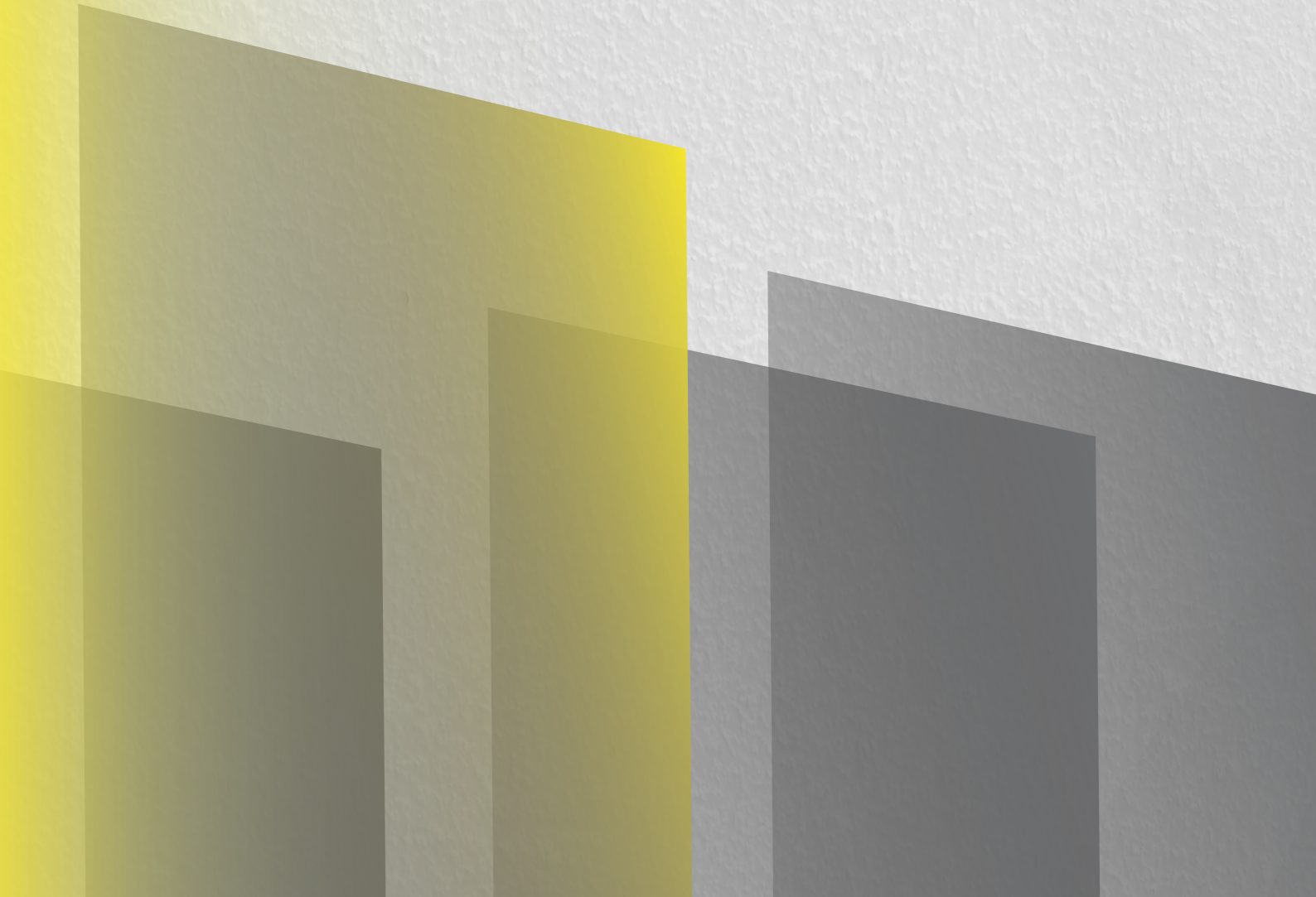


# Beltone

Carbon Footprint Report 2024



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Prepared by:



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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## **1** **LISTS & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

List of Figures and Tables  
Abbreviations & Definitions  
Executive Summary

## **2** **INTRODUCTION**

About Beltone Holding

## **3** **OVERALL METHODOLOGY**

CF Assessment Approach  
Protocols & Standards  
Emission Factors  
Calculation Approach

## **4** **INVENTORY BOUNDARIES**

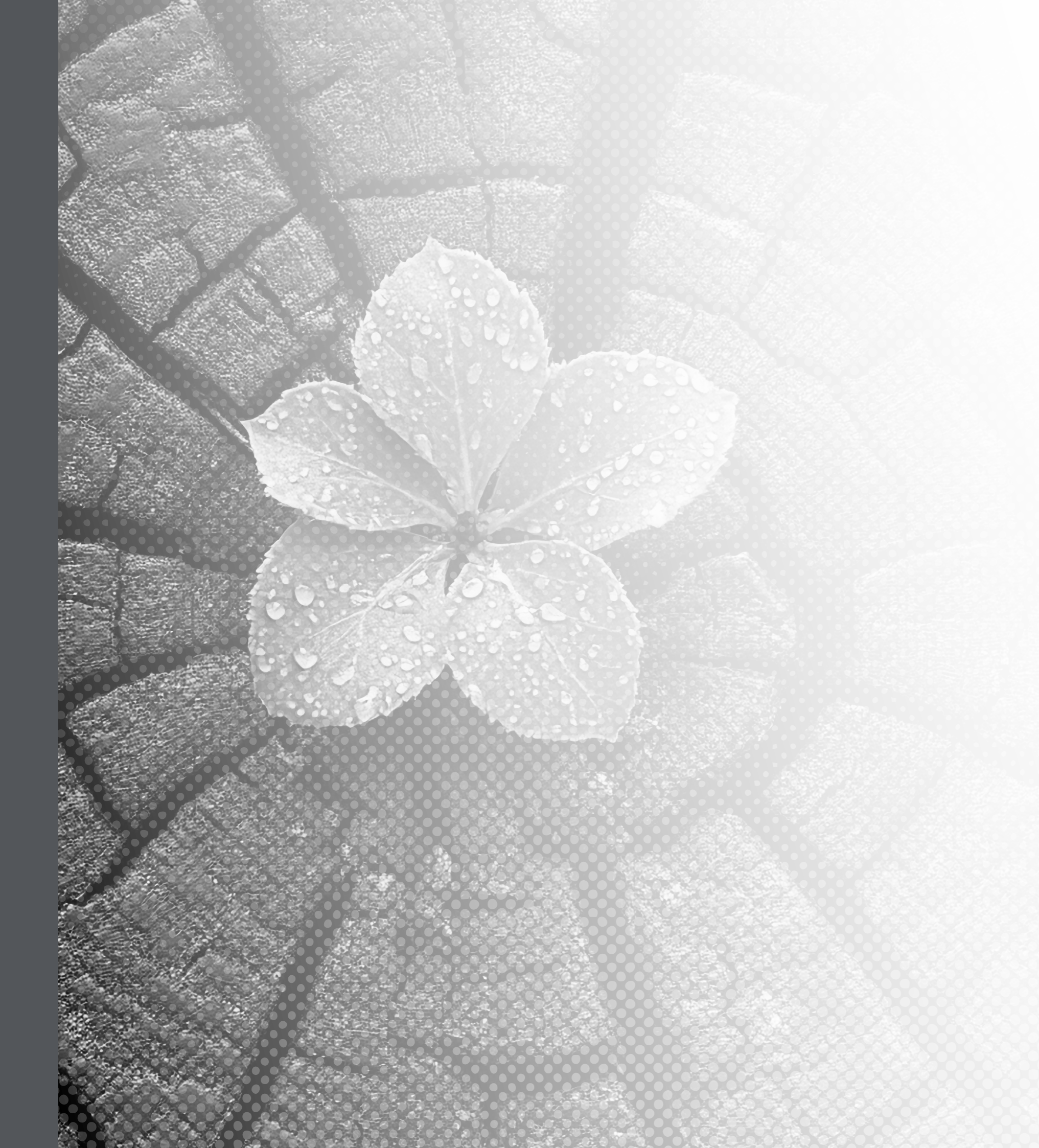
Reporting Period  
Organizational Boundaries  
Operational Boundaries  
Assumptions and Exclusions

## **5** **CF RESULTS & ANALYSIS**

Scope 1: Direct Emissions  
Scope 2: Indirect Emissions  
Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions

## **6** **EVALUATION & APPENDICES**

Data Integrity and Confidence Assessment  
Performance Evaluations  
Conclusion  
Appendices



# 1

## **LISTS & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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List of Figures and Tables  
Abbreviations & Definitions  
Executive Summary

# LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>FIGURE 1</b>	Total Emissions by Scope
<b>FIGURE 2</b>	Emissions Intensity 2024
<b>FIGURE 3</b>	Beltone's CF Assessment Approach
<b>FIGURE 4</b>	Scope 1 Emissions by Category
<b>FIGURE 5</b>	Breakdown of Fire Suppressants Emissions
<b>FIGURE 6</b>	Scope 2 Emissions by Category
<b>FIGURE 7</b>	Purchased Electricity Consumption (MWh)
<b>FIGURE 8</b>	Purchased Chilled Water Consumption (MWh)
<b>FIGURE 9</b>	Scope 3 Emissions Breakdown by Category
<b>FIGURE 10</b>	Water Consumption (m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>FIGURE 11</b>	Emissions Contribution from Office Supplies
<b>FIGURE 12</b>	Emissions Contribution from Capital Goods
<b>FIGURE 13</b>	Recycled and Non-Recycled Waste (kg)
<b>FIGURE 14</b>	Types of Collected Recycled Wastes
<b>FIGURE 15</b>	Emissions by Flight Type

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE 1</b>	GWPs According to IPCC AR6
<b>TABLE 2</b>	Total GHG Emissions by Source (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<b>TABLE 3</b>	Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Stationary Combustion
<b>TABLE 4</b>	Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Mobile Combustion
<b>TABLE 5</b>	Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Refrigerant Leakage
<b>TABLE 6</b>	Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Fire Suppressants
<b>TABLE 7</b>	Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Purchased Electricity
<b>TABLE 8</b>	Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Purchased Chilled Water
<b>TABLE 9</b>	Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Water Consumption
<b>TABLE 10</b>	Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Waste Generated in Operations
<b>TABLE 11</b>	Data Quality and Insights

# ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

## ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	TERM
<b>AC</b>	Air Conditioning
<b>AR6</b>	Sixth Assessment Report
<b>CF</b>	Carbon Footprint
<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>	Methane
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>DEFRA</b>	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
<b>EF</b>	Emission Factor
<b>FTE</b>	Full-Time Employee
<b>GHGI</b>	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
<b>GHGs</b>	Greenhouse Gases
<b>GWP</b>	Global Warming Potential
<b>G</b>	Gram
<b>HFCs</b>	Hydrofluorocarbons
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization
<b>IPCC</b>	International Panel on Climate Change
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>KG</b>	Kilogram
<b>kWh</b>	Kilowatt-hour
<b>KPIS</b>	Key Performance Indicators
<b>L</b>	Liter
<b>M<sup>2</sup></b>	Squared Meter

ABBREVIATION	TERM
<b>M<sup>3</sup></b>	Cubic Meter
<b>MWH</b>	Megawatt-hour
<b>N<sub>2</sub>O</b>	Nitrous Oxide
<b>PFCS</b>	Perfluorocarbons
<b>SF<sub>6</sub></b>	Sulfur Hexafluoride
<b>SI Units</b>	International System of Units
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNEP-FI</b>	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative

## DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>ACTIVITY DATA</b>	A quantitative measure of an organization’s activity that results in a GHG emission or removal.
<b>BASE YEAR</b>	A historical year used to compare the preceding year’s emissions. It can be a calendar year or averaged over several years (Time Series).
<b>CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	Standardizing all greenhouse gases to reflect the global warming potential relative to carbon dioxide.
<b>DOWNSTREAM EMISSIONS</b>	Emissions under Scope 3 referring to greenhouse gas emissions that occur after a product leaves the control of the company, such as during its distribution, use, and disposal.
<b>ECOINVENT</b>	A comprehensive database providing life cycle inventory data used to assess the environmental impacts of products and services, including emission factors for Scope 3.
<b>EMISSION FACTOR (EF)</b>	A factor allowing GHG emissions to be estimated from a unit of available activity data (e.g., Tons of fuel consumed, etc.) and absolute GHG emissions.

