



CLIMATE STRATEGY

Driving Green Innovation for a Sustainable Future

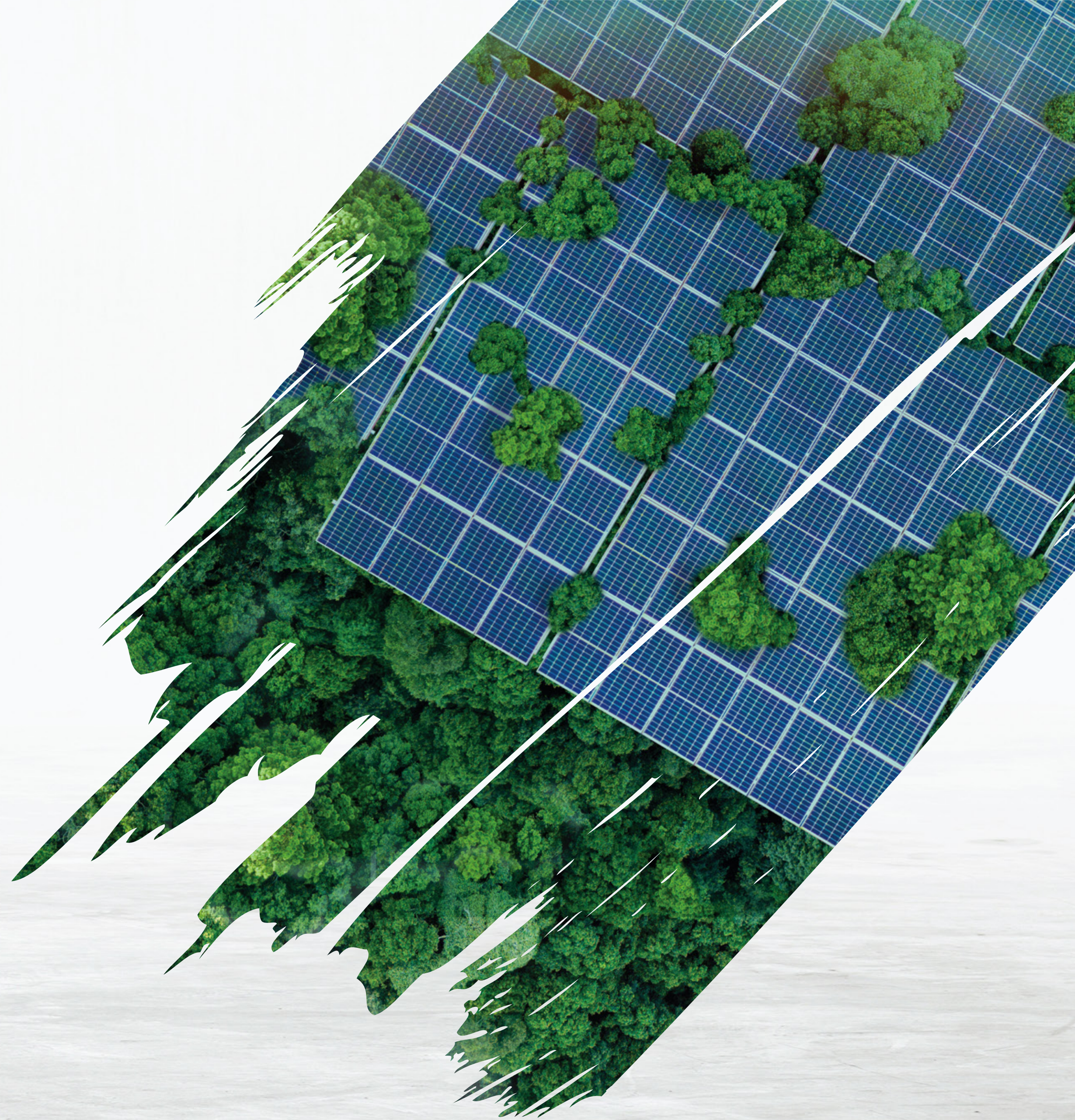


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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In response to climate change's growing urgency and potential risks to the global economy, Prime Bank is committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. This commitment reflects our responsibility as a leading financial institution to promote sustainability and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our net zero strategy aims to align our financing activities with the goals of the Paris Agreement and contribute to a sustainable future for our clients, stakeholders, and the communities we serve.

FRAMEWORK FOR COMMITMENT

The net-zero commitment includes a framework outlining our strategies, measures, and key initiatives based on the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) recommendations. We will focus on the following areas:

- 1. Measurement and Reporting:** We have initiated assessing our baseline emissions and are establishing robust processes to measure our direct and indirect emissions across all operations, including financed emissions from lending and investment activities. Regular reporting will ensure transparency and accountability in our journey toward net zero.
- 2. Target Setting:** Building on scientific frameworks, such as the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), we are setting our near-term and long-term targets for emissions reductions across some portion of our portfolio. These targets will guide our actions and investments in the coming years.
- 3. Sustainable Financing:** Prime Bank will pivot significantly towards financing sustainable projects and initiatives. This includes increasing our investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other low-carbon technologies while actively reducing exposure to high-emission sectors.
- 4. Engagement and Advocacy:** To amplify our impact, we will engage with our clients and industry peers to promote sustainable practices and support their net-zero commitments. This involves offering advisory services, financial products, and educational resources that facilitate the transition to a sustainable economy.
- 5. Risk Management:** Understanding the financial risks posed by climate change is essential. We will integrate climate risk assessments into our decision-making processes, ensuring that we identify and mitigate potential impacts on our portfolio.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

To achieve our net zero goal, we have established a clear implementation timeline with milestones to monitor progress:

- **2024-2026:** Establish baselines for emissions; initiate pilot programs for sustainable financing; enhance data collection methods.
- **2027-2030:** Roll out comprehensive sustainability initiatives; refine target setting based on learnings; increase stakeholder engagement.
- **2031-2040:** Ramp up investments in green technologies; achieve significant reductions in emissions; regularly report progress.
- **2041-2050:** Achieve net zero across all operational scopes; maintain and adapt strategies based on evolving climate science and regulations.

