In brief, the DIB process is comprised of five steps (Graph 3):

I. Identification, Screening & Analysis

II. Presentation & Approval

III. Sustainability-Linked Financing Register

IV. Internal Reporting

V. External Reporting & Assurance.

The process for including SL financing facilities in the Sustainability-Linked Financing Register, and the Annual Calibration of SPTs follows the client and transaction-level ESG risk assessment which is described in section "3. Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework", under headline "The role of ESG in the credit process: Exclusions and assessment of ESG risks".

In brief, the DIB process is comprised of five steps: I. Identification, Screening & Analysis, II. Presentation & Approval, III. Sustainability-Linked Financing Register, IV. Internal Reporting, and V. External Reporting & Assurance.

Graph 3. Governance of the Sustainability-Linked Financing Register

I. IDENTIFICATION, SCREENING & ANALYSIS	II. PRESENTATION & APPROVAL	III. SUSTAINABILITY-LINKED FINANCING REGISTER	IV. INTERNAL REPORTING	V. EXTERNAL REPORTING & ASSURANCE
A. DIB's business areas prepare a suggestion of potentially Eligible SL Financing facilities from their portfolios. B. Suggestion of new Eligible SL Financing facilities is sent monthly to the Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC) for analysis.	C. In the monthly SFC meeting, the Business Areas present their suggestions on new Eligible SL Financing facilities. D. SFC approves Eligible SL Financing facilities.	E1. New Eligible financing is added to DIB's Sustainability-Linked Financing Register. **ANNUALLY:** E2. Annually, the Sustainability-Linked Financing Register is subject to the Calibration of the SPTs.	**MONTHLY:** F. The Sustainability-Linked Financing Register is circulated in the organisation. **QUARTERLY:** G. The Sustainability-Linked Financing Register is reported to the Management Sustainability Committee (MSC) and Board Nomination, Remuneration, and Sustainability Committee (BNRSC) for endorsement.	**ANNUALLY*:** H. DIB publishes a Sustainable Finance Report on its web pages which is built from the Sustainability-Linked Financing (and Sustainable Asset) Registers. I. DIB's Sustainable Finance Report is subject to limited assurance by a qualified third party.

* Annually or more frequently if required by regulators

All approved financing is checked for eligibility under the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework. The business areas are responsible for sending the new potentially Eligible SL Financing to the Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC) on a monthly basis (Graph 3., Step I.). The SFC members are:

- Chair: Chief Sustainability Officer
- Vice Chair and member: Vice President, Sustainable Finance, Innovation & Regulatory Excellence (Sustainability)
- Members: Vice President, Sustainable Finance Commercial Growth, Head of Financial Control, Head of Corporate Credit and Head of Wholesale Credit Policy and Portfolio Management

In the monthly SFC meetings, Business Areas present the suggested new Eligible SL Financing to the SFC for approval. The SFC then approves them (Graph 3., Step II.) based on the mandate obtained from the Management Sustainability Committee (MSC). The MSC members represent the leaders across the different units:

- Chair: Group CEO
- Vice Chair and member: Chief Sustainability Officer
- Members: Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Group Chief Risk Officer, Chief of International Business & RE Investments, Chief of Investment Banking, Chief of Corporate Banking, Chief of Commercial Banking, Chief Consumer Banking Officer, Chief of Treasury, Chief Credit Officer, Chief Digital Officer, Head of Human Resources, Head of Organisational Effectiveness and Chief of Center of Customer Excellence.

The Register is then updated to include the new SL Financing deemed Eligible. Annually, the Register undergoes calibration of the SPTs (Table 2).

3.4 Management of proceeds

The net proceeds of each DIB Sustainability-Linked Finance instrument are tracked internally in an equivalent manner as depositing them into separate sustainability-related funding accounts and earmarked for allocation towards the Eligible financing aligned with DIB's Impact Objectives using the Sustainability-Linked Financing Register. The Eligible projects and finance per Eligible Category are digitally tagged in DIB's systems.

The Sustainability-Linked Finance Register (Graph 3, Step III.) includes relevant information that enables DIB to closely monitor:

- Allocation of proceeds (e.g. list of Eligible SL Financing, impact objectives, relevant KPIs/ SPTs, amount allocated, etc., as well as information on the amount of unallocated proceeds)
- Instruments financing SL Financing (e.g. type, name, ISIN, maturity)

Any proceeds temporarily unallocated will be invested according to the Bank's standard treasury processes into cash or cash equivalents.

DIB commits to fully allocate net proceeds to Eligible SL Financing within 2 years from the date of issuance and maintain a Sustainability-Linked Financing Register which is at least equal to the net proceeds of the outstanding Sustainability-Linked Finance instrument(s).

3.5 Reporting

To ensure transparency and accountability, DIB implements a comprehensive internal reporting process on SL Financing:

- On a monthly basis, DIB circulates the Sustainability-Linked Financing Register to relevant unit leaders (Graph 3, step IV.). This ensures that departments can provide accurate, timely data, and allows for informed decision-making at the department level
- On a quarterly basis, DIB reports on the Sustainability-Linked Financing Register to the MSC and BNRSC (Graph 3., Step IV.).

Externally, DIB publishes a Sustainable Finance Report annually, or more frequently if required by regulators. The reports are published on the Sustainability and Investor Relations web pages throughout the lifetime of the Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments until there are no more outstanding Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments. The report will also cover DIB's Use-of-Proceeds based Eligible Green and Social assets. The Sustainable Finance Report is subject to limited assurance by a qualified external third-party (Graph 3, step V.).

Allocation reporting

The Sustainable Finance Report will contain the following information at its minimum, where possible on all underlying SL Financing, using an aggregate approach with additional information on selected SL Financing facilities where possible:

- Information on the instruments financing SL Financing including issuance currency, amount, issuance dates and maturity
- Year of origination of the Eligible SL Financing facilities
- Newly added SL Financing and Non-Compliant SL Financing
- Sector and geographic distribution of Compliant SL Financing
- Information on, including achievement of, KPI/SPTs in combination with the underlying sector
- Amount of proceeds allocated per Impact Objective
- Amount of unallocated proceeds
- Selected examples of Compliant SL Financing facilities (if client consents to disclosure)

Impact reporting

DIB's Sustainable Finance Report will include information on the impact of our SL Financing and Sustainable Asset portfolios, serving to enhance both DIB's and investors' understanding of the impacts of our portfolio.

Impact reporting in the context of SL Financing is about disclosing information on, including achievement of, KPIs/SPTs in combination with the underlying sectors of the borrowers.

4. External review

DIB engages with external reviewers to ensure that this Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework, financing instruments issued under this Framework[14], and related SL Financing and reporting on these facilities follow global leading practices. All external reviews are available on DIB's Sustainability and Investor Relations web pages:

https://www.dib.ae/sustainability
https://www.dib.ae/about-us/investor-relations

DIB has obtained a Second Party Opinion (SPO) for this Framework from Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) Corporate Solutions Inc (ISS-Corporate) to ensure alignment of the Framework with the latest SLLBG[15].

For reporting on the allocation of the net proceeds and impact, DIB obtains yearly or more frequently if required limited assurance by a qualified provider, starting one year after funding and until maturity of our Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments' proceeds. Assurance ensures the alignment of fund allocation and the related reporting as specified in this Framework.

14 As of May 2026, DIB has issued one Sustainability-Linked Financing Sukuk

15 https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2025-updates/Guidelines-for-Sustainability-Linked-Loans-financing-Bonds-June-2024-including-June-2025-Annex-on-FAQ.pdf

5. Framework review and updates

5.1 Annual review

The SFC will conduct an annual review of the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework to ensure alignment with the latest global leading practices.

5.2 Approval process for updates

If updates are proposed, a three-step approval process will be followed. First, the MSC will approve the proposed updates. Second, a qualified external provider will conduct a new SPO on the revised framework. At last, the Framework will be approved by the Board Nomination, Remuneration, and Sustainability Committee (BNRSC) and the Board. ISSC approval shall be required for any updates and amendments to this document.

5.3 Framework ownership

The Board Nomination, Remuneration, and Sustainability Committee (BNRSC) is the ultimate owner of the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework.

5.4 Transparency and future updates

DIB is committed to maintaining or enhancing the current level of transparency and reporting disclosures in any future version of this framework and accompanying SPO. This includes ongoing engagement with external reviewers as outlined above. Any updated framework will be published on DIB's Sustainability and Investor Relations web pages, superseding the previous version.

Annexure I – Sharia Principles and Compliance

Sharia Principles:

1. Guided by the principles of Sharia, DIB integrates Islamic finance principles into modern banking practices.
2. As an Islamic bank, DIB operates adheres to the highest ethical standards. Transparency, justice, and avoiding practices and activities prohibited by Sharia are core values in DIB's approach.
3. DIB strictly avoids Riba (interest). Instead, it engages in trade and investment activities to generate Halal profits. This means DIB does not accept deposits or provide loans based on interest.
4. Dubai Islamic Bank ensures accuracy, transparency, and clarity in all transactions, including those related to Sustainable Islamic Finance. DIB is committed to adopting leading sustainability standards and disclosing them to its clients.

