

SEMI-ANNUAL SUSTAINABLE FINANCE REPORT 2025

Progress Never Stops...

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	DIB Board
	Independent Limited Assurance by KPMG
	External Advisory by The Carbon Trust

About the Report

The 2025 Semi-Annual Sustainable Finance Report is Dubai Islamic Bank's (DIB's) inaugural semi-annual report. It provides a detailed overview of DIB's sustainable finance commitments and activities. The report covers the allocation of proceeds from DIB's three Sustainable Sukuk issuances, the corresponding impact performance, and the methodology used for these calculations as of June 30, 2025 (with a three-year look-back period).

DIB's Sustainable Finance categories referred to in this report are formulated based on DIB's Sustainable Finance Framework (October 2024)¹ and comply with the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles (GBP) 2021, Social Bond Principles (SBP) 2023, Sustainability Bond Guidelines (SBG) 2021, the Loan Market Association (LMA) Green Loan Principles (GLP) 2023 and Social Loan Principles (SLPs) 2023, and the Guidance on Green, Social, and Sustainability (GSS) Sukuk (2024)². ISS Corporate has provided a Second Party Opinion for DIB's Sustainable Finance Framework, which is effective for the reporting period of this report.

DIB holds the responsibility for the preparation of this report, as well as its supporting information and the reporting criteria in accordance with its Sustainable Finance Framework.

Carbon Trust supported DIB to help calculate the Impacts associated with the allocations for the Eligible Green Categories mentioned in this report.

An Independent third-party limited assurance report for the allocation and use-of-proceeds has been provided by KPMG and available in the end of this report.

¹ DIB Sustainable Finance Framework (October 2024)

² The International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles (GBP) 2021, Social Bond Principles (SBP) 2023, Sustainability Bond Guidelines (SBG) 2021, the Loan Market Association (LMA) Green Loan Principles (GLP) 2023 and Social Loan Principles (SLPs) 2023, and the Guidance on Green, Social, and Sustainability (GSS) Sukuk, as administered by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) (2024)

Highlights

Sustainable Sukuk Issuances

Issuer	Dubai Islamic Bank		
Pricing Date	22-Nov-2022	09-Feb-2023	26-Feb-2024
Issuance Date	30-Nov-2022	16-Feb-2023	04-Mar-2024
Rank	Senior Unsecured	Senior Unsecured	Senior Unsecured
Net Proceeds (USD mn)	750	1,000	1,000
Coupon	5.493	4.800	5.243
Tenure	5 yr	5.5 yr	5 yr
ISIN	XS2553243655	XS2579950200	XS2749764382

Allocation Highlights

Total Sustainable Sukuk Issued	USD 2.75 bn (AED 10.10 bn)
Eligible Sustainable Asset Portfolio	USD 2.45 bn (AED 8.99 bn)
Allocation across all three Sustainable Sukuk combined USD (2.75 bn)	89%
Allocation across 1st Sustainable Sukuk (USD 0.75 bn)	100%
Allocation across 2nd Sustainable Sukuk (USD 1 bn)	100%
Allocation across 3rd Sustainable Sukuk (USD 1 bn)	70%
Share of Green Assets in Eligible Sustainable Asset Portfolio	52%
Share of Social Assets in Eligible Sustainable Asset Portfolio	48%

(1 USD = 3.673 AED)

As of 30 September 2025, DIB has fully allocated the proceeds from its third sukuk issuance. This marks the full allocation of all the three sukuk issuances towards eligible sustainable finance activities, in alignment with DIB's Sustainable Finance Framework.

