



ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT BANK

A photograph of a modern building's interior courtyard. The space is characterized by tall, vertical glass panels that allow natural light to filter through, creating a bright and airy atmosphere. A prominent feature is a wide, green-tinted path that leads from the foreground towards the background. To the left, there are lush green plants and a small, curved white canopy structure. The floor is made of dark, rectangular tiles. The overall design is contemporary and sustainable.

2025 AIIB CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting
from AIIB Internal Operations

© Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank 2026
AIIB Headquarters, Tower A, Asia Financial Center
No. 1 Tianchen East Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100101, China.
Tel: +86-10-8358-0000
icem@aiib.org

CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 IGO. Some rights reserved.

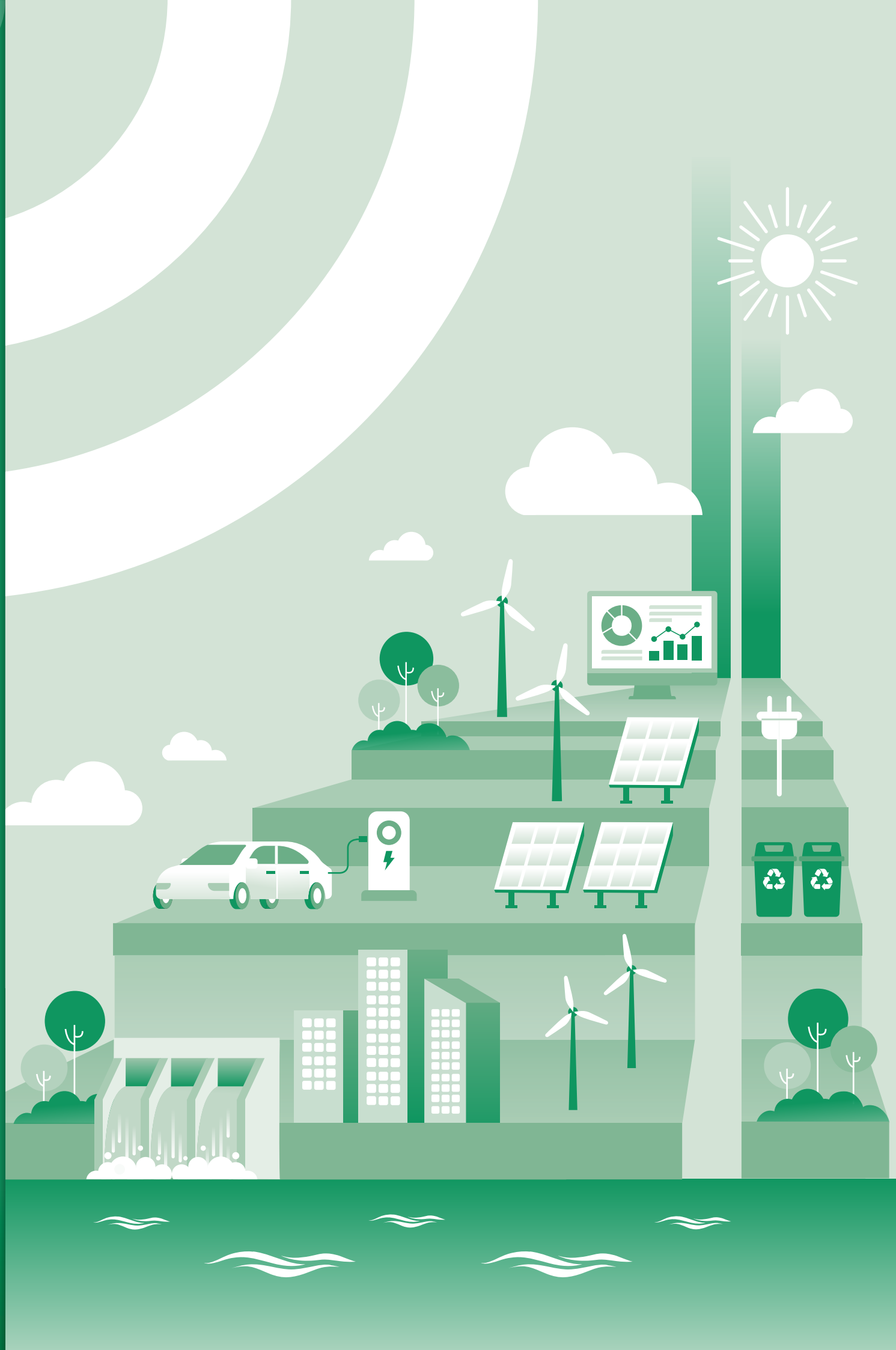
The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) uses a Creative Commons license for all intellectual property contained in this work except where specified. Copyright designations may or may not apply to third-party content found herein. AIIB does not necessarily own each component of the content contained in or linked from this work and will not be held accountable for any such third-party content. AIIB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data contained in or linked from this work and accepts no responsibility for any consequences of their use. The mention of companies or any trademarked entity or object in this work does not imply that they are being endorsed or recommended by AIIB in preference to others that are not mentioned. The contents of this work do not necessarily represent the views or policies of AIIB, its Board of Directors or its members. Any designation of or reference to a specific territory or geographic area, or the use of the term “country” in this work does not constitute and shall not be construed as constituting an express or implied position, endorsement, acceptance or expression of opinion by AIIB as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.



ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT BANK

2025 **AIIB CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT**

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting
from AIIB Internal Operations
(Aligned with ISO 14064–1:2018)



CONTENTS

List of Figures and Tables	VI
Abbreviations	VII
Foreword	IX
1: GENERAL DESCRIPTION, GOALS, AND INVENTORY OBJECTIVES	1
1.1. Introduction to AIIB	1
1.2. Introduction to Institutional Carbon Emission Management	1
1.3. Purpose and Intended Users	2
1.4. Reporting Period and Frequency	2
1.5. GHGs Included	2
1.6. Verification Statement	2
1.7. Persons Responsible and Governance	3
2: ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES	5
2.1. Consolidation Approach	5
2.2. Facilities Covered	5
3: REPORTING BOUNDARIES	7
3.1. Emission Categories	7
3.2. Materiality	7
3.3. Exclusions	9
3.4. Summary of Included Emission Sources	9
4: QUANTIFIED GHG INVENTORY OF EMISSIONS	11
4.1. Methodologies	11
4.2. Consolidated Results	14
4.3. Data Quality Assessment	16
4.4. Disclaimer on Uncertainty and Potential Uses of this Report	17
5: GHG REDUCTION INITIATIVES AND INTERNAL PERFORMANCE TRACKING	19
5.1. Energy Efficiency Improvement	19
5.2. Electricity from Renewable Sources	20
5.3. Act Green Together and Sustainable Annual Meetings	20
5.4. Other New Actions in 2025	21
6: OFFSETTING	23
ANNEXES	24
Annex 1: Offset Certificate from China Beijing Green Exchange Co., Ltd. (CBGEX)	24
Annex 2: Certificate of Offset Retirement from Climate Impact	25
Annex 3: Global Warming Potential Values	25

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

FIGURES

Figure 1: Market-based Emissions (tCO ₂ e) per Scope	16
Figure 2: Location-based Emissions (tCO ₂ e) per Scope	16

TABLES

Table 1: Data Manager List	3
Table 2: Materiality Analysis	8
Table 3: Included Emission Sources	9
Table 4: Emission Breakdown (Market-based)	14
Table 5: Emission Breakdown (Location-based)	15
Table 6: Emission Breakdown (per GHG Protocol Scope)	15
Table 7: Intensity Indicators	16
Table 8: Data Quality Scoring Matrix	17

ABBREVIATIONS

AGT	Act Green Together
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AR6	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy
BSI	British Standards Institution
CaDI	Carbon Data Intelligence
CH₄	Methane
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
CO₂e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CPCD	China Products Carbon Footprint Factors Database
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
EBOM	Existing Building Operations and Maintenance
EEIO	Environmentally Extended Input-Output
FAS	Facilities and Administration Services
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP	Global warming potential
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
ICEM	Institutional Carbon Emission Management
ITD	Information Technology Department
i4t	Financing Infrastructure for Tomorrow
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MDB	Multilateral development bank
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment
MRV	Monitoring, reporting, and verification
NF₃	Nitrogen trifluoride
N₂O	Nitrous oxide
PFC	Perfluorocarbon
PV	Photovoltaic
SF₆	Sulfur hexafluoride



FOREWORD



At the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, our mission to finance “Infrastructure for Tomorrow” is built on a foundation of sustainability and accountability. This commitment extends not only to the projects we support but also to how we manage our own institutional operations. I am pleased to present the 2025 Carbon Footprint Report, which provides a transparent account of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our internal operations, reflecting our dedication to leading by example.

Our internal sustainability efforts are focused on tangible actions. Since 2022, we have aligned our carbon accounting with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1:2018 specification for verifying and reporting greenhouse gas emissions. Our Institutional Carbon Emission Management Plan guides our strategy to monitor, reduce, and decarbonize our institutional energy use.

This Carbon Footprint Report also serves as an input to AIIB’s annual Sustainability Report, ensuring that our internal operational emissions data is reported with the same rigor and consistency as our wider environmental, social, and governance performance.

In 2025, we have made further progress in greening our office operations — for example, by achieving 100% green electricity supply for our Headquarters and integrating sustainability into our Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors, which attained ISO 20121 certification for sustainable event management. As a result of these efforts and actions, per capita emissions in 2025 have decreased compared with 2024. This report documents these ongoing efforts and our progress toward our ambition to reduce our impact, including by using carbon credits.

As AIIB enters its second decade, we will continue to further embed sustainability into every aspect of our operations, strengthening our internal capabilities and continuing to align ourselves to global standards, as part of the AIIB annual Sustainability Report. This report is a good opportunity to reflect where we are today and shows our commitment to continually improve, and do our share for a more resilient and sustainable future.

Kaisu Christie

Vice President and Chief Administration Officer
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank



1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION, GOALS, AND INVENTORY OBJECTIVES

1.1 Introduction to AIIB

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank (MDB) whose mission, Financing Infrastructure for Tomorrow (i4t), is to foster sustainable economic development, create wealth, and improve infrastructure connectivity across developing Asia. By unlocking new capital and technologies, AIIB enables its clients to build sustainable infrastructure rooted in innovation, connectivity, and cooperation, facilitating access to physical, digital, and social services that empower regions and people. With members from all over the world, AIIB adapts and innovates constantly to deliver customized investment solutions, demonstrating the resilience clients count on to meet their objectives even during challenging times. Ultimately, AIIB's goal is a prosperous Asia where society shares in the success of sustainable economic growth and regional cooperation. For further information, please visit www.aiib.org.

This report presents the complete GHG emissions inventory for AIIB's internal activities for calendar year 2025, aligned with ISO 14064-1:2018 and GHG Protocol. It consolidates organization-wide information on governance, objectives, scope, data management, base-year approach, and verification, and is designed for public disclosure following third-party verification.

1.2 Introduction to Institutional Carbon Emission Management

AIIB has established a set of institutional policies and initiatives to guide the systematic management of GHG emissions arising from its internal operations. These frameworks, including the Institutional Carbon Emission Management (ICEM) Plan, Climate Action Plan, and Sustainability Event Management initiative, reflect the Bank's commitment to aligning its internal practices with international climate objectives and best practices among MDBs.

At the core of this institutional approach is the ICEM Plan, which serves as AIIB's primary strategy for managing, monitoring, and reducing emissions from internal activities. The ICEM Plan provides an overarching structure for setting decarbonization objectives, strengthening data management and transparency, and embedding monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) processes into routine operations. It also defines responsibilities, governance arrangements, and a multi-year roadmap toward carbon neutrality for internal operations.

Within this framework, the AIIB Carbon Footprint Report constitutes a central delivery that operationalizes policy commitments. Prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018, the report documents the quantified GHG emissions from AIIB's internal operations, supports MRV requirements under the ICEM Plan, and provides an evidence-based basis for tracking progress over time. The annual publication of this report ensures transparency, enables comparability across reporting years, and demonstrates AIIB's compliance with its institutional carbon management policies.