CONCLUSION

Committing to net zero emissions is a core component of Prime Bank's corporate strategy and reflects our dedication to environmental stewardship. Taking decisive action today can drive systemic change in the financial sector and contribute to a more sustainable future. Our stakeholders can trust that our commitment is backed by concrete actions, measurable results, and a forward-looking vision for climate resilience.

Through this initiative, Prime Bank aims to be a leader in sustainability, demonstrating that responsible banking practices can go hand in hand with financial success. Together, we can build a greener, more inclusive economy for future generations.

2. CLIMATE STRATEGY DOCUMENT

2.1 WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this Climate Strategy Document is to define the bank-wide integrated approach towards calculating the metrics associated with the climate targets and showcase the external pathways against which these metrics are compared, and net zero ambitions are set. The document also specifies the financed emissions calculation as reported by Prime Bank as part of its own scope 3 emissions for the sectors in scope in line with the Net Zero banking Alliance requirements (NZBA).

2.2 WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This methodology applies to all relevant activities of Prime Bank PLC. and all its branches, representative offices and legal entities that are under its control (together referred to as ‘Prime Bank’ or ‘the Bank’), unless explicitly stated otherwise in this document.

The scope of the methodology includes on-balance sheet exposures through business loans, commercial real estate advances, residential mortgages, motor vehicle loans, and sovereign bonds. Principally off-balance sheet exposures are not considered, unless otherwise noted in a specific sector methodology.

3. PRIME BANK’S SCOPE 1, 2 EMISSIONS

Prime Bank’s scope 1 emissions include emissions from fossil fuels combustion both for stationary and mobile purposes as well as fugitive emissions from fire extinguishers. A large proportion of emissions under scope 1 and 2 comes from grid purchased electricity which constitutes about 93%.

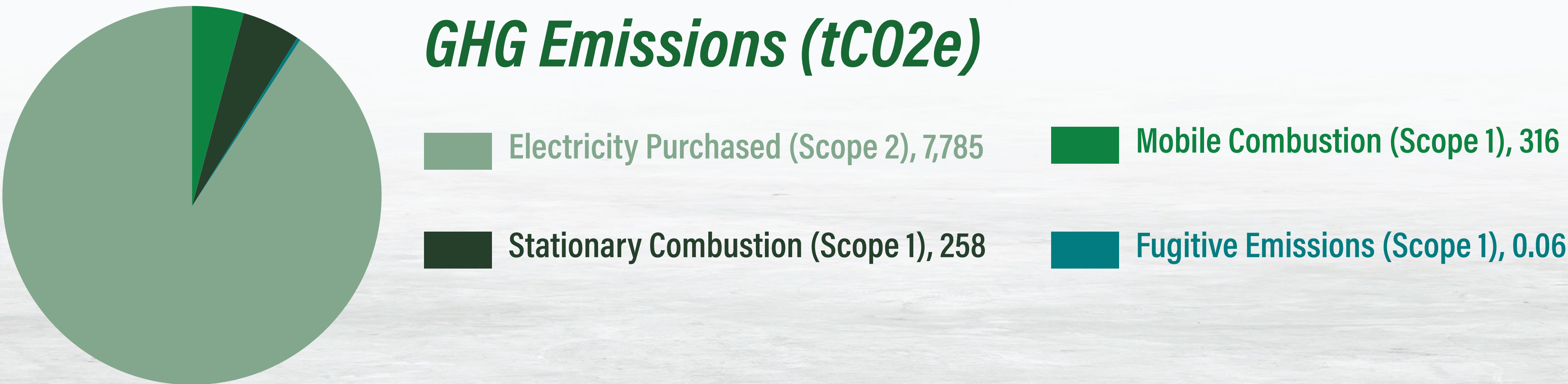


FIGURE 3-1 SCOPE 1 AND 2 EMISSIONS (FY2023)

4. FINANCED EMISSIONS AND SECTOR EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS

4.1 BACKGROUND

Prime Bank PLC. is a top-tier second generation local commercial bank in Bangladesh established in 1995. Headquartered in the heart of Dhaka's bustling financial hub Gulshan Avenue, the Bank's operational footprint is spread all over the country with 146 branches and 153 ATMs at 140 locations of Bangladesh.

Prime Bank has prioritized sustainability as a core part of its business strategy. The bank has joined the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), an industry led, UN-convened alliance of banks worldwide with the commitment to build a greener planet aligning lending and investment portfolios with net zero emissions by 2050. By doing so, Prime Bank has agreed to set and disclose emission reduction targets for our relevant financial activities. Relevant financial activities are the core activities of the bank that have an impact on climate and for which the climate impact can also be measured.

4.2 PHASED APPROACH – SECTORS IN WAVES

Financial institutions often follow a step-by-step approach, and it is generally accepted to start with the activities that have the highest materiality both from a financial and emissions impact point of view. For example, methodologies are not always readily available for all sectors and/or financial products. As part of the climate commitment, the financial sector has committed to improving methodologies together and sharing knowledge to improve them.

