

Sustainable Lending Framework
Oberbank SUSTAINABLE

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Preamble

The revised version of our Sustainable Lending Framework will be in force in January 2025. In order to comply with current market practice, the criteria in the Sustainable Bond Framework have been partially adapted. Relevant changes are incorporated into the development of our Sustainable Lending Framework. Likewise, the policy "Absolutely excluded transactions" was revised in december 2024, and adapted accordingly in this framework.

The framework applies to corporate and retail client financing in all of Oberbank's markets.

Die Oberbank AG

Oberbank AG is an independent, Austrian regional bank headquartered in Linz. Its branch network covers Austria, Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary.

Oberbank offers its customers the highest quality of advice. Oberbank serves both retail and corporate customers and offers the full range of financial services. You can find out more about strategy and values on our homepage [Strategy and Values - Our Nine Strategic Principles. - Oberbank](#)

Sustainability at Oberbank

Sustainability strategy and goals

Thinking and acting in accordance with the principles of sustainability have always been an integral part of Oberbank's value-based strategy.

Oberbank's sustainability strategy is based on ethical and environmentally conscious values and is regularly reviewed and updated. Oberbank is committed to the goal of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5°C. All of Oberbank's sustainability ambitions are in line with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).

Comprehensive information on our sustainability strategy as well as details and progress reports on all (planned) measures and projects can be found in the Annual Financial Report, which is available at <https://www.oberbank.at/nachhaltigkeit>.

ESG Risks – Sustainable Credit Policy

Oberbank believes that sustainability is inseparably linked to the management of a bank's risk exposure. For this reason, ESG criteria and sustainability risks (physical risks, transition risks) are also considered in addition to other economic factors when reaching decisions on loans. Credit decisions are made according to the generally defined exclusion criteria for loans and correspond to the processes defined for them. In

In addition, an ESG risk assessment of the entire portfolio is carried out at least twice a year. This is published in the annual financial report.

Social aspects are also part of Oberbank's lending standards. In both corporate and retail banking, the capacity to service a loan is a mandatory requirement for granting a loan, irrespective of any collateral that may be made available. Moreover, Oberbank has always given priority to supporting long-time customers who find themselves in economic stress situations during challenging phases.

Sustainability organisation at Oberbank

Oberbank has established an internal organisational sustainability structure to ensure the implementation of its sustainability strategy.

The ESG unit was established on January 1, 2022. This unit bears the main responsibility for Oberbank's sustainability strategy and the implementation activities derived from it. It is the first point of contact and coordination for various sustainability agendas within the Group. All relevant topics and inquiries converge at this position. Necessary activities are assigned to the sustainability officers in the respective departments and their implementation is accompanied and monitored.

In addition, the ESG unit is also responsible for the ongoing involvement of external stakeholders and the organization of the sounding board.

Oversight	
Oberbank AG Supervisory Board	
Management Board	
Board of Directors	
Dr. Franz Gasselsberger, MBA Florian Hagenauer, MBA Martin Seiter, MBA Mag. ^a Romana Thiem Mag.^a Isabella Lehner, MBA Management Board Member responsible for sustainability	
Strategy and steering	
ESG-Unit	Sustainability Steering Committee
Sustainability hub	Full Management Board & department heads
Implementation	
Employees of the ESG Unit Sustainability officers of the central departments All employees when working on projects and brainstorming	

Illustration 1 Organizational chart of the sustainability organization

Oberbank Sustainable Lending Framework

Based on our sustainability strategy, we see it as our responsibility to accompany our customers through the transition to sustainable economic growth and to support them in achieving the Paris climate goals in the best possible way. For this reason, uniform criteria for the assessment of environmentally and socially sustainable corporate financing were developed in June 2022. With the publication of environmental goals three to six of the EU-taxonomy in November 2023, this framework was revised and supplemented by financing activities from these environmental goals. With this revision, financing from the retail customer sector was also added to the framework and a Sustainable Lending Framework was created from the originally developed Sustainable Corporate Lending Framework.

The framework describes the process of identifying, selecting and documenting appropriate environmentally and socially sustainable financing.

The framework consists of the following key points:

- Use of proceeds
- Project evaluation and selection process
- Management of proceeds
- Verification, Reporting and Reviews

In addition, the framework takes into account the recommendations in the current version of the

- Social Loan principles (February 2023)
- Green Loan principles (February 2023)

Use of proceeds

With the ESG criteria described in the Annex, this framework defines those loans and investments that can be financed from the proceeds of the environmentally and socially sustainable financial investment products issued by Oberbank, such as bonds or deposits in sustainable accounts. This sustainable financing is the basis of our Oberbank Sustainable Finance Pool.

Sustainable project and investment finance includes investment loans, refinancing, leasing financing and bonds, if they meet the environmental, social and governance criteria described in the Annex.

*Financing in the field of **environment***

Appropriate sustainable financing in this area contributes to the environmental goals of the European Union:





1. Climate protection
2. Adaptation to climate change
3. Sustainable use and conservation of water and marine resources
4. Transition to a circular economy
5. Pollution prevention and control
6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems







Oberbank is also committed to the SDGs of the United Nations, and so this sustainable financing contributes to the SDGs listed in the individual categories.