Impact Highlights



Contribution to SDGs



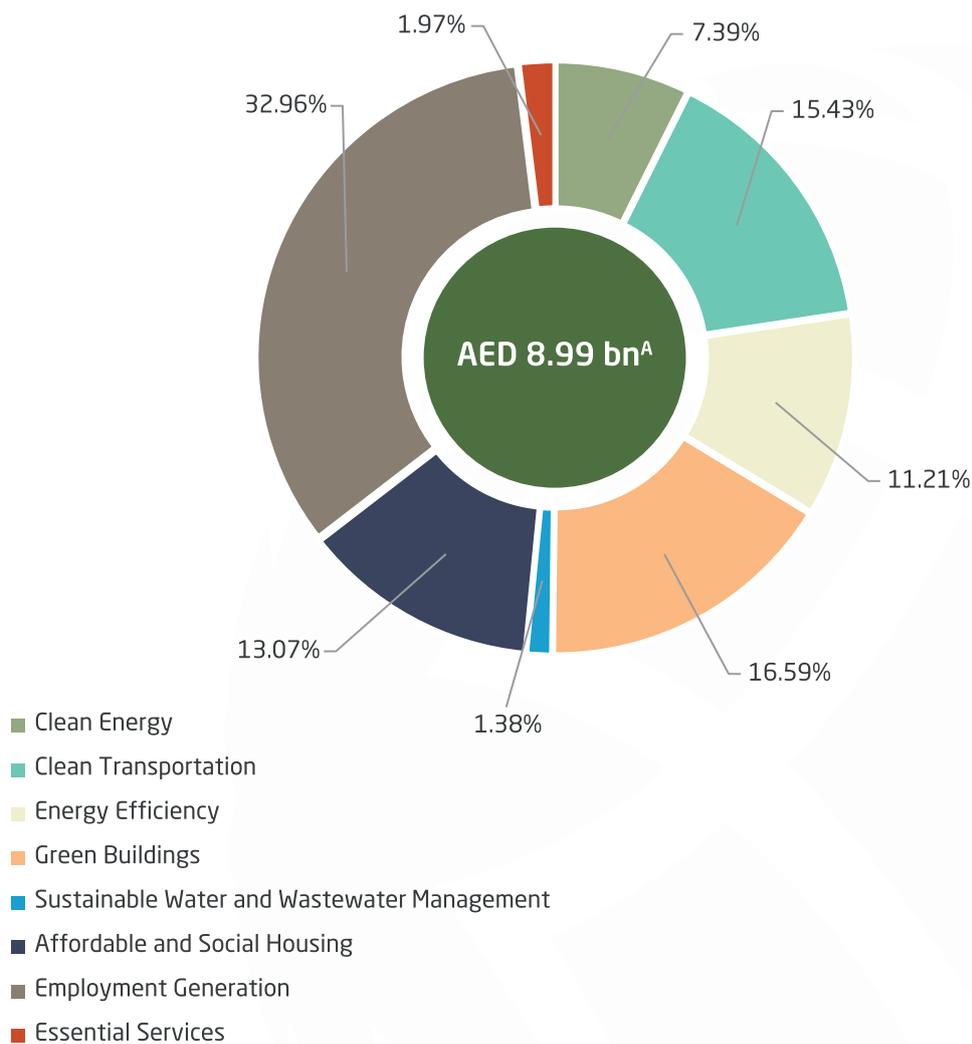
Allocation Report

DIB applies Sukuk- issuance based allocation approach, where the net proceeds from the issuance of three Sustainability Sukuks are considered collectively towards eligible assets after applying the 3-year look-back period.

The allocation report comprises of DIB's eligible portfolio with a 3-year look-back period calculated based on the latest sukuk issuance date.

All reported allocations and eligible assets are based in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and are exclusively attributable to the DIB UAE entity only.