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>EMISSIONS INTENSITY</b>	Emissions intensity measures the amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated relative to a specific factor, such as the size of an area or the number of employees.
<b>FUGITIVE EMISSIONS</b>	Emissions that are not physically controlled but result from the intentional or unintentional releases of GHG.
<b>GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG)</b>	A gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect.
<b>GHG INVENTORY</b>	List of emission sources and the associated emissions quantified using standardized methods.
<b>GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION</b>	The total mass of a GHG released into the atmosphere over a specified period.
<b>HEATING VALUES</b>	The energy released when a fuel is completely burned (MJ/kg or MJ/m <sup>3</sup> ). It is used to calculate emissions by multiplying the fuel consumed by its heating value and the relevant emission factor, giving the total greenhouse gases released.
<b>INVENTORY BOUNDARY</b>	An imaginary line that encompasses the direct and indirect emissions included in the inventory. It results from the chosen organizational and operational boundaries.
<b>IPCC</b>	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations responsible for advancing knowledge on human-induced climate change.
<b>OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES</b>	The operational boundary determines the emissions associated with operations, classifies emissions as direct or indirect, and categorizes the different Scopes of GHG emissions.
<b>ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES</b>	Organizational boundaries determine which operations to include or exclude from the carbon footprint calculations of the organization.
<b>OTHER INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS</b>	Other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3) are emissions, excluding energy indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2), that occur as a consequence of an organization's activities but arise from sources owned or controlled by other entities.

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>R-410A</b>	R-410A is a hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerant blend composed primarily of difluoromethane (CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> , R-32) and pentafluoroethane (C <sub>2</sub> HF <sub>5</sub> , R-125).
<b>SCOPE 1 (DIRECT EMISSIONS)</b>	A reporting organization's direct greenhouse (GHG) emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by the organization itself.
<b>SCOPE 2 (INDIRECT EMISSIONS)</b>	A reporting organization's indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling.
<b>SCOPE 3 (INDIRECT EMISSIONS)</b>	A reporting organization's indirect GHG emissions that occur in the value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions. This encompasses a wide range of activities such as purchased goods and services, business travel, waste disposal, and transportation and distribution.
<b>UPSTREAM EMISSIONS</b>	Emissions that occur before a product reaches the company, including emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of raw materials.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainability has become a defining factor in today’s financial sector, shaping how businesses operate and how stakeholders evaluate long-term resilience. Climate change presents real and pressing risks, making it essential for financial institutions to adopt transparent and accountable practices in managing their environmental impact.

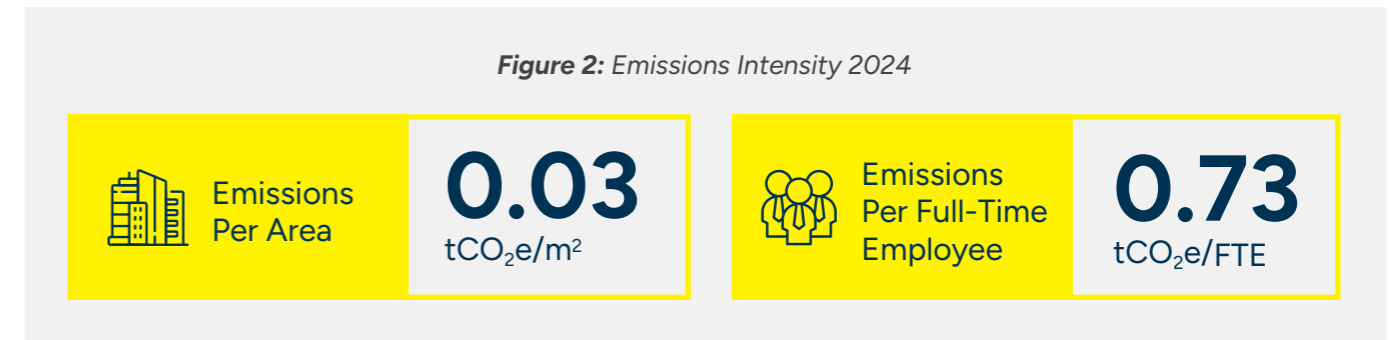
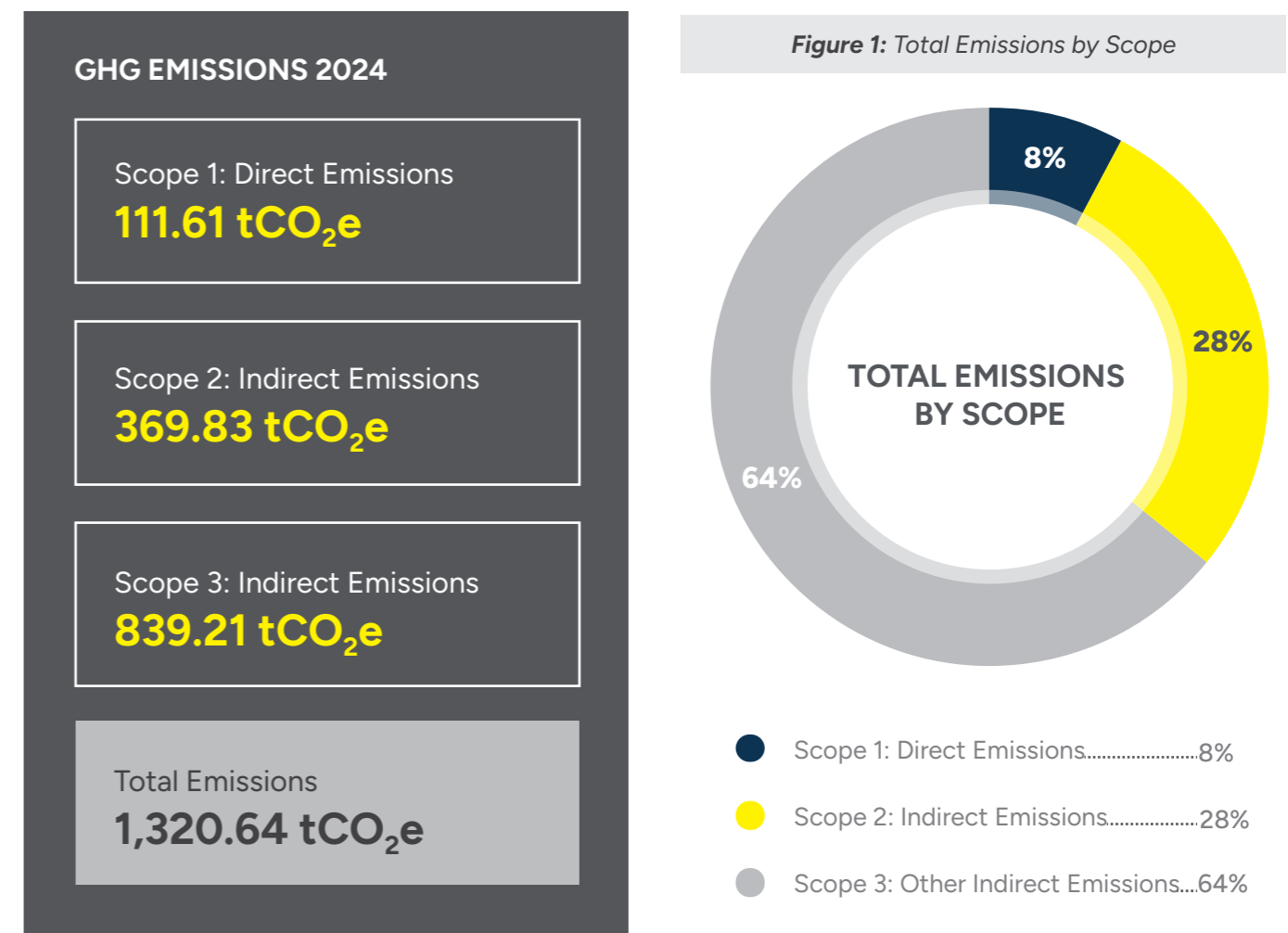
In this context, Beltone Holding is pleased to present its 2024 Carbon Footprint (CF) Report, covering the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2024. The assessment encompasses Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected Scope 3 categories, reflecting both direct and indirect emissions across our operations.

This CF was calculated in line with internationally recognized standards, including the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories, and the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard. The report outlines Beltone’s total emissions and highlights key contributors, offering a clear picture of the company’s climate impact. The total emissions for 2024 amounted to 1,320.64 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The contribution of scopes’ emissions is as illustrated in Figure 1. Figure 2 presents Beltone’s emissions intensity metrics for 2024.

It is important to note that 2024 marked a year of transition in Beltone’s operational boundaries. During this period, the company operated from two locations: its long-standing office in Nile City (January–December) and a new headquarter in SODIC (August–December). Data collection therefore covered activities across both sites to ensure a complete and accurate representation of operations.

*Through this report, Beltone reinforces its commitment to sustainability and recognizes the importance of continuous monitoring and action to reduce its environmental footprint. This transparency lays the foundation for stronger climate strategies in the years ahead.*

In 2024, Beltone’s total GHG emissions amounted to the following:





# INTRODUCTION

About Beltone Holding

# INTRODUCTION

With the swift development of an increasingly globalized and complex economy, the financial sector has emerged as a key driver of economic growth while having the upper hand in shaping the global sustainability agenda. Apart from the traditional sector specialties of capital allocation, facilitating investment, and risk management, the financial industry is right in the center of climate change actions, addressing its critical environmental challenges. As the global population is now facing the accelerated consequences of global warming and the depletion of natural resources, the sector's contribution has become nothing short of vital in mitigating climate-related risks and advancing towards global sustainability goals.

Recent analysis emphasizes that the overwhelming majority of GHG emissions from financial institutions result not from their operations but from companies and projects financed by these institutions. According to the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), approximately 97% of a financial institution's total GHG emissions are attributable to its investments, lending, and insurance activities. This critical exposure underlines the urgent need for the financial sector to fully incorporate climate risk management and global sustainability goals into its core operational strategies and decision-making frameworks.

## ABOUT BELTONE HOLDING

Beltone Holding is a leading institution across the MENA region's financial services landscape, recognized for its superiority, innovation, and strategic focus on sustainable growth. Backed by its venerable multi-decade heritage, Beltone Holding has consistently delivered an all-encompassing, tailored financial solution that addresses the evolving needs of its respected clients. Its diverse portfolio of asset management, investment banking, equity research, spanning brokerage, and a wide range of non-banking activities reflects Beltone's endless commitment to providing value and supporting long-term success.

In its ongoing pursuit of market leadership and client-focused supremacy, Beltone Holding acknowledges the growing responsibility to address sustainability challenges. With recent and ongoing climate change challenges and resource scarcity intensifying globally, the need for corporate accountability has become more vital than ever. Therefore, Beltone is actively engaged in CF activities by assessing, measuring, and reducing its CF, which is one of the crucial steps towards its long-term sustainability goals and contributing to a better future for the next generations.

This report reflects Beltone Holding's forward-thinking and commitment to environmental responsibility. By conducting a comprehensive CF assessment to measure emissions across its operational activities, supply chain, and business-related functions, this report provides valuable insights into the company's overall CF and environmental impact. This report serves as a concrete foundation for identifying areas of improvement and expanding the company's sustainability goals and objectives.

By upholding principles of transparency, accountability, and dedication to sustainability, Beltone Holding emphasizes its role as a responsible corporate leader. It sets a benchmark for environmentally conscious business conduct within the financial sector while demonstrating its commitment to long-term, value-driven performance.



