بنك دبي الإسلامي
Dubai Islamic Bank

# SUSTAINABILITY-LINKED FINANCE FACILITIES FINANCING FRAMEWORK

February 2025

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**Glossary**

| | |
|---|---|
| APLMA | Asia Pacific Loan Market Association |
| BSC | DIB's Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) |
| Committee(s) | DIB's Management Sustainability Committee (MSC) and Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) |
| DIB | Dubai Islamic Bank |
| Finance facility | General purpose finance provided to DIB's clients, also referred to as "Use of proceeds" |
| Framework | DIB Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities financing Framework |
| 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) |
| Principles | Sustainability-Linked Loans financing Bonds Guidelines (SLLBG) by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) – this Framework follows these Guidelines<br><br>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) – the Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities follow these Principles<br><br>For the avoidance of doubt, these Guidelines and Principles are for reference to choose and determine the finance which can qualify as Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities. |
| SFC | Sustainable Finance Committee |
| SLF | Sustainability-Linked Finance. 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 |
| Use of proceeds | General purpose finance provided to DIB's clients, also referred to as "Sustainability-Linked Finance Facility" |

## 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 are currently ambitiously implementing our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) 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.

[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 Sustainability Report https://www.dib.ae/sustainability/info-hub?category=all&year=2024

In 2024, DIB has committed to the United Nations Global Compact (UN GC). As a member/signatory, we are committed to meet responsibilities in four areas: environment, human rights, labour practices and anti-corruption.

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

DIB is also in the process of analysing relevant international Sustainable Finance initiatives to which we could commit.

**Sustainable Finance**

Sharia-compliant Sustainable Finance covers three broad impact areas, namely the Environment, Society and Governance (ESG). At DIB, the term Sustainable Finance means the ways we provide finance and investment products for our clients.

Sharia compliance and objectives of our ESG strategy are fundamental pillars of our business strategy. To translate these into action, our ESG 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 committed to promoting Sharia-compliant Sustainable Finance. We first established our Sustainable Finance Framework (SFF) in 2022, and recently renewed it in 2024. By 2024, DIB had successfully issued three Sustainable Sukuk totaling USD 2.75bn, demonstrating our commitment to Sustainable Finance.

We are actively researching ways to enhance the sustainability of our balance sheet to reflect our commitment to Sustainable Finance. This Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities financing Framework is our latest commitment to excel in this space.

DIB already offers a range of sustainable products within its Consumer Banking portfolio such as EVOLVE[2] and Nest[3]. DIB has also taken the first steps to provide corporate clients with Sustainability-Linked Finance.

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[2] Auto Finance Product for Electric and Hybrid Cars
[3] Sustainable Home Finance Product

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.

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) entitled "UAE Sustainable Finance Framework 2021 – 2031" and the DIB ESG strategy, we have currently committed to:

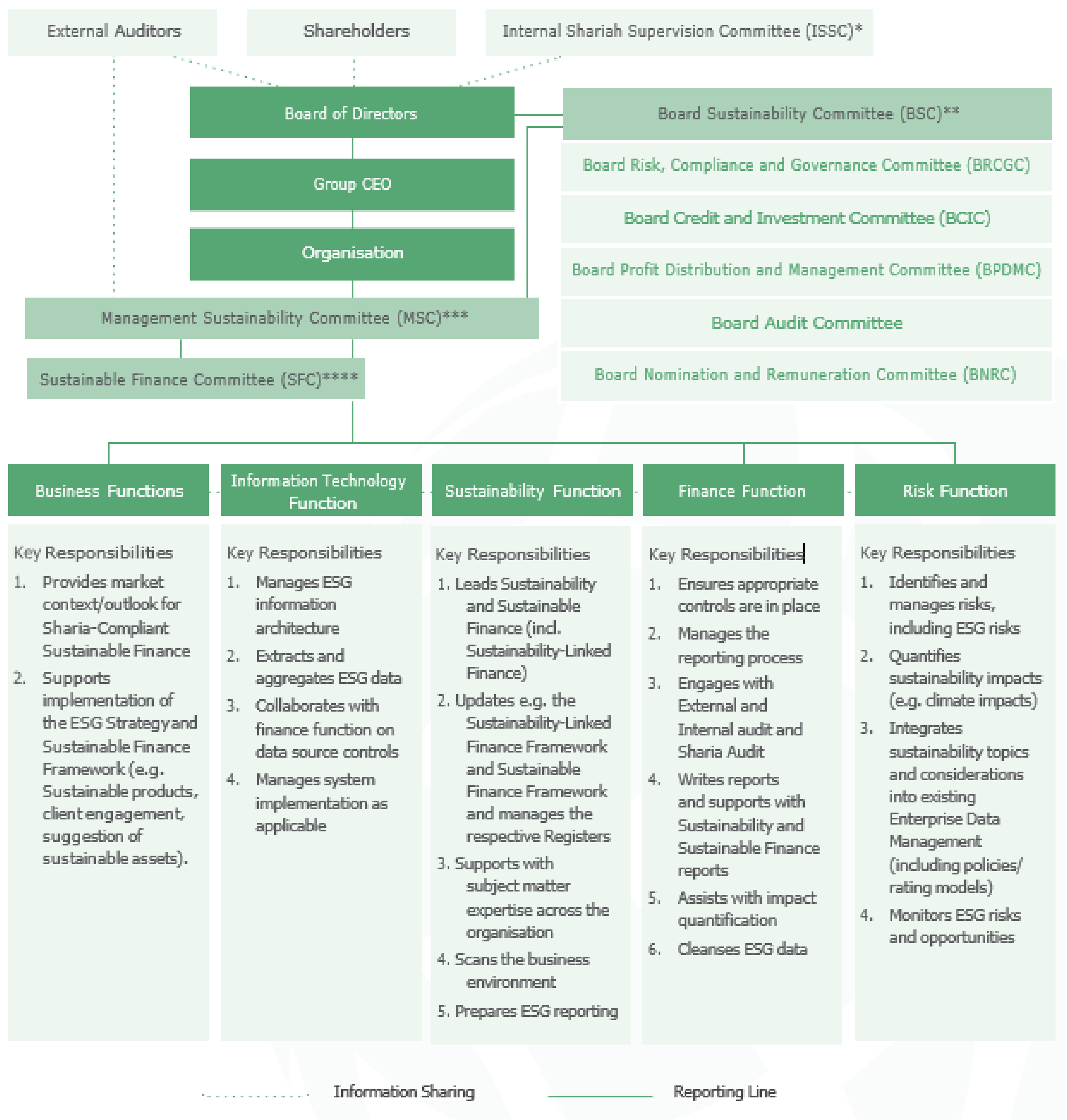
- Make 15% of our portfolio Sustainable Finance by 2030
- Achieve Net Zero in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 for DIB UAE.