Eligible Asset Portfolio as of June 30, 2025



^A Limited assurance provided by KPMG covers the reporting of items marked with the symbol 'A' and relates to the Allocation of the Sustainable Sukuk proceeds as of June 30, 2025

Eligible Green Asset Portfolio as of June 30, 2025³

ESG Category	ESG Sub-Category	Outstanding Balance (AED mn)	Outstanding Balance (USD mn)	% of Total Assets
Green	Clean Energy	665	181	7.39%
	Clean Transportation	1,388	378	15.43%
	Energy Efficiency	1,009	275	11.21%
	Green Buildings	1,493	406	16.59%
	Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	124	34	1.38%
Total		4,679	1,274	52%

Eligible Social Asset Portfolio as of June 30, 2025⁴

ESG Category	ESG Sub-Category	Outstanding Balance (AED mn)	Outstanding Balance (USD mn)	% of Total Assets
Social	Affordable and Social Housing	1,176	320	13.07%
	Employment Generation	2,966	808	32.96%
	Essential Services	177	48	1.97%
Total		4,319	1,176	48%

(1 USD = 3.673 AED)

^{3&4} Figures are rounded off for simplification

Impact Report

DIB is continuously working towards expanding and strengthening its sustainable finance practices and actively tracks the impact it makes by avoiding emissions through its finance.

DIB has engaged The Carbon Trust to assess and estimate the impacts achieved by Eligible Green categories, covering Clean Energy, Clean Transportation, Energy Efficiency, Green Buildings, and Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management. The estimated impacts of the Eligible Social categories, covering Affordable and Social Housing, Employment Generation, and Essential Services have been prepared by DIB. All impact figures have been internally reviewed by the departments involved, and the Sustainable Finance Committee, Management Sustainability Committee, the Board Sustainability Committee and the Board have approved this report for publication.

Reporting of the environmental impacts of Sustainable Sukuk is evolving and is a relatively new concept. However, The Carbon Trust is committed to reporting on the method used to calculate the avoided GHG emissions based on:

- PCAF's The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (December 2022), Chapter 5.3 Project Finance⁵,
- ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting (2023)⁶,
- Climate Bonds Standard V3.0⁷,
- IFI GHG Accounting for Grid Connected Renewable Energy Projects (July 2019),
- Green Loan Principles (Feb 2023),
- Green Bond Principles, Voluntary Process Guidelines for Issuing Green Bonds (2021),
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, and,
- WBCSD Guidance on Avoided Emissions⁸

DIB follows the key recommendations outlined in the principles, with an external review on the reporting process. In addition, DIB is committed to reporting greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the five principles contained within the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, namely relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy. DIB further commits to transparent disclosure of any assumptions and estimations used in the calculation of its impacts.

⁵ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (Dec 2022)

⁶ Handbook Harmonised framework for Impact Reporting (June 2023)

⁷ Climate Bonds Standard V3.0 | Climate Bonds Initiative

⁸ WBCSD Guidance on Avoided Emissions (Mar 2023)

Impacts of Eligible Green Asset Portfolio by Category

Clean Energy

The UAE currently relies on fossil for most of its electricity supply. In 2023, natural gas accounted for 71% of its total electricity generation⁹. To counter this, and in line with the UAE's Energy Strategy 2050, the UAE aims to increase the contribution of clean energy in the total energy mix to 30% by 2031, and to an overall 44% by 2050, to ensure the country is on track to achieve its climate change mitigation goals¹⁰.

Solar

According to the UAE Energy Strategy 2050, the UAE will aim to triple its renewable energy by 2030 to achieve net zero in domestic carbon emissions by 2050. The UAE has three of the world's largest solar plants and continues to build more¹¹.

DIB has continued to finance four sub-projects projects consisting of: Concentrated Solar Tower, Parabolic trough plants with molten salt storage, and Solar PV plant that were fully operational at the end of 2024 with a combined total capacity of 950 MWe.

Number of projects	Location	Allocation amount (AED mn)	Attributed Capacity of Solar Plants (MWe)	Attributed Solar Energy Production (MWh)	Attributed Solar Avoided Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	SDGs
3	UAE	661	37.7	65,801	36,586	 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

⁹ United Arab Emirates - Countries & Regions - IEA

¹⁰ United Arab Emirates - UAE Energy Strategy 2050

¹¹ UAE Energy Diversification | UAE Embassy in Washington, DC

Biofuel

The UAE Cabinet approved the National Policy on Biofuels in March 2024, aiming to increase biodiesel consumption to 20% by 2050¹².