# OVERALL METHODOLOGY

- CF Assessment Approach
- Protocols & Standards
- Emission Factors
- Calculation Approach

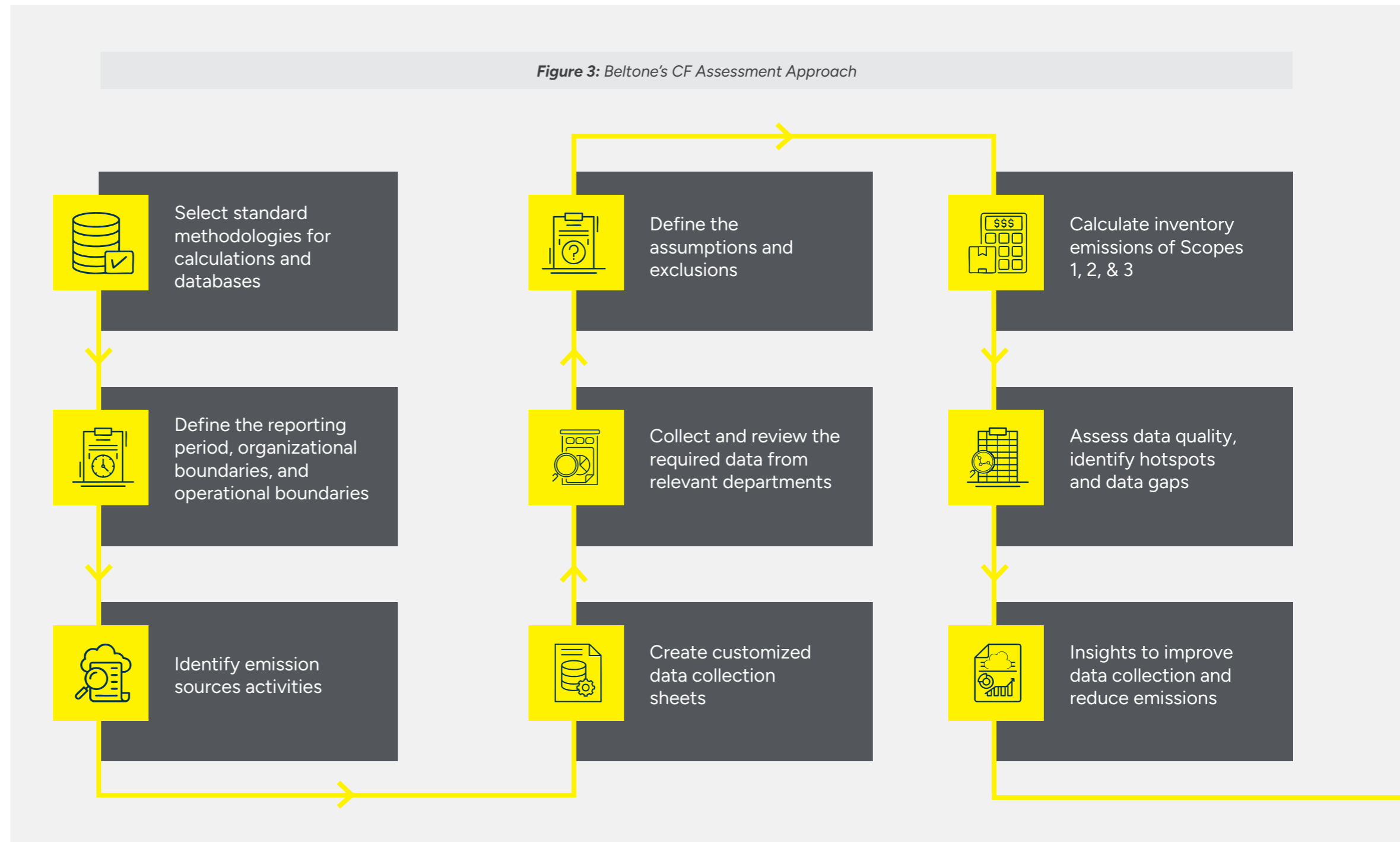
# OVERALL METHODOLOGY

This section details the approach, standards, and methodology used to measure Beltone's GHG emissions for the reporting year 2024. The assessment captures both direct and indirect emissions across selected sources, according to internationally recognized guidelines and frameworks.

## CF ASSESSMENT APPROACH


To accurately evaluate Beltone's GHG emissions, a structured CF approach was adopted. In line with internationally recognized standards, the operational control approach was applied, meaning Beltone accounts for 100% of emissions from facilities it directly manages.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the process was carried out in defined phases, covering the collection of activity data, the application of appropriate emission factors, and the calculation of Beltone's Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected Scope 3 emissions for the 2024 reporting year.




# PROTOCOLS & STANDARDS


The CF assessment is conducted based on internationally recognized methodologies and standards crafted to accurately calculate and report an organization’s emissions in line with global metrics, with distinction in approaches, scopes, and focal points; adopting all methodologies ensures maximum accuracy and coverage of all scopes. The adopted standards include, but are not limited to:



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

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





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

# EMISSION FACTORS

Emission factors (EFs) serve to quantify the amount of GHGs released into the atmosphere due to an entity’s activities. EF is typically expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). Other emissions related to certain activities are generated per unit activity and quantified using the international system of units (SI units). The EFs were determined based on international standards corresponding to:

IPCC AR6

Ecoinvent Database

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

Country Specific EFs

# CALCULATION APPROACH

Beltone’s activities, similar to any entity, are categorized and correspond to one of the GHG Protocol Guidelines: Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions, which are direct, Indirect emissions associated with purchased energy, and indirect emissions resulting from operations not under the direct ownership or control of the reporting entity, respectively.

The GHG emission calculation approach is accomplished via multiplying the activity data for any specific category of emissions by its corresponding EF, which provides the resulting emissions expressed in tCO<sub>2</sub>e, as shown in the following equation:

$$\text{Activity Data [unit]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/unit]} = \text{GHG Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e]}$$

Global warming potentials (GWPs) are factors that indicate the climate change impact of each greenhouse gas, such as methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) or nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), relative to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). In greenhouse gas accounting, GWPs are applied to convert different gases into a single standardized metric, carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). This allows emissions to be reported consistently and compared across different sources worldwide.

Guided by these protocols, 100-year GWPs are applied to all emission data in the inventory to calculate their total emissions in tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

The values used in this report (as listed in Table 1) represent the latest scientific understanding of each gas’s contribution to climate change.

*Table 1: GWPs According to IPCC AR6*

GHG	100-YEAR GWP
CO <sub>2</sub>	1
CH <sub>4</sub>	29.8
N <sub>2</sub> O	273





# 4

## **INVENTORY BOUNDARIES**

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Reporting Period  
Organizational Boundaries  
Operational Boundaries  
Assumptions and Exclusions

# INVENTORY BOUNDARIES

This section defines the scope and boundaries of the CF Report, specifying the operational activities of Beltone that are considered within the assessment and setting the framework for quantifying GHG emissions.



## REPORTING PERIOD

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

## ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

In line with the GHG Protocol Guidelines, organizational boundaries can be determined using the operational control, the financial control, or the equity share approach. For Beltone, the operational control approach has been applied to quantify GHG emissions. Under this method, emissions are reported for activities and processes directly managed and controlled by Beltone Holding.

The scope of this assessment covers Beltone’s head office and subsidiaries. In 2024, the company maintained its premises in Nile City throughout the year, while also transitioning operations to SODIC from August to December. The emissions inventory therefore captures data from both locations to provide a complete representation of the company’s activities during the reporting year.

The organizational boundaries of this assessment include Beltone’s offices in Nile City and SODIC, encompassing 13 subsidiaries and a total workforce of 662 employees across diverse business units. The scope covers all entities under Beltone’s operational control.



The breakdown of entities considered within the boundary is as follows:



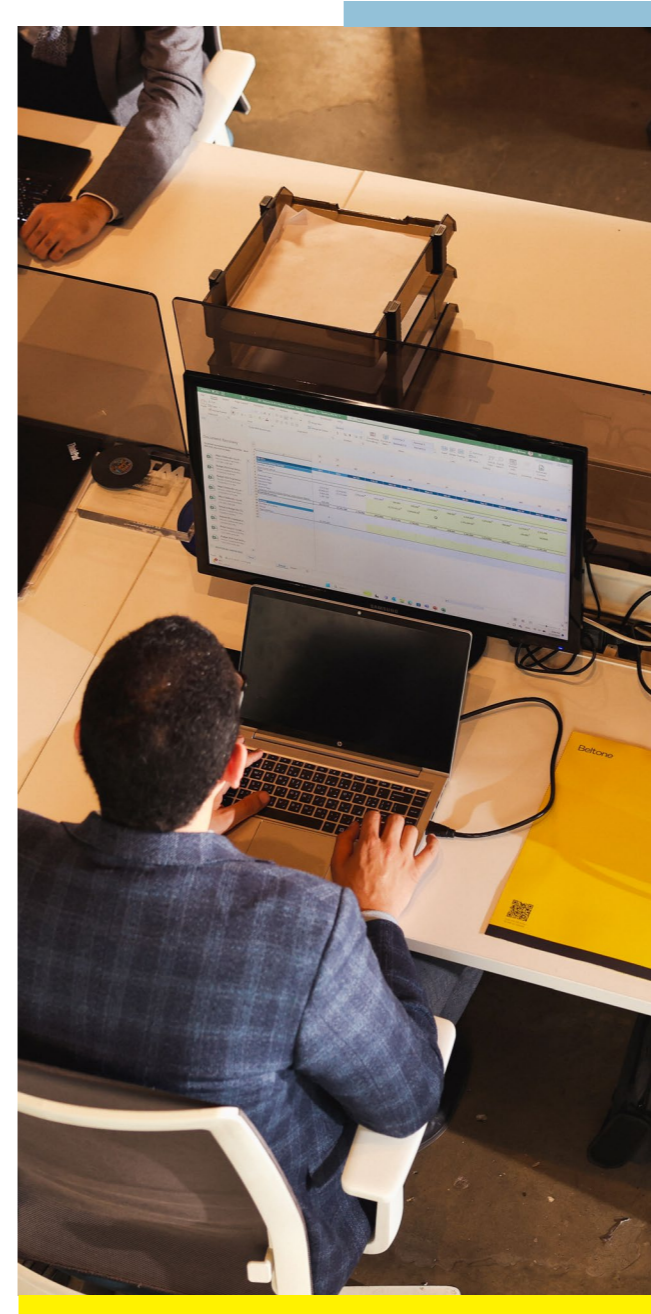
# OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES

The assessment encompasses GHG emissions from all relevant sources within the operational boundaries, covering Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased electricity), and Scope 3 (other indirect emission sources). Illustrated below is a detailed breakdown of the emission sources and categories under each Scope included in this study:

<h2>SCOPE 1 DIRECT EMISSIONS</h2> <p>Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by Beltone. Scope 1 activities include the following:</p>				
 Stationary Combustion	 Mobile Combustion	 Refrigerants Leakage	 Fire Suppressants Leakage	
<h2>SCOPE 2 INDIRECT EMISSIONS</h2> <p>Emissions related to the consumption of purchased electricity, heating, or cooling from a source that is not owned or controlled by Beltone:</p>				
 Purchased Electricity (Grid)		 Purchased Cooling		
<h2>SCOPE 3 OTHER INDIRECT EMISSIONS</h2> <p>Emissions resulting from other activities that are not covered in Scope 1 &amp; 2. Beltone Scope 3 activities include:</p>				
 Category 1: Purchased Goods/Services	 Category 2: Capital Goods	 Category 3: Fuel/Energy Related	 Category 5: Waste from Operations	 Category 6: Business Travel

# ASSUMPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

To ensure the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the inventory analysis, it is crucial to acknowledge and account for any exclusions. These exclusions fall into three categories:



	<h3>Boundaries</h3> <p>Non-operational in 2024</p>
	<h3>Emission Sources</h3> <p>Other Scope 3 sources</p>
	<h3>GHG Types</h3> <p>SF<sub>6</sub> and PFCs</p>

This assessment excludes subsidiaries that were non-operational or closed during the year 2024. All other active office buildings and subsidiaries have been included within the organizational boundary of the analysis.

With respect to excluded emission sources, no sources within Scopes 1 and 2 were omitted for the covered entities. However, certain GHGs such as SF<sub>6</sub> and PFCs were excluded, as they are not associated with Beltone’s operations.

For Scope 3, the relevant but unquantified sources include Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution), Category 7 (Employee Commuting), Category 9 (Downstream Transportation and Distribution), and Category 15 (Investments).

These exclusions are not expected to materially affect the overall results of the inventory. Nonetheless, they should be considered when interpreting the findings and assessing the completeness of the study. Moving forward, by systematically addressing these data gaps, Beltone can further enhance the accuracy, transparency, and comprehensiveness of its CF assessments, thereby strengthening the effectiveness of its sustainability strategies.