1.3 Purpose and Intended Users

The report aims to: (a) follow best practices among MDBs on consistency, comparability, and completeness of GHG accounting; (b) lead by example by managing AIIB's institutional carbon emissions; and (c) align internal activities with a low-emission pathway consistent with the Paris Agreement.

Intended users include AIIB stakeholders and peers, intergovernmental entities, and the public.

1.4 Reporting Period and Frequency

The Carbon Footprint Report is prepared on an annual basis.¹ The report covers the period from Jan. 1, 2025 to Dec. 31, 2025.

1.5 GHGs Included

The emissions considered cover seven kinds of GHGs, including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and NF₃.

1.6 Verification Statement

The 2025 inventory is verified to reasonable assurance by the British Standards Institution (BSI). The verification letter can be validated on the [BSI website](#) using the certificate number CFV 843146.

1 The annual Carbon Footprint Reports are available on the AIIB website. Read more on [AIIB Carbon Footprint Reports](#).

1.7 Persons Responsible and Governance

Overall responsibility lies with:

1. Director General of Facilities and Administration Services (FAS)
2. Senior Workspace Management Officer

Responsibility for the preparation of the GHG inventory and report:

1. Senior Institutional Carbon Management Specialist
2. Institutional Carbon Management Consultant

Data managers (for 2025 emissions):

Table 1: Data Manager List

Data Sources	Data Holders (Dept/Vendors)
Facilities (HQ)	FAS Facility Management
Administration services (HQ)	FAS Administration Services
Travel	FAS Travel Management
Staff commuting	FAS (via Staff Commuting Survey)
Security (HQ)	FAS Security Services
Corporate procurement	Office of the Controller and FAS Corporate Procurement
Cloud services	Information Technology Department (ITD)
Staff number	Human Resources Department and FAS
Tianjin office	Tianjin office
UAE office	UAE office



2 ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

2.1 Consolidation Approach

AIIB applies the operational control approach. Emissions are included from locations and operations over which AIIB has direct operational control.

2.2 Facilities Covered

The 2025 report covers emissions from three locations of the Bank, specifically:

- Permanent Headquarters: Tower A, Asia Financial Center, No.1 Tianchen East Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100101, China.
- Backup Office: Floor 25-26, No. 681 Ronghe Road, Binhai New District, Tianjin, 300450, China.
- UAE Office: Floor 35, Al Khatem Tower, Abu Dhabi Global Market Square, Al Maryah Island, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.



3 REPORTING BOUNDARIES

3.1. Emission Categories

The sources of GHG emissions have been identified and categorized in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018, and emissions are organized into six categories as follows:

- Category 1: Direct GHG Emissions and Removals
- Category 2: Indirect GHG Emissions from Imported Energy
- Category 3: Indirect GHG Emissions from Transportation
- Category 4: Indirect GHG Emissions from Products Used by an Organization
- Category 5: Indirect GHG Emissions Associated with the Use of Products from the Organization
- Category 6: Indirect GHG Emissions from Other Sources

In addition, the results have been mapped to GHG Protocol Scopes (Scope 1, 2, and 3). Breakdowns will be listed in Chapter 4.2: Consolidated Results.

3.2. Materiality

All AIIB's direct emissions (Category 1) and indirect emissions from imported energy (Category 2) are monitored and reported.

For the remaining indirect emissions, AIIB assesses the significance of each emission source. This prioritization goes beyond emission magnitude, incorporating strategic relevance based on factors such as data availability, influence over the data, risk (both likelihood and impact), opportunity, and staff engagement. Table 2 presents detailed materiality scores. Sources scoring 20 or higher are classified as significant, those scoring 10-19 as medium, and those scoring below 10 as insignificant.

Table 2: Materiality Analysis

Subcategory	Emission Sources	Emission Magnitude	Data Availability	Influence	Risk		Opportunity	Staff Engagement	Total	Summary	
					Likelihood	Impact					
Category 3: Indirect GHG Emissions from Transportation											
3.1	Upstream transportation and distribution	Not identified within the reporting scope									
3.2	Downstream transportation and distribution	Not identified within the reporting scope									
3.3	Employee commuting	Staff commuting	0	2	1	1	1	5	12	Medium	
3.4	Business travel	Visitor transport	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	Insignificant	
3.5		Business travel – flight	5	5	2	1	1	1	4	19	Medium
		Business travel – train	5	5	2	1	1	1	4	19	Medium
		Business travel – hotel	5	5	2	1	1	1	4	19	Medium
	Business travel – local transport	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	8	Insignificant	
Category 4: Indirect GHG Emissions from Products Used by the Organization											
4.1a	Purchased goods	Corporate procurement	3	5	1	1	1	1	13	Medium	
4.1b	Purchased energy-related activity	Energy usage	2	5	3	1	1	3	16	Medium	
4.2	Capital goods	Capital goods	1	5	1	1	1	0	10	Medium	
4.3	Waste generated in operations	Waste	0	5	3	2	1	3	16	Medium	
4.4	Leased assets	Not identified within the reporting scope									
4.5	Use of services		5	3	1	1	1	1	13	Medium	
Category 5: Indirect GHG Emissions Associated with the Use of Products from the Organization											
5.1	Use of sold products	Not identified within the reporting scope									
5.2	Downstream leased assets	Not identified within the reporting scope									
5.3	End-of-life treatment of sold products	Not identified within the reporting scope									
5.4	Investments	Not identified within the reporting scope									
Category 6: Indirect GHG Emissions from Other Sources											
6.1	Other sources	Not identified within the reporting scope									

3.3. Exclusions

The scope of AIIB's institutional GHG inventory is delineated by specific exclusion criteria designed to concentrate efforts on the most relevant sources.

Firstly, emissions linked to project financing and operational business activities, notably investments and procurement for project implementation, are excluded from this inventory and are intended to be addressed independently in a separate sustainability report.

Secondly, emission source categories that are not applicable to AIIB's internal operations have been omitted. These include upstream and downstream transportation and distribution emissions (Category 3), as well as all emissions falling under Categories 5 and 6.

Thirdly, sources that fall below the materiality threshold and are consequently deemed "insignificant" in materiality analysis² are excluded.

Furthermore, emissions derived from biomass have not been identified within the organization boundary and the reporting boundary.