DIB has financed a biofuel plant that was fully operational at the end of 2022 with an expected total production of 7,300 metric tonnes per year.

Number of projects	Location	Allocation amount (AED mn)	Attributed Capacity of Biofuel Plant (tonnes)	Attributed Biofuel Avoided Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	SDGs
1	UAE	4	3,046	9,865	

Clean Transportation

The transport sector is a significant contributor to emissions in the UAE and a key target for decarbonisation efforts. In 2023, transport-related emissions were reported at 43.37 million tCO₂e, marking an increase of over 1 million tCO₂e compared to 2022¹³. To support this, the updated UAE Energy Strategy 2050 includes targets of reaching 691,000 EVs and hybrid vehicles by 2030¹⁴. Dubai, as part of its Green Mobility Strategy 2030, also aims to achieve over 42,000 EVs on the roads, with a mandate that 30% of public sector vehicles and 10% of all vehicle sales are to be electric and hybrid by 2030¹⁵.

Over the last few years, there has been a significant increase in the uptake of EVs, due to the respective initiatives introduced by the UAE and Dubai. Demand for EVs is expected to see a 30% company annual growth rate between 2022 and 2028¹⁶.

DIB aims to support the reduction of the country's reliance on internal combustion engine vehicles and the shift towards more sustainable transport alternatives by financing electric and low carbon vehicles.

¹² UAE Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure, "The National Policy on Biofuels"

¹³ CEIC data - United Arab Emirates Total CO₂ Emissions

¹⁴ UAE Energy Strategy 2050 | The Official Portal of the UAE Government

¹⁵ Dubai's green mobility ambitions shift into high gear

¹⁶ United Arab Emirates Electric Vehicle Market

Battery Electric Vehicles Impact

In the 9-month period from the 1st October 2024 and 30th June 2025, DIB has financed a total of 3,407. However, the total amount of eligible vehicles included in the total results is 10,801 due to a higher number of vehicles being included within the lookback period. While DIB has also financed hybrid vehicles, these have been excluded from the impact assessment to comply with the Sustainable Finance Framework criteria.

Although there is a lack of direct emissions, the benefits of EVs are associated with the emissions intensity of the grid. As the overall grid decarbonises, in alignment with the commitments within the UAE Energy Strategy 2050, the benefit associated with EVs will increase as these are powered and charged using electricity from clean energy.

Number of projects	Location	Allocation amount (AED mn)	Attributed Avoided Emissions per km (gCO ₂ e/km)	Attributed Avoided Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	SDGs
10,801	UAE	1,388	492	21,309	

Energy Efficiency

Dubai's rapid infrastructure development has seen a significant growth of energy demand to match. This is in line with the UAE Green Economy Initiative, UAE Integrated Strategy 2030 and the UAE Energy Strategy 2050, has led to a scale-up of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures, to satisfy the demand in a sustainable way, while maintaining energy security¹⁷.

Energy Efficiency improvements will also provide societal improvements across the UAE by reducing utility costs. With a mean temperature of 28.62 °C and reaching 35.05 °C during peaks in 2024¹⁸, cooling is a necessity to ensure health and wellbeing. As such, DIB's financing will enable improved access to thermal societal comfort and reduce associated health risks.

¹⁷ 2014 State of Energy Report

¹⁸ UAE records hottest day of the year

District Cooling Impact

Cooling remains a major source of energy consumption across the Middle East and North Africa region, including Dubai. Therefore, a key part of strategies developed for climate action, and raising energy efficiency in particular, in the region is the greater incorporation of district cooling projects¹⁹.

District cooling has significant potential to increase the energy efficiency of urban areas in the UAE. Currently, the peak electricity load of cooling in buildings represents about 70% for the Gulf Cooperation Council²⁰.