## **CF RESULTS & ANALYSIS**

- 
- Scope 1: Direct Emissions
  - Scope 2: Indirect Emissions
  - Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions

# CF RESULTS & ANALYSIS

The 2024 GHG assessment for Beltone encompasses activities across its Nile City and SODIC offices. Emissions were analyzed by scope, source, and entity type, covering Scope 1 (stationary, mobile, and fugitive emissions), Scope 2 (purchased electricity & cooling), and Scope 3 (Categories 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6). This structured breakdown provides clear insights into Beltone's CF, highlights key emission trends, and informs targeted reduction strategies.

## TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS

Beltone's total GHG emissions for the 2024 reporting period amount to 1,320.64 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Of this, Scope 1 emissions stand at 111.61 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (8%), Scope 2 emissions total 369.83 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (28%), and Scope 3 emissions contribute 839.21 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, representing the largest share at 64%.

**1,320.64**  
tCO<sub>2</sub>e

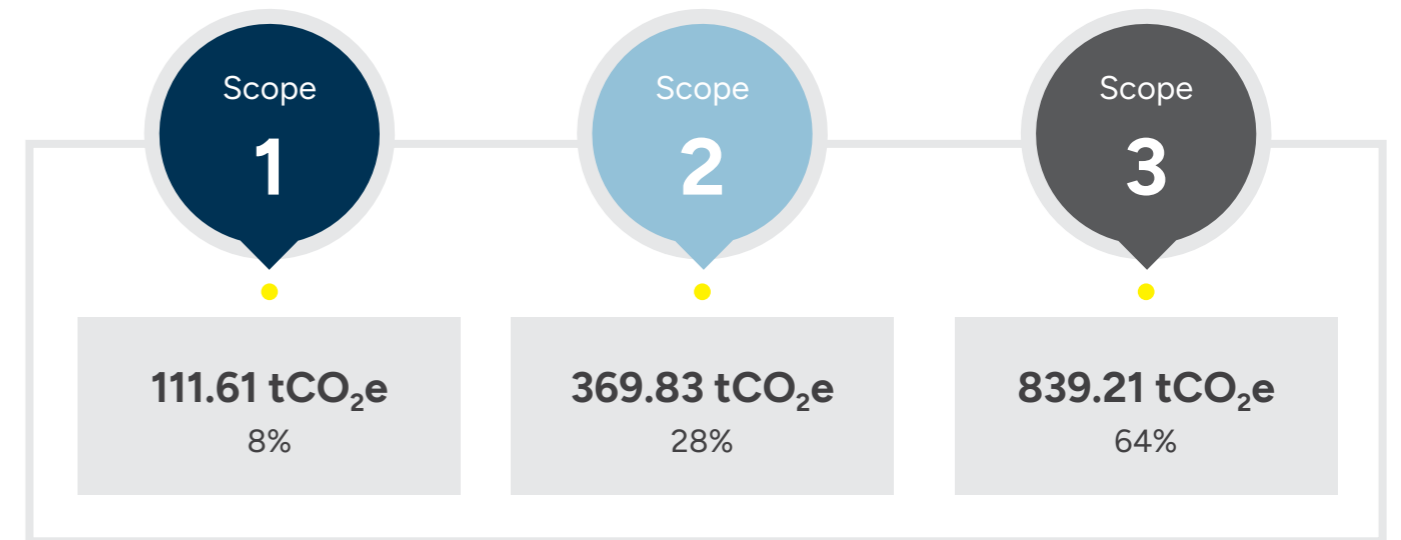


Table 2 represents the breakdown of emissions by source type. Beltone's 2024 CF is predominantly driven by indirect emissions, with Scope 3 contributing 64% of the total. Business travel alone accounts for 41% and is the single largest source of emissions, followed by purchased electricity at 15% and purchased cooling at 13%. In comparison, direct Scope 1 emissions are relatively minor at 8%, mainly from refrigerant leakage and mobile combustion.

*Table 2: Total GHG Emissions by Source (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)*

SCOPE	EMISSION SOURCE	GHG EMISSIONS (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	% OF TOTAL EMISSIONS
<b>SCOPE 1</b>	Stationary Combustion	2.72	0.2%
	Mobile Combustion	28.67	2%
	Refrigerants Leakage	69.47	5%
	Fire Suppressants Leakage	10.74	1%
<b>SCOPE 2</b>	Purchased Electricity	202.55	15%
	Purchased Cooling	167.28	13%
<b>SCOPE 3</b>	CT1. Purchased Goods & Services	63.47	5%
	CT2. Capital Goods	73.55	6%
	CT3. Fuel & Energy Related Services	157.15	12%
	CT5. Waste Generated	3.98	0.3%
	CT6. Business Travel	541.06	41%

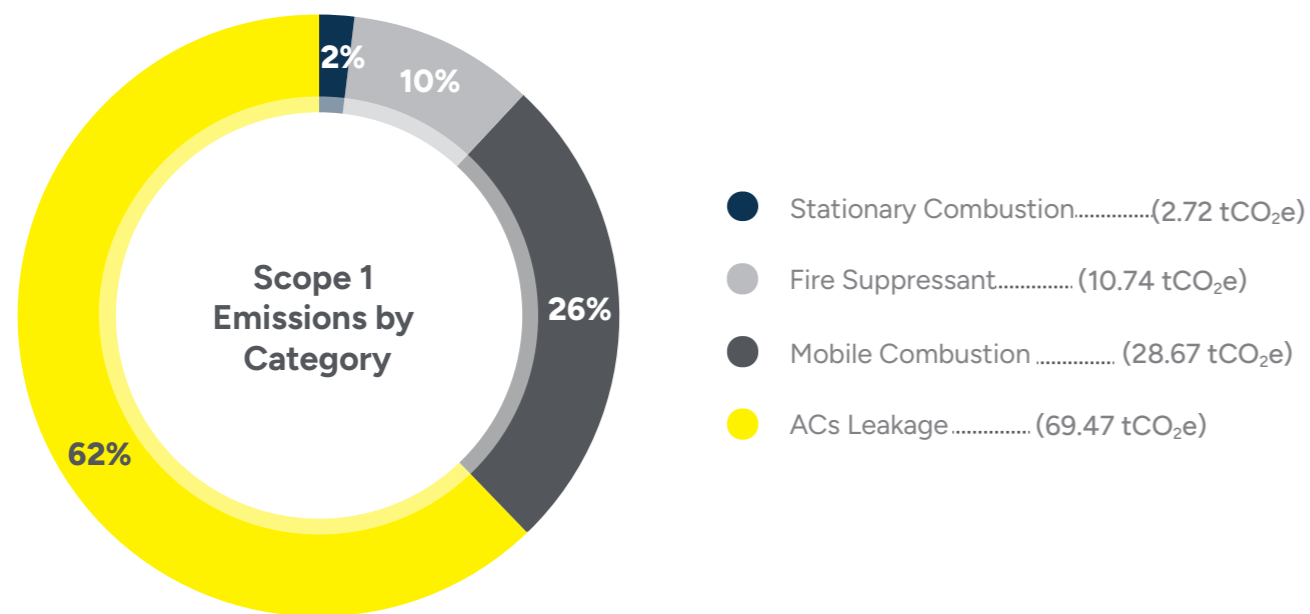
# SCOPE 1: DIRECT EMISSIONS

**111.61 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **8%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Total Emissions)

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organization. They include stationary sources such as boilers, furnaces, and generators; mobile sources like company-owned vehicles; and fugitive emissions from equipment leaks, refrigeration systems, fertilizers, and fire suppressants. In essence, Scope 1 captures all direct emissions from fuel combustion and other operational activities under the organization’s direct control.

Figure 4 illustrates the percentage contribution of Scope 1 emissions by category. The analysis shows that fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage are the dominant source, amounting to 69.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and contributing 62% of Scope 1 emissions. Mobile combustion follows with 28.67 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, representing 26%. Fire suppressants account for 10.74 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 10%, while stationary combustion is minimal at 2.72 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, equivalent to 2%. This distribution indicates that the majority of Beltone’s direct emissions stem from fugitive releases, particularly refrigerants, highlighting an area where targeted management practices could deliver meaningful reductions.

Figure 4: Scope 1 Emissions by Category



# STATIONARY COMBUSTION

**2.72 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **2%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Scope 1 Emissions)

## Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

Stationary combustion emissions arise from the use of on-site, fuel-powered equipment. Within Beltone’s operations, these emissions are associated with diesel generators installed at office locations, which serve as backup power sources during electricity outages or emergency situations. The annual diesel fuel consumption for the reporting year was used, and emissions were calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{Stationary Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e/Year]} = \text{Fuel Consumption [Liters/Year]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/Liter]}$$

## Data Collection and Assumptions

As shown in Table 3, fuel consumption from backup generators was identified as the stationary combustion source at Beltone’s facilities. At the headquarters in Nile City Towers, complete data on fuel consumption during the operating period was available.

For SODIC, no stationary fuel consumption was recorded since no power outages occurred during its operating period. Consequently, no significant assumptions were required for the calculations, aside from the assumed fuel grade, an assumption considered minor for companies outside the industrial sector.

Table 3: Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone’s Stationary Combustion

IDENTIFIED SOURCE	REQUIRED DATA	DATA	ASSUMPTIONS
DIESEL GENERATORS	No. of Generators	Data was only available for Nile City	Heating values of fuel were based on IPCC guidelines
	Type of Fuel		
	Fuel Consumption		

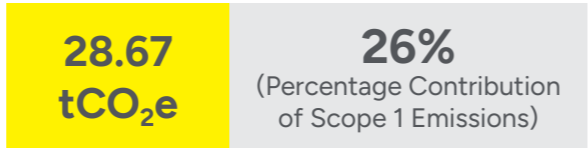
## Results and Interpretations

Stationary combustion emissions at Beltone were solely from diesel generators at the former Nile City Towers headquarters. During the reporting period, 1,000 liters of diesel were consumed, resulting in 2.72 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.



Diesel  
**1000 L**

# MOBILE COMBUSTION



## Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

Mobile sources refer to emissions generated by vehicles and equipment that are not fixed to a specific location. These emissions arise from the combustion of fuels during the operation of such vehicles. The methodology adopted to quantify these emissions is based on collecting available data of annual gasoline consumption associated with employee transportation using company vehicles, and is calculated based on the following equation:

$$\text{Mobile Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e/Year]} = \text{Fuel Consumption [Liters/Year]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/Liter]}$$

## Data Collection and Assumptions

Company cars operating on gasoline were identified as the only contributor to mobile combustion emissions within the organizational boundary as shown in Table 4. Data was available for both Nile City and SODIC. Consequently, no significant assumptions were required for the calculations, apart from the assumed fuel grade, which is considered a minor assumption for non-industrial companies.

Table 4: Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Mobile Combustion

IDENTIFIED SOURCE	REQUIRED DATA	DATA	ASSUMPTIONS
CARS	No. of Cars	Data was available for Nile City and SODIC	Heating values of fuel were based on IPCC guidelines
	Type of Fuel		
	Fuel Consumption		

## Results and Interpretations

Mobile combustion emissions at Beltone were entirely attributed to company cars operating on gasoline. During the reporting period, 12,253 liters of fuel were consumed, leading to 28.67 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in emissions.



## FUGITIVE EMISSIONS: REFRIGERANT LEAKAGE

**69.47**  
tCO<sub>2</sub>e

**62%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Scope 1 Emissions)

### Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

Unintentional refrigerant leaks from air conditioning (AC) systems and refrigeration equipment result in what are called fugitive emissions, releasing synthetic refrigerants into the atmosphere typically due to equipment leaks or inadequate maintenance. The methodology adopted to quantify these emissions is based on collecting available data of refrigerant recharge amount and type, and is calculated based on the following equation:

$$\text{Refrigerant Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e/Year]} = \text{Refrigerant Leak [kg/year]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/kg]}$$

### Data Collection and Assumptions

Refrigerant data for Nile City Towers covers the full year of operation, with a total of seventeen AC units reported. Leakage was identified in seven units that required recharging, as detailed in Table 5. No refrigerant data was recorded for SODIC, since no AC units required recharging during the operating period.

Table 5: Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Refrigerant Leakage

IDENTIFIED SOURCE	REQUIRED DATA	DATA	ASSUMPTIONS
AC UNITS	No. of Equipment	Data was only available for Nile City	No assumptions needed
	Type of Refrigerant Gas		
	Total charge		

### Results and Interpretations

The total recharge amount of refrigerant was 30.8 kg of R-410A. This compound has a high GWP of 2,255.5 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kg, resulting in total emissions of 69.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Due to its high GWP, even relatively small leakage volumes translate into considerable emissions, making refrigerants a major contributor within Beltone's overall footprint.