Sharia Compliance:

Reference to the below issued Notices and Resolution by Higher Sharia Authority of Central Bank of UAE:

- Notice No. 5727.2021 re The Interpretation of AAOIFI Shari'ah Standards
- Notice No. 2123.2020 Standard Re-Shari'ah Governance for Islamic Financial Institutions.
- Notice No. 1198.2021 re Standards re Risk Management Requirements for Islamic Banks
- Notice No. 1906.2024 Standard and Guidance Note Re Shari'ah Compliance Function at Islamic Financial Institution
- Notice No. 5885.2023 re The Higher Shari'ah Authority Resolution re The Guiding Principles Regarding Islamic Sustainable Finance

1. DIB ensures Sharia compliance by offering products and services that adhere to Sharia rules and principles as documented in the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) Shari'ah standards and Central Bank of UAE - Higher Sharia Authority's (CBUAE-HSA) resolutions.
2. DIB adheres to Sharia principles in all its objectives, strategy, policy level documents such as code of conduct, operations, products and activities.
3. All DIB products and services require approval from its Internal Sharia Supervisory Committee (ISSC) which comprises of highly reputable scholars and experts in Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) and Islamic commercial law (Fiqh al-Muamalat).
4. All DIB documents such as contracts and agreements, and related terms and conditions including schedule of charges and marketing materials must be reviewed and approved to ensure alignment with Sharia principles and requirements as per the Sharia Governance Framework.
5. DIB incorporates into its overall risk management framework the Sharia non-compliance risk - its identification, assessment, mitigation and management. This ensures adequate controls are in place to mitigate the risk of Sharia non-compliance.
6. DIB implements a robust Sharia governance framework with regular Sharia-based internal control assessments to maintain the highest standards of Sharia compliance.

Annexure II

A. Eligibility Criteria for KPIs and SPTs

KPI 1	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 & 2 (absolute or intensity)
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 13 - Climate Action
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	In accordance with the GHG Protocol
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. SPT is aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory that is externally verified by SBTi or an equivalent external party or IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios and trajectories (or more ambitious scenarios) which are verified by an external third party, or other internationally recognised science-based trajectories which are verified by an external third party
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 2	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1, 2 & 3 (absolute or intensity)
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 13 - Climate Action
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	In accordance with the GHG Protocol Proxy - where scope 3 is difficult to measure KPI to be measured using a proxy with best effort approach
Definition of SPT with base-line selected based on re-cent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. SPT is aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory that is externally verified by SBTi or an equivalent external party or IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios and trajectories (or more ambitious scenarios) which are verified by an external third party, or other internationally recognised science-based trajectories which are verified by an external third party
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 3	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 (absolute or intensity)
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 13 - Climate Action
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	In accordance with the GHG Protocol
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. SPT is aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory that is externally verified by SBTi or an equivalent external party or IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios and trajectories (or more ambitious scenarios) which are verified by an external third party, or other internationally recognised science-based trajectories which are verified by an external third party
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 4	Actual GHG emissions - scope 3 (absolute or intensity[16])
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 13 - Climate Action
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B[17]
Calculation Methodology	In accordance with the GHG Protocol Proxy - where scope 3 is difficult to measure KPI to be measured using a proxy with best effort approach
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. SPT is aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory that is externally verified by SBTi or an equivalent external party or IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios and trajectories (or more ambitious scenarios) which are verified by an external third party, or other internationally recognised science-based trajectories which are verified by an external third party
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

16 For revenue-based GHG emissions intensity, if absolute scope 3 emissions increase by more than 15% year-on-year, the KPI step-down will not be triggered, regardless of revenue performance

17 For Oil & Gas integrated clients Scope 3 includes GHG Protocol Category 11 - Use of Sold Products' emissions.

KPI 5	Renewable energy[18] consumption / procurement / purchase / generation / installed capacity (% or absolute of total energy / MW / MWh)
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Cumulative of capacity consumed / procured / purchased / generated / Installed
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

18 Under DIB's Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework, the following project categories are included under renewable energy: solar photovoltaic energy, concentrated solar power (including floating) and solar heating, green hydrogen (including green ammonia), wind energy, bioenergy, biofuels (including biogas and biomass), geothermal energy, hydroelectric energy, hydro-wave, hydro-tidal thermal energy conversion and hydro-ocean thermal energy conversion

KPI 6	New Installed Zero Carbon Electricity[19] Capacity (MW)
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	MW of newly commissioned zero-carbon electricity capacity
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. SPT is aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory that is externally verified by SBTi or an equivalent external party or IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios and trajectories (or more ambitious scenarios) which are verified by an external third party, or other internationally recognised science-based trajectories which are verified by an external third party
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

19 This excludes electricity generation from nuclear power and fossil fuels equipped with carbon capture, utilisation or storage (CCUS) technologies

KPI 7	Annual energy savings (absolute (kWh/MWh or %))
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Annual reduction in energy consumption v/s baseline
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. SPT is aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory that is externally verified by SBTi or an equivalent external party or IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios and trajectories (or more ambitious scenarios) which are verified by an external third party, or other internationally recognised science-based trajectories which are verified by an external third party
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 8	Taxonomy[20] aligned revenue or CAPEX or OPEX (absolute or % of total revenue or CAPEX or OPEX[21])
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 13 – Climate Action
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	% of revenue / CAPEX / OPEX aligned under relevant taxonomy[20] / other relevant criteria
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. SPT is aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory that is externally verified by Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) or an equivalent external party or IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios and trajectories (or more ambitious scenarios) which are verified by an external third party, or other internationally recognised science-based trajectories which are verified by an external third party
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

20 This includes taxonomies such as the EU Taxonomy, Singapore-Asia Taxonomy, ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance, and Common Ground Taxonomy (CGT)

21 This is a percentage of Revenue, CAPEX, or OPEX aligned with the, Singapore-Asia Taxonomy, ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance, Common Ground Taxonomy (CGT), with the documented decarbonisation roadmap serving as the mandatory evidentiary basis for verifying this alignment

KPI 9	Products or services supporting low-carbon energy[22] (absolute or % of total)
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Total low-carbon products / services or % of low-carbon products / services out of total products / services mix[23]
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

22 Tangible goods, technologies, or services that mitigate climate change by significantly reducing GHG emissions compared to market alternatives. Products must achieve either: (i) Best-in-Class: rank in the top 15-20% for energy efficiency in their sector, or (ii) Threshold: achieve a 15-20% reduction in carbon intensity against a standard benchmark. Services include activities that enable, facilitate, or accelerate GHG reductions for clients or within the value chain.

23 Low-carbon status is verified via international standards (e.g. ISO 14067, ISO 14068, PAS 2060, etc.), third-party labels (e.g. Energy Star, LEED Platinum, Cradle-to-Cradle, EPEAT, etc.), and independent technical verifiers (DNV, Bureau Veritas, SGS, LRQA). Performance data undergoes an annual external assurance audit. KPI measurement utilising: (A) Technical Metrics (Renewable Capacity, LCOE, EUI); (B) Financial Metrics (Green Revenue %, Low-Carbon CAPEX, Sustainable R&D Spend); and (C) Product Indicators (EV Infrastructure, Green Hydrogen Output, Smart Grid Integration).

KPI 10	Products or services supporting low-emission transportation (absolute or % of total)
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 13 – Climate Action
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	% of revenue from low-emission transportation products / services or count of low-emission units
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 11	Alternative fuels[24] (absolute or % of total fuels consumed)
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Total Alternative fuels used or % of total alternative fuels of total fuel mix
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

24 Eligible alternative fuels include renewable electricity (source-verified / PPA-backed), Green and Blue Hydrogen, Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF: HEFA, AtJ), e-Kerosene, Liquid Hydrogen, Bio-methane / Renewable Natural Gas (RNG), Bio-diesel (B100 / B20), Bio-gas, Synthetic fuels (e-fuels), Bio-coke / Biomass, Green / Blue Ammonia, Geothermal energy, Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO), Bio-based resins / oils, Green Methanol, Waste-to-Energy, Ethanol blends (E10 / E85), and transitionary fuels (LPG, CNG, LNG). Excluded from eligibility are: (i) First-generation biofuels competing with food crops or causing land-use change (e.g., palm oil biodiesel); (ii) Grey hydrogen produced without carbon capture (CCUS); and (iii) Fossil-based LNG, unless verified as part of a compliant net-zero pathway.