Prime Bank has chosen to set targets in several waves, starting with the first wave in 2024. As part of this wave, three priority sectors are included. These sectors have been selected based on their size and strategic importance for Prime Bank, their impact on climate and the availability of methodologies to actually set targets. We have used 2023 inventory data as our baseline and have set interim targets for 2030 for each sector and a net zero target for 2050.

The following sectors are now included in the first wave of target-setting:

Power | Steel | Textiles

4.3 GENERAL DATA CONSIDERATIONS ON EMISSIONS

The availability and quality of climate alignment data is critically important to the success of the climate targets. However, high-quality emissions data is not always readily available and therefore sometimes a trade-off needs to be made between the quality of the data and its completeness. Prime Bank follows the emission data quality framework as proposed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) ¹. This means reported emissions by clients are the source of emission data with the highest quality (score 1 or 2), followed by calculations based on client characteristics (score 3 or 4) and last the use of sector and country averages to calculate emissions (score 5).

When client data is not available for the clients that are in scope of target-setting, emission data with a lower accuracy is assessed. Where possible, the data quality will be improved over the course of time, e.g. by preferring use of third-party data providers or reaching out to the client, depending on the data quality and assurance by the client, when the next revision moment is planned. When the data is not available with third parties and if the client does not have emission data, the use of lower quality emission data will be used for target setting purposes. Prime Bank follows a data principle where direct client outreach is preferred over externally sourced or collected emissions data.

4.4 APPLICABLE FRAMEWORK

Prime Bank has used NZBA framework in developing its methodologies. The main characteristics and requirements of this framework is listed below.

Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA)

► **About**

The United Nations Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) launched the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) In April 2021.

► **Targets**

Bank shall set at a minimum, a 2030 (or sooner) and a 2050 target. Further intermediary targets can be set every five years after the initial interim target.

► **Implementation**

The first round of targets shall be set within 18 months of the NZBA commitment, and within a further 18 months, set targets for all or a substantial majority of the carbon-intensive sectors.

► **Ambition**

Alignment net-zero economy by 2050.

► **Impact in the real economy**

Targets shall focus on achieving an impact in the real economy.

► **Review dates**

Every five years

► **Scope**

The scope shall include bank’s own lending and investment activities (Scope 3, Category 15) and their clients’ Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions.

► **Governance**

Targets shall be approved by the highest executive level within the bank.

► **Reporting**

Annual reporting

¹ <https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/>

4.5 LINK TO FINANCED EMISSIONS REPORTING

Prime Bank uses several metrics both internally and externally related to emissions. This paragraph describes the relationship between financed emissions that are reported within Prime Bank and the climate targets set.

Emissions generated because of financial services such as lending and investing are called financed emissions. They fall under scope 3, category 15 from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP). Tracking and measuring financed emissions enable financial institutions to undertake actions that maximise climate opportunities and minimize climate risks, further leading to a development of a sound decarbonisation strategy.

Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) is an industry-led initiative that is committed to the measurement and disclosure of the absolute GHG emissions of their portfolios. Financed emissions are calculated by looking at an activity's carbon footprint and allocating that footprint to the financial institution. The accounting process for each loan, investment or debt is conducted in two parts: estimating the total carbon footprint of any activity within a loan, investment or financial service and allocating that carbon footprint to the financial institution through a shared attribution calculation. Financed emissions are calculated as shown in the formula below.

Financed emissions are always calculated by multiplying an attribution factor (specific to that asset class) by the emissions of the borrower or investee. Here, the attribution factor is defined as the share of total annual GHG emissions of the borrower or investee that is allocated to the loans or investments and is calculated by determining the share of the outstanding amount of loans and investments of a financial institution over the total equity and debt of the company, project, etc. that the financial institution is invested in.

Financed Emission

=

\sum_i

Attribution Factor_i

x

Emissions_i

(with 1 - borrower of investee)

↓

Outstanding Amount_i

Total Equity + Debt_i

On the other hand, Physical or economic emissions intensity is total absolute emissions divided by a physical or economic measure that is relevant to the activity financed, e.g., tCO2e/MWh for power generation or gCO2e/Tk for any sector. Therefore, the basis for both the financed emissions calculation and the emissions intensity calculation is the same – the absolute emissions of the client, project, activity or object that is financed. The difference lays in the use of the attribution factor for allocation to Prime Bank (financed emissions) and the use of a relative metric to show the relative efficiency of the portfolio (intensity).