Assessment of financing according to EU taxonomy

According to the EU taxonomy, certain thresholds must be met to qualify as sustainable finance. Sustainable finance must make a significant positive contribution to the achievement of at least one of the six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy. The thresholds in the categories of this sustainable finance framework are closely aligned with the substantial contribution to the EU taxonomy. If the financing makes a substantial contribution, and in some cases a partial contribution, it is considered appropriate. Certain categories are assessed on the basis of an Oberbank criterion. This Oberbank criterion may be stricter than the EU requirements, for example in the area of clean mobility, where only vehicles with no direct CO2 emissions are considered sustainable. In other cases, such as green buildings, certifications for building standards are included as sustainability criteria. Below you will find the categories of suitable, sustainable, ecological financing derived from this.

More detailed information on the evaluation criteria and their contribution to meeting the objectives of the EU Taxonomy Technical Screening Criteria can be found in the Annex.





Category	Investment occasions/ economic activity	Contribution to SDGs
<p><i>Green Buildings (Commercial Residential) &</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New construction, acquisition, ownership and renovation of residential and non-residential buildings ➤ New construction and acquisition of energy-efficient residential and non-residential buildings (offices, retail outlets, etc.) ➤ New construction and acquisition of residential and non-residential buildings that have been certified to one of the following internationally recognized building standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ÖGNI/DGNB at least "Gold" standard ○ BREEAM certification at least "Excellent" ○ LEED certification at least "Gold" standard ➤ Major building renovations that improve energy efficiency ○ Individual renovation measures that improve the energy efficiency of the building, including building automation ○ Equipment (production machinery, processes) for the manufacture of energy-efficient building equipment such as heat-insulating windows, insulation materials, etc. 	  
<p><i>Research and development (R&D, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)</i></p>	<p>The project financing is intended to bring a solution to the market that is not yet available on the market. The implementation of the technologies, products or other solutions being researched leads to an overall reduction in net</p>	

	<p>greenhouse gas emissions over their entire life cycle (cf. Annex I, REGULATION (EU) 2020/852; 9.1.3, p. 200).</p>	  
<p><i>Renewable energy</i></p>	<p>Investments in renewable energy or production and operation equipment include the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Financing for the construction, production and maintenance of renewable energy installations or ➤ investments in equipment for the production of renewable energy and green hydrogen technologies, or ➤ Investments (construction and operation) in the storage, transmission and distribution of renewable energy and the production of the necessary equipment ➤ Investments in district heating/cooling distribution networks and conversion to low-temperature profiles and/or for heating/cooling from renewable energy sources <p>○ Renewable energies eligible for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Power generation by means of photovoltaic (solar energy) ➤ Power generation by means of wind energy ➤ Heat generation by means of solar energy ➤ Electricity generation from small hydro-electric power stations ➤ Electricity/heating/cooling generation from bioenergy, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bioenergy (e.g. wood) ○ Biogas ○ Biofuels ○ Green hydrogen ➤ Heat/cold from waste heat ➤ Heating/cooling with electric heat pumps ➤ Geothermal plants 	 
<p><i>Energy efficiency</i></p>	<p>Replacement investments in machinery, operating and office equipment, if the increase in efficiency in kWh/a is at least 25%.</p>	

<p><i>Clean mobility</i></p>	<p>Loans for clean transportation include the following investment activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Investments in electric or hydrogen-powered vehicles for passenger and freight transport by road, water, company and rail, including financing the purchase or leasing of vehicles with zero direct CO2 emissions, i.e. purely electric or hydrogen-powered vehicles such as cars, trucks (all classes), motorcycles, bicycles and cargo bikes, personal mobility equipment (e.g. scooters), vehicles for internal transport, rail vehicles or inland waterway vessels, or ➤ investments in plants for the production of automotive and mobility components for CO2-emission-free vehicles and rail vehicles. ➤ Investments in plants for the production of components of rail vehicles ➤ Investments in infrastructure for rail transport ➤ Investments in electric charging stations and hydrogen refuelling stations and equipment for their production 	 
<p><i>Circular economy</i></p>	<p>Investments relating to Circular Economy concern the acquisition of suitable production technologies and processes for implementing the Circular Economy. Specifically, they include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Waste and secondary raw materials: facilities for collection, transport, treatment, dismantling, sorting, de-pollution and recycling or ➤ Investments in the production of electrical and electronic equipment with the EU Ecolabel 	 
<p><i>Conservation of natural resources and biodiversity</i></p>	<p>Financing in this area concerns water protection and the conservation or enhancement of biodiversity.</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Investments in the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water supply: Water extraction, water treatment and water supply systems for human as well as for business use. <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Investment financing falls under this category</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ conservation, including restoration of habitats, ecosystems and species. This includes in particular afforestation and the restoration and restoration of forests, including natural forest regeneration. ➤ into the operation of an organic farm certified according to EU Regulation 2018/848. 	  

*Financing in the field of **social***

Financing in this area contributes to sustainable social development that serves the common good and supports the general public. Access to basic social services will be financed in the following areas:

<p><i>Education and training</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Investments and projects related to various types of schools (compulsory and vocational schools), universities, universities of applied sciences, kindergartens, adult education and early intervention programmes. 	
<p><i>Social and health care services</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Investments and projects in connection with childcare facilities, retirement and nursing homes, workshops for the disabled, health and rehabilitation centres, hospitals and hospices to ensure basic health care. 	
<p><i>Affordable housing</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Investments in residential construction by non-profit housing associations 	
<p><i>Social Funding</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ subsidised investment/interest subsidies or investment premiums for investments and projects granted by the EU or the federal and state governments to cushion social or economic hardship in the corporate sector, provided that there is an EU-wide emergency, such as a pandemic or political crisis, or a natural disaster. The measures are aimed at preserving jobs or alleviating unemployment in transnational crises. 	