KPI 12	GHG Emissions – Well to Wake ("WTW") and Tank to Wake ("TTW")
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 13 – Climate Action
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	In accordance with the GHG Protocol
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. SPT is aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory that is externally verified by Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) or an equivalent external party or IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios and trajectories (or more ambitious scenarios) which are verified by an external third party, or other internationally recognised science-based trajectories which are verified by an external third party
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 13	Green Buildings - certification (% of area or assets achieving a minimum level of certification or average certified ratings / score of the entire portfolio) or number of certified projects
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Eligible green building certifications include LEED, BREEAM, Estidama Pearl Building Rating System, Global Sustainability Assessment System, Al Sa'fat, WELL, EDGE, Green Globes Green Star Africa.
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 14	Water consumption
Impact Objective	Climate Change Mitigation
UN SDGs	SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Reduction in absolute or % of water consumption
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 15	Increase in grid resilience[25]
Impact Objective	Climate Change Adaptation
UN SDGs	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 13 – Climate Action
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Quantitative indicators such as Capacity added / network upgrades / reduction in outage duration or frequency
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

25 This excludes nuclear and fossil fuels

KPI 16	Water recycling / sewage treatment capacity (absolute or %)
Impact Objective	Pollution Prevention and Control
UN SDGs	SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Recycling capacity or % of waste recycled or treatment capacity
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 17	Water reduced / reused / recycled (absolute or %)
Impact Objective	Pollution Prevention and Control
UN SDGs	SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Volume / mass or % of waste / water reduced / reused / recycled
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 18	Waste collected and treated / diverted from landfill (e.g. through robust recycling programs) in volume or % terms
Impact Objective	Pollution Prevention and Control
UN SDGs	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Waste recycled / reused out of total waste generated
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 19	Circular materials (recycled or renewable) used in production / assets / projects (absolute or % as a share of total raw material inputs by weight / volume)
Impact Objective	Pollution Prevention and Control
UN SDGs	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Absolute or % of product weight or % revenue or absolute or %
Definition of SPT with base-line selected based on re-cent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 20	Embodied carbon reduction
Impact Objective	Pollution Prevention and Control
UN SDGs	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Reduction in embodied carbon (tCO_2e) of new construction materials
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 21	Establishment of responsible supply chain practices (supplier standards, supplier code of conduct)
Impact Objective	Sustainable Business practices
UN SDGs	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Formal establishment, operational integration and active third-party audited enforcement of contractually binding ESG Supplier Standards[26]
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

26 To verify the direct impact of these contractual mandates, DIB's monitoring framework requires Clients to provide documented evidence of implementation. This could include verified baseline data from suppliers (via EPDs, IRMA certificates, or equivalent) and annual audit logs of the procurement scoring matrix.

KPI 22	Suppliers following leading sustainability practices[27] (absolute or %)
Impact Objective	Sustainable Business practices
UN SDGs	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	% or number of compliant suppliers[28]
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

27 Some examples of leading sustainable practices for DIB include: (i) showcasing a high-performance score from a recognised global ESG rating provider such as EcoVadis Silver, Gold, or Platinum rating (representing the top 25%, 5%, or 1% of companies). Alternatively, a CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) score of B or higher for Climate Change or Water Security; (ii) science-based commitment: a supplier can show their decarbonisation journey through a globally recognised framework such as Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) commitment or validated targets (1.5°C or Net Zero pathways)

28 Typically, this would be suppliers that meet one or more of the "Leading Practice" criteria, compared to the overall supplier base (for %) or increase in an absolute number of suppliers following leading sustainable practices. Suppliers can demonstrate their sustainability credentials by maintaining high ESG performance scores, such as an EcoVadis Silver, Gold, or Platinum rating, or a CDP score of B or higher. They may also showcase a commitment to decarbonisation through the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), aligning with 1.5°C or Net Zero pathways.

KPI 23	Number of clients affected by data breaches
Impact Objective	Sustainable Business practices
UN SDGs	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Number or % of systems compliant or incidents reduced
Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 or more peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

KPI 24	Improvement in Health & Safety (patient safety - readmission rates / infection rates)
Impact Objective	Empowered Society
UN SDGs	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being, SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities
Sectors / Industries	As detailed in Annexure III
Coverage	As detailed in Annexure III Section B
Calculation Methodology	Readmission or infection rates
Definition of SPT with base-line selected based on re-cent performance and clear target observation dates	The client will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates
Ambitious based on three different benchmarking approaches	To be eligible, the SPT will be screened for all criteria below and must meet at least one of the criteria: a. SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance b. SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 3 peers and at least in line with peers c. Benchmarked against relevant International, National or regional peer performance
Action Plan	As detailed in Annexure VI
Reporting	Annual reporting to financiers on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the client's business and its performance
External Verification	• The client will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date • The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date

Annexure III – Sectors / Industries covered

A. List of sectors/ industries covered

Industry	Detailed Description
Automobile	Automobile: passenger and commercial vehicles.
Aviation	Aviation: aircrafts, airlines, air freight, airport infrastructure and operations
Education	Education: Primary, secondary and higher education, and vocational training.
Metals, Mining & Manufacturing	Metals, Mining & Manufacturing: operations and services for the sector
Real Estate	Real Estate: Residential and commercial projects
Technology, Media & Telecommunications	Technology, Media & Telecommunications: Data centres, hardware, software development, broadcasting, AI and telecom networks.
Power & Utilities	Power & Utilities: Oil & Gas, Low carbon energy, electricity, water, wastewater recycling, water desalination and district cooling.
Agri-Food and Forestry	Agri-Food and Forestry: Crops, livestock, aquaculture, food industry and forestry resource preservation such as sustainable irrigation, carbon sequestration projects on natural lands
Financial sector and financial market actors	Financial sector and financial market actors: Banking, insurance, asset owners, sovereigns, and investment management services.
Commodities	Commodities trading: e.g. metals, natural gas, crude oil, etc.
Consumer, Retail & Business Services	Consumer, Retail & Business Services: e.g. Retail chains, FMCG, fashion, furniture, equipment, hospitality, and professional B2B services.
Diversified Industries & Services	Diversified Industries: Multi-sector conglomerates with varied industrial and service holdings hence these will be incorporated under the Sector which takes up the largest revenue corresponding to the time of facility signing Any individual business division within a conglomerate that contributes 20% or more of the entity's total revenue or emissions must be structurally isolated and subjected to its own standalone, sector-specific KPI thresholds
Healthcare	Healthcare: e.g. Hospitals, clinics, primary, secondary & tertiary care, public and mental health, and pharmaceuticals.
Infrastructures, Concessions & Construction	Infrastructures & Construction: Civil engineering, large-scale transport projects, and building contracting.
Other transportation	Other transportation: Public transportation, shipping, rail, and third-party logistics (3PL).

As part of the KYC, sector is allocated by the business team handling the onboarding and confirmed as per DIBs internal governance process.

Diversified Industries & Services refers to clients that have different business sectors, arms, and/or subsidiaries operating in various industries. When selecting the KPIs, DIB will consider the sector which takes up the largest revenue corresponding to the time of facility signing as per SBTi recommendations[29].

29 Any individual business division within a conglomerate that contributes 20% or more of the entity's total revenue or emissions must be structurally isolated and subjected to its own standalone, sector-specific KPI thresholds.

Periodically: The Bank conducts sector reviews to assess the allocation of clients to specific sectors as part of their annual reviews. During these reviews, the Bank examines client lists to identify any misallocations. Potential misallocations that can occur due to changes in the client's business focus, industry shifts, or other factors are corrected to ensure accurate client allocation based on their current business activities.