DIB is in the process of analysing portfolio decarbonization target setting and further portfolio level Sustainable Finance targets that align 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), as well as regulation such as the EU Taxonomy, Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) to the extent they are in compliance with Sharia rules and principles.

## 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 ESG strategy and effective oversight as presented in Graph 1.



| * ISSC Key Responsibilities | ** BSC Key Responsibilities | *** MSC Key Responsibilities | **** SFC Key Responsibilities |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Provides Sharia rulings on all Sustainability and Sustainable Finance initiatives.<br>2 Supervision covers business, products, transactions, risk management and documentation. | 1 Reviews sustainability strategy and monitors its implementation and progress.<br>2 Reviews and proposes to the Board sustainability related policies, strategic commitments and targets.<br>3 Reviews and recommends strategic sustainability initiatives, strategic partnerships and plans.<br>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.<br>5 Oversees and ensures transparent, accurate, credible and consistent sustainability disclosures. | 1 Facilitates the implementation of the bank's sustainability strategy and supporting initiatives.<br>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.<br>3 Oversees the implementation of DIB's sustainability strategy and tracks progress.<br>4 Identifies and recommends to the BSC sustainability related policies, strategic commitments, targets, strategic initiatives and partnerships.<br>5 Drives and embeds sustainability across the bank's operations.<br>6 Reviews all sustainability related disclosures and recommends these to the BSC. | 1 Reviews and recommends new Sustainability-Linked Finance facilities and Sustainable Finance Framework eligible assets<br>2 Oversees and approves the allocation of proceeds to the Eligible facilities and assets. |

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

DIB's ESG governance is organised as follows:

• Sustainability Department with dedicated Vice Presidents leading dedicated focus areas, one of them being Sustainable Finance and Innovation.

• 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 Sustainability Committee (BSC). The BSC has three members including the chair, all of which are DIB board members. The BSC 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 ESG Strategy.

### 3. Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities financing Framework

This Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities 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 and other financial instrument issuances ("Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments") towards financing existing or new Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities ("SLF Facilities") of our clients. Second, the Framework explains DIB's methodology for classifying what constitutes SLF Facilities under this Framework which will contribute towards DIB's Sustainable Finance target.

This Framework is structured to follow the Guidelines for Sustainability-Linked Loans financing Bonds (SLLBG)[4] by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA). Under this Framework, an amount equal to the net proceeds raised from instruments financing SLF Facilities will be earmarked for new or existing SLF Facilities[5] of our clients. These SLF Facilities align with the most recent Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles ("SLLP)[6] by the Loan Market Association (LMA), Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA) and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA).

These Principles are applied to follow leading market practices and to determine Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) for SLF Facilities. 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[7] and the recommendation on External Review:

1. Use of proceeds
2. Process for evaluation and selection of SLF Facilities
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 bearer or 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 comply with principles of Sharia and the respective local regulations[8]. In case of new regulation, DIB will take appropriate action to become fully compliant.