The criterion for socially sustainable financing is the investor's orientation towards the common good. The investment is classified as socially sustainable if the investor/borrower is a public body (federal, state, municipal administration) or non-profit institutions. Proof of non-profit status must be provided in accordance with national tax legislation on tax relief on the basis of non-profit status.

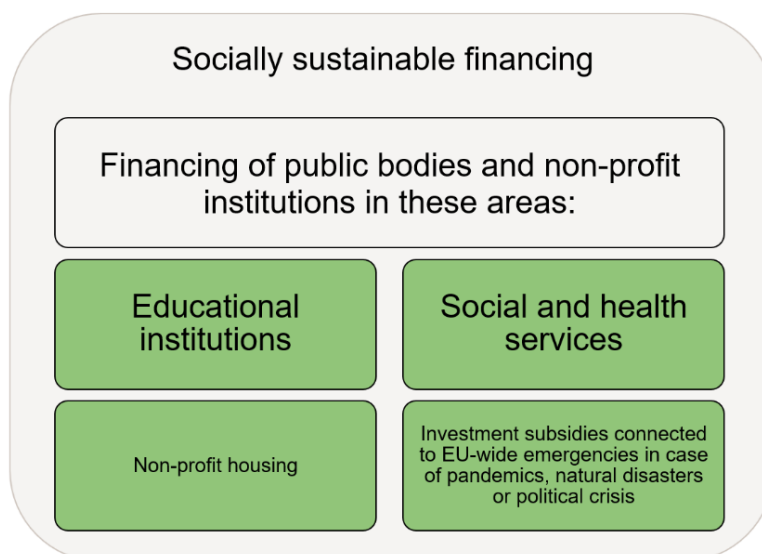


Illustration 2 Socially sustainable financing

Governance rules for sustainable financing

In the area of sustainable governance, Oberbank distances itself from industries, companies and business practices if labour rights and human rights violations, or illegal and controversial business or environmental practices, are known or become known during the business relationship. To this end, a comprehensive portfolio review was also carried out.

In addition, a guideline for absolutely excluded transactions was formulated. The exclusion criteria from sustainability aspects are mandatory for new customer business, as well as for new business areas of existing customers for financing and account business, securities business, self-investment, and are not eligible for approval. This check is carried out automatically when the financing is created and processed by the specialist department.

The first version was released in May 2022. This framework is based on the revised version of 27.12.2024 (see <https://www.oberbank.at/strategie>). Any adjustments made during the year will apply from publication and will be updated with the next revision.

Exclusion criteria

Oberbank considers the following economic activities and industries to have an increased ESG risk potential and excludes them:

- Nuclear energy
- illegal substances (addictive substances)
- harmful substances
- Gemstones and conflict materials
- Fishery
- Trade in protected animals or export leather as well as animal testing
- High-volume fracking and oil sands production
- Unconventional oil projects

- Coal
- controversial and heavy weapons
- Embryo research
- Pornography industry and comparable industries ("Red Light District"; Adult Entertainment)
- Mining
- Gambling



Detailed information on the exclusion criteria and examples can be found on the Oberbank website [Strategy and Guidelines | Sustainability - Oberbank](#) under: Absolutely excluded transactions.

Project evaluation and selection process

As with all Oberbank lending operations, all potentially sustainable loans are subject to Oberbank's standard lending procedures, which ensure compliance with applicable national rules and regulations, know-your-customer processes, and Oberbank's policies and guidelines on lending, anti-money laundering, and sanctions. In addition, potential environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks are assessed as part of the lending process. Sector-specific lending guidelines apply to certain sectors with high ESG risk.

An initial indication of whether it could be sustainable financing is given by the responsible consultant when the application is submitted. The final examination of whether a financing is sustainable financing within the meaning of the above-mentioned framework is carried out by the specialist department in the Corporate Banking (Corporate & International Finance) segment. If funding cannot be clearly classified as sustainable, it is assigned to the steering committee for decision.

This process is implemented digitally by marking the funding in the application process. Hungary is excluded from this procedure for technical reasons. Here, a notification by e-mail replaces digital identification in the application process. This identification or notification is assessed by the specialist department and each financing is approved after a case-by-case review and deposited in the system as sustainable financing within the meaning of this framework. These sustainable financings are combined internally in a portfolio approach.

In order to steer our strategic goals in a targeted manner, this sustainable financing is also measured in our sales cockpit. This process complements the standardized loan application process according to internal guidelines (Oberbank Credit Standards Guideline, Disbursement Control Guideline, Guiding Principles on ESG Risks and Sustainable Financing).

Loans classified as sustainable are removed from the Oberbank Sustainable Finance Pool in the event of (early) repayment, repayment, sale or loss of the eligibility criteria.

The use of funds over the term of the financing is contractually regulated and our customers are obliged to report any changes in the use of funds immediately.

Management of proceeds

The proceeds from sustainable investment products (green bonds, etc.) are used for financing in accordance with this framework. The Asset Liability Management (ALM) Committee is responsible for the management of proceeds from sustainable instruments. The allocation of suitable financing to the various frameworks is carried out by the Treasury department.