R-410A  
Recharge  
**30.8 kg**

## FUGITIVE EMISSIONS: FIRE SUPPRESSANTS

**10.74**  
tCO<sub>2</sub>e

**10%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Scope 1 Emissions)

### Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

Fugitive emissions from fire suppression systems are unintended releases of agents like CO<sub>2</sub> or FM-200, caused by leaks, maintenance issues, or accidental discharges. Emissions are calculated by multiplying activity data by their respective EFs.

$$\text{Suppressants Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e/Year]} = \text{Suppressant Discharge [kg/year]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/kg]}$$

### Data Collection and Assumptions

Data on fire suppressants were available only for SODIC, as detailed in Table 6. A total of 53 cylinders were reported, consisting of 43 CO<sub>2</sub> extinguishers (fixed and portable) and 10 FM-200 cylinders.

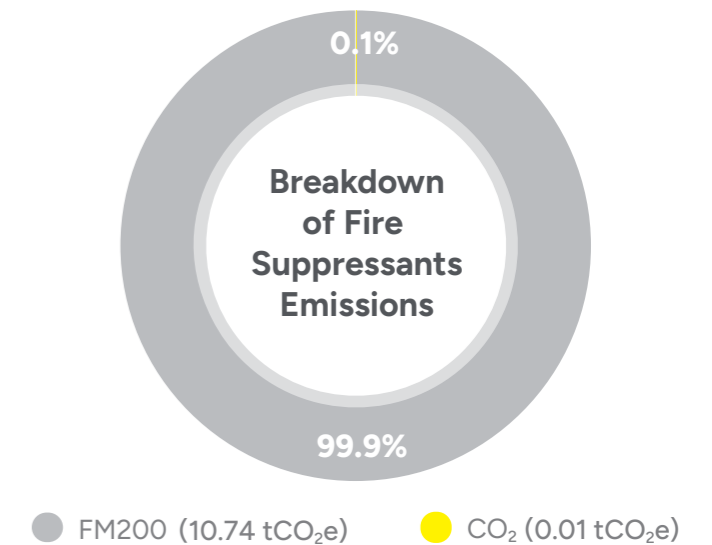
Table 6: Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Fire Suppressants

IDENTIFIED SOURCE	REQUIRED DATA	DATA	ASSUMPTIONS
CO <sub>2</sub> AND FM-200 EXTINGUISHERS	No. of Suppressants	Data was only available for SODIC	No assumptions needed
	Type of Fire Suppressant		
	Equipment Capacity		
	Discharged/Not Discharged		

### Results and Interpretations

The most dominant contributor is FM-200 with 10.74 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, accounting for 99.9% of total suppressant emissions. The other 0.1% is emissions from CO<sub>2</sub> suppressants with 0.01 tCO<sub>2</sub>e as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Breakdown of Fire Suppressants Emissions



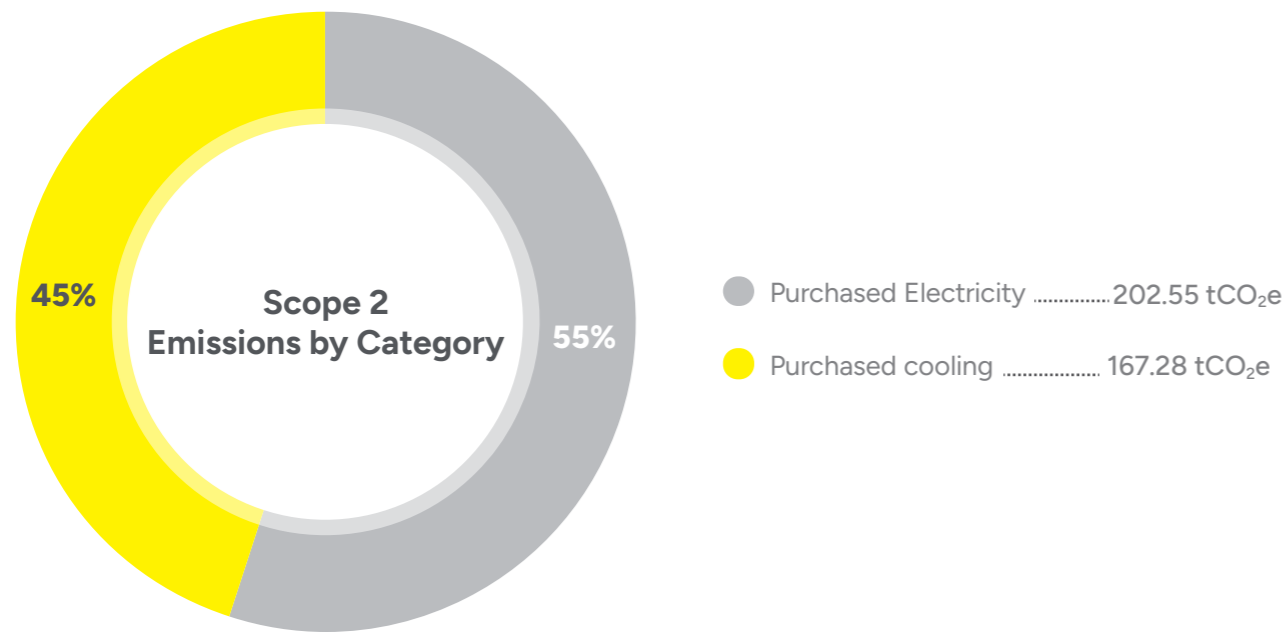
# SCOPE 2: INDIRECT EMISSIONS

**369.83 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **28%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Total Emissions)

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions resulting from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat, or cooling consumed by an organization. While these emissions occur at the facility where the energy is produced, they are attributed to the organization as part of its operational activities, since the organization’s demand drives their generation.

Figure 6 represents the breakdown of Scope 2 emissions, which result from purchased energy consumed by the organization. Purchased electricity accounts for 202.55 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (55%), making it the major contributor to Scope 2 emissions. Purchased cooling contributes 167.28 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (45%), representing a slightly smaller but still significant share.

Figure 6: Scope 2 Emissions by Category



## PURCHASED ELECTRICITY

**202.55 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **55%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Scope 2 Emissions)

### Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

The calculation of emissions from purchased electricity is based on two inputs: total electricity consumption (kWh) and the applicable country-specific EF. For Beltone, electricity data was available for part of the reporting period; however, gaps occurred during the company’s occupancy in SODIC due to policies outside Beltone’s operational control. The total emissions are then derived by multiplying the consumption data by the relevant EF.

$$\text{Purchased Electricity Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e]} = \text{Electricity Consumption [kWh/year]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/kWh]}$$

### Data Collection and Assumptions

As shown in Table 7, data was available for Nile City for the full reporting year. Electricity consumption in SODIC was assumed by calculating the electricity intensity and applying it on the area of SODIC. By applying this methodology, emissions associated with purchased electricity are represented as accurately and transparently as possible, while recognizing the data limitations for part of the reporting year.

Table 7: Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone’s Purchased Electricity

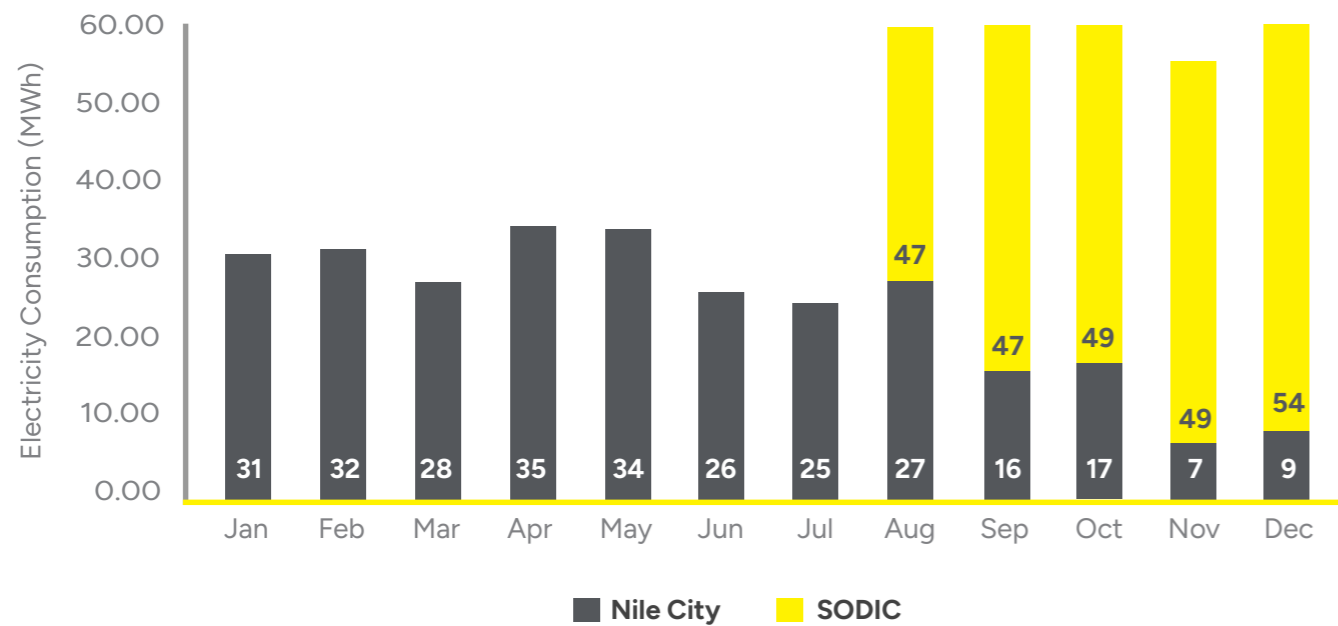
IDENTIFIED SOURCE	REQUIRED DATA	DATA	ASSUMPTIONS
ELECTRICITY BILLS	Consumption in kWh	Data was available for Nile City only	Data for SODIC was assumed



### Results and Interpretations

Figure 7 presents the corresponding electricity consumption for each building. During the 2024 reporting period, Beltone Holding recorded an actual electricity consumption of 288 MWh at Nile City (January–December) and an estimated 245 MWh at SODIC (August–December). The SODIC estimate was derived using two factors: Beltone’s electricity intensity at Nile City and seasonal variations in electricity consumption.

Figure 7: Purchased Electricity Consumption (MWh)



## PURCHASED CHILLED WATER

**167.28 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **45%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Scope 2 Emissions)

### Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

Purchased chilled water emissions refer to the indirect emissions associated with the energy used to produce and deliver chilled water purchased by an organization, typically for air conditioning and cooling purposes.

The emissions calculation for purchased chilled water is performed by multiplying chilled water consumption (kWh) by its corresponding EF, which represents the indirect emissions from the energy used in the production and distribution of chilled water. This is expressed by the following equation:

$$\text{Purchased Chilled Water Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e]} = \text{Chilled Water Consumption [kWh/year]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/kWh]}$$

### Data Collection and Assumptions

Procurement records and utility invoices provided the basis for data on purchased chilled water during the reporting period. For the Nile City Towers location, actual chilled water consumption data was obtained from facility management and utility billing records. For the SODIC office, where direct metering data was not yet available, a conservative estimate of chilled water usage was made.