This structured approach ensures that AIIB's reporting is both proportionate and decision-relevant, focusing on areas where the organization can achieve the most significant impact in risk mitigation and emissions reduction.

3.4. Summary of Included Emission Sources

Table 3 below shows detailed emission sources included in the calculation for 2025. The method of data collection and data sources will be described in Chapter 4.1.1: Activity Data.

Table 3: Included Emission Sources

	Category 1 (Scope 1)	Category 2 (Scope 2)	Category 3 (Scope 3)	Category 4 (Scope 3)
Emission Sources	• Diesel for emergency generator • Natural gas • Petrol for corporate fleet • Release of refrigerant • Fire extinguisher • Septic tank	• Heating • Hot water • Centralized cooling • Purchased electricity (renewables, non-renewables)	• Staff commuting • Business travel – flight • Business travel – train • Business travel – hotel • Waste transportation	• Cloud service • Other procurement • Waste disposal • Tap water

² Details listed in Table 2: Materiality Analysis



4 QUANTIFIED GHG INVENTORY OF EMISSIONS

4.1. Methodologies

AIB's 2025 carbon footprint analysis is conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol, maintaining consistency with the methodology adopted from 2021. These standards are globally recognized as the most widely used accounting tools, enabling organizations to understand, quantify, and manage GHG emissions effectively. They serve as international standards adopted by a broad range of public and private sector organizations, including numerous institutions in MDBs.

To calculate the emissions inventory, we identified all relevant emission sources across each office location, collected activity data from the respective data managers and departments mentioned in Table 1, and applied the appropriate emissions factors to quantify emissions from each source. The resulting data were then consolidated to establish the AIB's total carbon footprint.

In general, the equation is as follows:

$$\text{Total Carbon Footprint} = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n (AD_{ij} * EF_i)$$

Where:

- i = Represents a specific GHG emission source (e.g., electricity consumption, company vehicles, refrigerant leaks).
- j = Represents a specific office location (e.g., headquarters, other offices).
- n = The total number of emission sources identified at a given location.
- m = The total number of office locations.
- AD_{ij} = The activity data for emission source i at location j (e.g., kilowatt-hour or kWh of electricity used, liters of fuel consumed).
- EF_i = The emission factor for source i (e.g., kgCO₂e/kWh, kgCO₂e/liter).

In accordance with ISO 14064, both location-based and market-based methods were used to calculate emissions from procured electricity under Category 2: Indirect Emissions from Imported Energy.

Quantities of GHG emissions are expressed in tonnes of CO₂e using the 100-year global warming potentials (GWP) from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). For direct combustion emissions, where GHGs such as CH₄ and N₂O are emitted alongside CO₂, the inventory includes a disaggregated calculation of each gas in addition to the aggregated CO₂e value.³

Given the unchanged boundary and emission sources, the methodology described above is consistent with the approach used in the 2024 inventory.

3 The list of Global Warming Potential (GWP) values can be found in [Annex 3](#).

4.1.1. Activity Data

The report prioritizes the use of primary activity data for all major emission sources. When primary data is unavailable, secondary data based on conservative assumptions is used to ensure reliability.

Stationary combustion: Emissions from stationary combustion sources at AIIB primarily consist of diesel used for emergency generator testing on a monthly basis and natural gas used in the canteen kitchens. Activity data for diesel is collected from the generator's operating logs, which record the usage and refilling information of the diesel. For natural gas, consumption data is gathered from the readings of the dedicated natural gas meters serving the canteen kitchens.

Mobile combustion: Emissions from mobile combustion sources are mainly petrol used in AIIB's corporate vehicles,⁴ with consumption data collected from the procurement bills.

Fugitive emissions: This includes release from refrigerants used in cooling and refrigeration systems, fire extinguishing agents in fire suppression systems, and CH₄ generated from septic tanks. The activity data of refrigerants and fire suppression agents are quantified using the material balance method, based on the quantities used to replenish systems during the reporting year. The volume of methane generated from septic tanks is calculated in accordance with the methodology recommended in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines,⁵ applying local default values (e.g., organic load in biochemical oxygen demand per person) where appropriate.

Electricity and heating: In 2025, the Bank consumed electricity from three sources: on-site rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) generation, purchased green electricity, and the national grid. Electricity consumption from rooftop solar PV and the national grid was measured using meter readings, while purchased green electricity was evidenced through renewable energy certificates. Heating and hot water were supplied by purchased heat, with consumption data obtained directly from meter readings. All activity data were allocated based on the floor area where necessary.⁶

Employee commuting: A bank-wide commuting survey was conducted to collect relevant information directly from employees, including travel distance, transportation mode, and number of working days. The data were processed to calculate the annual roundtrip commuting distance for all staff, disaggregated by transportation mode.

Business travel: Travel distances for air and train, as well as hotel room nights, were directly obtained from the booking agency for each trip.

Purchased goods and services: Activity data for purchased goods and services were derived by extracting payment records from the financial system and cross-referencing them with contract information from the procurement system. The analysis was restricted to corporate procurement items associated with internal operations. For cloud services, emissions data was provided directly by suppliers. Water consumption data were obtained from meter readings, avoiding the use of spend-based estimates.

4 While AIIB leases rather than owns these corporate vehicles, they are used exclusively for the Bank's operations. In accordance with the operational control approach, emissions from these vehicles are therefore classified as Scope 1.

5 See 5.2. Emission from wastewater handling in IPCC 2006.

6 Where certain utility meters (e.g., electricity for air-conditioning and heating) serve both towers (A and B), the recorded consumption was allocated on a floor-area basis to exclude the portion attributable to spaces outside the 2025 reporting scope.

Waste: At each of the three offices, waste generation data was collected by category, with the weight recorded for each waste type. To enable calculation of transport-related emissions, the distance from each office to the corresponding waste disposal location was also documented.