B. Detailed list of Core and Complementary sectors/industries (KPI wise)

KPIs	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 & 2 (absolute or intensity)	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1, 2 & 3 (absolute or intensity)	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 (absolute or intensity)	Actual GHG emissions - scope 3 (absolute or intensity)	Renewable energy consumption / procurement / purchase / generation / installed capacity (% or absolute total energy / MW / MWh)	New installed zero carbon electricity capacity (MW)	Annual energy savings (absolute (kWh / MWh or %))	Taxonomy aligned revenue or CAPEX or OPEX (absolute or % of total revenue or CAPEX or OPEX)
Industry	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Automobile: passenger and commercial vehicles	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Aviation: aircrafts, airlines, air freight, airport infrastructure and operations	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Education: Primary, secondary and higher education, and vocational training	Y	Y						
Metals, Mining & Manufacturing: operations and services for the sector	Y	Y	Y (only cement manufacturing)	Y (excluding Manufacturing)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Real Estate: Residential and commercial projects	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Technology, Media & Telecommunications: Data centres, hardware, software development, broadcasting, AI and telecom networks	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
Power & Utilities: Oil & Gas, Low carbon energy, electricity, water, wastewater recycling, water desalination and district cooling	Y (excluding O&G)	Y		Y (only electricity)	Y	Y		Y
Agri-Food and Forestry: Crops, livestock, aquaculture, food industry and forestry resource preservation such as sustainable irrigation, carbon sequestration projects on natural lands	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
Financial sector and financial market actors: Banking, insurance, asset owners, sovereigns, and investment management services	Y	Y		Y				Y
Commodities trading: e.g. metals, natural gas, crude oil, etc.	Y	Y						Y
Consumer, Retail & Business Services: e.g. Retail chains, FMCG, fashion, furniture, equipment, hospitality, and professional B2B services	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Diversified Industries: Multi-sector conglomerates with varied industrial and service holdings hence these will be incorporated under the Sector which takes up the largest revenue corresponding to the time of facility signing Any individual business division within a conglomerate that contributes 20% or more of the entity's total revenue or emissions must be structurally isolated and subjected to its own standalone, sector-specific KPI thresholds	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y
Healthcare: e.g. Hospitals, clinics, primary, secondary & tertiary care, public and mental health, and pharmaceuticals	Y	Y			Y		Y	Y
Infrastructures & Construction: Civil engineering, large-scale transport projects, and building contracting	Y	Y		Y	Y for Construction	Y	Y	Y
Other transportation: Public transportation, shipping, rail, and third-party logistics (3PL)	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y

KPIs	Products or services supporting low-carbon energy (absolute or % of total)	Products or services supporting low-emission transportation (absolute or % of total)	Alternative fuels (absolute or % total fuels consumed)	GHG emissions - Well to Wake ("WTW") and Tank to Wake ("TTW")	Green Buildings - certification (% of area or assets achieving a minimum level of certification or average certified ratings / score of the entire portfolio) or number of certified projects	Water consumption	Increase in grid resilience	Water recycling / sewage treatment capacity (absolute or %)
Industry	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Automobile: passenger and commercial vehicles	Y	Y (except transport OEMs)	Y					
Aviation: aircrafts, airlines, air freight, airport infrastructure and operations		Y	Y	Y				
Education: Primary, secondary and higher education, and vocational training								
Metals, Mining & Manufacturing: operations and services for the sector	Y (Metals and Mining only; excludes manufacturing and engineering)					Y for Metals, Mining & Manufacturing (under Manufacturing only for paper and cardboard)		Y
Real Estate: Residential and commercial projects	Y				Y	Y		Y
Technology, Media & Telecommunications: Data centres, hardware, software development, broadcasting, AI and telecom networks								Y
Power & Utilities: Oil & Gas, Low carbon energy, electricity, water, wastewater recycling, water desalination and district cooling		Y (only electric utilities)				Y (only energy and electricity)	Y	Y (for waste and water related)
Agri-Food and Forestry: Crops, livestock, aquaculture, food industry and forestry resource preservation such as sustainable irrigation, carbon sequestration projects on natural lands		Y				Y (only aquaculture, agricultural products, wholesale foods at distilleries)		Y
Financial sector and financial market actors: Banking, insurance, asset owners, sovereigns, and investment management services								
Commodities trading: e.g. metals, natural gas, crude oil, etc.	Y							
Consumer, Retail & Business Services: e.g. Retail chains, FMCG, fashion, furniture, equipment, hospitality, and professional B2B services	Y					Y (only furniture & equipment, fashion & apparel)		Y (for food and beverages)
Diversified Industries: Multi-sector conglomerates with varied industrial and service holdings hence these will be incorporated under the Sector which takes up the largest revenue corresponding to the time of facility signing Any individual business division within a conglomerate that contributes 20% or more of the entity's total revenue or emissions must be structurally isolated and subjected to its own standalone, sector-specific KPI thresholds								
Healthcare: e.g. Hospitals, clinics, primary, secondary & tertiary care, public and mental health, and pharmaceuticals						Y (only pharmaceuticals)		Y
Infrastructures & Construction: Civil engineering, large-scale transport projects, and building contracting	Y				Y (only building construction)			Y
Other transportation: Public transportation, shipping, rail, and third-party logistics (3PL)		Y (except transport OEMs)	Y	Y (shipping only)		Y (toll roads only)		

KPIs	Water reduced / reused / recycled (absolute or %)	Waste collected and treated / diverted from landfill (e.g. through robust recycling programs) in volume or % terms	Circular materials (recycled or renewable) used in production / assets / projects (absolute or % as a share of total raw material inputs by weight / volume)	Embodied carbon reduction	Establishment of responsible supply chain practices (supplier standards, supplier code of conduct)	Suppliers following leading sustainability practices (absolute or %)	Number of customers affected by data breaches	Improvement in Health & Safety (patient safety - readmission rates / infection rates)
Industry	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Automobile: passenger and commercial vehicles			Y for manufacturing only		Y	Y		
Aviation: aircrafts, airlines, air freight, airport infrastructure and operations			Y for manufacturing only		Y	Y		
Education: Primary, secondary and higher education, and vocational training					Y	Y	Y	
Metals, Mining & Manufacturing: operations and services for the sector	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		
Real Estate: Residential and commercial projects		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Technology, Media & Telecommunications: Data centres, hardware, software development, broadcasting, AI and telecom networks	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Power & Utilities: Oil & Gas, Low carbon energy, electricity, water, wastewater recycling, water desalination and district cooling	Y (only water)	Y (only waste)	Y		Y	Y		
Agri-Food and Forestry: Crops, livestock, aquaculture, food industry and forestry resource preservation such as sustainable irrigation, carbon sequestration projects on natural lands		Y	Y		Y	Y		
Financial sector and financial market actors: Banking, insurance, asset owners, sovereigns, and investment management services					Y	Y	Y (only for consumer finance and commercial finance)	
Commodities trading: e.g. metals, natural gas, crude oil, etc.					Y	Y	Y	
Consumer, Retail & Business Services: e.g. Retail chains, FMCG, fashion, furniture, equipment, hospitality, and professional B2B services	Y	Y (only for food & beverages and manufacturing)	Y		Y	Y	Y (only for professional B2B services)	
Diversified Industries: Multi-sector conglomerates with varied industrial and service holdings hence these will be incorporated under the Sector which takes up the largest revenue corresponding to the time of facility signing Any individual business division within a conglomerate that contributes 20% or more of the entity's total revenue or emissions must be structurally isolated and subjected to its own standalone, sector-specific KPI thresholds					Y	Y		
Healthcare: e.g. Hospitals, clinics, primary, secondary & tertiary care, public and mental health, and pharmaceuticals	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y (except Pharmaceutical manufacturers)	Y
Infrastructures & Construction: Civil engineering, large-scale transport projects, and building contracting	Y	Y	Y	Y for contracting and construction only	Y	Y		
Other transportation: Public transportation, shipping, rail, and third-party logistics (3PL)			Core for manufacturing, Complementary for other subsectors		Y	Y		

Core KPIs = highlighted in green; Complementary KPIs = highlighted in light green

Annexure IV - Assessment methodology for SL Financing

DIB selects the KPIs based on the Loan Market Association's Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles. The KPIs are:

a) i. Relevant, ii. Core and iii. Material to the client's overall business, and of high strategic significance to the client's current and/or future operations:

   i. Relevant means that the KPI is Core and Material

   ii. Core means that the KPI is central to the company's business operations, not just a minor peripheral improvement

   iii. Material means that the KPI addresses significant environmental, social, or governance impacts for the company and its sector.

b) Consistent with the client's overall sustainability strategy

c) Measurable or quantifiable on a consistent methodological basis

d) Where feasible, externally verifiable; and

e) Able to be benchmarked i.e. where possible using an external reference or definitions to facilitate the assessment of the SPT's level of ambition.

If in doubt on any of the above, DIB seeks an external verifier such as ISS to provide a Second Party Opinion on the facility.