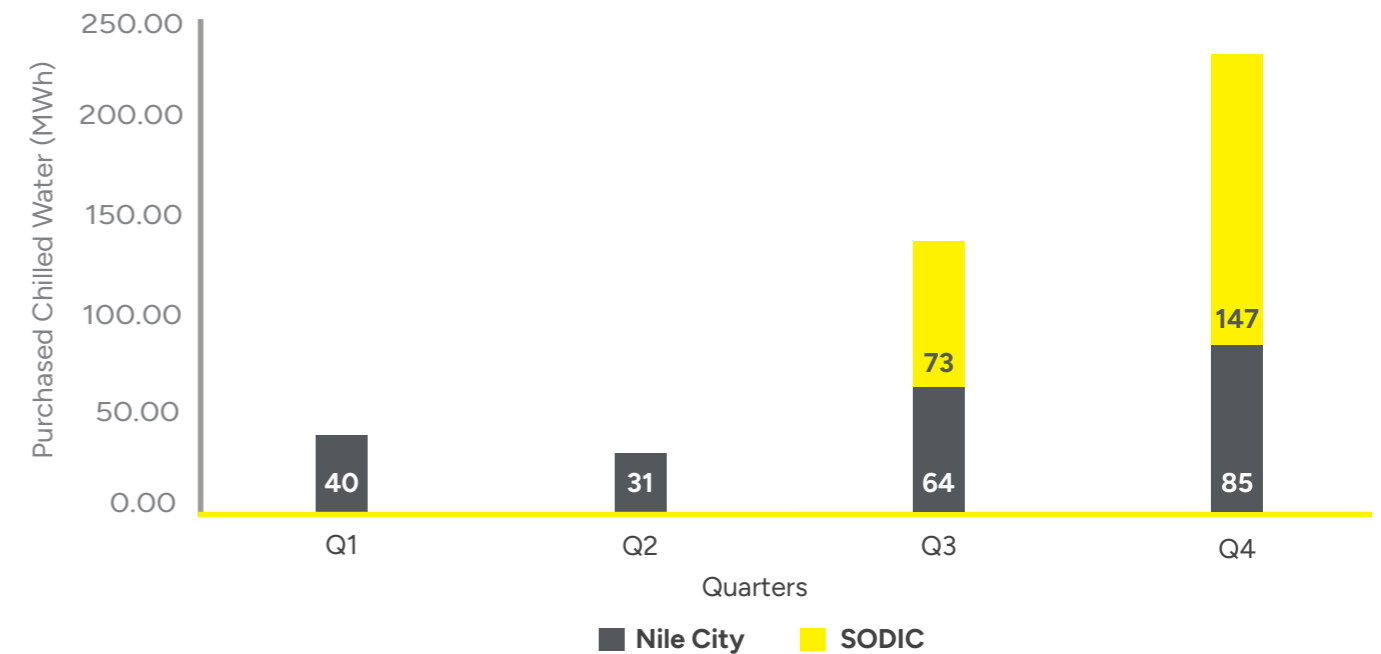
Table 8: Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone’s Purchased Chilled Water

IDENTIFIED SOURCE	REQUIRED DATA	DATA	ASSUMPTIONS
CHILLED WATER BILLS	Consumption in kWh	Data was available for Nile City only	Data for SODIC was assumed

### Results and Interpretations

Figure 8 illustrates the purchased chilled water consumption by building. In 2024, Beltone Holding recorded 220 MWh at Nile City (January–December) and an estimated 219 MWh at SODIC (August–December). The SODIC estimate was calculated using quarterly intensity values from Nile City, adjusted for SODIC’s floor area.

Figure 8: Purchased Chilled Water Consumption (MWh)



# SCOPE 3: OTHER INDIRECT EMISSIONS

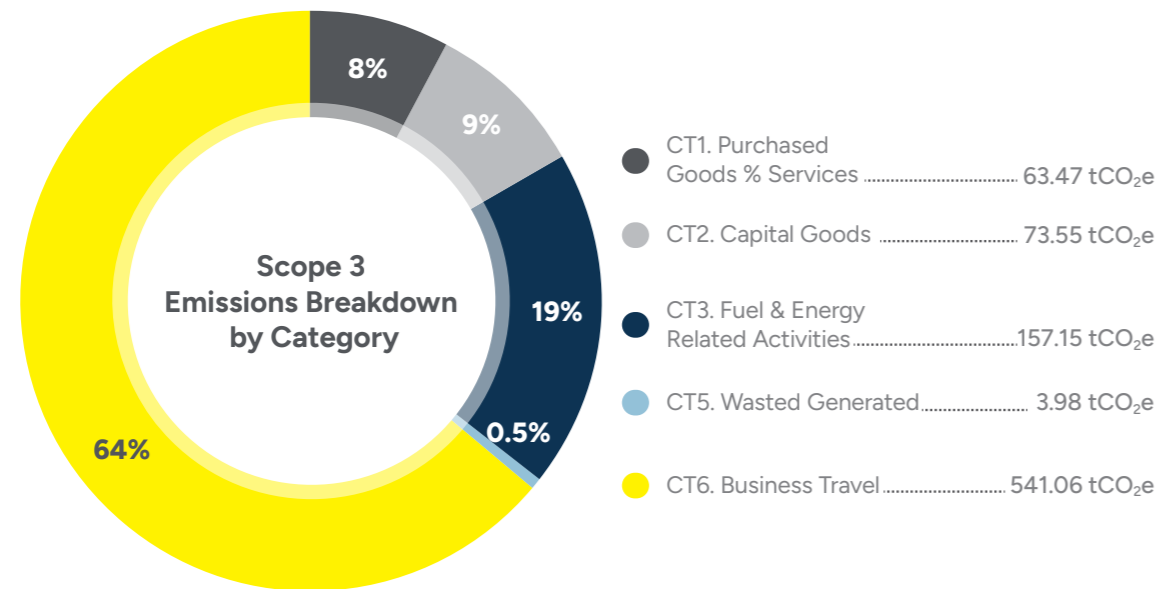
**839.21 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **64%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Total Emissions)

Scope 3 emissions represent the indirect GHG emissions that occur throughout an organization's value chain, outside of its direct operations. Unlike Scope 1 (direct emissions) and Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased energy), Scope 3 covers other upstream and downstream activities associated with the organization.

These emissions often constitute the largest portion of a company's total CF, making their assessment crucial for understanding true climate impact, identifying reduction opportunities, and ensuring transparent reporting in line with international standards such as the GHG Protocol.

Figure 9 shows the breakdown of Scope 3 GHG emissions across selected categories in Beltone Holding's value chain. Category 6: Business Travel is the largest contributor at 541.06 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, representing 64% of total Scope 3 emissions. Category 3: Fuel and Energy-Related Activities follows with 157.15 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 19%, while Category 2: Capital Goods accounts for 73.55 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 9%. Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services contributes 63.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, equal to 8%, and Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations makes a minor contribution of 3.98 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, or 0.5%.

Figure 9: Scope 3 Emissions Breakdown by Category



# CATEGORY 1: PURCHASED GOODS & SERVICES

**63.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **8%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Scope 3 Emissions)

## Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

This category covers all upstream, cradle-to-gate emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company at the beginning of the reporting year. This category includes both tangible goods and intangible services, and the data represents consumption at both Nile City and SODIC. At Beltone, the CF assessment for this category included:

- Water Consumption
- Office Supplies (papers, toners, and other stationary items)
- Purchased Services

Depending on data availability and the chosen methodology, the emissions calculation for purchased goods/services is conducted by multiplying the amount spent or quantity purchased for each product category by its corresponding EF, which reflects the upstream emissions from raw material extraction, transportation, and manufacturing. This is represented by the following equation:

$$\text{Purchased Goods Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e]} = \text{Purchased Goods Quantity/Amount [unit/year]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/unit]}$$

## Results and Interpretations

**Water Consumption** **2.42 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**

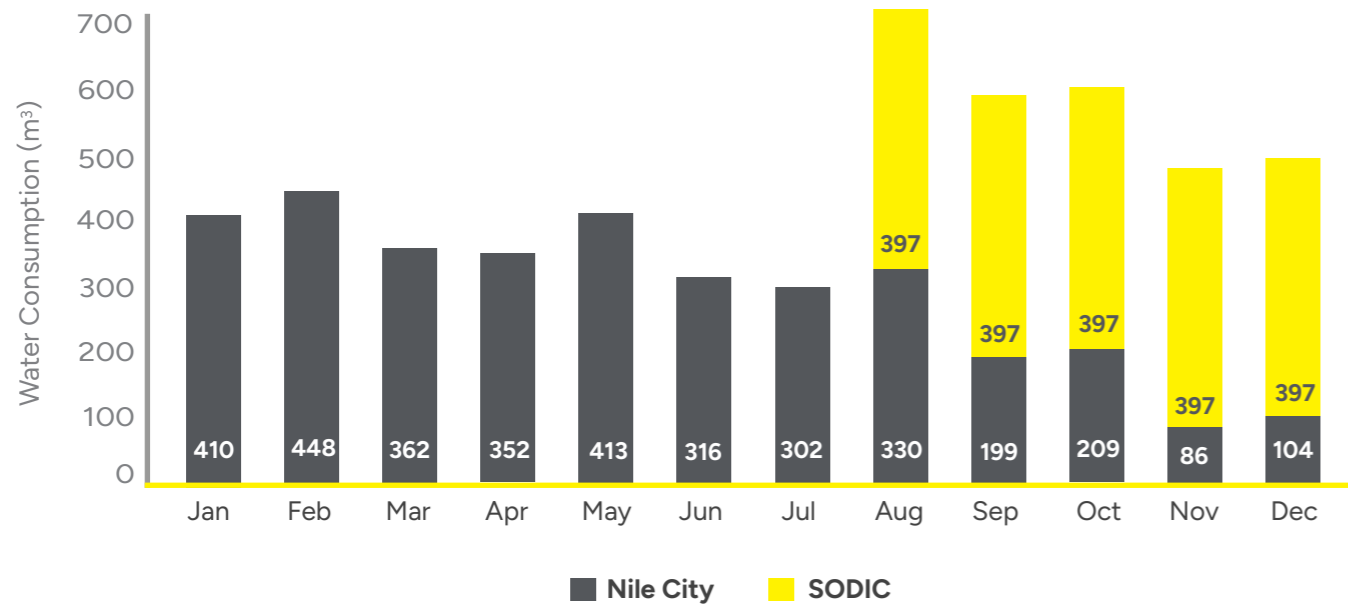
During the 2024 reporting period, water consumption data for Nile City was available up to May, while the consumption for the remaining months, as well as the entire consumption for SODIC, was estimated as detailed in Table 9. Total water use was calculated at 3,531 m<sup>3</sup> for Nile City and 1,985 m<sup>3</sup> for SODIC, resulting in emissions of approximately 2.42 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

Table 9: Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone's Water Consumption

IDENTIFIED SOURCE	REQUIRED DATA	DATA	ASSUMPTIONS
<b>WATER CONSUMPTION</b>	Water Consumption in m <sup>3</sup>	Data was partially available for Nile City	Remaining data was assumed for Nile City and SODIC

Figure 10 below outlines the monthly water consumption for both Nile City and SODIC. These figures are based on actual data where available and supplemented with estimates for periods without records, thereby providing a comprehensive view of total consumption across both locations.

Figure 10: Water Consumption (m<sup>3</sup>)

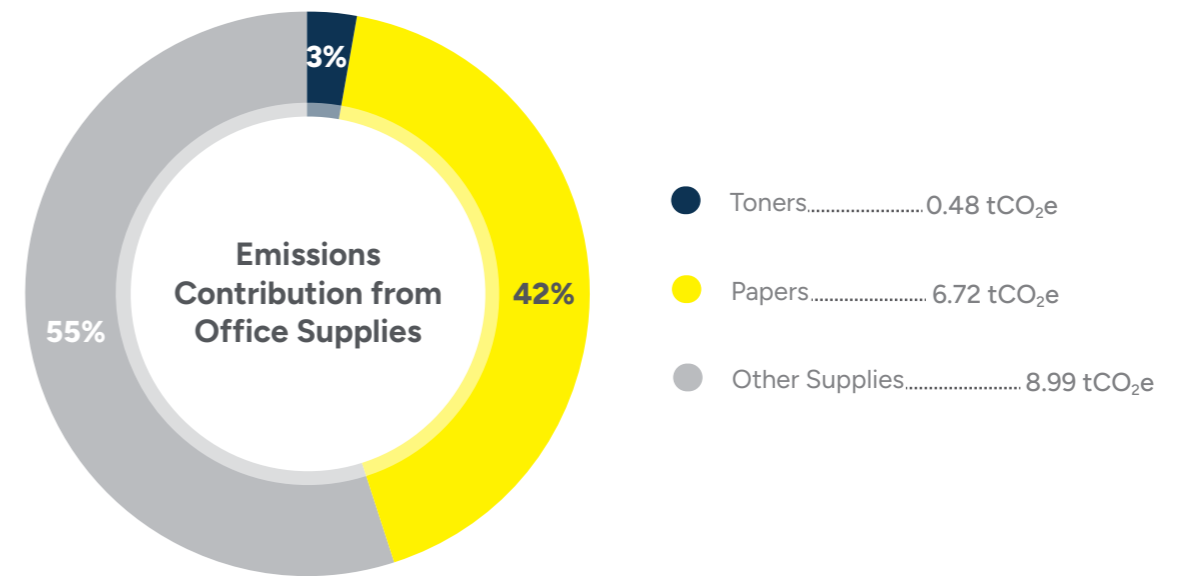


Office Supplies

16.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Procurement records and supplier invoices were used as the primary data sources for purchased goods during the reporting period. Available data covered paper, toners, and other stationery items. Paper consumption totaled approximately 6,312 kg, resulting in 6.72 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. A total of 37 toners were purchased, accounting for 0.48 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. For other stationery items, data was available only in monetary terms; therefore, the spend-based approach was applied, leading to an estimated 8.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Figure 11 below illustrates the contribution of different purchased goods to the overall emissions from office supplies.

