



Sustainable covered bonds

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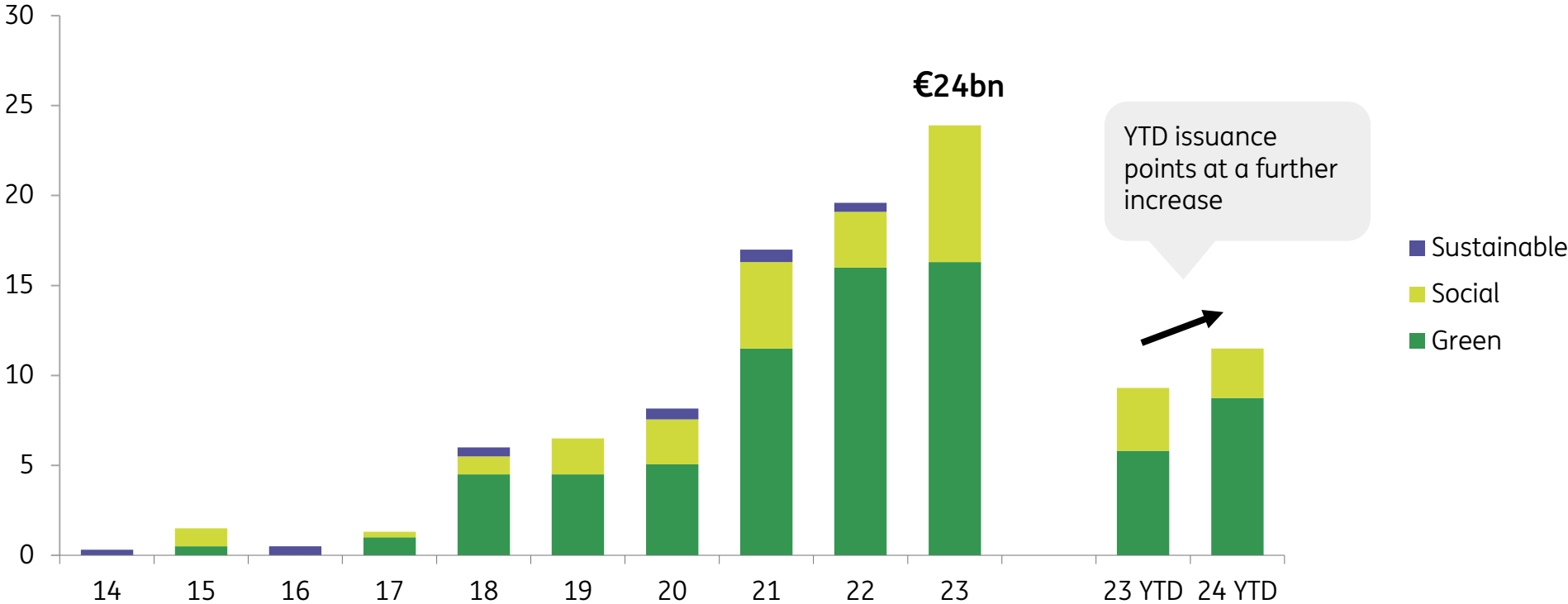
do your thing