Impact Reporting and Review

The development of the commitment to sustainable financing is included in the internal reporting and published in the annual financial report. In order to be able to evaluate the impact of our green investment products and accounts at a later stage, we see the ICMA Principles as an important basis for our impact reporting. In order to be able to collect the relevant data when financing is recorded, impact factors have been defined for each category. Where possible, the impact factors were preferably given as measurable figures, e.g. as reductions in GHG emissions or energy savings. Where this is not possible, or where the data is not available, a qualitative description of the impact was used. Quantitative impacts are adjusted to the volume of funding used. The impact factors around social financing is based on the one hand on training places and on the other hand on the number of beds. In the area of social funding, the financing volume was chosen as the impact factor.

This impact reporting is published as part of Oberbank's impact reporting on the individual products.

Impact factors

The following impact factors were selected:

ICMA Category	Impact Factor/Result Indicator
Green Building	o Saved to CO ₂ Ä/a in relation to the average HWB according to Austria. Building typology ((cf. A typology of Austrian. Residential Building, Brochure Episcop, Ed. Österr. Energy Agency, Vienna 2015)
Individual	o Individual renovation measures: kWh/a saved or to CO ₂ Ä/a, if data available; otherwise, description of the renovation measures
Renewable energy	o Savings to CO _{2E} /a through the generation of renewable electricity compared to the country-specific electricity mix o Heat from biomass: Savings to CO _{2E} /a based on the use of natural gas
Production	o Number and capacity of plant(s) for the production of renewable energy technologies or green hydrogen
Storage	o Capacity of storage facilities for renewable energies in kWh/a
Transmission grids	o Number and capacity of renewable energy installation(s) to be connected to the transmission grids (kW/a), if available
Energy efficiency	o kWh/a or CO ₂ Ä/a saved compared to the country-specific electricity mix

Clean mobility	o Vehicles (trucks, cars): saved to CO ₂ /a according to average mileage
	o Number of financed production facilities incl. description (production quantities, if available)
ICMA Category	Impact Factor/Result Indicator
Conservation of natural resources and biodiversity	o Amount of water treated or extracted in m ³ and/or description of the positive environmental impact, such as water saving, improvement of water bodies, etc.
	o Size of the afforested, protected area in ha or description of the positive environmental impact, such as improvement of ecosystems, improvement of the status of water bodies, species protection, etc.
Circular economy	o if available: quantity (to) of produced Secondary raw materials or recycled raw material o Process description of the financing project
Production	Number of plants o for collection, transport, treatment, dismantling, sorting, removal of pollutants and material recycling o to produce electrical and electronic equipment o If available: production capacity and/or description of the positive environmental impact, such as raw material saving, energy saving, extension of product service life, etc.
Research and development (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)	o If available: Number of solutions placed on the market (e.g. products) o and description of the research purpose including presentation of the greenhouse gas emission reduction
Education and training	Prerequisite: Sponsor of the facility: federal, state, municipal institutions; non-profit associations; Exception: Apprentice workshops in companies Indicator: o Number of training places financed
Social and health care	Prerequisite: Sponsor of the institution: federal, state, municipal institutions; Non-profit associations and private providers with health insurance contracts Indicator: o Financed number of beds or childcare places
Charitable Housing	Prerequisite: Non-profit status of the property developer o Number of financed apartments
Social Funding (AT, DE)	Prerequisite: in the event of transnational emergencies in the areas of pandemic, natural disasters, political crisis Indicator: o Financing volume

Review

The framework is reviewed annually. The framework updated taking into account new developments in the market and in regulation, as well as the strategic orientation.

DISCLAIMER

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APPENDIX

Sustainable Lending Framework - Test Criteria

The list below shows the technical assessment criteria that must be met in order to be classified as ESG financing and attributed to the Sustainable Finance Pool. Unless otherwise stated, the evaluation criteria apply in all OBK markets.


Environmental – Criteria for environmentally sustainable financing



Financing contributes to the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy in the following ways:


SC (substantial contribution): Fulfilment of the significant contribution to the environmental objective of the respective activity according to the EU taxonomy


PSC (partly substantial contribution): Partial fulfilment of the significant contribution to the environmental objective of the respective activity according to the EU taxonomy



Oberbank criterion: sustainable criterion defined by Oberbank


ICMA Categories	Investment opportunities / economic activity	Contribution to the environmental target (ET) and economic activity according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (SC, PSC, OBK criterion)	Green Activity/Criterion
 <p data-bbox="235 1220 392 1244">Green Building</p>	<p data-bbox="488 1169 846 1257">Financing of new construction and acquisition of residential and non-residential buildings</p>	<p data-bbox="896 1013 1281 1125">ET 1 7.1. New construction of the PSC ET 1 7.7. Acquisition of and ownership of buildings SC (buildings constructed after 31.12.2020 see 7.1 PSC)</p>	<p data-bbox="1348 954 2018 1098"><u>PSC</u> in AT, DE, CZ, SK: New buildings or acquired buildings comply with nearly zero energy buildings (NZEB) - 10% according to national requirements AT: Building category 13 (requirements U-values according to OIB RL 6 met)</p> <p data-bbox="1348 1134 2033 1246">or purchase of a building built before 31.12.2020 corresponds to at least energy efficiency class A or is among of the top 15% of the most energy-efficient buildings expressed as operational Primary Energy Demand (PED) of the national building stock</p> <p data-bbox="1348 1254 2033 1305"><u>OBK criterion</u>: HU: At least energy efficiency class A in the national energy certificate</p>