Under this Framework, the net proceeds of a Sustainability-Linked Finance instrument will be allocated to eligible existing or new SLF Facilities as detailed in Sections 3.1 and 3.3.  Eligible SLF Facilities

[4] ICMA Sustainability-Linked Loans financing Bond Guidelines 2024

[5] SFL Facilities are for general corporate purpose meaning that the customer does not need to specify what the finance is used for.

[6] LMA, APLMA, LSTA Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles 2023

[7] ICMA Sustainability-Linked Loans financing Bond Guidelines 2024

[8] 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.

contribute to the Climate Change Mitigation Impact Objective 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 3.2 Process for Evaluation and Selection of SLF Facilities 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 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 SLF Facilities ("Eligible SLF Facilities").

For the avoidance of doubt, net proceeds of the Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments will only be allocated to the outstanding amounts of Eligible SLF Facilities booked on DIB's balance sheet. The Use of Proceeds of Eligible SLF Facilities are for general corporate purpose[9]. To avoid double counting, SLF Facilities which have both the Green, Social or Sustainability Use of Proceeds and Sustainability-Linked components will not be considered Eligible SLF Facilities.

To achieve the amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the Sharia-compliant Sustainability-Linked Finance instruments, DIB is committed to provide SLF Facilities to clients who are committed to ambitiously developing their business practices towards greater sustainability. When we approve a SLF Facility, we support the client in setting material, measurable and benchmarkable KPIs that align with

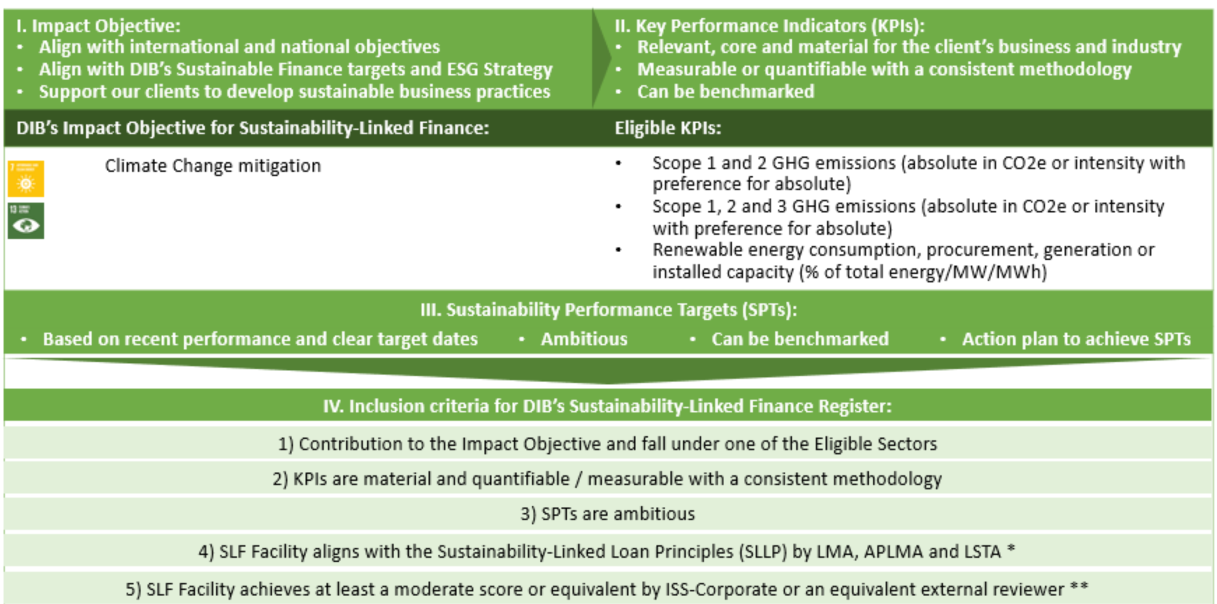
[9] Customer does not need to specify what the finance is used for.

our Impact Objective (Graph 2). Our 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, we agree on ambitious and annual SPTs based on the client's recent performance levels which are benchmarkable to peers. We recommend that the client provides the recent performance levels covering at least three years and that the SPTs reference to scientific or other systematic approaches.

The underlying customers of Eligible SLF Facilities can incorporate their entity-level climate/ESG targets that are set before the origination/approval of the SLF Facility in the SLF Facility. DIB is open to considering such KPIs and SPTs, assuming that they are sufficiently clear, robust, and ambitious.

Only Eligible SLF Facilities falling into one of the sectors[10] ("Eligible Sectors") detailed under this Framework are eligible. Customers associated with specific sectors will be subject to enhanced requirements for certain KPIs.




* The facility aligns with the SLLBG and the SLLP that were the latest available version at the time of approving the facility.
** See Annexure III for ISS-Corporate assessment methodology

Graph 2. Impact Objective, KPIs, SPTs and the Sustainability-Linked Finance Asset Register.