Sustainable covered bond supply rises

Sustainable EUR covered bond supply

Sustainable covered bond supply rose to €24bn in 2023

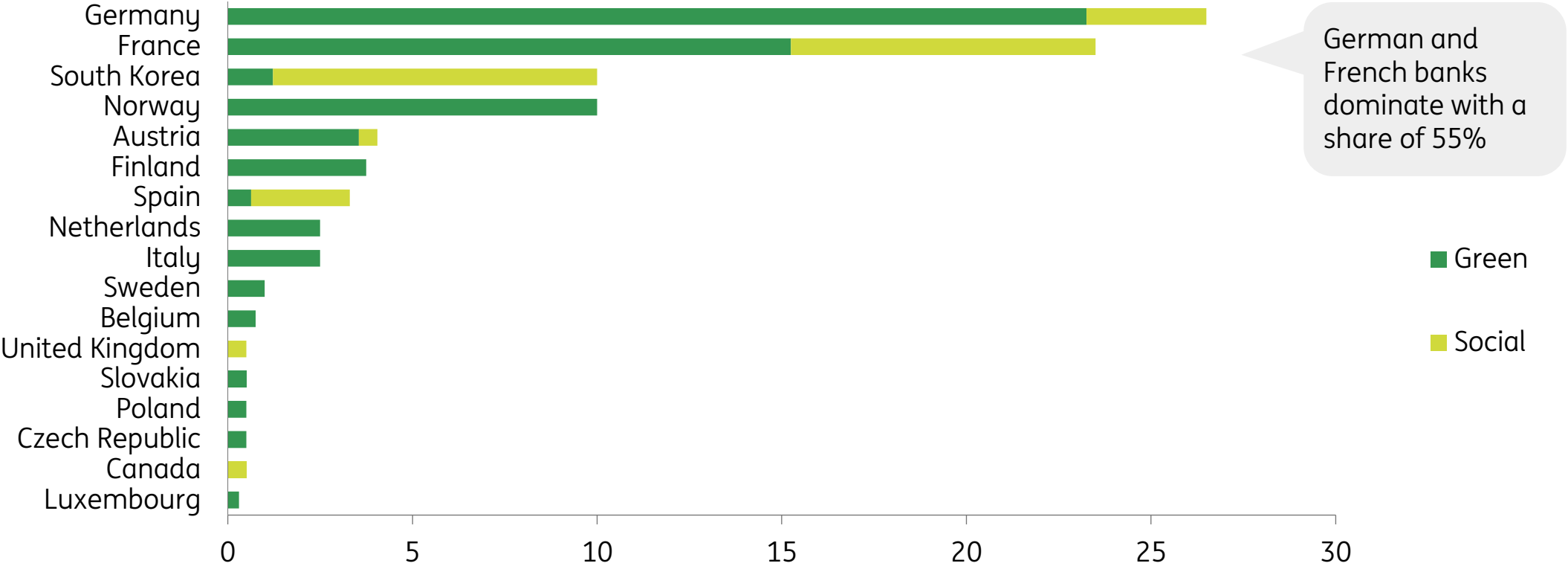
ESG supply by use of proceeds, in €bn



Sustainable EUR covered bond markets

Over €90bn in EUR sustainable covered bonds outstanding

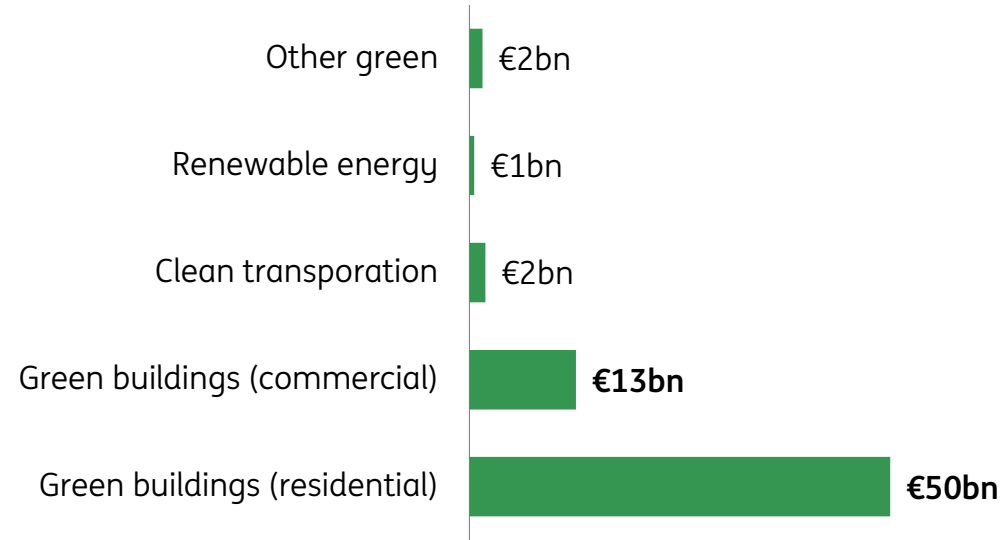
ESG covered bonds outstanding **per country by use of proceeds**, in €bn