4.1.2. Emission factors

In this report, emission factors were selected following a hierarchy of preference to ensure accuracy, representativeness, and consistency:

1. **Site-specific or supplier-provided factors (highest priority):** Where available, emission factors developed from direct measurements, mass balance calculations, or data provided by suppliers were prioritized. This includes emissions data for business air travel and purchased cloud services.
2. **Regional or national factors:** In the absence of supplier-specific data, regionally or nationally representative emission factors were applied. These include factors from local grid electricity mixes, commuting transport emission factors, and hotel emission factors.
3. **International default factors (lowest priority):** Where regional or national factors were unavailable, international default factors, such as those published by the Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) were used. This approach was applied primarily to certain Scope 3 categories such as corporate procurement.

This tiered approach ensures that the most accurate and representative factors are used wherever possible, while maintaining transparency regarding data quality and uncertainty. Below is the main list of emission factor sources for each emission source:

- China Products Carbon Footprint Factors Database (CPCD)
- GB/T 2589-2020
- 2025 UK government greenhouse gas conversion factors (formerly called DEFRA/BEIS conversion factors)
- EEIO database 2022
- Ecoinvent 3.10
- DB11/T 1787-2020
- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Global Warming Potentials
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- Hotel Footprint Calculator
- Carbon Data Intelligence (CaDI)
- National electricity emission factor publication from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China (MEE, China)

4.1.3. Change in Methodologies from Prior Year/Base Year

This report represents AIIB's verified GHG inventory for the calendar year 2025. The base year for comparison remains 2021; therefore, no changes to the base year calculation were required during the current reporting period.

In accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018, recalculation of the base year will be undertaken where necessary to ensure the relevance and consistency of year-on-year comparisons. Circumstances that may trigger a base year recalculation include, but are not limited to:

- significant changes in emission factors that are applicable to prior years,
- material changes or improvements in estimation methodologies,
- material changes or improvements in data sources or data collection approaches, and
- changes to organizational or operational boundaries, such as the inclusion of additional offices.⁷

4.2. Consolidated Results

This section presents the consolidated emissions resulting from AIIB's internal operations for the reporting year 2025. Emissions are categorized according to ISO 14064 and are reported using both the market-based and location-based methods for Scope 2 electricity emissions. This document does not provide any recommendations or requirements regarding carbon removal measures.

In 2025, AIIB achieved 100% green electricity for its electricity consumption at its headquarters. Green electricity was sourced through two channels: onsite solar PV generation and the purchase of green electricity from the market. As a result, electricity-related emissions are reported as zero under the market-based calculation approach. More detailed emissions breakdown are shown in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4: Emission Breakdown (Market-based)⁸

ISO14064 Category	ISO14064 Subcategory	Beijing	Tianjin	UAE	Total (tCO ₂ e)
1. Direct GHG Emissions	1.1 Stationary combustion	87.2	–	–	87
	1.2 Mobile combustion	26.8	–	–	27
	1.3 Fugitive emissions	26.8	0.2	0.6	28
2. Indirect Emissions from Imported Energy	2.1 Electricity (Market-based)	–	478.7	9.1	488
	2.3 Heating	2,199.1	–	–	2,199
3. Indirect Emissions from Transportation	3.3 Employee commuting	298.7	–	14.7	313
	3.5 Business travel	5,926.8	–	–	5,927
4. Indirect Emissions from Products Used by Organization	4.1 Purchased goods	1,568.8	122.6	2.6	1,694
	4.2 Capital goods	417.8	–	–	418
	4.3 Waste generated in operations	68.1	0.2	0.4	69
	4.5 Use of services	5,756.4	–	–	5,756
Total		16,377.0	602.0	27.0	17,006

⁷ In late June 2025, AIIB expanded its office space at the Asia Financial Center from Tower A to include both Tower A and Tower B. As the additional space in Tower B was occupied for only part of the reporting year, and to ensure consistency and comparability with prior years, the 2025 GHG inventory maintains the same organizational and operational boundaries as the 2024 reporting period and, therefore, excludes Tower B from the reporting scope.

⁸ Numerical values in Total presented in Table 4 are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Under the market-based method, which reflects emissions from electricity that the organization has intentionally chosen (e.g., through renewable energy certificates or specific utility contracts), total gross GHG emissions for 2025 were **17,006 tCO₂e**.

Table 5: Emission Breakdown (Location-based)⁹

ISO14064 category	ISO14064 subcategory	Beijing	Tianjin	UAE	Total (tCO ₂ e)
1. Direct GHG emissions	1.1 Stationary combustion	87.2	–	–	87
	1.2 Mobile combustion	26.8	–	–	27
	1.3 Fugitive emissions	26.8	0.2	0.6	28
2. Indirect Emissions from Imported Energy	2.1 Electricity (location-based)	4,717.4	478.7	9.1	5,205
	2.3 Heating	2,199.1	–	–	2,199
3. Indirect Emissions from Transportation	3.3 Employee commuting	298.7	–	14.7	313
	3.5 Business travel	5,926.8	–	–	5,927
4. Indirect Emissions from Products Used by Organization	4.1 Purchased goods	1,568.8	122.6	2.6	1,694
	4.2 Capital goods	417.8	–	–	418
	4.3 Waste generated in operations	68.1	0.2	0.4	69
	4.5 Use of services	5,756.4	–	–	5,756
Total		21,094.0	602.0	27.0	21,723

Under the location-based method, which reflects the average emission intensity of the grids from which electricity consumption is drawn, total gross GHG emissions for 2025 were **21,723 tCO₂e**.

Table 6: Emission Breakdown per GHG Protocol Scope

Scope	Market-based emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Location-based emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1	142	142
Scope 2	2,687	7,404
Scope 3	14,177	14,177
Total	17,006	21,723

9 Numerical values in Total presented in Table 5 are rounded to the nearest whole number.

The following charts illustrate the breakdown of total emissions by GHG Protocol Scope for both reporting methods. Scope 1 accounts for direct emissions, Scope 2 for indirect emissions from purchased energy and heating, and Scope 3 for all other indirect emissions.