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4.5.1 ATTRIBUTION FACTOR

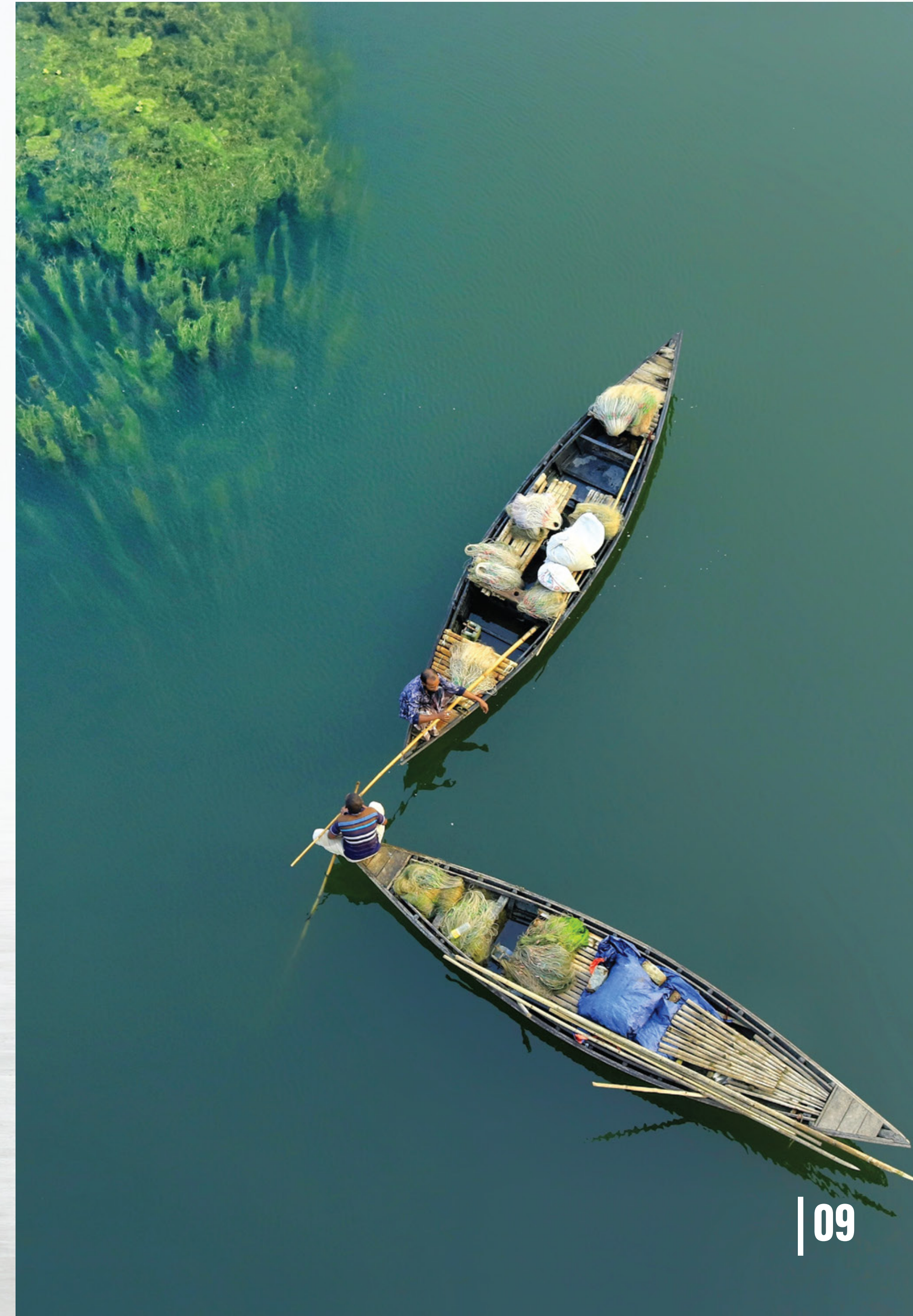
For the attribution factor, we have relied on outstanding debt and the company value. We have followed the following principles for arriving at the company value:

- For all listed companies, the enterprise value including cash (EVIC) of the respective company.
- For private companies, the sum of total company equity and debt, which can be found on the companies' balance sheet, as no market value for equity is available

This definition is aligned with the definition provided by the:

- EU TEG in its Handbook of Climate Transition Benchmarks, Paris-Aligned Benchmark and Benchmarks' ESG Disclosure
- Supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks, which says EVIC should be used to determine the GHG intensities for the benchmarks.

Total debt includes both current and long-term debt on the balance sheet. If the value of equity is negative, it is set at zero. Further, where the total debt or total equity is not available in a client's balance sheet for any reason (e.g., for some it might be difficult to obtain these values), we will fall back to the total balance sheet value (i.e., the sum of total equity and liabilities, which is equal to the client's total assets), where available.



4.5.2 FINANCED EMISSIONS

Using the methodology explained above, Prime Bank has developed its financed emissions inventory across the different asset classes as well as sectors.



5. METHODOLOGY PER SECTOR

5.1 POWER/ ENERGY

5.1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the energy sector, Prime Bank has no exposure to coal, gas and oil exploration and production. The largest exposure in the energy sector for Prime Bank is Power generation and as it is largely gas-based in Bangladesh, it becomes important for Prime Bank to understand emissions and set net zero ambitions for the sector.

TABLE 1 FINANCED EMISSIONS INVENTORY SUMMARY

Asset class/ sector	Financing (Mn Tk)	Financed Emissions (tCO2e)	Economic intensity (gCO2e/Tk)
Sovereign Debt	78,219	109,989	1.41
Loans and Equity	174,204	574,005	
Agriculture, fishing and livestock	13,908	63,339	4.55
Cement	2,120	8,090	3.82
Chemicals	1,709	935	0.55
Energy	7,995	98,103	12.27
General Purposes (with known end use)	16,469	36,066	2.19
Other services/ sector	39,483	53,113	1.35
Paper and plastics industry	3,849	19,507	5.07
Pharmaceutical	11,992	16,662	1.39
Rubber and plastic	3,828	11,725	3.06
Steel	14,883	96,888	6.51
Textiles and ancillary	57,968	1,69,578	2.93
Commercial Real Estate	11,617	18,981	0.78
Mortgages	827	222	0.27
Motor Vehicles	621	135	0.22
Other asset classes/ sectors where methodology not developed yet	80,997	-	-
Data gaps	18,924	-	-
Total	300,037	703,332	