A) Overview of DIB's Assessment methodology

Phase	LMA's SLLP requirement		DIB's approach - high-level description	Scoring impact			
				Robust	Good	Moderate	Unacceptable
Before SLF Facility is added to the DIB SLF register	a) i. Relevant	a) ii. Core	- Analysis of the client's business operations to ensure the KPI addresses a central part of the operations - Percentage thresholds per KPI (and sector) are used to ensure Core	Min. 4 points	Min. 3 points	Min. 2 points	1 point or less
		a) iii. Material	- Analysis of the most material ESG factors for the company and its sector/industry - the KPI must address one of these	Min. 4 points	Min. 3 points	Min. 2 points	1 point or less
	b) Consistent		- Analysis of the client's sustainability strategy based on public reporting, if available	-	-	-	-
	c) Measurable or quantifiable		- Use of established ICMA ESG KPI Library KPIs whenever possible	-	-	-	-
	d) Externally verifiable		- Use of established ICMA ESG KPI Library KPIs whenever possible - Provision of externally verified results annually by the client	-	-	-	-
	e) Can be benchmarked		- Use of established ICMA ESG KPI Library KPIs whenever possible - Checking that KPI can be benchmarked with international/national KPIs and sectoral practices and peers, if available	-	-	-	-
			- Benchmarking for the KPI's Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) considers at least one of the three benchmarking approaches: international/national, historical and sectoral / peers	Part of "a ii. Core" and "a) iii. Material"	Part of "a ii. Core" and "a) iii. Material"	Part of "a ii. Core" and "a) iii. Material"	Part of "a ii. Core" and "a) iii. Material"
	DIB Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC) Review and Approval		- New linked facilities are assessed by the committee on a monthly basis with the obtained score - Approved facilities are added to DIB's SLF register	-	-	-	-
After SLF Facility is added to the DIB SLF register	External Verification: Annual 3rd party assurance to the client's KPIs and SPTs		- Annually, the client provides externally verified results by the reporting date	-	-	-	-
	Annual calibration of DIB's linked register		- Annually, DIB calibrates the SLF register - Results are checked and Non-Compliant facilities are marked Non-Eligible to be included into annual SF reporting	-	-	-	-
	External Assurance: Annual 3rd party assurance for DIB's Sustainable Finance Report to ensure compliance to SLFFF Framework		- Annual assurance of DIB's SF report by a third party	-	-	-	-

A facility needs to get at least four (4) points in DIB's assessment to be qualified for inclusion to the Sustainability-Linked Financing Register, or a moderate scoring by a third-party assessment.

B) Detailed steps for assessing a KPI is Core as specified in the LMA SLLP, and client and KPI specific requirements

Step	Overarching Mechanism in steps:	Scoring Impact	Comment
1	Map the client's business operations per business area and matching the information with turnover information, if possible to SASB / ICMA KPIs	Robust: 1 point (Detailed mapping possible) Good: 0.75 points (Good quality mapping possible) Moderate: 0.5 points (Sufficient mapping possible) Unacceptable: 0.25 points (limited mapping possible)	
2	Assess the minimum % coverage requirement for the KPI	Robust: 1 point (75-100% coverage) Good: 0.75 points (50-74%) Moderate: 0.5 points (25-49%) Unacceptable: 0.25 points (limited materiality) (0-24%)	KPI specific requirements may apply
3	**Historical Baseline:** The client must provide the recent performance levels covering at least two to three years and that the SPTs reference to scientific or other systematic approaches	Robust: 1 point (2 years' of audited data) Good: 0.75 points (1 year of audited data and 1 year of non-audited data) Moderate: 0.5 points (1-2 years of non-audited data) Unacceptable: 0.25 points (little or no historical data)	See Annexure V - DIB methodology, "A. Methodology for assessing SPTs against historical performance"
4	**International, Regional and National Benchmarking:** Compare the KPI's fit with these three dimensions	Robust: 1 point (fit with the three benchmarking approaches) Good: 0.75 points (fit with two benchmarking approaches) Moderate: 0.5 points (fit with one benchmarking approach) Unacceptable: 0.25 points (unique KPI)	See Annexure V - DIB methodology, "B. Methodology for assessing SPT against peers"
5	**CAPEX "Additionality" Test:** Request the client to submit a detailed CAPEX plan and analyse it	Robust: 1 point (CAPEX plan in place with high financial effort) Good: 0.75 points (CAPEX plan in place with good financial effort) Moderate: 0.5 points (CAPEX plan in place with low financial effort) Unacceptable: 0.25 points (No CAPEX plan and/or very low financial effort)	
6	**Governance & Data Integrity:** Review client's internal data collection and governance processes for sustainabiliy reporting	Robust: 1 point (Publicly available, externally verified governance and data collection processes in place for sustainability reporting) Good: 0.75 points (Publicly available governance and data collection processes in place for sustainability reporting) Moderate: 0.5 points (Basic governance and or sustainability reporting) Unacceptable: 0.25 points (Governance to be defined, no public or very limited public reporting)	

KPI #	KPI Description	Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Additional Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Potential CAPEX
1	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 & 2 (absolute or intensity)	For customer lacking historical data, adopt a dual-track strategy: the deployment of a robust GHG accounting infrastructure for Scope 1, 2, and 3 tracking alongside the implementation of efficiency measures, such as smart energy management or waste-reduction protocols. To address current Scope 2 impacts, customer should utilise Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs/I-RECs), while any use of Carbon Offsets must be limited to high-quality, verified credits as a transitional tool capped at 10%.	Additionally In the step-up phase, the action plan shifts from foundational tracking to deep structural decarbonisation. Non-Exhaustive Actions: On-site production, energy storage solutions, energy efficiency processes, building design, R&D, and low-carbon transportation alternatives to development of new technologies.	Including but not limited to: R&D / Pilots, Energy efficiency - electrification of operations or carbon capture, retrofitting, EV Fleet conversion, heat pump installation, low carbon energy
2	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1, 2 & 3 (absolute or intensity)			
3	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 (absolute or intensity)	For customer starting without a baseline, mobilisation focuses on institutionalising climate governance. Customer must establish a Scope 1 inventory focused on the primary drivers of cement emissions—calcination and combustion—while initiating a clinker-to-cement ratio optimisation plan.	The roadmap scales to include capital-intensive structural shifts required to meet national / regional decarbonisation milestones. Non-exhaustive list of actions may include scaling Alternative Fuel Substitution (AF), implementing Waste Heat Recovery (WHR), or transitioning to low-carbon cement (LC3).	
4	Actual GHG emissions - scope 3 (absolute or intensity)	Customer lacking historical data or bound by national supply commitments, DIB requires client to implement a full Scope 3 accounting infrastructure using the GHG Protocol Standard ahead of their national regional regulatory commitments verified by a 3rd Party, prioritising Scope 3 high-impact categories such as Purchased Goods & Services and, for O&G, Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) and mandatory requirement of an absolute or intensity reductions for scope 1 & 2 emissions. The client must simultaneously execute capital-backed mandates for New Low-Carbon or Zero-Carbon Infrastructure and Capacity that provide a physical hedge against long-term operational risks.	Non-exhaustive list of actions includes the adoption of circular economy models, transitioning to low-carbon raw materials, and, for Oil & Gas, a measurable CAPEX pivot toward low-carbon or zero carbon energy products to reduce downstream intensity.	

KPI #	KPI Description	Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Additional Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Potential CAPEX
5	Renewable energy consumption / procurement / purchase / generation / installed capacity (% or absolute total energy / MW / MWh)	Customer may plan to conduct a comprehensive energy audit to identify opportunities for Renewable Energy (RE) Self-Consumption, such as rooftop solar or the rehabilitation of existing energy-intensive infrastructure. To move beyond reporting, customer may initiate at least one capital-backed project for e.g. solar PV or rehabilitate existing substations or enter into a pilot Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with their suppliers to secure a verifiable portion of their energy mix. Either procuring 3rd party green energy certificate e.g. I-RECs for existing grid electricity	Non-Exhaustive list of actions includes scaling RE Generation (MWh) through utility-scale assets, on-site Solar PV installation (MW); integrating Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to manage intermittency, and transitioning all remaining electricity procurement to high-impact, direct-wired zero-carbon PPAs. For industrial sectors, customer can plan to shift to Thermal Energy Substitution and the electrification of high-heat processes to replace fossil fuel combustion. DIB gives the client maximum flexibility to pivot technology choices, such as from solar to green hydrogen or newly installed capacity or waste-to-energy as regional infrastructure and technical screening criteria evolve. The action plan provided by the customer will exclude the use of carbon offsets, however, does not exclude customer using unbundled short-term RECs	Including but not limited to: solar panel installation, inverter upgrades BESS
6	New installed zero carbon electricity capacity (MW)	Customer plan to install New Installed Capacity (MW), such as (not limited to) rooftop solar, wind, or green hydrogen electrolysers	Additionally, the action plan can include the transition to the physical execution and scaling of zero-carbon assets to achieve deep operational decarbonisation integrating Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to maximise self-consumption, and, for hard to abate sectors deploying carbon-free baseload solutions like Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) or waste-to-energy plants.	
7	Annual energy savings (absolute (kWh / MWh or %))	Energy Audit, lighting upgrades, HVAC Optimisation	Installation of BMS, implementing Energy Audit, equipment modernisation	
8	Taxonomy aligned revenue or CAPEX or OPEX (absolute or % of total revenue or CAPEX or OPEX)	Eligible expenditures may include investments such as EV charging infrastructure, preliminary energy audits, or the purchase of hybrid fleet vehicles.	Full Taxonomy alignment investment for high-impact projects may include utility-scale wind farms, solar installations, green hydrogen production facilities, or the acquisition of EPC 'A' rated real estate	
9	Products or services supporting low-carbon energy (absolute or % of total)	Customer may scale products and services that facilitate the transition to low-carbon energy, primarily through fleet electrification, infrastructure development, and the adoption of sustainable alternative fuels.		