Figure 1: Market-based Emissions (tCO₂e) per Scope

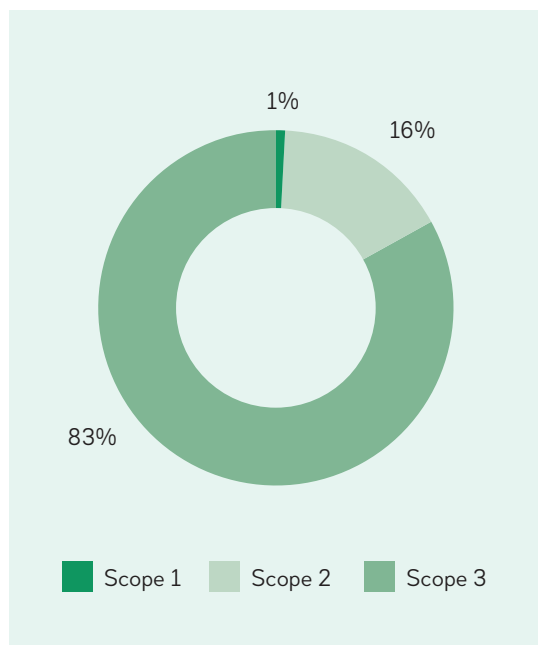


Figure 2: Location-based Emissions (tCO₂e) per Scope

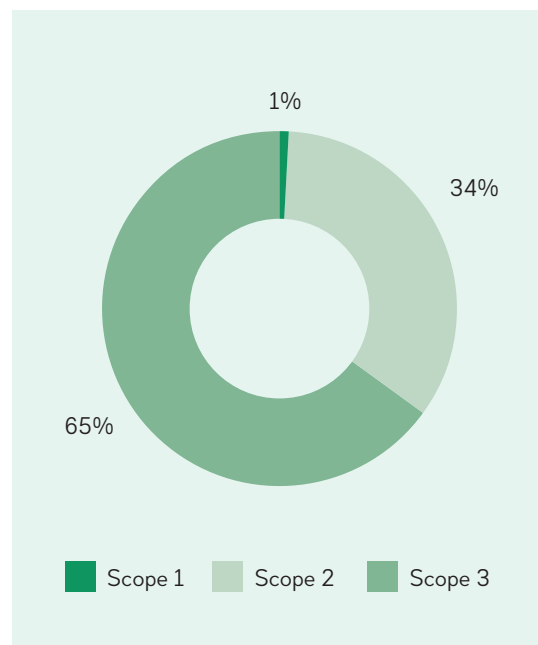


Table 7: Intensity Indicators

Emissions per capita – market-based (tCO ₂ e/FTE)	15.59
Emissions per capita – location-based (tCO ₂ e/FTE)	19.91
Emissions per office space – market-based (tCO ₂ e/m ²)	0.20
Emissions per office space – location-based (tCO ₂ e/m ²)	0.25
Energy per capita (kWh/FTE)	13,661.28
Water usage per capita (m ³ /FTE)	32.10

4.3. Data Quality Assessment

To assess the reliability and precision of the activity data and emission factors applied in this GHG inventory, a structured data quality scoring framework was adopted. The framework assigns numerical scores reflecting data quality, based on the source and measurement methodology of both activity data and emission factors. Scores range (1 to 3) from lower values indicating higher data quality (e.g., continuous measurement or direct measurement/mass balance) to higher values indicating lower data quality (e.g., estimation or use of default values).

Table 8: Data Quality Scoring Matrix

Score	Activity Data	Emission Factors
1	Continuous measurement	• Direct measurement/mass balance • Data from similar processes/equipment
2	Intermittent measurement	• Supplier-specific emission factor • Regional or national averages
3	Estimation/Default value	• International default emission factors

For each emission source, activity data and emission factors were evaluated separately and scored accordingly. The arithmetic average of all scores was calculated to determine the overall data quality level of the inventory (the lower, the better). Based on the predefined grading criteria, an overall average score between 1 and less than 4 corresponds to Grade I, indicating good data reliability; a score between 4 and less than 7 corresponds to Grade II, indicating moderate data quality; and a score between 7 and less than 10 corresponds to Grade III, indicating relatively poor data quality.

Applying this methodology, the overall average data quality score for the 2025 inventory is 3.46, which falls within Grade I. This result indicates that the inventory is primarily supported by measured or high-quality data sources and demonstrates a good level of reliability and robustness, consistent with the requirements and good practice expectations of ISO 14064-1.

4.4. Disclaimer on Uncertainty and Potential Uses of this Report

The results presented herein are unique to the assumptions, methodologies, and operational practices of AIIB and are not intended as a basis for comparison with other organizations – even where business patterns are similar, differences in boundaries, calculation methods, and data quality may produce incomparable results. The quantification of emissions involves inherent uncertainty due to variations in data collection methods and emission factors, as reflected in the overall data quality score, and users should exercise caution when interpreting absolute values.

This report has been prepared to support internal management and stakeholder transparency and is not prepared for use in emissions trading, regulatory compliance, or legal proceedings. AIIB assumes no responsibility for the use of this information beyond its intended purpose, and readers may refer to the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard for additional insight into the GHG inventory process.



5 GHG REDUCTION INITIATIVES AND INTERNAL PERFORMANCE TRACKING

5.1. Energy Efficiency Improvement

Building on a strong foundation of energy efficiency and sustainability, evidenced by Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Existing Building Operations and Maintenance (EBOM) Platinum certification in 2022 and ISO 9001 and ISO 41001 certifications in 2025, AIIB continues to enhance energy performance through optimized daily operations, technical improvements, and staff engagement. These ongoing efforts have supported the Bank's broader institutional carbon management objectives.

Operational measures focus on major energy-consuming systems. Smart lighting controls, including occupancy-based sensors and daylight-responsive dimming, are applied across offices and common areas, delivering estimated energy savings of 30–50% in controlled zones.

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems are managed through strict temperature setpoints, seasonal use of natural ventilation, and regular preventive maintenance of key components to maintain operational efficiency and avoid excess energy use. Cooling tower operations are further optimized through automated control strategies to prevent overcooling.

Elevator and power systems are operated using intelligent control strategies, with selected elevators placed on standby modes outside peak hours and during weekends and public holidays. In addition, AIIB leverages digitalized energy management systems and building automation systems to monitor electricity, heating, water, and gas consumption by end use, enabling early identification of abnormal consumption and targeted efficiency improvements.

Complementary measures addressing the building envelope and staff behavior are also implemented, including seasonal shading, insulation measures, door management to reduce energy leakage, and staff awareness initiatives to minimize after-hours and standby energy consumption.