5.1.2 SCOPE AND PORTFOLIO SELECTION

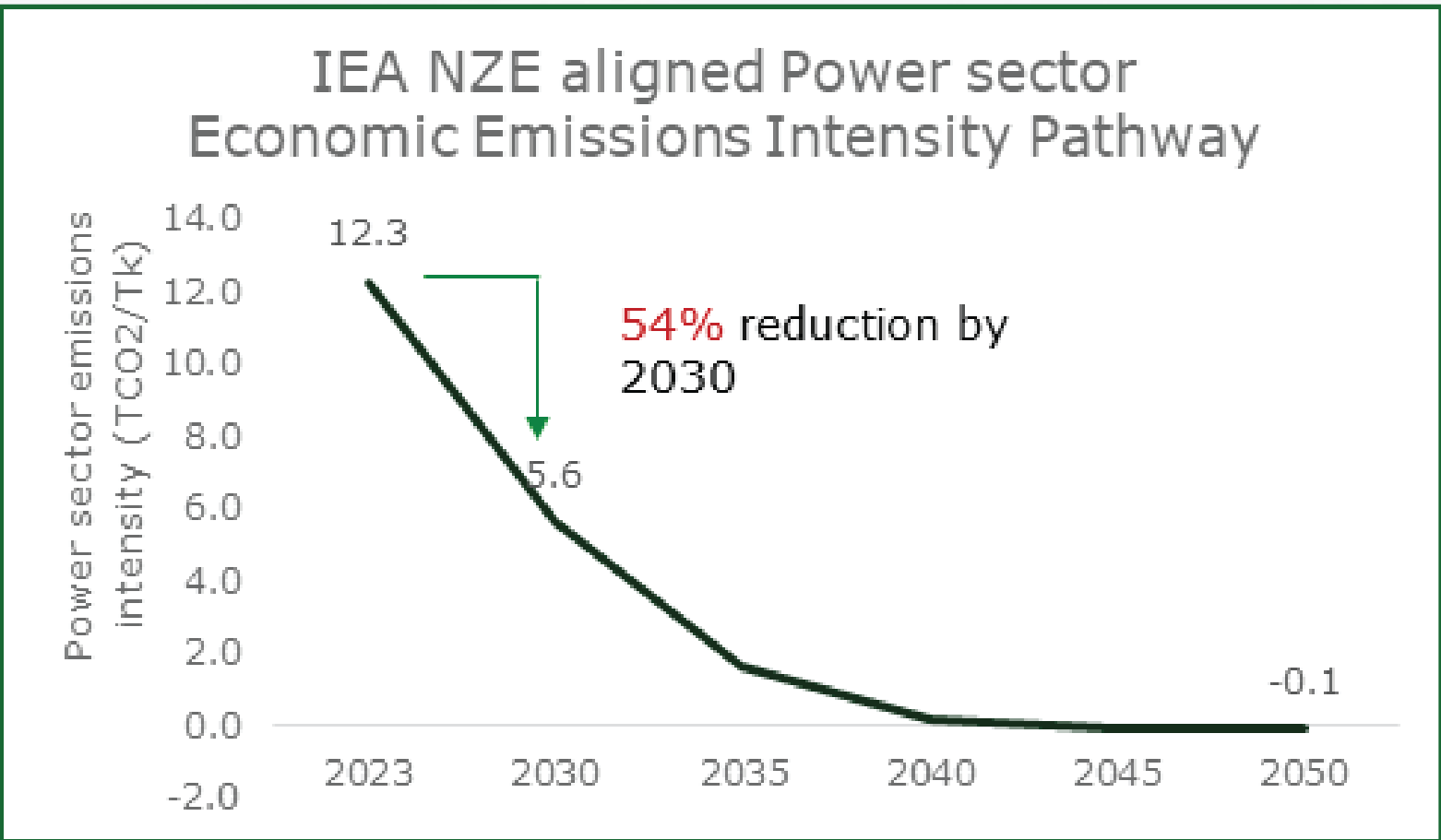
In this first iteration of the climate targets, Prime Bank has focused on the power generation sector in its portfolio. In line with market practice, Prime Bank has chosen to include Scope 1 and 2 emissions in setting our target for the power generation portfolio. However, due to lack of data, Prime Bank has chosen to exclude Scope 3 which comprises of emissions largely related to transportation of raw materials, including gas, downstream transmission and distribution losses related emissions and other relevant value chain emissions. The decision to exclude Scope 3 emissions, as mentioned earlier, is in response to limitations around the availability of data but also the materiality, which is low for the power generation sector. As with all our methodological decisions, Prime Bank’s ambition is to expand the scope of our targets once there is clearer guidance on how best to do so.

5.1.3 TARGET METRIC USED

To steer our energy portfolio to net zero, we have chosen to use an economic emissions intensity target. This target represents the g of CO2e associated with each unit of Taka financing. This metric provides for direct alignment with accepted decarbonisation scenarios such as the International Energy Agency Net Zero Scenario (IEA NZE) increasingly used across the industry.

5.1.4 RELEVANT PATHWAYS AND CALCULATION

To benchmark our energy sector portfolio, we have chosen to use the IEA NZE from World Energy Outlook 2023² for the 1.5-degree pathway which fully supports alignment with the Paris Climate Agreement and requirements of NZBA. The IEA NZE pathway doesn’t have specific data tailored to Bangladesh and hence, we have relied on the global electricity sector emissions to enable us to set precise and ambitious targets across a range of power generating assets under our portfolio. We have utilised emissions for the electricity sector divided by the actual electricity generation to estimate physical emissions intensity which then we have used as a proxy for setting target on our financed emissions intensity.



²IEA (2023), World Energy Outlook 2023, IEA, Paris <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2023>, License: CC BY 4.0 (report); CC BY NC SA 4.0 (Annex A)

FIGURE 5-1
POWER SECTOR ECONOMIC EMISSIONS INTENSITY PATHWAY

5.2 STEEL

5.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Prime Bank lending to steel sector is largely in the downstream processing of semi-finished steel. Many of these companies provide steel necessary for the infrastructure development of the country. This makes these companies important from the economic growth perspective and therefore investments to boost sustainability in this sector can make an immediate and significant impact for the good of the society.