To contribute to this decarbonisation, DIB has financed the retrofit of four district cooling projects. As per DIB's Sustainable Finance Framework, these projects satisfy the requirement of reducing energy consumption by at least 20% compared to the average national energy consumption of an equivalent project or technology.

Number of projects	Location	Allocation amount (AED mn)	Attributed Avoided Energy (MWh)	Attributed Avoided Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	SDGs
4	UAE	1,009	87,908	36,860	

Green Buildings

In 2021, the electricity and heat emissions, coupled with the construction and manufacturing sector accounted for 66.6% of the UAE's total emissions (73.22 MtCO₂e of electricity and heat emissions; construction and manufacturing sector which accounted for 70.74 MtCO₂e)²¹.

There is a large focus of sustainability within the Gulf Cooperation Council's building sector. To further encourage the adoption of green buildings, there has been a myriad of sustainable/green building initiatives introduced by the UAE, such as the Estidama Pearl Rating System in Abu Dhabi and the Green Building Regulations and Specifications in Dubai²².

To support these initiatives, and in line with the sustainability goals as set out for 2050 in the Dubai Clean Energy Strategy and the UAE Energy Strategy 2050, DIB aims to finance new or existing commercial or residential buildings that belong to the top 15% in terms of energy efficiency (or have received, or expect to receive, third-party verified green building standards).

¹⁹ Cooling in Dubai: A Market Share and Efficiency Study | RSB

²⁰ Dubai, the sustainable, smart city | Renewable Energy and Environmental Sustainability

²¹ United Arab Emirates: CO₂ Country Profile - Our World in Data

²² Green Building Sector in the UAE: Perspectives | EcoMENA

Commercial Buildings Impact

DIB financed two commercial projects, both having achieved Green Key Certification or LEED GOLD (or above), in line with the requirements as set out within its Framework. These are internationally recognised standards, ensuring that best practices are carried out across the construction and operational life span of the buildings.

As at the current time of reporting, both projects had sufficient data to calculate actual attributed annual energy savings and attributed annual avoided emissions, and no suitable proxies were identified. This is reflected in the figures in the table below.

Number of projects	Location	Allocation amount (AED mn)	Attributed Avoided Energy (MWh)	Attributed Avoided Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	SDGs
2	UAE	1,234	1,948	589	

Residential Buildings Impact

DIB financed 195 residential projects, both achieved Green Key Certification or LEED GOLD (or above), in line with the requirements as set out within its Framework.

Number of projects	Location	Allocation amount (AED mn)	Attributed Avoided Energy (MWh)	Attributed Avoided Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	SDGs
195	UAE	259	66,337	3,693	

Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management

United Arab Emirates (UAE) is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world, emphasizing the critical importance for water security.

In light of this, the UAE has launched the Water Security Strategy 2036, aiming to ensure sustainable access to water under both normal and emergency conditions.

The strategic objectives include reducing total water demand by 21%, enhancing the reuse of treated water to 95%, and increasing water storage capacity to safeguard against future water risks²³. The plan also emphasizes improving the water productivity index, reflecting the nation's commitment to balancing development needs with environmental sustainability.

To support these national goals, DIB has allocated financing to a desalination project designed to meet the growing demand for potable water and strengthen long-term resilience against climate and resource challenges.

Desalination Impact

Desalination plays a key role in the UAE's Water Security Strategy, with currently 42% of its potable water supply coming from the thermal desalination of seawater²⁴. However, the desalination process is highly-energy intensive. To address these concerns, the UAE is pushing for more energy efficient and environmentally friendly technologies, such as solar-powered and reverse osmosis desalination plants as part of its broader Water Security Strategy 2036.

The desalination plant which DIB has financed is powered by 100% renewable energy and utilises advanced reverse osmosis for water desalination. The avoided emissions and energy reductions were calculated using the average energy consumption from the current supply system in Saudi Arabia, using it as a proxy, and by using the UAE country grid emission factor.