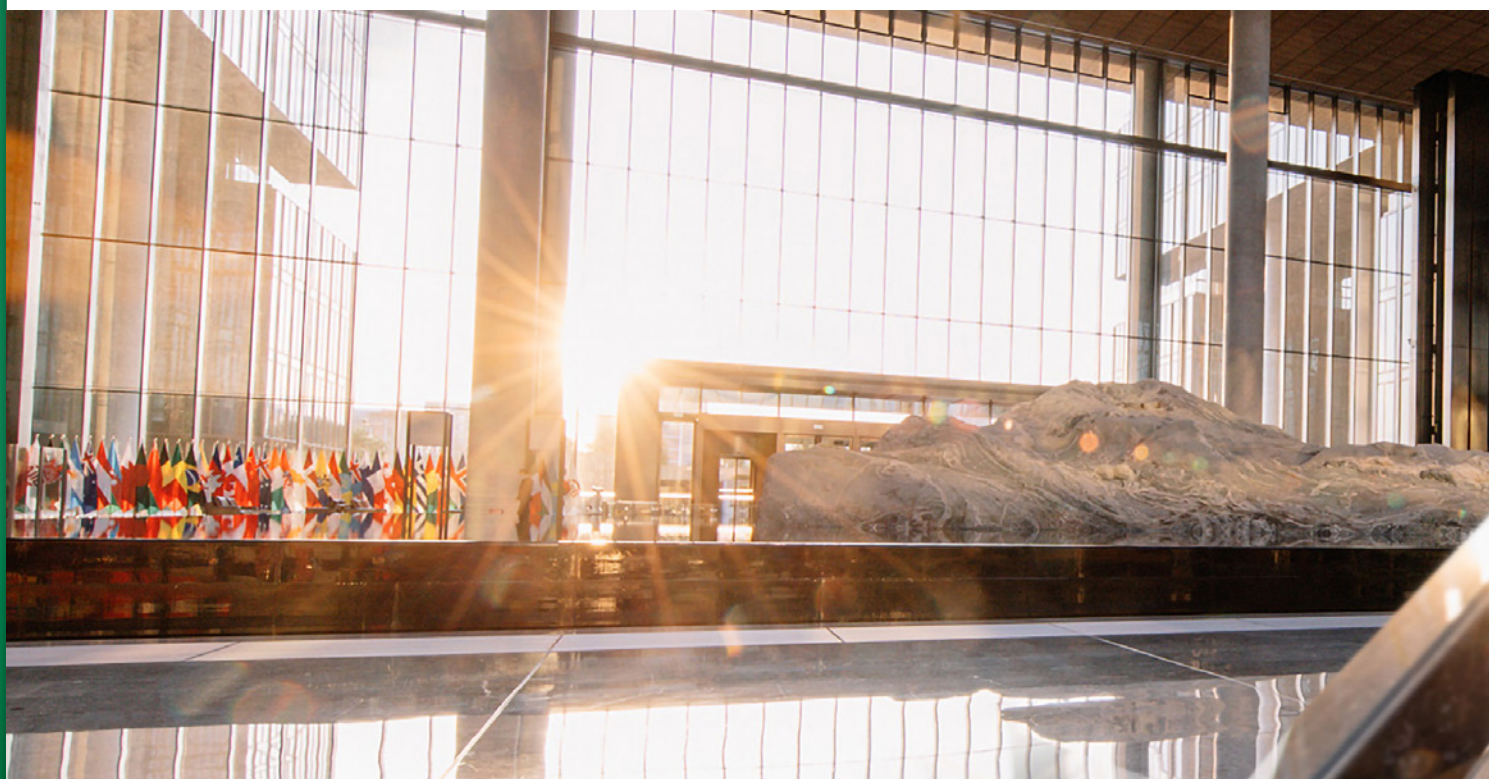
5.2. Electricity from Renewable Sources

Building on the initial adoption of green electricity procurement in 2024, AIIB further increased the share of renewable electricity in 2025, achieving 100% green electricity coverage for headquarters electricity consumption. Externally purchased green electricity was primarily derived from solar and wind power generated in Inner Mongolia, Gansu, and Xinjiang, supplemented by onsite rooftop solar PV generation.

In parallel, AIIB has finalized plans to upgrade and expand its rooftop solar PV systems at the headquarters. The implementation of these upgrades is scheduled to commence in 2026, with the objective of increasing the proportion of onsite renewable electricity generation and further strengthening the resilience and sustainability of headquarters operations.

5.3. Act Green Together and Sustainable Annual Meetings

Launched in 2019 and formalized during the 2023 and 2024 Annual Meetings, Act Green Together (AGT) is AIIB's [sustainable event management framework](#). It aligns with ISO 20121, the global standard for sustainable event planning, which covers environmental, social, and economic impacts such as emissions reduction, resource efficiency, accessibility, and equitable procurement.



Building on the Bank's previous efforts, the AGT once again guided the planning and delivery of the Annual Meeting to minimize its environmental and social impact, supporting AIIB in achieving the ISO 20121 international standard for event sustainability during its 10th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors, held in Beijing in June 2025. AIIB worked closely with the host member, venue, and service providers to minimize the event's environmental and social footprint and offset residual emissions through high-quality, local carbon credits.

5.4. Other New Actions in 2025

- **Deployed biodegradable garbage bags** across AIIB premises to support waste reduction and promote greener daily operations.
- **Conducted monthly pantry refrigerator clean-ups** to remove expired or unclaimed items, reduce unnecessary cooling load, and enhance energy efficiency and workplace hygiene.
- **Encouraged staff initiatives** that promote cycling as a sustainable commuting option.
- Distributed the **Greenhouse Gas Inventory Standard Operating Procedure** and the **Bulletin on Offsetting Carbon Emissions from Internal Operations** to relevant employees to standardize institutional emission management and offsetting procedures.