			and/or <u>OBK criterion</u> : Building certificate to one of the following internationally recognized building standards: ÖGNI/DGNB: „Gold or above“ BREEAM „Excellent or above“ LEED „Gold or above“
 Green Building	Financing of major building renovations: A major renovation covers at least 25% of the building envelope (AT: and the heating system) or the renovation costs amount to more than 25% of the building value (excluding land costs)	ET 7.2. Renovation of existing buildings AT, DE, CZ, SK, HU: SC	<u>SC AT</u> : After renovation, the building meets the national requirements for the NZEB (PEBSK n.ern.): Residential building: 44 kWh/m ² a Office building: 87 kWh/m ² a or reduces primary energy demand by at least 30%. <u>SC DE, CZ, SK, HU</u> : Requirements for major renovations according to national specifications and/or reduces primary energy demand by at least 30%
			and/or <u>OBK criterion</u> : Building certification Minimum certification level ÖGNI/DGNB: min. Gold Standard BREEAM certification min. Excellent LEED certification min. Gold Standard
 Green Building	Individual renovation measures: financing the production, installation, maintenance and repair of energy-efficient building equipment	ET 1 3.5 Manufacture of energy-efficient building equipment SC ET 1 7.3. Installation, maintenance and repair of energy-efficient equipment SC ET 1 7.5. Installation, maintenance and repair of equipment for measuring, regulating and controlling the energy performance of buildings SC	Building insulation, façade greening: thermal insulation products Lamda values not exceeding 0.06 W/mK Energy-efficient building equipment, such as: - Replacement of existing windows and exterior doors: windows U-value maximum 1.0 W/m ² K, doors U-value max. 1.2 W/m ² K - Installation and replacement of energy-efficient light sources* - installation, replacement, maintenance and repair of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) and water heating systems, including equipment related to district heating services, with highly efficient technologies *: in the case of heat pumps, a relative global warming potential of 675 of the refrigerants not exceeded

			<p>- Installation of water- and energy-saving kitchen and sanitary fittings that ensure maximum water flow rate not exceeding 6 litres/min, attested by an existing label in the Union market.</p> <p>- energy-efficient building automation and control systems for residential and non-residential buildings</p> <p>*Light sources, refrigeration and ventilation systems, space heaters and water heating systems are classified in the two highest energy efficiency classes</p>
 <p>Renewable Energy</p>	<p>Financing the construction, production and maintenance of renewable energy installations* for the production of: electricity, heating/cooling, biogas, green hydrogen and biofuels**</p> <p>Investments in equipment for the production of renewable energy and green hydrogen technologies</p>	<p>ET 1 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies; SC</p> <p>ET 1 3.2 Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.1 Electricity generation using photovoltaic technology SC</p> <p>ET 1 4.3. Electricity generation from wind power SC</p> <p>ET 1 4.5 Electricity generation from hydropower PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.6 Electricity generation from geothermal energy PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.8 Electricity generation from bioenergy PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.16. Installation and operation of electric heat pumps SC</p> <p>ET 1 4.18. Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from geothermal energy PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.20. Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.21. Production of heat/cool from solar thermal heating</p> <p>ET 1 4.22. Production of heating/cooling from geothermal energy PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.24. Production of heating/cooling from bioenergy PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.25. Production of heating/cooling from waste heat SC</p> <p>ET 1 7.6 Installation, maintenance and repair</p>	<p>o Electricity generation using photovoltaic technology and manufacture of photovoltaic technology</p> <p>o Heating/cooling by means of solar energy and manufacture of solar technology</p> <p>o Electricity generation from wind power and manufacture of on-shore wind turbines</p> <p>o Manufacture and use of hydrogen; <u>PSC*</u></p> <p>o Electricity generation using run-of-river power plant <u>PSC</u>: Run-of-river power plant without an artificial reservoir; the power density is at least 5 W/m²</p> <p>o Cogeneration of electricity and/or heating/cooling from geothermal energy <u>PSC</u> *</p> <p>o Cogeneration of electricity and/or heating/cooling from bioenergy and production of equipment for the cogeneration of electricity/heating/cooling from bioenergy. <u>PSC**</u></p> <p>o Manufacture of plants (3.1) for the production of biogas, biofuels and bioliquids</p>