Eligible SLF Facilities may have more than one set of KPIs and SPTs. However, the selection criteria only focus on the Eligible KPIs associated with DIB's Impact Objective. As such, a SLF Facility can include non-eligible KPIs as long as at least one KPI which is associated with DIB's Impact Objective is eligible. In addition, a SLF Facility may not achieve the stated SPTs for some or all other KPIs in the SLF agreement but will still be eligible for inclusion if it achieves the SPT associated with the Eligible KPI(s). The Eligibility Criteria for the KPIs and SPTs are defined in Table 1. DIB has established its methodologies[11] to assess the ambition level of the SPTs versus historical performance and peers. Customers are expected to

[10] See Annexure II Part A for further information on the list of Eligible Sectors.
[11] See Annexure II Part B & C for further information on the methodologies.

provide a credible action plan to achieve the SPTs in line with DIB's recommendations[12]. However, given that customers could be in varying levels of readiness in terms of their climate/ESG strategy and sustainability disclosures, DIB will adopt different approaches for customers with well-established climate/ESG strategy versus customers in the initial stages of developing their climate/ESG strategies.

Table 1. Eligibility Criteria for KPIs and SPTs

| **KPI 1: Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (absolute in $CO_2$e or intensity)** | |
|---|---|
| **UN SDG** | • SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy<br>• SDG 13 Climate Action |
| **Sectors** | • All Eligible Sectors excluding customers involved in the sale or distribution of natural gas and/or other fossil fuels[13] |
| **Coverage** | • Covers at least 75% of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions<br>• Represents at least 60% of total GHG emissions<br>• Preference will be given to absolute emissions, where feasible, instead of intensity. If intensity is used, there must be visibility on underlying absolute emissions and future trajectory |
| **Calculation methodology** | • GHG emissions calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol<br>• For the intensity metric, the denominator is production data for physical intensity and revenue data for revenue intensity |
| **Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and clear target observation dates** | • Customer 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:<br>a) SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance. A minimum of 3 years of data must be available and externally verified where feasible or attested to by internal management<br>b) SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 10 peers and at least in line with peers (top 50%) (if very few peers exist, the review should cover at least 3 peers)<br>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 |

[12] See Annexure II Part D & E for further information on the action plans.

[13] Companies in this sector include, but are not limited to, integrated oil and gas companies, integrated gas companies, exploration and production pure players, refining and marketing pure players, oil products distributors, and traditional oil and gas service companies. This excludes utility companies with ≤ 25% exposure (from a revenue perspective) to the oil and gas refinery activities.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Action plan** | • The customer will need to provide an action plan to achieve the SPTs<br>• Carbon offsets will be limited to 10% by 2030 and only for residual GHG emissions |
| **Reporting** | • Annual reporting to financier on information around the KPI which will enable DIB to assess whether the KPI remains core, relevant, material to the customer's business and its performance |
| **External verification** | • The SLF Facility will be assessed by ISS-Corporate or equivalent external reviewer and must achieve at least a moderate or equivalent score<br>• The customer will disclose the progress of the KPI on an annual basis until the final target observation date<br>• The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date |

| **KPI 2: Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (absolute in $CO_2$e or intensity)** | |
|---|---|
| **UN SDG** | • SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy<br>• SDG 13 Climate Action |
| **Sectors** | • All Eligible Sectors |
| **Coverage** | • Covers at least 75% of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions<br>• Covers at least 60% of Scope 3 GHG emissions if Scope 3 GHG emissions represent at least 40% of total GHG emissions<br>• For the customers involved in the sale or distribution of natural gas and/or other fossil fuels[14], Scope 3 Use of Sold Product emissions must be considered in the determination of Scope 3 (category 11) irrespective of the share of these emissions compared to total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions<br>• For the customers involved in oil and gas refinery[15], Scope 3 emissions from the Processing of Sold Products must be considered in the determination of Scope 3 (category 10) irrespective of the share of these emissions compared to total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions<br>• Preference will be given to absolute emissions, where feasible, instead of intensity. If intensity is used, there must be visibility on underlying absolute emissions and future trajectory |
| **Calculation methodology** | • GHG emissions calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol<br>• For the intensity metric, the denominator is production data for physical intensity and revenue data for revenue intensity |
| **Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and** | • The customer will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates |

[14] Companies in this sector include but are not limited to, integrated oil and gas companies, integrated gas companies, exploration and production pure players, refining and marketing pure players, oil products distributors, and traditional oil and gas service companies. This excludes utility companies with ≤ 25% exposure (from a revenue perspective) to the aforementioned activities.