KPI #	KPI Description	Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Additional Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Potential CAPEX
10	Products or services supporting low-emission transportation (absolute or % of total)	Customer may invest in critical infrastructure such as green hydrogen and EV charging hubs. To ensure performance exceeds standard operational baselines, firms may commit to rigorous green procurement mandates, the adoption of sustainable alternative fuels (SAF), and the integration of circular economy principles across their supply chains. These multi-sectoral actions are underpinned by specific investment timelines and strategic shifts in service models designed to prioritise low-emission transport assets over legacy fossil-fuel alternatives.		
11	Alternative fuels (absolute or % total fuels consumed)	Customer may execute a strategic transition from fossil fuels to high-impact alternatives, including the integration of green hydrogen, sustainable aviation fuels (SAF), and advanced biofuels across both internal operations and supply chain logistics. This involves a fundamental shift in energy procurement through long-term offtake agreements, the decommissioning of legacy combustion equipment in favour of electrified or hydrogen-ready machinery, and the implementation of on-site bio-energy systems. Purchased carbon offsets are capped at 10% of the total target value		

KPI #	KPI Description	Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Additional Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Potential CAPEX
12	GHG emissions - Well to Wake ("WTW") and Tank to Wake ("TTW")	Customer may execute a comprehensive decarbonisation strategy that addresses the entire fuel lifecycle by integrating advanced fleet modernisation, high-impact technical retrofits, and the large-scale adoption of sustainable alternative fuels (SAF and green maritime fuels). To ensure performance significantly exceeds ordinary operational baselines, firms may commit dedicated CAPEX toward deep-tech innovations—such as zero-emission propulsion systems, onboard carbon capture, and shore-power infrastructure—while utilising AI-driven operational optimisation and green leasing clauses to achieve measurable reductions in both Well-to-Wake (WTW) and Tank-to-Wake (TTW) intensities		
13	Green Buildings - certification (% of area or assets achieving a minimum level of certification or average certified ratings / score of the entire portfolio) or number of certified projects	Customer to implement high-impact retrofits and green certifications (e.g., LEED, BREEAM, EDGE) across their global asset portfolios, targeting Net Zero or high-efficiency standards. These can be supported by infrastructure upgrades, such as on-site renewables and waste-heat recovery.	Achieving any of the following international standards e.g. LEED, EDGE, WELLS or increasing coverage to 100% of new assets or Buildings would need to be in the top 15% of the local market for energy efficiency or full-envelope thermal retrofits or on-site renewable energy integration (solar PV/geothermal) to reach "Platinum" or "Outstanding" ratings.	Green premium materials, high performance glazing, AI driven BMS, GBC certification - 3rd party fees
14	Water consumption	Waste segregation plan; water intensity tracking (litres/m²); Install smart water meters to identify leaks, addressing the GCC's acute water scarcity, Installing greywater recycling systems, Detailed assessment of water footprints and on-site treatment for circular reuse; Reducing reliance on energy-intensive desalination by prioritising greywater recycling and groundwater monitoring.	Customer may include plans to align with Equator Principles for high-impact industrial projects or the construction of on-site Greywater Recycling Plants, or Rainwater Harvesting systems, or Advanced Wastewater Treatment facilities	Onsite water treatment plants or anaerobic digesters for organic waste

KPI #	KPI Description	Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Additional Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Potential CAPEX
15	Increase in grid resilience	Customer should invest in Eligible Transition Projects, such as the installation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and digital "smart" sensors that provide real-time visibility into grid health	Either on-site Solar PV installation (MW); or direct-wired zero-carbon PPAs; or investment in regional battery storage systems or newly installed capacity or Decentralised Energy Management Systems that allow the grid to automatically reconfigure during failures	Including but not limited to: solar panel installation, inverter upgrades BESS
16	Water recycling / sewage treatment capacity (absolute or %)	Eligible Expansion Projects may include the installation of automated waste sorting sensors, primary filtration screens, or grit removal upgrades in existing treatment plants or water intensity tracking (litres/m²)	Alignment with Equator Principles for high-impact industrial projects or invest in to building Mechanical-Biological Treatment (MBT) facilities, or tertiary wastewater treatment stages (UV or Ozone), or Anaerobic Digestion units to convert sewage sludge into biogas or Purity Management Systems that ensure recycled materials or treated effluents meet high-grade industrial or environmental reuse standards	Onsite water treatment plants or anaerobic digesters for organic waste
17	Water reduced / reused / recycled (absolute or %)	Customer may commit to high-impact engineering retrofits and circular process redesigns, such as closed-loop recycling, wastewater cascading, AI-driven leak detection, advanced filtration and recovery infrastructure to move beyond standard compliance and exceeds baseline operational practices.	Achieving "Zero Waste to Landfill" certification; 100% elimination of single-use plastics	
18	Waste collected and treated / diverted from landfill (e.g. through robust recycling programs) in volume or % terms	Customer may implement high-impact circular economy strategies and waste-to-value infrastructure, such as onsite specialised treatment facilities, AI-driven sorting systems, and cross-sector material exchanges to move beyond standard disposal and long-term diversion mandates to prioritise industrial symbiosis and the recovery of high-value materials over traditional landfilling.		
19	Circular materials (recycled or renewable) used in production / assets / projects (absolute or % as a share of total raw material inputs by weight / volume)	Customer may transition from virgin to secondary and bio-based raw materials through closed-loop partnerships, advanced sorting technologies, and "refurbishment-first" procurement policies, circular infrastructure - such as electric arc furnaces and material recovery facilities - and specific mandates to help achieve high recycled-content percentages verified by Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs).	Using recycled aggregates in real estate to reduce landfill waste, a key pillar of the UAE National Framework for Sustainable Development	

KPI #	KPI Description	Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Additional Non-Exhaustive Action Plan	Potential CAPEX
20	Embodied carbon reduction	Customer may invest in Eligible Procurement Projects, such as sourcing secondary aggregates, recycled steel, or FSC-certified timber, or Recycled content in building materials (e.g., green concrete) for financed construction projects or reduction in transport emissions by sourcing locally or implement Source Transparency from their suppliers	Incorporate Circular Economy like waste management plans, bio-based alternatives or, the use of carbon-sequestering "green" concrete (e.g., LC3 or alkali-activated binders), or 100% recycled aluminium structural members, or modular "Design for Disassembly" (DfD) systems or implement Whole-Life Carbon Management	
21	Establishment of responsible supply chain practices (supplier standards, supplier code of conduct)	Customer may implement third-party verified supplier standards and codes of conduct (e.g., IRMA, RBA, FSC) that mandate transparency, ethical labour, and environmental compliance across their global supply chains, investment in relevant areas (e.g. blockchain-enabled traceability, satellite monitoring, dedicated supplier training programs, etc.) to ensure high-integrity oversight that exceeds standard procurement practices.	50%+ of suppliers may commit to sign a Sustainability Code of Conduct.	
22	Suppliers following leading sustainability practices (absolute or %)	Formal Supplier Code of Conduct; ESG scoring for suppliers a Sustainability Code of Conduct.	Customer may choose to implement ESG audits for high-risk suppliers or EcoVadis Gold/Platinum ratings, B Corp certification requirements, or setting Science Based Targets (SBTi) or Supplier Capacity Building Program mandates	Implementation costs for ISSB-compliant software, TCFD climate-risk modeling, and ISO 27001 certification
23	Number of customers affected by data breaches	Customer may transition from static compliance to active cyber resilience by investing in high-impact technologies such as Zero-Trust Architectures, AI-driven threat hunting, and quantum-resistant cryptography to eliminate data breach impacts, centralised Security Operations Centres (SOC), ensuring alignment with regional data residency and CBUAE mandates.		
24	Improvement in Health & Safety (patient safety - readmission rates / infection rates)	Customer may invest in AI-driven predictive command centres, or autonomous UV-C disinfection robots, or remote patient monitoring kits to proactively eliminate clinical risks, or high-stakes simulation training and automated quality dashboards, ensuring a robust governance model that exceeds standard hospital operational practices.		