5.2.2 SCOPE AND PORTFOLIO SELECTION

General corporate loans to steel sector clients are included in our assessment. In line with market practice, Prime Bank has chosen to include Scope 1 and 2 emissions in setting our target for our steel sector portfolio. Prime Bank has chosen to exclude Scope 3, which is comprised of emissions relating to the sourcing of raw materials, upstream and downstream logistics and rest of the value chain activities due to data unavailability. Prime Bank's ambition is to expand the scope of our targets. In this instance it is intended to include Scope 3 emissions once there is clearer guidance on how best to do so.

5.2.3 TARGET METRIC USED

To steer the steel sector portfolio to net-zero Prime Bank has chosen to use an economic emissions intensity target. This target represents the kg of CO₂e attributed to each Taka financed. This metric provides for alignment with decarbonisation scenarios such as the IEA NZE emissions intensity for the steel sector, which is widely used across the industry. It also provides a client-by-client comparison, which helps inform an ongoing dialogue as Prime Bank supports its clients through the transition process.

5.2.4 RELEVANT PATHWAYS AND CALCULATION

To benchmark our steel sector portfolio, we have chosen to use the IEA's WEO 2023³ NZE 1.5-degree pathways, which fully supports alignment with the Paris Climate Agreement and NZBA requirements. The IEA NZE has a steel sector pathway that has been specifically tailored to support the carbon budget of the steel sector which enables us to set precise and ambitious targets across a range of steel sector exposure. The IEA NZE pathway doesn't have specific data tailored to Bangladesh and hence, we have relied on the global steel sector emissions to enable us to set precise and ambitious targets. We have utilised emissions for the steel sector divided by the actual steel production to estimate physical emissions intensity which then we have used as a proxy for setting target on our financed emissions intensity.

³IEA (2023), *World Energy Outlook 2023*, IEA, Paris <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2023>, License: CC BY 4.0 (report); CC BY NC SA 4.0 (Annex A)