[15] This excludes utility companies with ≤ 25% exposure (from a revenue perspective) to the oil and gas refinery activities.

| | |
|---|---|
| **clear 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:<br>a) SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance. A minimum of 3 years of data must be available and externally verified where feasible or attested to by internal management<br>b) SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 10 peers and at least in line with peers (top 50%) (if very few peers exist, the review should cover at least 3 peers)<br>d) 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** | • The customer will need to provide an action plan to achieve the SPTs<br>• Carbon offsets will be limited to 10% by 2030 and only for residual GHG emissions |
| **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 customer's business and its performance |
| **External verification** | • The SLF Facility will be assessed by ISS-Corporate or equivalent external reviewer and must achieve at least a moderate or equivalent score<br>• The customer will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date<br>• The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date |

| **KPI 3: Renewable energy consumption, procurement, generation or installed capacity (% of total energy / MW / MWh)** | |
|---|---|
| **UN SDG** | • SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy<br>• SDG 13 Climate Action |
| **Sectors** | • All Eligible Sectors |
| **Coverage** | • Covers at least 67% of the company's operations, where feasible, subject to availability of data |
| **Calculation methodology** | • Definition of renewable energy is aligned with the Eligibility Criteria of DIB Sustainable Finance Framework, technical screening criteria of the EU taxonomy, national regulations or market standards such as the Climate Bonds Standards |
| **Definition of SPT with baseline selected based on recent performance and** | • The customer will need to provide rationale on the selected baseline and target observation dates |

| | |
|---|---|
| **clear 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:<br>a) SPT is more ambitious versus historical performance. A minimum of 3 years of data must be available and externally verified where feasible or attested to by internal management<br>b) SPT can be benchmarked versus at least 10 peers and at least in line with peers (top 50%) (if very few peers exist, the review should cover at least 3 peers)<br>c) SPT is aligned with RE100 initiative led by the Climate Group in partnership with CDP |
| **Action plan** | • The customer will need to provide an action plan to achieve the SPTs |
| **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 customer's business and its performance |
| **External verification** | • The SLF Facility will be assessed by ISS-Corporate or equivalent external reviewer and must achieve at least a moderate or equivalent score<br>• The customer will disclose the progress of KPI on an annual basis until final target observation date<br>• The report will be verified by an external reviewer on an annual basis until final target observation date |

For clarity, in addition to "Approach 1" specified in the SLLBG which entails a Framework-level approach, DIB will also seek an independent external review of each of the SLF facilities in the portfolio, i.e. "Approach 2" specified in the SLLBG.

### 3.2 Characteristics of Sustainability-Linked Finance facilities

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 SLF Facilities

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

Table 2. Principles for Annual Calibration of SPTs.

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

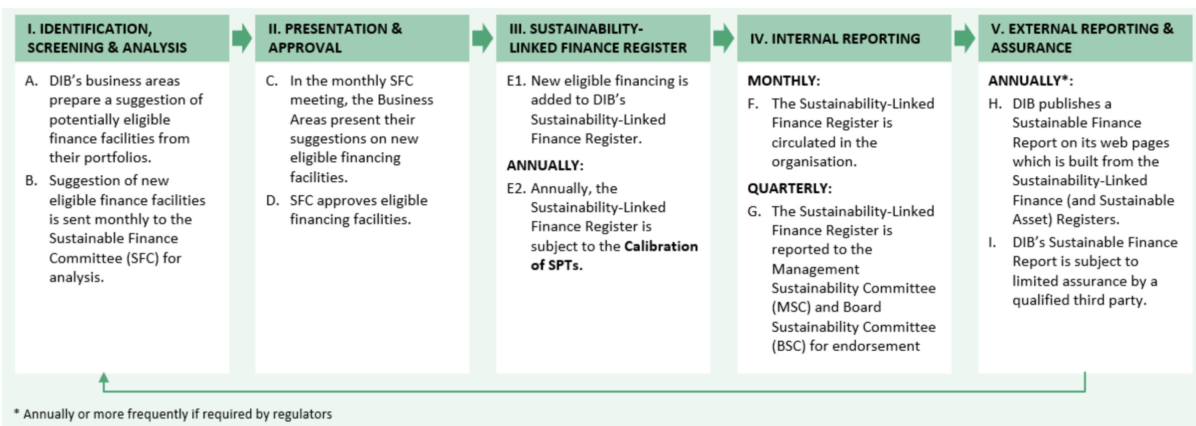
New Eligible SLF Facilities can be introduced into the Register without an update of this Framework, as long as they meet the selection criteria and are subject to the Annual Calibration of SPTs.

DIB has established a process to govern the selection of new Eligible SLF Facilities 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 Finance Register
IV. Internal Reporting
V. External Reporting & Assurance.

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




Graph 3. Governance of the Sustainability-Linked Finance Register

All approved financing is checked for eligibility under the Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities financing Framework. The business areas are responsible for sending the new potentially Eligible SLF Facilities 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 and Innovation (Sustainability)

• Members: 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 SLF Facilities 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 Consumer Banking Officer, Chief of Treasury, Chief Credit Officer, Chief Digital Officer, Head of Human Resources, Head of Investor Relations & Strategic Communications, and Head of Organisational Effectiveness.