		<p>of renewable energy technologies (on buildings) SC</p>	<p>o Energy-efficient electric heat pumps with a refrigerant whose relative global warming potential does not exceed 675 and equipment for the production (3.1) of these heat pumps</p> <p>o Generation of heat/cooling by waste heat, heat exchanger/recovery systems and manufacture of plants (3.1) for heating/cooling from waste heat.</p> <p>*The life cycle GHG emissions for RE products are < 100 g CO₂e/kWh</p> <p>**No food and feed crops that are still suitable for animal feed or human consumption are used to produce liquid and gaseous biofuels, nor are animal carcasses. Production of digestate is in accordance with national regulations.</p>
 <p>Renewable Energy</p>	<p>Investments (construction and operation) in the storage, transmission, distribution of renewable energy and the production of the necessary equipment</p>	<p>ET 1 3.20. Manufacture, installation and maintenance of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electricity transmission and distribution that result in or enable significant contributions to climate change mitigation PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.10 Storage of electricity (construction and operation), including pumped hydropower storage PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.11 Storage of thermal energy SC</p> <p>ET 1 4.12 Storage of hydrogen PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.14. Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low carbon gases PSC</p> <p>ET 1 4.15. District heating/cooling distribution PSC</p>	<p>o High-, medium-voltage and low-voltage lines, including connections to a substation, including equipment for the production of these lines <u>PSC</u>: Construction and operation of a direct connection or extension of an existing direct connection for low carbon power generation to a substation or grid, including transmission and distribution transformers*</p> <p>o Electricity storage including pumped storage power plants <u>PSC</u>: The activity includes the construction and operation of electricity storage facilities including pumped storage power plants.</p> <p>o Heat storage: The activity includes the storage of thermal energy, including geothermal energy storage or aquifer heat storage.</p> <p>o Hydrogen storage <u>PSC</u>: construction of hydrogen storage facilities and conversion of existing underground gas storage facilities into hydrogen storage facilities</p> <p>o District heating/cooling distribution networks <u>PSC</u>: conversion to low-temperature profiles and/or for heating/cooling from renewable energy generation</p> <p>o Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low carbon gases (especially hydrogen) <u>PSC</u>: construction or operation of new transmission and distribution networks for hydrogen or other low carbon gases; conversion of existing natural gas networks to 100% hydrogen; Upgrading of gas transmission and distribution networks to allow the integration of hydrogen and other low carbon gases into the network, including any activity in the gas transmission or distribution system that allows a higher blending of hydrogen or other low carbon gases into the gas network.</p> <p>*Life cycle GHG emissions are < 100 g CO₂e/kWh</p>


 <p>Energy Efficiency</p>	<p>Replacement investments in machinery, operating and office equipment</p>		<p><u>OBK criterion:</u> Energy efficiency increase of at least 25%, confirmed by a technically experienced person from the company</p>
 <p>Clean Transportation</p>	<p>Investments in:</p> <p>electric or hydrogen-powered vehicles, for passenger and freight transport by road, water, company and rail</p> <p>Rail infrastructure</p> <p>Equipment for the manufacture of electric or hydrogen-powered vehicles and their components</p> <p>Equipment for the manufacture of components of railway vehicles</p>	<p>ET 1 3.18. Manufacture of automotive and mobility components for CO₂ emission-free vehicles SC</p> <p>ET 3.19 Manufacture of rail constituents SC</p> <p>ET 1 6.1. Passenger transport by interurban rail SC</p> <p>ET 1 6.2. Freight rail transport SC*</p> <p>ET 1 6.3. Urban and suburban transport, road passenger transport OBK criterion</p> <p>ET 1 6.4 Operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics SC</p> <p>ET 1 6.5. Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles OBK criterion*</p> <p>ET 1 6.6. Freight transport services by road OBK criterion*</p> <p>ET 1 6.7. Inland passenger water transport OBK criterion</p>	<p><u>OBK criterion:</u> Vehicles**, and inland waterway vessels without direct CO₂ exhaust emissions and rail vehicles, including dual-power railcars, for the purpose of personal mobility and passenger or freight transport*</p> <p>o Rail infrastructure (electrified, trackside infrastructure, stations, terminal infrastructure)</p> <p>o Electricity charging stations and hydrogen refuelling stations <u>PSC:</u> Construction and operation of hydrogen refuelling stations and charging stations for electric vehicles and supporting electrical infrastructure for the electrification of transport</p> <p>o Equipment to produce electricity charging stations</p> <p>o Equipment for the manufacture of vehicles with exclusively electric or hydrogen propulsion and their components</p> <p>o Equipment for the manufacture of components of rail vehicles</p> <p>*Excludes vehicles, ships, trains and freight wagons for the transportation of fossil fuels (e.g. oil, coal)</p> <p>**Vehicles includes (electric and hydrogen drive, no hybrid drive): cars, trucks of all classes, buses, personal mobility devices (bikes, scooters, etc.) and additionally (<u>OBK criterion</u>) in-house vehicles (e.g. forklifts)</p>


		<p>ET 1 6.8. Inland freight water transport OBK criterion*</p> <p>ET 1 6.14 Infrastructure for rail transport SC*</p> <p>ET 1 6.15. Infrastructure for low-CO₂ road transport and public transport PSC</p> <p>ET 1 7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and in parking spaces belonging to buildings) SC</p>	
 <p>Conservation of natural resources and biodiversity</p>	<p>Water investments in the construction, extension and renewal of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Water supply o Water collection or water treatment systems for operational purposes 	<p>ET 3 2.1 Water Supply PSC</p> <p>ET 4 2.2 Production of alternative water resources for purposes other than human consumption PSC</p>	<p>o Construction, extension, operation, and renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems, treatment and supply for human consumption based on the abstraction of natural water resources from surface or groundwater sources PSC: The operation of the water supply system does not result in a deterioration of the good status of the affected water bodies, nor does it prevent the water body from achieving good status and ecological potential in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC5</p> <p>o Construction, extension, operation and renewal of facilities for producing reclaimed water, facilities for harvesting rain and storm water and facilities for collection and treatment of grey water, as well as plants for the collection and treatment of greywater PSC: The resource (greywater, rain or stormwater) is separated at the source; The water is suitable for reuse after proper treatment, depending on the degree of contamination and subsequent reuse.</p>
			<p>Initiation, development and realisation of conservation activities, including restoration activities, aimed at maintaining or improving the status and trends of terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats, ecosystems and populations of related fauna and flora species.</p>