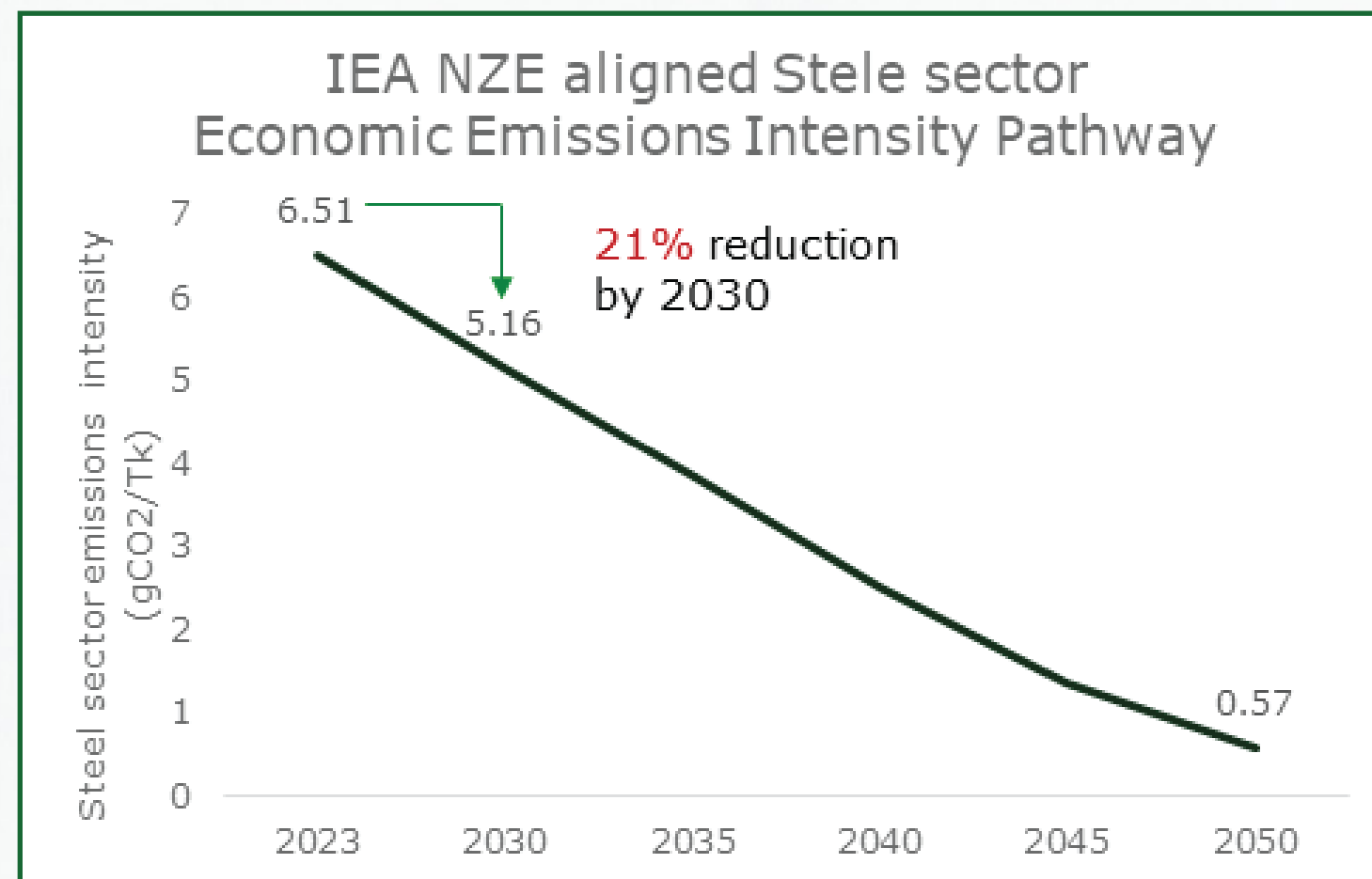


FIGURE 5-2
STEEL SECTOR ECONOMIC EMISSIONS INTENSITY PATHWAY

5.3 TEXTILES

5.3.1 INTRODUCTION

Prime Bank's textile sector covers ~25% of its sectoral loans and advances and hence, it becomes important to cover in the first wave to be able to expand the net zero coverage to a large portion of Prime Bank's asset book. About 5% of this exposure is through discounting of bills purchased and hence, as no methodology has been developed so far for bills discounted, it has not been covered in the assessment.

Prime Bank is committed to help in reducing textile sector emissions and is looking to support corporates that have adopted a clear sustainability strategy and where GHG emission reduction forms an integral part of our client discussions. Prime Bank prefers to focus on clients that are frontrunners in the energy transition, as evidenced by a willingness to make investments in, for example, alternative fuels, low carbon raw materials, circularity, and renewable energy.

5.3.2 SCOPE AND PORTFOLIO SELECTION

Loans and advances to the textiles sector clients are included in our assessment. Prime Bank has chosen to include Scope 1 and 2 emissions in setting our target for the textiles sector. Prime Bank has chosen to exclude Scope 3, which is comprised of emissions relating to the sourcing of raw materials, upstream and downstream logistics and rest of the value chain activities due to data unavailability. Prime Bank's ambition is to expand the scope of our targets. In this instance it is intended to include Scope 3 emissions once there is clearer guidance on how best to do so.

5.3.3 TARGET METRIC USED

We use financed emissions intensity to set target for the textiles sector to align with the 1.5 degrees trajectory. The choice to use intensity in our target setting for the textiles sector was driven by the fact that this growing industry in Bangladesh would need transition support and will decarbonize over the long term. Hence, Prime Bank would like to support in financing this transition even while the sector grows and help sector shift towards a low carbon future.

5.3.4 RELEVANT PATHWAYS AND CALCULATION

Prime Bank has taken the trajectory set by the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) for apparel and footwear sector⁴ as its benchmark scenario, which is in line to limit temperature change to about 1.5 degrees. The SBTi pathway provides guidelines for the global apparel and footwear sector to reduce emissions intensity by 4.2% each year and we have relied on this linear reduction for our textile sector emissions to enable us to set precise and ambitious SBTi-aligned targets.

⁴IEA (2023), World Energy Outlook 2023, IEA, Paris <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2023>, License: CC BY 4.0 (report); CC BY NC SA 4.0 (Annex A)