The Register is then updated to include the new SLF Facilities 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 will be deposited into DIB's sustainability-related funding accounts and earmarked for allocation towards the projects aligned with DIB's Impact Objective using the Sustainability-Linked Finance Register.

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 SLF Facilities, impact objective, relevant KPIs/ SPTs, amount allocated, etc., as well as information on the amount of unallocated proceeds).
- Instrument financing SLF Facilities (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 SLF Facilities within 2 years from the date of issuance and maintain a Sustainability-Linked Finance 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 SLF Facilities:

- On a monthly basis, DIB circulates the Sustainability-Linked Finance 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 Finance Register to the MSC and BSC (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 SLF Facilities, using an aggregate approach with additional information on selected SLF Facilities where possible:

- Information on the instruments financing SLF Facilities including issuance currency, amount, issuance dates and maturity
- Year of origination of the Eligible SLF Facilities

- Newly added SLF Facilities and Non-Compliant SLF Facilities
- Sector and geographic distribution of Compliant SLF Facilities
- Information on, including achievement of, KPI/SPTs in combination with the underlying sector
- Amount of proceeds allocated to the Impact Objective
- Amount of unallocated proceeds
- Selected examples of Compliant finance facilities (if client consents to disclosure)

**Impact reporting**

DIB's Sustainable Finance Report will include information on the impact of our Sustainability-Linked Finance and Sustainable asset portfolio, serving to enhance both DIB's and investors' understanding of the impacts of our portfolio.

DIB strives for maximum transparency and discloses calculation methodologies and key assumptions used. The completeness of impact reporting is subject to the availability and quality of information.

**4. External review**

DIB engages with external reviewers to ensure this Framework for financing Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities, financing instruments issued under this Framework, related financing and reporting on the finance facilities follows 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 ISS-Corporate to ensure alignment of the Framework with the latest SLLBG and the alignment of the SLF Facilities with the SLLP under the Use of Proceeds section[16].

Each SLF Facility will be verified by ISS-Corporate or an equivalent external reviewer.

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.

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[16] In addition to "Approach 1" specified in the SLLBG which entails a Framework-level approach, DIB seeks independent external review to each of the SLF facilities in the portfolio, i.e. follows "Approach 2" specified in the SLLBG.

## 5. Framework review and updates

### 5.1 Annual review

The SFC will conduct an annual review of the Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities financing Framework to ensure alignment with the latest global best 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 Sustainability Committee (BSC) and the Board. ISSC approval shall be required for any updates and amendments to this document.

### 5.3 Framework ownership

The Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) is the ultimate owner of the Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities 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 SPOs. 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 within the Islamic economic system, adhering 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 by the Group Internal Sharia Control

Department (GISCD) and approved by the ISSC to ensure alignment with Sharia principles and requirements.

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 – DIB methodology**

**A. List of industries covered by this framework the DIB Framework for financing SLF Facilities**

| Sector | High-level description | Specific sector requirement |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Automobile | E.g. automotive manufacturing, leasing, rental | Yes. Customers from this sector must include Scope 3 Category 11 GHG emissions from Use of Sold Products for KPI 2 |
| Aviation | E.g. airlines | |
| Education | E.g. primary and secondary schools | |
| Energy | E.g. oil & gas, renewable energy | Yes. Customers involved in the sale or distribution of natural gas and/or other fossil fuels[17], must include Scope 3 Use of Sold Product emissions (category 11) irrespective of the share of these emissions compared to total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions<br><br>Customers involved in oil and gas refinery[18], must include Scope 3 emissions from the Processing of Sold Products (category 10) irrespective of the share of these emissions compared to total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions |
| Manufacturing | E.g. steel, aluminium, basic chemicals and cement production | |
| Real Estate | E.g. construction and management of real estate | |
| Telecommunications | E.g. telecommunication operators | Yes. Telecommunication Operators must include Scope 3 Category 11 GHG emissions from Use of Sold Products for KPI 2. Customers must include Scope 1 GHG emissions from stationary generators and emissions from refrigerant gases for KPI 1 |
| Utilities | E.g. electricity generation | |

**B. Methodology for assessing SPT against historical performance**

DIB uses a sufficient amount of historical data and at minimum three years of historical data beyond the baseline year data that has been externally verified when possible or attested to by internal management.

[17] Companies in this sector include but are not limited to, integrated oil and gas companies, integrated gas companies, exploration and production pure players, refining and marketing pure players, oil products distributors, and traditional oil and gas service companies. This excludes utility companies with ≤ 25% exposure (from a revenue perspective) to the aforementioned activities.

[18] This excludes utility companies with ≤ 25% exposure (from a revenue perspective) to the oil and gas refinery activities.