Figure 11: Emissions Contribution from Office Supplies



Purchased Services

44.86 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

For the 2024 reporting year, purchased services included external services for marketing, advertising, and the launch of Magnet, as well as other marketing activities for Beltone Holding. Emissions from this category were estimated using the spend-based approach, applying cumulative monetary expenditures. At Beltone Holding, purchased services were associated with indirect emissions totaling 44.86 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

## CATEGORY 2: CAPITAL GOODS

**73.55**  
tCO<sub>2</sub>e

**9%**  
(Percentage Contribution  
of Scope 3 Emissions)

### Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

Capital goods emissions cover GHGs embedded in the production of long-term assets such as machinery, equipment, buildings, and other operational infrastructure. At Beltone, the assessment included capital goods purchased at the start of the reporting year, representing assets at both Nile City and SODIC. The assessment for this category included:

- Electrical Appliances
- Communication Devices
- Office Furniture

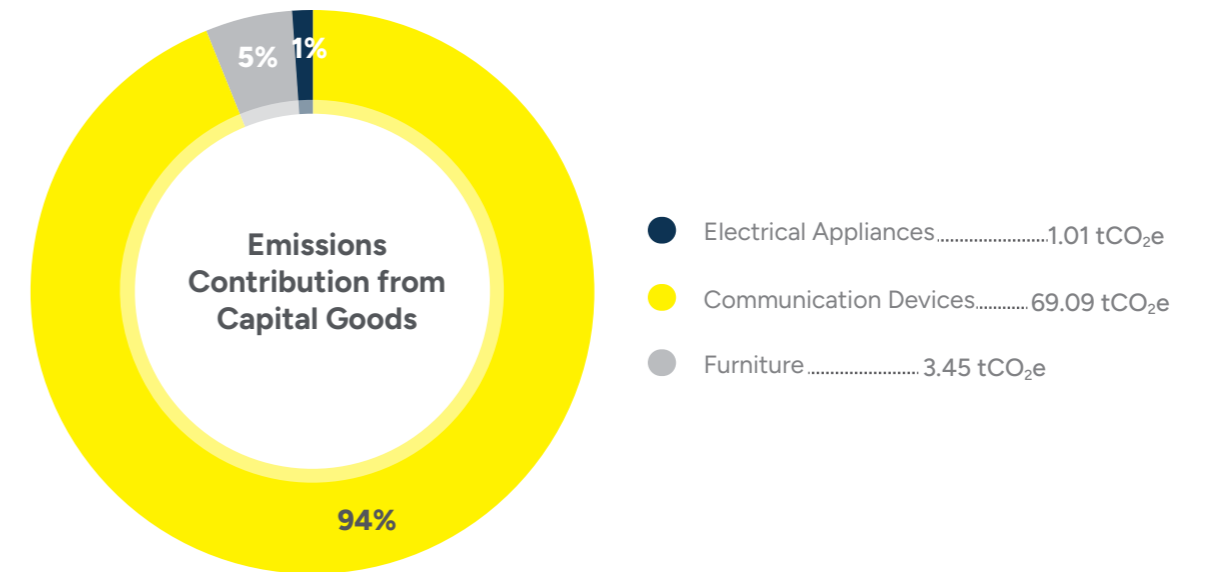
Emissions from capital goods are calculated by multiplying the cost of purchased assets during the reporting period by their corresponding cradle-to-gate EFs. This spend-based approach is summarized in the following equation:

$$\text{Capital Goods Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e]} = \text{Capital Goods Purchased [EGP/year]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/EGP]}$$

### Results and Interpretations

The total emissions from capital goods amounted to 73.55 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. As shown in Figure 12, the majority of emissions were attributed to communication devices, contributing 69.09 tCO<sub>2</sub>e or 94% of the total. Furniture accounted for 3.45 tCO<sub>2</sub>e or 5%, while electrical appliances contributed 1.01 tCO<sub>2</sub>e or 1%.

Figure 12: Emissions Contribution from Capital Goods



## CATEGORY 3: FUEL AND ENERGY RELATED ACTIVITIES

**157.15 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **19%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Scope 3 Emissions)

### Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

Fuel and energy-related activities refer to the indirect emissions generated from the production, processing, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by an entity during its operations. At Beltone, the CF assessment accounted for emissions associated with the upstream lifecycle of purchased electricity and fuel used at its facilities during the reporting period.

The emissions calculation for fuel- and energy-related activities is performed by multiplying the quantity of fuel or energy consumed by the corresponding EF. The calculation follows the equation below:

$$\text{Fuel and Energy Related Activities [tCO}_2\text{e/Year]} = \text{Energy or Fuel Consumption [unit]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/unit]}$$

### Results and Interpretations

Upstream emissions from fuel used in Beltone Holding’s vehicles and stationary machinery amounted to 9.29 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, while those from purchased electricity amounted to 147.86 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

## CATEGORY 5: WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS

**3.98 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **0.5%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Scope 3 Emissions)

### Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

Waste-related emissions from Beltone Holding include both solid waste and wastewater generated from operations. Solid waste encompasses office waste and recyclables such as paper, plastic, metal, and glass, with the assessment covering all streams collected from the company’s headquarters. Wastewater emissions were estimated using water consumption data and corresponding EFs to account for treatment and discharge processes. Together, these calculations capture the indirect environmental impacts associated with the company’s waste management.

The emissions calculation for waste disposal is carried out simply by multiplying the mass of waste generated by each stream with its corresponding EF associated with either its treatment or disposal method including (landfilling, recycling) as provided by the following equation:

$$\text{Waste Generated Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e/Year]} = \text{Waste Quantity [kg/year]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/kg]}$$

### Data Collection and Assumptions

Beltone tracked operational waste across multiple categories, including plastic, glass, paper, metal, and mixed materials. Data was consolidated from facility records and contractor reports, reflecting the two handling methods currently in place: recycling and landfilling. Data was only available for the operating period in Nile City. No records were available in SODIC. Table 10 outlines the data status for waste.

*Table 10: Data Collection and Assumptions of Beltone’s Waste Generated in Operations*

IDENTIFIED SOURCE	REQUIRED DATA	DATA	ASSUMPTIONS
<b>RECYCLED WASTE</b>	• Type of Each Waste	• Data was only available for Nile City	Wastewater is taken to be 80% of consumed water
<b>HAZARD/ELECTRONIC WASTE</b>	• Total Amount of Each Type of Waste	• Some data was estimated for water consumption	
<b>LANDFILLED WASTE</b>	• Disposal Method		
<b>WASTEWATER</b>	• Total Amount of Consumed Water		

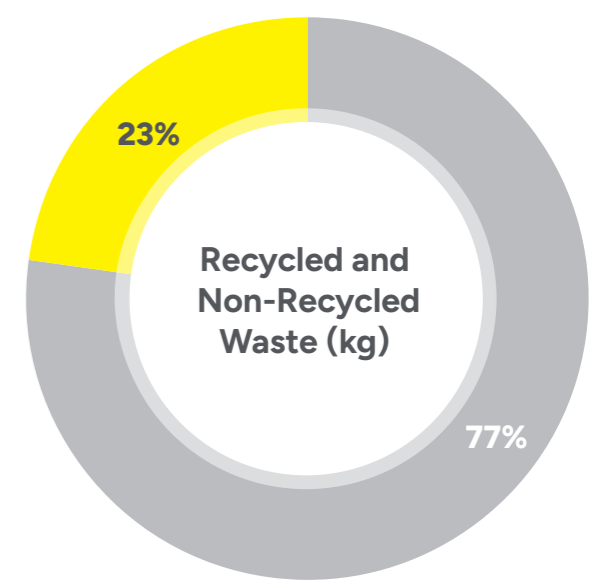
### Results and Interpretations

**Solid Waste** **1.84 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**

Waste generated in operations by Beltone dates from January to July corresponding to their operations at their old headquarters at Nile City Towers before moving into their new office at SODIC. The total waste generated amounted 7,813 kg, resulting in 1.84 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. As shown in Figure 13, 77% of generated waste was recycled and the remaining 23% was landfilled.

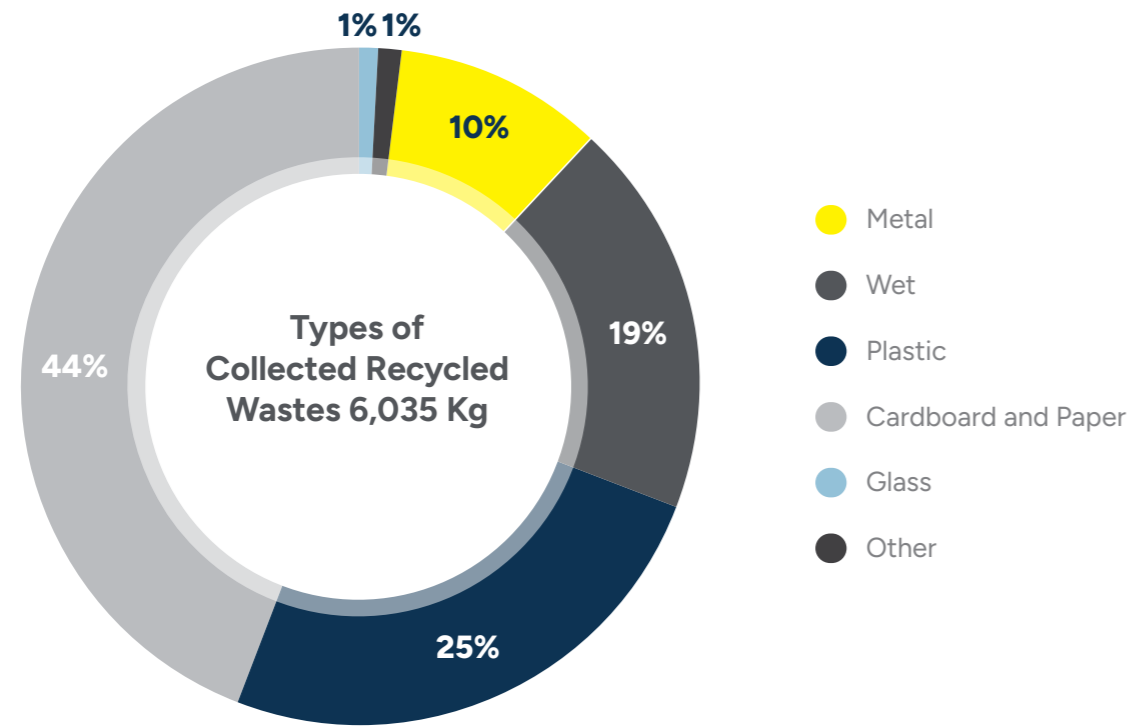
Figure 14 shows the percentage contribution of each recycled waste type. Cardboard and paper, plastic, wet, and metal wastes were approximately 44%, 25%, 19%, and 10% respectively. While glass and other waste each contributed a small percentage no larger than 1% per item of recycled waste.