6 OFFSETTING

In line with the commitment set out in the AIIB ICEM Plan (2021–2025) and the [Climate Action Plan](#) to address residual GHG emissions from internal operations, this chapter outlines the Bank's approach to carbon offsetting. The offsetting boundary covers emissions associated with facility management and staff travel, which represent the emission sources over which AIIB has the most direct operational influence after the implementation of energy efficiency measures and renewable electricity procurement. For 2025, the volume of emissions identified for offsetting amounted to 9,069 tCO₂e. Of this total, 8,767 tCO₂e was purchased under the current transaction, while the remaining 302 tCO₂e – generated in connection with the 2025 Annual Meeting and offset by AGT (see [Section 5.3](#)) to achieve a sustainable meeting – are excluded from this transaction. This split reflects the fact that a portion of staff travel emissions overlapped with travel related to participation in the Annual Meeting in June 2025. The Bank calculated the total emissions associated with the Annual Meeting (including the overlapping staff travel component) and had already offset those emissions. Two certificates in the [Annexes](#) constitute the full offset purchase for AIIB's 2025 internal operations.

The carbon offset procurement process is aligned with recognized international good practices and the AIIB Bulletin on Offsetting Carbon Emissions from Internal Operations. This alignment ensures environmental integrity and transparency while supporting high-quality mitigation outcomes.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Offset Certificate from China Beijing Green Exchange Co., Ltd. (CBGEX)

Statement of Offset Services

Issued by: China Beijing Green Exchange Co., Ltd (CBGEX)

Date: 18/08/2026

In accordance with the provisions of Contract with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) (AIIB PO No. CW55258 /CBGEX Contract No.20260703JP123), China Beijing Green Exchange (CBGEX) hereby issues this statement to confirm that the below carbon emission reductions have been permanently retired for carbon offset purpose:

1. Grouped projects for Mekong River Delta Water Purifier, VCS (2022):
5948 tons of CO₂e
2. Guangheng New Energy Jiangsu Rudong H14# 200MW Offshore Wind Power Project, CCER (2022): 2819 tons of CO₂e

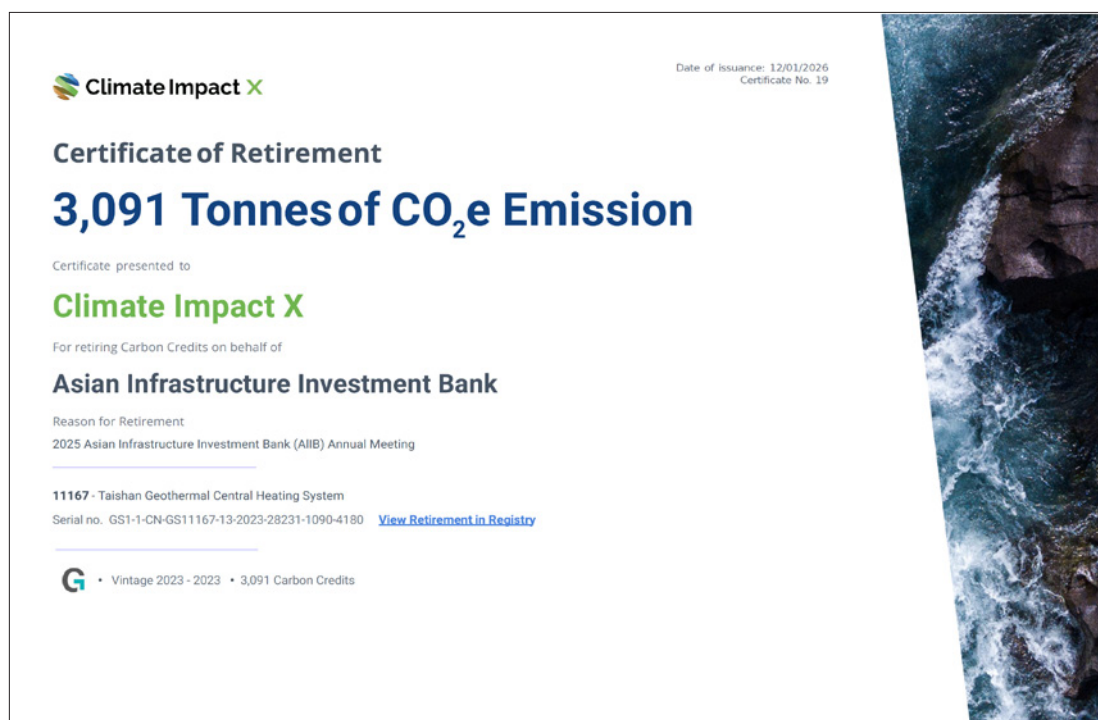
The above listed carbon emission reductions, with a total volume of 8767 tons of CO₂e, have been retired to offset the unavoidable carbon emissions arising from the AIIB's internal activities in 2025, including facility management and staff travel.

Authorized Issuance: China Beijing Green Exchange Co., Ltd

Official Seal: _____ (Stamp)



Annex 2: Certificate of Offset Retirement from Climate Impact¹⁰



Annex 3: Global Warming Potential Values

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	27.9
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	273
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	17,400
Sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	24,300
R125	3,740
R143a	5,810
R134a	1,530
R152a	164
R32	771
R23	14,600
R404A	4,728
R407C	1,985
R410A	2,255.5
Heptafluoropropane	3,600

¹⁰ The 302 tCO₂e covered by this certificate relates to staff travel associated with the participation in the 2025 Annual Meeting.



The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) aims to lead by example in managing its carbon emissions and disclosing the impact of its internal operations. It analyzed carbon emission impacts associated with its internal operations for the first time in September 2020 (for its 2017–2019 emissions) and then again in September 2021 (for the 2020 emissions), tracking the carbon footprint from scopes linked with its internal operations. Starting from the report of 2021 activities, AIIB has been continuously monitoring and verifying its carbon emissions annually and discloses this information to the public.

This report, as the fifth verified AIIB Carbon Footprint Report, provides a comprehensive analysis of the carbon footprint generated by the internal operations of AIIB's Permanent Headquarters in Beijing, its backup office in Tianjin, and its office in UAE. It presents annual data for the 12-month period from January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report describes the methodology for selecting and collecting data and computing carbon emissions for all relevant emission categories using internal and external documentation, interviews from key AIIB personnel and service suppliers, and source data. This report does not cover AIIB's lending or technical support activities for its clients.



AIIB Headquarters, Tower A, Asia Financial Center
No. 1 Tianchen East Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100101, China