C) Detailed steps for assessing Materiality as specified in the LMA SLLP, and client and KPI specific requirements

Step	Overarching Mechanism in steps:	Scoring Impact	Comment
1	**Sector Materiality:** Map the client's business against the DIB Materiality Heatmap (based on SASB/ICMA KPIs).	Robust: 1 point (high materiality) Good: 0.75 points Moderate: 0.5 points Unacceptable: 0.25 points (limited materiality)	
2	**Operational Perimeter Audit:** The 50% Rule: KPI covers at least 50% of the relevant operations (e.g. all manufacturing sites, not just one branch).	Robust: 1 point (75-100% coverage) Good: 0.75 points (50-74%) Moderate: 0.5 points (25-49%) Unacceptable: 0.25 points (limited materiality) (0-24%)	KPI specific differences may apply
3	**Peer Benchmarking:** Comparison against international / regional / local peers. A SPT is only "Material" if it represents a top-quartile effort.	Robust: 1 point (Benchmarking possible with international, regional and local peers (min. 3 peers) - suggested SPT level represents top-quartile) Good: 0.75 points (Benchmarking possible with two types of peers (min. 3 peers) - suggested SPT level represents average) Moderate: 0.5 points (Benchmarking possible with one type of peers (min. 1-2 peers) - suggested SPT level is average) Unacceptable: 0.25 points (Limited benchmarking and SPT assessment possible)	See Annexure V - DIB methodology, "B. Methodology for assessing SPT against peers"
4	**CAPEX "Additionality" Test:** Client's CAPEX Plan is assessed to understand if the spend is "additional" investment (Transformation) specifically allocated to hit the target, rather than standard maintenance (Business as Usual "BAU").	Robust: 1 point (CAPEX plan with high financial effort in place to reach the SPT) Good: 0.75 points (CAPEX plan in place with good financial effort to reach the SPT) Moderate: 0.5 points (CAPEX plan in place with low financial effort to reach the SPT) Unacceptable: 0.25 points (No CAPEX plan and/or very low financial effort)	
5	**Strategic Alignment Test:** Review of client's annual sustainability report or comparable documents. The KPI must be cited as a Strategic Priority with an internal approval, ensuring it is not just a "side project" for the SL Financing facility.	Robust: 1 point (KPI present in the assured sustainability report and internal approval) Good: 0.75 points (KPI present in publicly available documents with internal approval) Moderate: 0.5 points (KPI internally approved) Limited: 0.25 points (less information available)	

Thresholds / requirements that Clients have to meet for the KPI to be deemed Material:	
1	Regional Risk Mapping: Clients identify key sustainability risks specific to their geography (e.g., Water Scarcity in the GCC vs. Energy Reliability in Pakistan/Kenya).
2	Primary Operations Perimeter: The boundary must cover at least 60% of primary operations (by energy/water spend or floor area).
3	Regulatory & Strategy Alignment: KPIs must align with national targets, specifically the UAE Energy Strategy 2050 and Federal Decree-Law No. 11 of 2024.
4	Double Materiality Validation: Clients demonstrate the Environmental / Social Impact (e.g. carbon reduction) and Financial Impact (e.g. mitigating high utility OPEX)
5	Baseline: Client provides 1-2 years of audited data. For firms in their infancy, DIB can require a shadow period to bridge the data gap. If neither is possible, DIB utilises Regulatory Benchmarks anchored in national strategies (e.g. UAE Energy Strategy 2050) or Third-Party validated peer benchmarks. This ensures that the baseline is not an 'estimate' but a standardised performance floor, requiring the Client to demonstrate a material improvement over regional sector averages.
6	Operational Action Plan: Clients provide a roadmap of physical and CAPEX interventions to drive the KPI improvement.
7	External Verification Readiness: DIB reviews the target to ensure a "Material Stretch" beyond Business as Usual, making it suitable for annual limited assurance by a third party.

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KPI #	KPI Description	KPI Specfic thresholds or requirements (i.e. coverage requirement)
1	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 & 2 (absolute or intensity)	• Covers at least 75% of Scope 1 & 2. • Represents at least 60% of total GHG emissions
2	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1, 2 & 3 (absolute or intensity)	• Covers at least 75% of Scope 1 & 2. • Covers at least 60% of Scope 3 GHG emissions if Scope 3 GHG emissions repre sent at least 40% of total GHG emissions • For Oil & Gas integrated Customers, Scope 3 includes GHG Protocol Category 11 – Use of Sold Products emissions.
3	Actual GHG emissions - scope 1 (absolute or intensity)	• Covers at least 95% of Scope 1.
4	Actual GHG emissions - scope 3 (absolute or intensity)	• Scope 3 emissions represent at least 67% of total GHG emissions, and covers at least 67% of total scope 3 emissions • For Oil & Gas integrated clients scope 3 includes GHG Protocol Category 11 – Use of Sold Products' emissions.
5	Renewable energy consumption / procurement / purchase / generation / installed capacity (% or absolute total energy / MW / MWh)	Recognising the varying levels of data maturity in the GCC, DIB defines the KPI perimeter based on Operational Control of Material Assets. For General Corporate Purposes, KPI covers at least 60% of client's total energy consumption
6	New installed zero carbon electricity capacity (MW)	Recognising the varying levels of data maturity in the GCC, DIB defines the KPI perimeter based on Operational Control of Material Assets. For General Corporate Purposes, there is a minimum of 60% requirement of the customer's primary operations (by energy spend or floor area).
7	Annual energy savings (absolute) (kWh/MWh or %)	Recognising the varying levels of data maturity in the GCC, DIB defines the KPI perimeter based on Operational Control of Material Assets. For General Corporate Purposes, there is a minimum of 60% of the customer's primary operations (by energy spend or floor area).
8	Taxonomy aligned revenue or CAPEX or OPEX (absolute or % of total revenue or CAPEX or OPEX)	Consolidated Boundary: The denominator for the % calculation must align with the consolidated financial statements of the Customer, and to ensure the KPI is robust and material, it must cover a minimum of 60% of the Borrower's total annual Revenue, CapEx, or OpEx (as applicable). This 60% threshold must be supported by quantitative indicators and defined metrics that allow for consistent tracking of performance over the life of the facility. To mitigate the risk of excluding critical or high-impact areas, DIB requires that the selected 60% coverage prioritises the Customer's most carbon-intensive, high-risk, or least-resilient assets. In instances where the 60% coverage predominantly captures operations that are already high-performing or resilient, the Customer must provide a Supplementary Gap Analysis or qualitative commitment addressing the remaining 40% of operations. This ensures that the financing does not ignore critical transition risks in the unaddressed portion of the business, maintaining a holistic approach to the Customer's overall sustainability impact
9	Products or services supporting low-carbon energy (absolute or % of total)	The KPI must cover at least 60% of the client's total Revenue / Turnover, provided that the selected baseline metric represents an absolute financial expenditure or asset allocation towards low-carbon activities of no less than AED 1,000,000 annually

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10	Products or services supporting low-emission transportation (absolute or % of total)	The KPI has a 60% requirement of the Customer's Total Fleet Count (owned and leased) or 60% of the Total Transportation-Related Operating Costs/CAPEX.
11	Alternative fuels (absolute or % total fuels consumed)	The KPI must cover at least 60% of the Total Fuel Consumption (by energy content or volume) or 60% of the Total Operational Fleet/Asset Value of the Customer's portfolio. The KPI boundary includes all fuels consumed within the Customer's operational control, encompassing both owned and leased assets (e.g., leased vehicle fleets, machinery). Upstream activities (Scope 3) are currently excluded from the primary 60% threshold calculation to ensure data reliability and verifiability, unless otherwise specified in the individual loan documentation. The Customer must guarantee that there will not be a higher share of fossil fuel consumption for the remaining 40% of fuel not covered by the KPI.
12	GHG Emissions - Well to Wake ("WTW") AND Tank to Wake ("TTW")	Aviation: - Airlines Companies: Covers at least 60% of total emissions i.e. Scope 1 emissions related to jet fuel only (TTW) or Scope 1 emissions related to jet fuel and Scope 3 upstream emissions from fuel production (WTW). - Aircraft OEMs, supplier and lessor: Covers at least 60% of total emissions and at least 2/3 of Scope 3 emissions. Shipping: - Shipping Companies (Owners/Operators): Covers at least 60% of total emissions, specifically Scope 1 emissions related to marine fuel only (TTW); or Scope 1 emissions related to marine fuel and Scope 3 upstream emissions from fuel production (WTW) - Shipbuilders (OEMs), Marine Suppliers, and Lessors (Charterers): Covers at least 60% of total emissions and at least 60% of Scope 3 emissions.
13	Green Buildings - Certification (% of area or assets achieving a minimum level of certification or average certified ratings/score of the entire portfolio) or number of certified projects	The KPI must cover at least 67% of the Total Gross Floor Area (GFA) or 67% of the Total Asset Value of the Customer's portfolio or 67% of newly developed GFA within the reporting year.
14	Water consumption	DIB defines the Water Consumption KPI perimeter based on the Operational Control of Material Assets, requiring coverage of at least 60% requirement of a customer's total water withdrawal (from municipal, ground, or desalinated sources)
15	Increase in grid resilience	Recognising the varying levels of data maturity in the GCC, DIB defines the KPI perimeter based on Operational Control of Material Assets. For General Corporate Purposes, there is a minimum of 60% requirement of the customer's primary operations (by energy spend or floor area).