Number of projects	Location	Allocation amount (AED mn)	Expected Attributed Water Desalinated (m ³)	Expected Attributed Energy Avoided per m ³ (kWh/m ³)	Attributed Avoided Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	SDGs
1	UAE	124	32,756	15	206	

²³ The UAE Water Security Strategy 2036

²⁴ Aquanomics – the Economics of Water Risk and Future Resilience, p. 24

Impacts of Eligible Social Asset Portfolio by Category

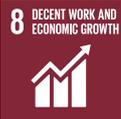
Affordable and Social Housing

DIB's assumed impact on the development or acquisition of new housing units is calculated by multiplying the number of new affordable housing projects developed by an assumed 5 individuals. Based on 2022 census data, there are an average of 5 inhabitants per household in the UAE²⁵.

Number of projects/ Housing units constructed or financed	Project type	Location	Allocated amount (AED mn)	Individuals and families benefitting from subsidised housing	SDGs
1,499	Subsidised Mortgages	UAE	1,176	7,495 ²⁶	

Employment Generation

The allocation to the Employment Generation category comprises of finance provided to SMEs. The methodology assumes that the Sustainable Sukuk use-of-proceeds allow the SMEs to make investments which lead to higher levels of employment.

Number of projects/ SMEs financed	Project type	Location	Allocated amount (AED mn)	SDGs
824	SMEs	UAE	2,966	

²⁵ Age Specific Fertility Rates, Total and General Fertility Rates by Nationality - Emirate of Dubai (2019)

²⁶ Assumed 5 individuals per dwelling - 2 parents plus average 3 children

Essential Services

DIB has financed a not-for-profit educational institution to support access to quality education and to a fire safety product producer to enhance safety and well-being.

Number of projects	Project type	Location	Allocated amount (AED mn)	SDGs
1	Education	UAE	54	
1	Emergency services	UAE	123	

Methodology

Avoided Emissions

Avoided emissions form a core component of DIB's impact assessment. Measuring them provides insight into the wider positive impact in the form of GHG emissions avoided as a result of the sustainable solutions deployed by DIB, in comparison to a baseline reference scenario. As a subsection of avoided emissions, DIB's assessment will also consider the enablement provided by these solutions and whether that allow for the same or similar functions to be performed with significantly less GHG emissions. By offering these sustainable solutions, DIB enables avoided emissions in the wider system, beyond its immediate value chain. Avoided emissions, along with the overall impact assessment, will be calculated on a semi-annual and annual basis to track DIB's progress and contributions towards its sustainability goals.

At the core of DIB's avoided emissions assessment is the reference scenario. This reference scenario establishes the context of the deployed proceeds and identifies what is directly replaced or reduced as a result of DIB's financing activities. The reference scenario must be a credible counterfactual reflecting the reality of the region. For all avoided emissions calculations, the reference scenario is detailed in each relevant section.

$$\text{Avoided Emissions} = \sum \text{Reference Scenario Emissions} - \text{Solution Emissions}$$

Financed Emissions and Attribution

When carrying out the impact assessment, an attribution factor was applied to all assets in line with PCAF's methodology. This factor helps understand the share of DIB's exposure and contribution to the impact of the project. In the case of financing made via DIB's subsidiaries and owned entities, including joint ventures entered into by its subsidiaries, only the issuer's share of the financing will be applicable as an allocation to the eligible projects.

$$\text{Financed Emissions} = \text{Attribution Factor} \times \text{Project Emissions}$$

In the process of considering financing for allocation under the Sustainable Financing Instruments, DIB will discount the portion of the Eligible Sustainable Projects that have been disbursed by one or several other issuers.