 <p>Conservation of natural resources and biodiversity</p>	<p>Conservation, including restoration of habitats, ecosystems and species</p>	<p>ET 6 1.1 Conservation, including restoration of habitats, ecosystems and species PSC</p> <p>ET 1 1.1 Afforestation PSC</p> <p>ET 1 1.2 Rehabilitation and restoration of forests, including reforestation and natural forest regeneration after an extreme event PSC</p>	<p><u>PSC</u>: Maintaining or improving good status of ecosystems, and populations of related fauna and flora species.</p> <p>o Creation of forest areas through planting, targeted sowing or natural regeneration on land that had previously served another land use purpose or was not used. <u>PSC</u>: Forest Management Plan</p> <p>o Rehabilitation and restoration of forests as defined by national law <u>PSC</u>: Forest Management Plan</p> <p>OBK criterion: Investments in the operation of an organic farm certified according to EU Regulation 2018/848</p>
 <p>Circular economy</p>	<p>Investments in production technologies and processes suitable for the circular economy</p> <p>o Waste (hazardous and non-hazardous), end-of-life products and secondary raw materials: facilities for collection, transport, treatment, dismantling, sorting, pollutant removal and material recycling</p>	<p>ET 4 2.3 Collection and transport of non-hazardous and hazardous waste PSC</p> <p>ET 4 2.4 Treatment of hazardous waste PSC</p> <p>ET 4 2.5 Recovery of bio-waste by anaerobic digestion and composting PSC</p>	<p>OBK criterion: Secondary raw materials are also included in all activities</p> <p>o Non-hazardous waste: facilities for separate collection, treatment, dismantling, sorting, de-pollution, recycling and transportation, including the construction and modernization of these facilities. <u>PSC</u>: The Economic activity dismantles and depollutes separately collected non-hazardous waste, in state-of-the-art facilities, from complex end-of-life products, such as automobiles, electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) or ships, in order to:</p> <p>(a) harvest parts and components suitable for re-use (b) separate non-hazardous and hazardous waste fractions suitable for material recovery including the recovery of critical raw materials (c) remove hazardous substances, mixtures and component, so that these are obtained in a identifiable stream or that are an identifiable part of a stream within the treatment process and send them to facilities permitted for the proper treatment including disposal of hazardous waste (d) enclose documentation to the materials that are sent for further treatment or reuse</p> <p>o Construction and operation of facilities for the treatment of separately collected bio-waste through anaerobic digestion or composting with the resulting production and use of biogas, biomethane, digestates, compost or chemicals.</p>







Circular economy

 <p>Circular economy</p>	<p>o Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment with an EU Ecolabel</p>	<p>ET 4 2.6 Depollution and dismantling of end-of-life products PSC</p> <p>ET 4 2.7 Sorting and material recovery of non-hazardous waste PSC</p>	<p><u>PSC:</u> The organic waste used for anaerobic digestion or composting is source segregated and collected separately. Where bio-waste is collected in biodegradable bags, the bags have the appropriate compostable certification standard EN 13432:200058.</p> <p>o Hazardous waste: This includes the following waste streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) solvent reclamation or regeneration b) regeneration of acids and bases c) Recycling or reclamation of inorganic materials other than metals or metal compounds (d) recovery of components used for pollution abatement (e) recovery of components from catalyst (f) re-refining of oil lubricants and other industrial waste oils (excluding for use as fuel or for incineration). <p><u>PSC:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activities consist of the material recovery of secondary raw materials (including chemical substances and critical raw materials) from source segregated hazardous waste. 2. The recovered materials are substituting primary raw materials, including critical raw materials, or chemicals in production processes. 3. The recovered materials shall comply with the applicable industry specifications, harmonised standards or end-of-waste criteria, as well as the relevant applicable Union and national legislation.
		<p>ET 4 1.2 Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment with EU Ecolabel PSC</p>	<p>o Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment with an EU Ecolabel in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 66/2010</p>

<p>Research and development (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)</p> 		<p>ET 1 9.1.3 Research, development and innovation PSC</p>	<p><u>PSC</u>: The economic activity aims at bringing to market a solution that is not yet in the market, and is expected to have a better performance in terms of live-cycle GHG emissions. The implementation of the technologies, products or other solutions being researched leads to an overall reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions over their entire life cycle. (see: Annex I, REGULATION (EU) 2020/852; 9.1.3, p. 200) The implementation of the technologies, products or other solutions being researched results in overall net greenhouse gas emissions reduction over their entire life cycle.</p>
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Social – Criteria for socially sustainable financing

ICMA Categories	Investment Opportunities	Examples of socially sustainable finance	Social activity/evaluation criterion
 <p>Schooling and vocational training</p>	<p>Investments and projects related to various types of schools (compulsory as well as vocational), universities, technical colleges, adult education and early education programs or kindergartens</p>	<p>New school building, kindergarten expansion, classroom equipment, digital teaching devices; financing of educational programs</p>	<p>Prerequisite: Owner of the facility: Federal, state and municipal institutions; non-profit associations, exception: apprentice workshops</p>
 <p>Social & Health Care</p>	<p>Investments and projects related to childcare facilities, retirement and nursing homes, workshops for the disabled, health and rehabilitation centres, hospitals and hospices to ensure basic health care</p>	<p>Medical equipment for public hospitals, construction of rehabilitation centers with health insurance contracts; group practices, local medical care center, medical practices with health insurance contracts</p>	<p>Prerequisite: Facility providers: federal, state and municipal institutions; non-profit associations and private providers with health insurance contracts</p>
 <p>Non-profit housing</p>	<p>Investments in residential construction by non-profit housing associations</p>	<p>Construction of residential complexes</p>	<p>Prerequisite: Non-profit status of the borrower</p>
 <p>Social subsidies (AT, DE)</p>	<p>Investments and projects</p>	<p>Investments supported by social subsidies from the EU, federal or state governments</p>	<p>Prerequisite: Support for EU-wide emergencies in the areas of pandemics, natural disasters and political crises</p>