16	Water recycling / sewage treatment capacity (absolute or %)	The KPI perimeter is based on the Operational Control of Material Assets, with at least 60% requirement of a customer's total operations measured by Total Wastewater Discharge Volume, Total Gross Floor Area (GFA), or Number of Key Industrial Sites.
17	Water reduced / reused / recycled (absolute or %)	The KPI perimeter is based on the Operational Control of Material Assets, with at least 60% requirement of a customer's total operations measured by Total Freshwater Withdrawal (Volume), Total Gross Floor Area (GFA), or Number of Key Industrial Sites or aggregate water consumption (in m3) of all primary industrial, manufacturing, and commercial sites. The 60% requirement of a customer's total operations measured by the aggregate water consumption (in m3) of all primary industrial, manufacturing, and commercial sites, prioritising High-Impact Assets, including all Tier-1 manufacturing plants, data centres, and master developments in a water-stressed region like GCC.
18	Waste collected and treated / diverted from landfill (e.g. through robust recycling programs) in volume or % terms	The KPI perimeter is established based on the Operational Control of Material Assets, requiring a minimum 60% coverage of a customer's total operations. This threshold is verified using metrics such as Total Waste Generated (Tonnes), Total Gross Floor Area (GFA), or the Number of Primary Operational Sites. For industrial or diversified Customers, the 60% requirement must be measured by the aggregate waste tonnage of all primary manufacturing, commercial, and logistics sites, prioritising High-Impact Assets.
19	Circular Materials (recycled or renewable) used in production / assets / projects (absolute or % as a share of total raw material inputs by weight / volume)	The KPI perimeter is established based on the Operational Control of Material Assets, requiring a minimum 60% coverage of a customer's total material footprint. This threshold is verified using metrics such as Total Raw Material Inputs (Tonnes), Total Procurement Spend (AED/USD), or Total Gross Floor Area (GFA) for real estate-heavy portfolios. For industrial or diversified Customers, the 60% requirement must be measured by the aggregate material weight consumed by all primary manufacturing, commercial, and logistics sites, prioritising High-Impact Assets.
20	Embodied carbon reduction	The KPI requires at least 60% of the total volume of building materials (by weight or cost) or 60% of total Gross Floor Area (GFA) for all new construction or major renovation projects initiated during the facility term.
21	Establishment of responsible supply chain practices (supplier standards, supplier code of conduct)	This KPI has a 60% requirement of the customer's primary operations (by supplier base or procurement spend) or at least 60% requirement of the total procurement spend or total Tier 1 supplier count. The 60% coverage requirement is enforced through the mandatory inclusion of 'Sustainability Clauses' in all new and renewed procurement contracts within the scope. Adherence to the Borrower's Sustainable Procurement Policy and Code of Conduct is a non-negotiable contractual obligation. Compliance is strictly verified through mandatory annual third-party ESG audits or assessments (e.g., EcoVadis or equivalent). This framework includes a binding Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for underperforming suppliers, whereby failure to remediate identified ESG gaps within a defined 12-month window triggers formal contract review of that supplier which would be initiated by DIB's Customer (for their underperforming suppliers)

22	Suppliers following leading sustainability practices (absolute or %)	This KPI covers only Tier 1 suppliers and has a 60% requirement of the client's supplier base.
23	Number of customers affected by data breaches	The KPI must cover at least 60% of the relevant operations, assets, userbase or stakeholders (60% requirement) and is measured by the percentage of Total Customers or Total Revenue.
24	Improvement in Health & Safety (patient safety - readmission rates / infection rates)	Customer must demonstrate (requirement) that at least 60% of its total operational boundary—measured by total number of patients, is included in the KPI's data collection and target-setting perimeter.

Annexure V - Assessment Methodology for historical performance and peers

A. Methodology for assessing SPTs against historical performance

DIB utilises a range of historical data extending beyond the baseline year. Where possible, this information is externally verified; otherwise, it is formally attested to internally.

Methodology	
1	The client is expected to have assessed the ambition level of the SPTs versus historical performance by engaging external objective support.
2	DIB analyses the client's situation and SPTs by making use of a two-layer model: 1) operating environment and 2) organisation. This analysis considers e.g. macroeconomic developments in the country and the sector(s), regulatory and structural changes in the company's operations including M&A or disposals.
3	DIB assesses the SPTs by requesting calculations and relevant evidence to understand the calculations in detail.
4	DIB performs the same calculations and may further raise questions to the client.
5	Targets must demonstrate a clear Year-on-Year (YoY) improvement and an ambitious CAGR relative to historical baselines. Where a historical baseline is zero, DIB will utilise peer benchmarking for setting ambitious performance targets *(see Annexure V. B)*

B. Methodology for assessing SPT against peers

	Methodology
1	The client shall provide evidence that the SPTs are ambitious relative to available industry benchmarks or sector-specific transition pathways. Such evidence may include (i) alignment with international frameworks (e.g. SBTi), (ii) publicly available ESG ratings, or (iii) comparative analysis of available peer disclosures, and may be supplemented by internal management analysis where external objective data is restricted.
2	DIB prepares its view on the client's national and international peers by selecting peers based on principle (I)
	I. A peer is defined to be: a) a "pure player" in the same sector as the client (90% of turnover or other similar metric from the same product(s)/service(s)), or b) a player with at least 50% of turnover or other similar metric from the same product(s)/service(s)
	II. The selection of peers considers, if possible: a) leading peers with well-developed climate/ESG strategies, and b) peers in the initial stages of developing their climate/ESG strategies
	III. To the extent possible, the peer selection will also consider client characteristics such as ownership, organisation type, size and geographics.
	IV. Peer review is prepared for and covers at least three or more peers.
3	DIB will check and compare client provided results to DIB's own analysis to assess the alignment of the results.
4	The results must indicate that the client aligns with at least the top 50% of peers included into the analysis. If peers do not have similar SPTs, the client should be considered more ambitious versus peers if the client is the first to set a target and (i) the client's current performance is in line with the peers' performance (top 50%) or (ii) if the target will enable the client to be part of the top 50%. In such a scenario, for a KPI to be considered ambitious versus peers on the basis of setting a target, the following areas will be assessed: a) To what extent is KPI addressing the key ESG issue (i.e. is relevant)? b) Is it an innovation to tackle this relevant issue and why is it not widespread in the market? c) Is there another indicator tracking the same key ESG issue that is widely used by the market?

Annexure VI - Action plan requirements for clients of SL Financing

Action plan requirements and recommendations	
1	The client is expected to have an adequate understanding of the most material ESG topics for its business activities, ideally a materiality assessment should have been conducted.
2	The client is required to have some form of a strategy/policy and related roadmap contributing to the selected Impact Objective (e.g. Climate Strategy/Policy and related climate/decarbonisation roadmap). DIB recommends that the client also has a broader ESG Strategy and associated roadmap. For clients in the initial stages of developing their climate/ ESG Strategy or roadmap, gating KPIs are required (see point 5). See the following example of the requirements towards the Impact Objective of Climate Change Mitigation: Climate Strategy – The Climate Strategy outlines the company's (a) ambitions, objectives, and action plans to manage their material climate change or environmental issues (b) current or evolving governance structure overseeing the climate strategy (c) the ongoing integration of ESG risk management into the risk management framework. Climate roadmap – The climate roadmap comprises of concrete actions to achieve the targets in the short/medium/long-term. Some companies will detail the share of climate-related annual capex allocated. ESG Strategy and roadmap – The ESG strategy and roadmap include other material social and governance issues in addition to climate change or environmental issues.
3	For clients with well-established Climate/ESG Strategies, initiatives or other strategies contributing towards the selected Impact Objective, we suggest the documents to note (example of the Impact Objective of Climate Change Mitigation): a) Compliance with any relevant national regulations (e.g. climate regulations) b) Alignment with leading sectoral practices (e.g. SBTi is used whenever possible and if sector-specific benchmarks are available, they are selected, for example, for Real Estate, the Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) trajectory) and public commitments to these whenever relevant or feasible c) ESG and climate governance d) Incorporation of climate/decarbonisation roadmap into business strategy e) Incorporation of climate/decarbonisation roadmap into risk management f) Operationalisation of climate/decarbonisation target setting and KPIs g) Budget and evidence of internal budget allocation or planned investment strategy for the above.
4	The SPT observation years set in the SL Financing contract should be aligned with the targets set in the client's overarching climate/ESG strategy or roadmap, across the short, medium- and long-term.
5	Gating KPIs prescribe a timeline of maximum 18 months for the client to start disclosing to DIB relevant environmental, social and/ or governance metrics as part of a broader Climate/ESG Strategy. These are required for clients who are in the initial stages of developing their climate/ESG Strategy.
6	Availability and format of information for initial assessment and periodic review: Supplementary documents such as sustainability presentation or internal reports must be provided to the financier. Documents such as sustainability report should be publicly available on website for clients with a well-established Climate/ESG Strategy.
7	Reporting frequency for sustainability reports or disclosures is annual with external verification recommended. The annual compliance certificate must be provided to the financier.

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