The calculation of the attribution of emissions and avoidance takes the outstanding financing amount and divides it against the total project value. This is summarised in the equation below:

$$\text{Attribution Factor} = \frac{\text{DIB Outstanding Balance}}{\text{Total Project Value}}$$

Independent Limited Assurance Report



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Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report

Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report to the Board of Directors of Dubai Islamic Bank Public Joint Stock Company over the Subject Matter Information

Conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether Dubai Islamic Bank Public Joint Stock Company's ("DIB") Subject Matter Information ("SMI") detailed below as at 30 June 2025, has been prepared in accordance with the DIB's Sustainable Finance Framework 2024 (the "Applicable Criteria") as set out below.

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the DIB's SMI, as at 30 June 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Applicable Criteria.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our engagement in accordance with *International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB)*. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report. We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA). Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, issued by the IAASB*. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Subject Matter Information ("SMI")

Subject Matter Information ("SMI") for our limited assurance engagement is presented on page 6 of the "DIB Semi-Annual Sustainable Finance Report 2025" (the "Allocation Report") and is available at <https://www.dib.ae/en/sustainability>.

The SMI identified by the symbol (A) indicates that AED 8.99 billion of the proceeds from Sustainable Sukuk were allocated to Eligible Sustainable Assets as at 30 June 2025.



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Applicable Criteria

The Applicable Criteria for this limited assurance engagement is outlined in DIB's Sustainable Finance Framework 2024 (the "Framework") and is available at <https://www.dib.ae/en/sustainability>.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information in the Allocation Report, other than the Subject Matter Information and our assurance report ("other information"). Our assurance conclusion does not extend to the other information and, accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance thereon. We have not performed any procedures with respect to the Other Information.

Restriction of use of our report

Our report should not be regarded as suitable to be used or relied on by any party wishing to acquire rights against us other than DIB, for any purpose or in any other context. Any party other than DIB, who obtains access to our report or a copy thereof and chooses to rely on our report (or any part thereof) will do so at its own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we accept or assume no responsibility and deny any liability to any party other than DIB for our work, for this independent limited assurance report, or for the conclusions we have reached.

Our report has been prepared for DIB solely in accordance with the terms of our engagement. We have consented to the publication of our report on <https://www.dib.ae/en/sustainability> for the purpose of DIB showing that it has obtained an independent limited assurance report in connection with the SMI.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Inherent limitations

Due to the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, it is possible that errors or irregularities in the Use of Proceeds ("Proceeds") mentioned in the Allocation Report may occur and may not be detected. Our engagement is not designed to detect all weaknesses in the internal controls over the preparation and presentation of the Proceeds, as the engagement has not been performed continuously throughout the period and the procedures performed were undertaken on a test basis. Our work does not involve testing the operating effectiveness of controls over the underlying data, nor have we sought to review systems and controls beyond those relevant to the Proceeds.

The nature of non-financial information; the absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw; and the methods and precision used to determine non-financial information, allow for different, but acceptable evaluation and measurement techniques and can result in materially different measurements, affecting comparability between entities and over time.

The Applicable Criteria and the definition of Green and/or Social Projects ("GSP") categories has been developed to assist DIB in determining the allocation of the proceeds from the Sustainable Sukuk Bonds. As a result, the SMI may not be suitable for another purpose. Our work is limited to assessing whether the net proceeds have been allocated to projects that meet the definition of GSPs as per DIB's Sustainable Finance Framework 2024

For the purposes of this limited assurance engagement, we have not performed any procedures to assess, and so we provide no assurance over:

- the appropriateness of the eligibility criteria which leads to the projects being classified as GSPs, nor whether the GSPs continue to meet that eligibility criteria on an ongoing basis;
- whether there is a correlation between the classification as GSPs and the actual environmental and social impact of undertaking the GSPs;



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Inherent limitations (continued)

- whether the GSPs were only undertaken as a consequence of obtaining the Sustainable Financing Instruments nor whether DIB did not also use other cash flows to invest in other projects that would not qualify as GSPs.
- Audit, review or verification of the SMI nor of the underlying records or other sources from which the SMI was extracted. Moreover, we assume correctness of third-party information, where applicable, as well as publicly disclosed information to reach our conclusion.