*Figure 13: Recycled and Non-Recycled Waste (kg)*



- Recycled Waste.....1.01 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Non-Recycled Waste.....69.09 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Figure 14: Types of Collected Recycled Wastes



**Wastewater** 2.14 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Wastewater generation was estimated based on water consumption records, with 80% of supplied water assumed to return as wastewater. Over the reporting period, this resulted in a total discharge volume of 4,413 m<sup>3</sup> from Beltone’s headquarters operations, amounting to 2.14 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

## CATEGORY 6: BUSINESS TRAVEL

**541.06 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** **64%**  
(Percentage Contribution of Scope 3 Emissions)

### Identified Emission Sources and CF Calculation Methodology

Business travel and hotel stay emissions refer to GHG releases associated with employee work-related travel and accommodation. For air travel, emissions were computed using the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Carbon Emissions Calculator, allowing for a standardized approach to quantifying the environmental impact of business travel. For hotel stays, emissions were estimated using activity data (number of nights stayed) combined with region-specific EFs for hotels extracted from DEFRA, and calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Hotel Stays Emissions [tCO}_2\text{e]} = \text{Total Number of Nights [nights]} \times \text{Emission Factor [tCO}_2\text{e/night]}$$

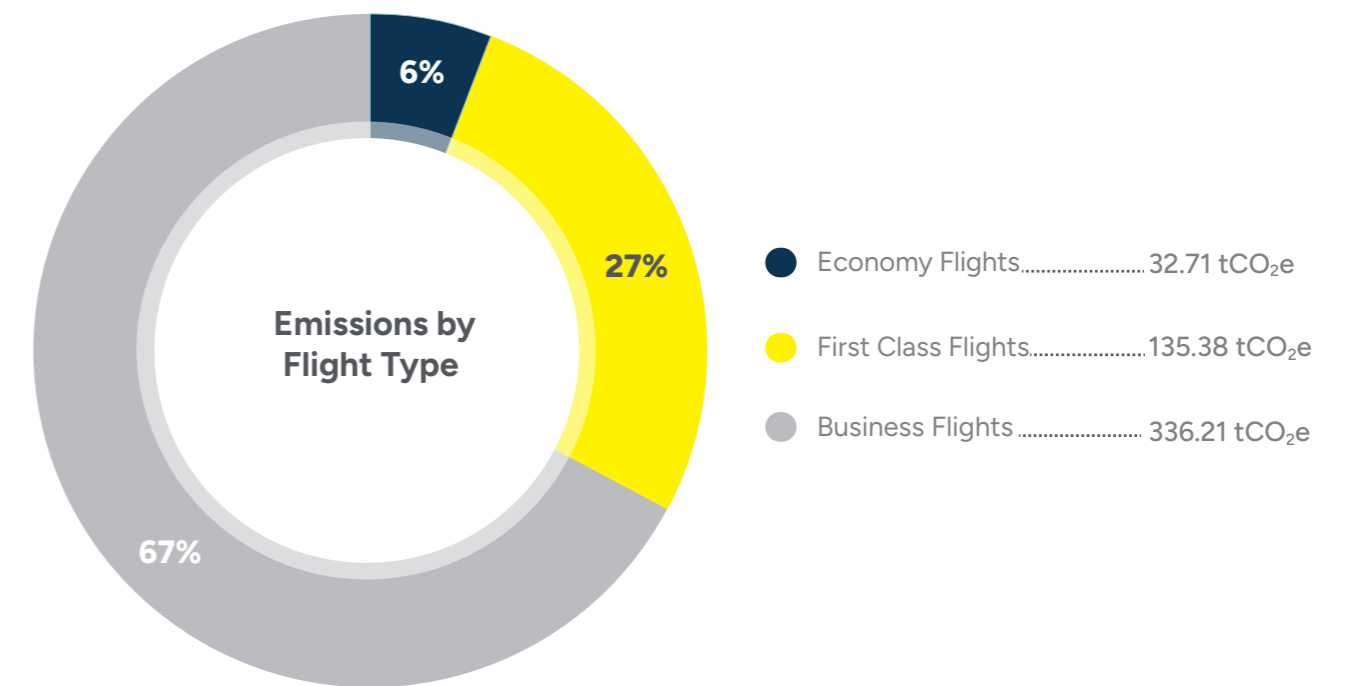
### Results and Interpretations

**Business Travel** 504.30 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Flights totaled to 2,256,505 km corresponding to 449 one-way, roundtrips, and multi-destination independent flights across Egypt, Africa, and the European Union (EU), categorized by travel class (economy, business, and first class). As shown in Figure 15, business class flights amounted to the largest share of emissions coming at 336.21 tCO<sub>2</sub>e equivalent to 67% of the total emissions.

This is primarily attributed to the higher EF being associated with business-class seating due to lower passenger density per flight. Economy class contributed roughly 32.71 tCO<sub>2</sub>e with an approximate percentage of 6% while first class flights accounted for 135.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e corresponding to 27%.

Figure 15: Emissions by Flight Type



**Hotel Stays** 36.76 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

During the reporting year, Beltone Holding employees collectively spent 758 nights in hotels across 16 countries worldwide. These stays resulted in approximately 36.76 tCO<sub>2</sub>e of emissions.



# EVALUATION & APPENDICES

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Data Integrity and Confidence  
Assessment  
Performance Evaluations  
Conclusion  
Appendices

# DATA INTEGRITY AND CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

Evaluating the quality of data is crucial in GHG reporting, adhering to five key reporting principles as defined by the GHG Protocol: accuracy, completeness, consistency, transparency, and relevance.

<b>Accuracy</b>	Ensures that the data is precise enough to reflect the true emissions scenario, preventing misguidance in emission reduction strategies.
<b>Completeness</b>	Guarantees that all relevant emission sources are accounted for, leaving no significant gaps in the data.
<b>Consistency</b>	Promotes uniformity in data collection methods and calculations over time, enabling meaningful comparisons across different reporting periods.
<b>Transparency</b>	Requires that all assumptions and methodologies are openly documented, enhancing the credibility of the reported data.
<b>Relevance</b>	Ensures that the reported data meets the specific needs of users, aiding effective decision-making for emission reduction strategies.

Table 11 provides a comprehensive summary and evaluation of data quality, guided by the reporting principles of the activity data sources used to calculate emissions of Beltone's operations.

Table 11: Data Quality and Insights

CATEGORY	SOURCE	DATA GAPS	INSIGHTS
<b>Stationary Combustion</b>	Fuel Burning – Diesel	No data gaps	Record fuel use monthly per generator; consider automated tracking for accuracy.
<b>Mobile Combustion</b>	Fuel Burning – Owned Vehicles	No data gaps	Track fuel per vehicle monthly; automation can improve reliability.
<b>Fugitive Emissions</b>	Refrigerants	No data gaps	Record recharge precisely; automate data collection if possible.
<b>Fugitive Emissions</b>	Fire Suppressants	No data gaps	Log quantity, type, and usage status in a system.
<b>Purchased Electricity</b>	Electricity	Unavailable data for SODIC	Collect monthly consumption data via standardized procedures or automated system.
<b>Purchased Chilled Water</b>	Chilled Water	Unavailable data for SODIC	Ensure monthly tracking through data system or responsible personnel.
<b>CT1. Purchased Goods &amp; Services</b>	Water	Unavailable data for SODIC	Standardize monthly water data collection for completeness.
	Paper	No gaps	Record procurement quantities or expenditures to maintain consistency.
	Other Purchased Goods/Services	No gaps	Track all purchases systematically for transparency.
<b>CT2. Capital Goods</b>	Purchased Capital Goods	No gaps	Maintain records for each purchase to ensure completeness.
<b>CT3. Fuel &amp; Energy Activities</b>	Upstream Of Fuel and Electricity	No gaps	Use automated or standardized methods for data collection.
<b>CT5. Waste Generated</b>	Waste	No gaps	Monitor monthly volumes and disposal methods in a tracking system.
<b>CT6. Business Travel</b>	Business Travels	No gaps	Record trip details (destination, class, and number) to ensure accuracy.

Legend Good Satisfactory Partially Satisfactory



# PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

## INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

As part of Beltone’s CF assessment, emissions intensity is calculated to support performance monitoring and reporting. Emissions intensity measures the combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from all reporting operations relative to a selected operational metric, such as total floor area (m<sup>2</sup>) or the number of full-time employees (FTE).

The results of this GHG Inventory (GHGI) are used to establish key performance indicators (KPIs) for tracking improvements in operational efficiency and emissions management over time. These KPIs enable both internal and external benchmarking, allowing Beltone to evaluate progress and compare its environmental performance against industry peers and best practices.

SCOPE 1 & 2 KPIs		
	Intensity per Area (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.03
	Intensity per Employee (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE)	0.73

# CONCLUSION

The 2024 CF Report highlights Beltone’s commitment to transparent sustainability practices while providing important insights into the company’s environmental profile. The analysis shows that Scope 3 activities, particularly business travel, are the dominant source of emissions, accounting for over 41% of the total footprint. This reflects the significance of indirect activities and the role they play in shaping Beltone’s climate impact.

Energy consumption through purchased electricity and chilled water emerged as the second largest contributor, representing nearly one-third of total emissions. The transition to the new headquarters in SODIC presents a pivotal opportunity to optimize energy use and integrate more efficient systems into operations.

Intensity metrics (0.03 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup> and 0.73 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/FTE) establish a valuable baseline for monitoring performance across future reporting cycles. These metrics not only provide a clear reference point but also strengthen the company’s ability to measure progress relative to its growth and operational footprint.

Taken together, these findings reinforce the importance of embedding sustainability at the core of Beltone’s strategic direction. By deepening its understanding of emissions drivers and ensuring continuous monitoring, Beltone strengthens its resilience, enhances its market credibility, and lays the foundation for long-term value creation in an evolving financial landscape.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1: EMISSION FACTORS (EF)

EFs represent standardized coefficients that quantify the amount of GHGs emitted per unit activity associated with any given entity for a given source. The table below outlines the EFs applied in this year's assessment for Beltone. Regular review and validation of these factors is recommended in subsequent reporting cycles to ensure consistency with updated databases, methodological revisions, or changes in activity data.

SCOPE	EMISSION SOURCE	Value	Unit	Reference
SCOPE 1	Diesel Stationary Combustion	2.72	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/l	IPCC AR6
	Gasoline Mobile Combustion	2.34	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/l	
	Refrigerant (R410-A)	2,255.50	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg	
	Fire Suppressant (FM-200)	3,600	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg	
	Fire Suppressant (Carbon Dioxide)	1	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg	
SCOPE 2	Grid Electricity (Egypt)	380.3	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/GWh	EEHC Annual Report 2023/2024
SCOPE 3	Water	0.44	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/m <sup>3</sup>	Ecoinvent Database
	Paper	1.07	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg	

## APPENDIX 2: GHG INVENTORY

SCOPE	Activity	Data	Units	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
SCOPE 1	<b>Stationary Combustion</b>	Owned Generators	1,000	Diesel (L) 2.72
	<b>Mobile Combustion</b>	Owned Vehicles	12,253	Gasoline (L) 28.67
	<b>Refrigerant Leaks</b>	AC units	31	kg 69.47
	<b>Fire Suppressants</b>	FM200	286	kg 10.74
		CO <sub>2</sub>	447	kg 0.01
SCOPE 2	<b>Purchased Energy</b>	Purchased Electricity	533	MWh 202.55
		Chilled Water	439	MWh 167.28
SCOPE 3	<b>Purchased Goods and Services</b>	Water use	5,516	m <sup>3</sup> 2.42
		Paper consumption	6,312	kg 6.72
		Toners	37	Units 0.48
		Other Supplies	N/D	EGP 8.99
		Services	N/D	EGP 44.86
	<b>Capital Goods</b>	Electrical Appliances	N/D	EGP 1.01
		Communication Devices	N/D	EGP 69.09
		Furniture	N/D	EGP 3.45
	<b>Fuel and Energy Related Activities</b>	Stationary: Diesel	1,000	L 0.68
		Mobile: Gasoline	12,253	L 8.61

SCOPE		Activity	Data	Units	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
SCOPE 3	<b>Fuel and Energy Related Activities</b>	Electricity	972	MWh	147.86
	<b>Waste Generated in Operations</b>	Cardboard and Paper (Recycled)	2,624	kg	0.28
		Plastic (Recycled)	1,506	kg	0.43
		Metal (Recycled)	599	kg	0.05
		Glass (Recycled)	59	kg	0.0007
		Wet Waste (Recycled)	1,175	kg	0.07
		Other (Recycled)	72	kg	0.04
		Hazard/Electronic	4	kg	0.0009
		Landfilled Waste	1,774	kg	0.97
		Wastewater	4,413	m <sup>3</sup>	2.14
	<b>Business Travel</b>	Air Travel	2,256,505	km	504.30
		Hotel Stays	758	Nights	36.76
<b>TOTAL EMISSIONS</b>					<b>1,320.64</b>