For customers with a zero baseline, DIB will assess if the KPI is addressing a relevant ESG issue. Information around why the KPI is not measured or widely disclosed in the sector and confirmation that no other KPIs capturing the same issue are available will be documented in the reporting.

| Methodology | |
|---|---|
| 1 | The customer is expected to have assessed the ambition level of the SPTs versus historical performance by engaging external, objective support. |
| 2 | DIB analyses the customer'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 customer. |
| 5 | The calculations must show that the average annual reduction/increment from baseline to target years is higher than the average annual historical reduction/increment to ensure the SPTs reflect a better performance versus Business-as-Usual. |

### C. Methodology for assessing SPT against peers

| Methodology | |
|---|---|
| 1 | The customer is expected to have conducted peer benchmarking of the SPT by engaging external, objective support along the following principles (points II. to IV. In this table) |
| 2 | DIB prepares its view on the customer's national and international peers by selecting peers based on principle (I) |
| | A peer is defined to be:<br>a) a "pure player" in the same sector as the customer (90% of turnover or other similar metric from the same product(s)/services), or<br>b) a player with at least 50% of turnover or other similar metric from the same product(s)/services |
| | II. The selection of peers considers, if possible:<br>a) leading peers with well-developed climate/ESG strategies, and<br>b) peers in the initial stages of developing their climate/ESG strategies |
| | III. To the extent possible, the peer selection will also consider customer characteristics such as ownership, organisation type, size and geographics. |
| | IV. Peer review is prepared for 10 peers, if possible. If very few peers exist, the review should cover at least three peers. |
| 3 | DIB will check the results of the peer review provided by the customer. |
| 4 | DIB will compare results to DIB's own analysis to assess the alignment of the results. |
| 5 | The results must indicate that the customer aligns with at least the top 50% of peers included into the analysis. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | If peers do not have similar SPTs, the customer should be considered more ambitious versus peers if the customer is the first to set a target and (i) the customer's current performance is in line with the peers' performance (top 50%) or (ii) if the target will enable the issuer to be part of the top 50%.<br><br>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:<br>a) To what extent is KPI addressing the key ESG issue (i.e. is relevant)?<br>b) Is it an innovation to tackle this relevant issue and why is it not widespread in the market?<br>c) Is there another indicator tracking the same key ESG issue that is widely used by the market? |

## D. Action plan requirements and recommendations for customers of SLF Facilities

| **Action plan requirements and recommendations** | |
|---|---|
| 1 | The customer 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 customer is required to have some form of a climate strategy/policy and related climate/decarbonisation roadmap. DIB recommends that the customer has a broader ESG strategy and associated roadmap. For customers in the initial stages of developing their climate/ESG Strategy or roadmap, gating KPIs are required (see point 5).<br><br>**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) governance structure overseeing the climate strategy (c) integration of ESG risk management into the group risk management framework. The strategy usually includes short-/medium-/long-term targets comprising of key performance indicators which measure the company's progress in achieving its objectives.<br><br>**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.<br><br>**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 customers with well-established climate/ESG strategies, we recommend the documents to detail:**<br><br>a) Compliance with national climate regulations<br>b) Alignment with leading sectoral practices (SBTi is used whenever possible and if sector-specific benchmarks are available, they are selected (for example for Real Estate, Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) trajectory) and public commitments to these whenever relevant or feasible<br>c) ESG and climate governance<br>d) Incorporation of climate/decarbonisation roadmap into business strategy<br>e) Incorporation of climate/decarbonisation roadmap into risk management<br>f) Operationalisation of climate/decarbonisation target setting and KPIs<br>g) Budget and evidence of internal budget allocation for the above. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | The SPT observation years set in the SLF Facility contract should be aligned with the targets set in the customer'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 customer to start disclosing relevant environmental, social and/or governance metrics as part of a broader climate/ESG Strategy. These are required for customers who are in the initial stages of developing their climate/ESG Strategy. |
| 6 | Availability and format of information: Detailed documents such as financier's presentation and third-party reports must be provided to the financier. Documents such as sustainability report must be publicly available on website for customers with a well-established climate/ESG strategy. |
| 7 | Reporting frequency for sustainability reports or disclosures is annual with external verification recommended |