Our engagement is planned and performed to obtain limited assurance, but not absolute assurance, about whether the SMI is free of material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. We will not perform any procedures by way of audit, review or verification of the SMI, nor of the underlying records or other sources from which the SMI will be extracted. Accordingly, we will not express such an opinion.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for:

- selection or development of suitable Applicable Criteria with respect to its relevance, completeness, reliability, neutrality and understandability, and appropriately referring to or describing the Applicable Criteria used;
- design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the SMI that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- preparation and presentation of the SMI in accordance with the Applicable Criteria;
- prevention and detection of fraud and for identifying and ensuring that DIB complies with laws and regulations applicable to its activities;
- ensuring that the staff involved with the preparation of the Applicable Criteria and the SMI are properly trained, information systems are properly updated and that any changes in reporting encompass all significant business units; and
- evaluating compliance of the SMI against any required targets is the responsibility of management of DIB.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the reporting process for the entity's SMI.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for:

- Planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the SMI is free from material misstatement;
- Forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained and;
- Reporting our conclusion to the Board of Directors of DIB.

Summary of the work we performed

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the SMI that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our procedures selected depended on our understanding of the SMI and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise. The procedures performed included:



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Our responsibilities (continued)

- Conducted interviews with management and key staff responsible for the use of the proceeds ("UoP") of the Sustainable sukuk and responsible for the preparation of the Subject Matter to obtain an understanding of the key processes, systems and controls in place for the use of the proceeds of Sustainable sukuk and over the preparation of the Subject Matter; Obtained an understanding of the Applicable Criteria used by DIB in preparing the SMI;
- Obtained an understanding of the Applicable Criteria used by the entity in preparing the Subject Matter Information;
- Obtained documentation for a sample transaction, which supports the processes, systems and controls in place for the use of proceeds of the sustainable sukuk and over the preparation of the subject matter
- Inspected the minutes/presentation, where applicable, of the DIB's Management Sustainability Committee, the Board Sustainability Committee and the Board to confirm that the eligible sustainable (i.e. Green & Social) sukuk projects, allocation of proceeds from Sustainable Sukuk and process adopted by DIB around the Allocation Report preparation had been approved;
- Performed the following procedures over the SMI, which included:
 - Compared the total funds received by DIB from the Sustainable Sukuk with those spent on the allocated projects;
 - obtained an understanding of the information sources used by DIB to determine the amount of proceeds allocated (in AED) to eligible projects;
 - performed testing to source documentation on the selected samples from the allocated population support the financing provided by DIB to eligible projects and inspected that the selected projects meet the eligibility criteria as per the Applicable Criteria
 - inspected that the funds were allocated within the designated period of sustainable sukuk as per the Applicable Criteria; and
 - inspected the mathematical accuracy of the formulae used / manual calculations performed over the Subject Matter, if any.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

KPMG Lower Gulf Limited

Richard Ackland
Registration No.: 1015
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Date: **15 DEC 2025**

Annexure

Eligible Assets for all DIB Sustainable Sukuk issuances, considering the three-year look-back period^A.

Type	Eligible Category	Number of Eligible Projects	Total Deployed Amount (AED mn) ²⁷	Total Deployed Amount (USD mn) ²⁸
Green	Clean Energy	4	665	181
Green	Clean Transportation	10,801	1,388	378
Green	Energy Efficiency	4	1,009	275
Green	Green Buildings	197	1,493	406
Green	Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	1	124	34
Social	Affordable and Social Housing	1,499	1,176	320
Social	Employment Generation	824	2,966	808
Social	Essential Services	2	177	48

(1 USD = 3.673 AED)

^{27 & 28} Figures are rounded off for simplification

^A Limited assurance provided by KPMG covers the reporting of items marked with the symbol 'A' and relates to the Allocation of the Sustainable Sukuk proceeds as of June 30, 2025

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