Detailed impact calculation

ICMA Category	Impact Factor/Result Indicator
Green Building	<p>o New construction, acquisition, renovation: saved to CO_{2E} /a in relation to the average HWB according to Austria. Building typology for all markets (cf. A typology of Austrian. Residential Building, Brochure Episcop, Ed. Österr. Energy Agency, Vienna 2015)</p> <p><u>Calculation basis:</u> HWB 80 - 140 kWh/m²a basis 1980-1989 char. Average value of multi-storey residential buildings, used as a basis of 140 kWh/m²a (A typology of Austrian. Residential Building, Brochure Episcop, Ed. Österr. Energy Agency, Vienna 2015; S81) Conversion of saved kWh to CO_{2E}: Basis energy source natural gas 236 g CO_{2E}/kWh (see OIB RL 6 2011, page 6 Conversion factors) due to lack of data CEE markets and similar building fabric DE: Values AT used for all markets.</p>
	<p style="text-align: right;">Individual</p> <p>o Individual renovation measures: kWh/a saved or to CO_{2A}/a, if data are available; otherwise description of the renovation measures</p> <p><u>Basis of calculation:</u> Conversion of saved kWh to CO_{2A}: Basis natural gas energy source 236 g CO₂/kWh (see OIB RL 6 2011, page 6 Conversion factors)</p>
ICMA Category	Impact Factor/Result Indicator
Renewable energy	<p>o Electricity: Savings to CO_{2E}/a through the generation of renewable energy compared to the country-specific electricity mix o Heat from biomass: Savings to CO_{2E}/a based on the use of natural gas (conversion factor natural gas 236 g CO_{2E}/kWh)</p> <p><u>Calculation basis:</u> - PV: average electricity yield per installed kW all markets: 1050 kWh/a - Wind: average storm yield per installed MW: AT: 2590 MWh/a DE: 1850 MWh/a CEE (same as AT): 2590 MWh/a (Source: AT: IG Wind; DE: strom-report.com, Wind Energy Germany 2023) Savings refer to the electricity</p>

	production of the plant (not to the entire life cycle) and are compared with the country-specific electricity mix in AT, DE, HU, CZ, SK (according to statistical data of the countries).
Production	o Number and capacity of plant(s) for the production of renewable energy technologies and green hydrogen
Storage	o Capacity of storage facilities for renewable energies in kWh thermal or electrical
Transmission grids	o if available: number and capacity of renewable energy installations to be connected to the transmission grids (kW/a)
Energy efficiency	o Saved kWh/a or CO ₂ Ä/a according to the project description of a technically experienced person of the investing company compared to the country-specific electricity mix (see above)
Clean mobility	o Vehicles (trucks, cars): saved to CO _{2E} /a according to average mileage Calculation basis: Passenger cars: average annual performance 18,000 km (according to internal portfolio) Basis: diesel car consumption 5 l /100 km (=13 kg CO _{2E}) Truck: average annual performance 100,000 km Base: diesel truck consumption 20 l /100 km (= 53 kg CO _{2E}) Combustion of 1 l diesel sets 2.65 kg CO _{2E} frei https://www.helmholtz.de/newsroom/artikel/wie-viel-co2-steckt-in-einem-liter-benzin/
ICMA Category	Impact Factor/Result Indicator
Manufacturing of components	o Number of financed production facilities incl. description (production quantities, if available)
Conservation of natural resources and biodiversity	o Water management: Amount of treated or extracted water in m ³ and/or description of the positive environmental impact, such as water conservation, improvement of water bodies, etc.
	o Biodiversity: size of the afforested, protected area in hectares or description of the positive environmental impact, such as improvement of ecosystems, improvement of the status of water bodies, species protection, etc.
Circular economy	o If available: quantity (to) of secondary raw materials produced or recycled raw material

Manufacture	<p>Number of attachments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o for collection, transport, treatment, dismantling, sorting, removal of pollutants and material recycling o for the production of electrical and electronic equipment o If available: production capacity and/or description of the positive environmental impact, such as raw material saving, energy saving, extension of product service life, etc.
Research and development (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If available: Number of solutions placed on the market (e.g. products) o and description of the research purpose including presentation of the greenhouse gas emission reduction
Education and vocational training	<p>Prerequisite: Sponsor of the facility: federal, state, municipal institutions; non-profit associations; Exception: Apprentice workshops in companies</p> <p>Indicator: Number of training places financed</p>
Social and health care:	<p>Prerequisite: Sponsor of the institution: federal, state, municipal institutions; Non-profit associations and private providers with health insurance contracts</p> <p>Indicator: o Financed number of beds or childcare places</p>
ICMA Category	Impact Factor/Result Indicator
Non-profit housing	<p>Prerequisite: Non-profit status of the property developer according to national law</p> <p>Indicator: Number of financed dwellings</p>
Social Subsidies (AT, DE)	<p>Prerequisite: in the event of transnational emergencies in the areas of pandemic, natural disasters, political crisis</p> <p>Indicator: Volume of financing</p>

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