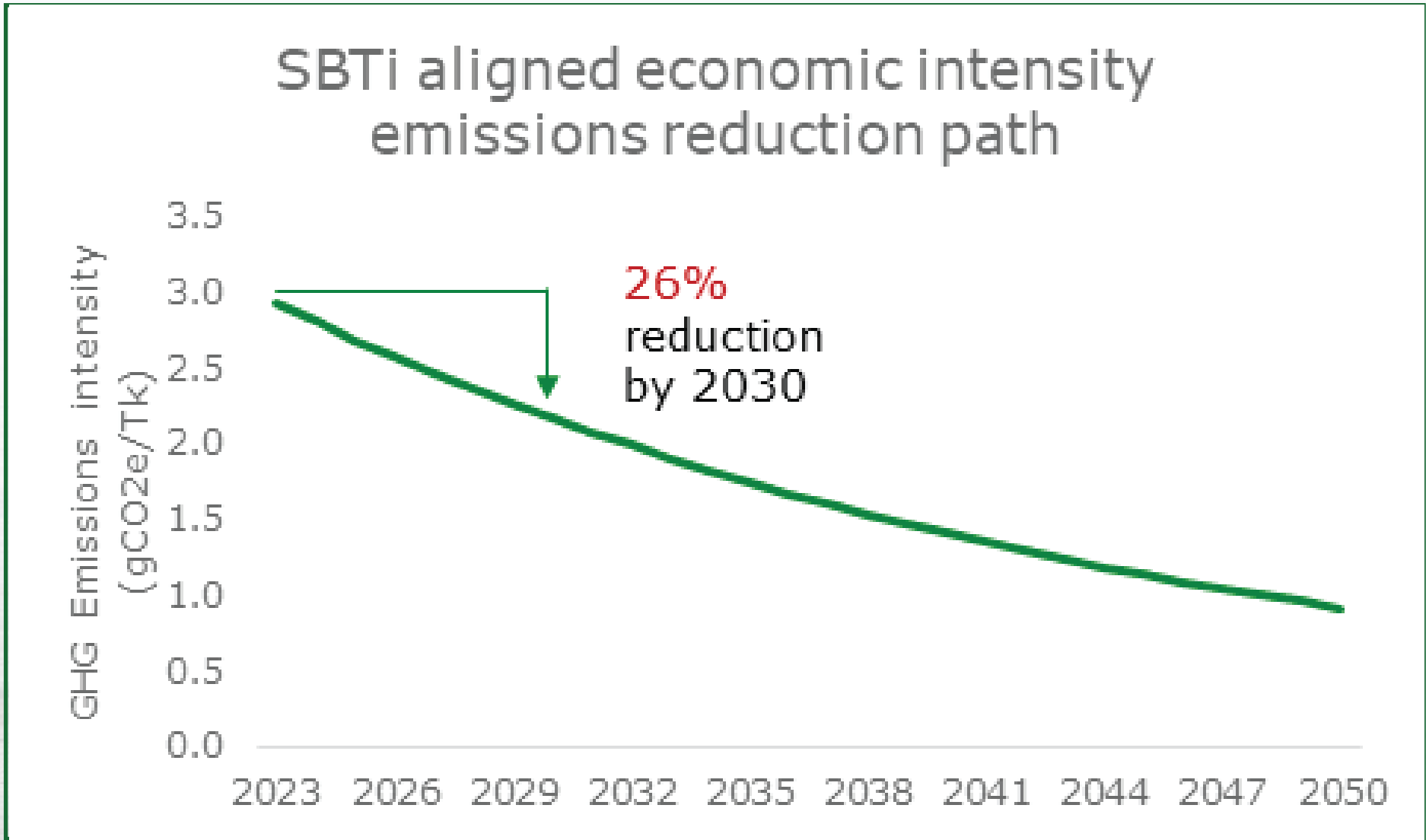


FIGURE 5-3
TEXTILE SECTOR ECONOMIC EMISSIONS INTENSITY PATHWAY

6. ANNEXES

6.1 ANNEX 1: DEFINITION LIST

5.1.1 INTRODUCTION

A list of definitions is given below in Table 2. Financial terms, and the terms that are widely used in accounting for GHG emissions in the financial sector, are used as given in the publicly available document. Several others are created in the context of this methodological approach. When a term was not available in reference document or hasn't been defined before it has created in the context of this methodology.

Table 2 List and description of definitions in this manual

Definition	Description
Absolute emissions	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of each entity, which could be client, collateral, or finance product, in the portfolio, expressed in kg CO2e or t CO2e.
Attribution factor	Factor that helps determine the attribution of the emissions in proportion to the financing provided by the bank.
Borrower	A legal entity that has borrowed money from the bank and goes into the balance sheet of the bank as an asset.
Business loan	Loans and lines of credit for general corporate purposes with known or unknown use of proceeds to businesses, and organization that are on the balance sheet.
CO2 (carbon dioxide)	Primary greenhouse gas that causes global warming.
CO2 -equivalent (CO2e)	Normalized global warming effect (radiative forcing) of a given greenhouse gas. As a baseline, 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) from the most recent (AR5) IPCC Assessment report is taken.
Corporate debt/ bond	Corporate debt issued by a company to raise money for the business. A bond is effectively lending money to the company in return for a series of interest payments. These bonds may also actively trade on the secondary market.

Definition	Description
Emission intensity metric	GHG intensity ratio per a physical intensity metric of choice, such as capital invested (Taka, USD), or physical output (energy unit J or weight units). Expressed in, e.g. CO2e/MJ or gCO2e/Tk
Enterprise value including Cash (EVIC)	The sum of the market capitalization of shares at fiscal year-end, and the book values of total debt and minorities' interests. No deductions of cash or cash equivalents are made to avoid the possibility of negative enterprise values
Financed emissions	Financed emissions refer to the part of the total GHG emissions that can be attributed to the lender, calculated as the proportion of its debt or equity holding compared to the total company value (EVIC)
GHG emissions	The seven gases mandated under the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)—carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3).
GHG emissions scope	Grouped into three categories per GHG Protocol; Scope 1 emissions: direct GHG emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company. Scope 2 emissions: energy- indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating, or cooling consumed by the reporting company. Scope 3 emissions: indirect GHG emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company. This is in line with the internationally recognized GHG Protocol.
GHG Protocol Corporate Standard	Comprehensive global standardized framework to measure and manage GHG emissions of corporates. The Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard gives the standards of accounting for corporates of all sectors.
GHG Protocol Scope 3 Category 15: Investments	The GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Category 15 includes technical guidance for financial institutions' investments, setting the standard for accounting for portfolio emissions per financial product.
IEA	The International Energy Agency (IEA) is a Paris-based autonomous intergovernmental organization, established in 1974, that provides policy recommendations, analysis and data on the entire global energy sector, with a recent focus on curbing carbon emissions and reaching global climate targets, including the Paris Agreement.

Definition	Description
IEA WEO 2023	IEA's World Energy Outlook 2023 report was published against a backdrop of geopolitical tensions and fragile energy markets in 2023. WEO report explored how structural shifts in economies and in energy use are shifting the way that the world meets rising demand for energy. WEO reports provide critical insights into global energy supply and demand in different climate scenarios and the implications for energy security, climate targets and economic development.
Indirect emissions	Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting entity but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity.
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations responsible for advancing knowledge on human-induced climate change.
NZBA	'Net-Zero Banking Alliance' is an industry-led, UN-convened Alliance to bring together a global group of banks to commit alignment of their lending and investment portfolios with net-zero emissions by 2050.
PCAF	'Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials' is a global partnership of financial institutions that work together to develop and implement a harmonized approach to assess and disclose the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with their loans and investments.
Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse (GHG) emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organization (e.g., emissions associated with fuel combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles).
Scope 2 emissions	Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling.
Scope 3 emissions	<p>Scope 3 emissions are the result of activities from assets not owned or controlled by the reporting organization, but that the organization indirectly impacts in its value chain. Scope 3 emissions include all sources not within an organization's scope 1 and 2 boundary. The scope 3 emissions for one organization are the scope 1 and 2 emissions of another organization. Scope 3 emissions, also referred to as value chain emissions, often represent the majority of an organization's total GHG emissions.</p> <p>Scope 3 emissions fall within 15 categories, though not every category will be relevant to all organizations</p>



Scan to Experience
Effortless Banking



Prime Bank

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