### E. Recommended Non-Exhaustive List of Concrete Actions for Customers

| **KPI 1** | **KPI 2** | **KPI 3** |
|---|---|---|
| Energy efficiency improvement measures | **Additional actions to address Scope 3 GHG emissions** | Installation, production, development or procurement of renewable energy |
| Construction or acquisition of certified green buildings | Supplier ESG assessment/due diligence to reduce emissions from supply chain (upstream purchased goods and services) | Energy storage solutions, smart meters/monitoring systems and grids to facilitate integration of renewable energy |
| Circular solutions to reduce emissions from usage of carbon intensive materials | Replacement of fleet with low carbon vehicles and route optimisation (downstream and upstream transportation and distribution) | |
| Installation, production, development or procurement of renewable energy | Procurement of renewable energy (upstream emissions of purchased fuels) | |
| Replacement of fleet with low carbon vehicles and route optimisation | | |
| **Additional considerations for companies involved in the sale or distribution of fossil fuels** | | |
| Reduction of flaring | Changing sales or production mix away from fossil fuels (downstream use of sold products) | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reduction of methane emissions | | |
| Integration of Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) | | |
| **Additional considerations for aviation companies** | | |
| Replacement of fleet with more energy efficient airplanes and related R&D | | |
| Procurement of sustainable aviation fuel | | |
| **Additional considerations for steel and aluminium producers** | | |
| Replace fossil fuels with low carbon energy sources | Reducing emissions from purchased goods and services (upstream purchased goods and services) | |
| Production of steel or aluminium with higher % of recycled contents | | |
| Production of low carbon steel or aluminium versus global averages by changing energy mix, feedstock and/or integrating CCUS | | |
| **Additional considerations for telecommunication operators** | | |
| Improve energy efficiency of network infrastructure and data centers with a target for low carbon data centers with PUE ≤ 1.4 or certified green by an external well recognised standard | Assessment of suppliers for environmental and social risks | |
| Shift from diesel to hybrid generators | Reducing emissions from purchased goods and services (upstream purchased goods and services) | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| More efficient cooling technologies for data centers | Improving e-waste management | |
| **Additional considerations for automotive manufacturers** | | |
| R&D related to zero tailpipe emissions vehicles | Changing sales or production mix away from fossil powered vehicles (downstream use of sold products) | |
| | Assessment of suppliers for environmental and social risks | |
| | Reducing emissions from purchased goods and services (upstream purchased goods and services) | |

**Annexure III – External reviewer methodology**

**1. Assessment methodology for the “material KPI and ambitious SPT” criteria**

Building on ISS-Corporate’s methodology to assess SLF Facilities KPI selection, the KPI quality assessment is divided into 4 factors:

- Relevant
- Core
- Material
- Benchmarkable

Based on these 4 factors, the KPI materiality assessment is classified on a 4-level scale:

| **KPI materiality** | |
|---|---|
| 4 factors | Robust |
| 2-3 factors | Good |
| 1 factor | Moderate |
| 0 factor | Absence |

The 4 different levels can be broken down as such:

- **Robust,** in case the KPI is relevant, core, material and benchmarkable.
- **Good,** in case the KPI is
  - relevant, moderately core, material and/or presents limitations to its ability to be benchmarked
  - relevant, core, moderately/partially material and/or presents limitations to its ability to be benchmarked
  - relevant, moderately core, moderately/partially material and benchmarkable
  - relevant, core, material and presents limitations to its ability to be benchmarked
- **Moderate,** in case the KPI is relevant, moderately core, moderately/partially material and presents limitations to its ability to be benchmarked
- **Absence,** in case one (or more) of the relevant, core, and material dimensions is (are) not fulfilled, or if the KPI is not benchmarkable.

For the LMA Sustainability-Linked Loans alignment, the KPI quality criterion should address the 4 criteria above.

Building on ISS-Corporate’s methodology to assess SLF Facility SPT calibration, the SPT calibration assessment has been divided into 3 dimensions:

- Ambition against past performance
- Ambition against sectorial peers
- Ambition against international targets

Based on these 3 factors, the SPT ambition assessment is classified on a 4-level scale:

| SPT ambition | |
|---|---|
| 3 dimensions | Robust |
| 2 dimensions | Good |
| 1 dimension | Moderate |
| 0 dimension | Absence |

For the LMA Sustainability-Linked Loans alignment, the SPT ambition criterion should address at least one of the 3 factors. Based on the above, the two dimensions of the evaluation, the KPI materiality assessment, and the SPT ambition assessment, are combined as per the table below:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KPI materiality** | 4 factors - Robust | Absence | Good | Robust | Robust |
| | 2/3 factors - Good | Absence | Moderate | Good | Good |
| | 1 factor - Moderate | Absence | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate |
| | 0 factor - Absence | Absence | Absence | Absence | Absence |
| | | 0 dimension - Absence | 1 dimension - Moderate | 2 dimensions - Good | 3 dimensions - Robust |
| | | **SPT ambition** | | | |

**2. Assessment methodology of the "Impact Objective contribution" criteria.**

In each SLLs evaluation, the KPI contribution of each loan to the objective has been assessed.

**3. Assessment methodology for the alignment with Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles criteria**

Sustainability-Linked Loans (in the case of DIB, Sustainability-Linked Finance Facilities) are benchmarked against the LMA/APLMA/LSTA Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles. ISS-Corporate assesses if the Issuer has defined a formal concept for its SLLs regarding the selection of the KPI, calibration of the SPT, financial characteristics, reporting, and verification.

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