Sustainable covered bond use of proceed types

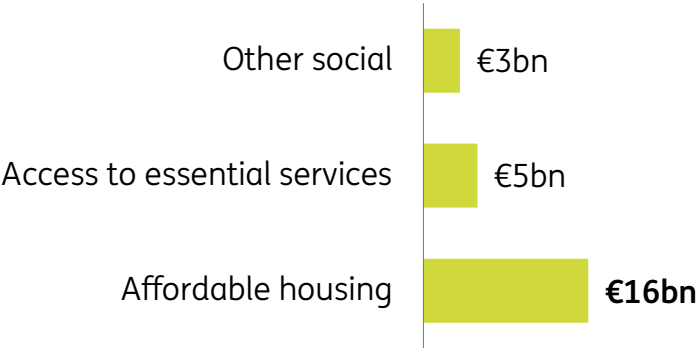
Green buildings dominate in green

Green use of proceeds, in €bn



Affordable housing dominates in social

Social use of proceeds, in €bn

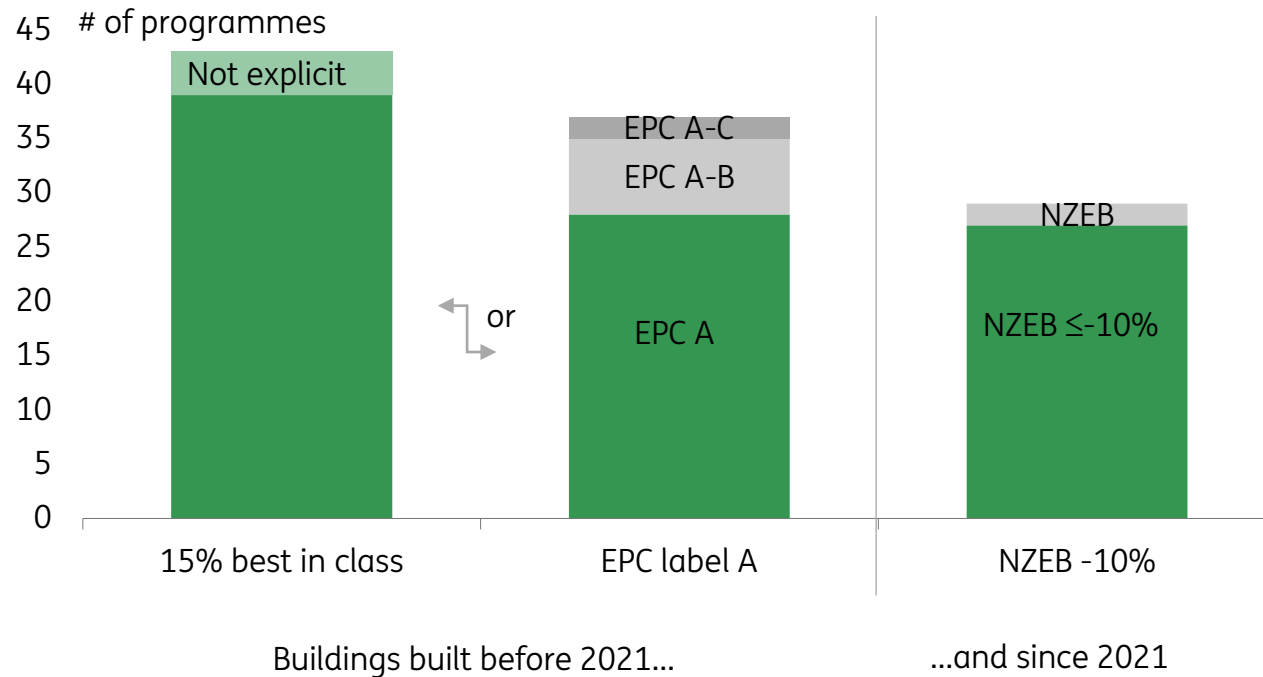


Prospects for issuance under the EU GBS

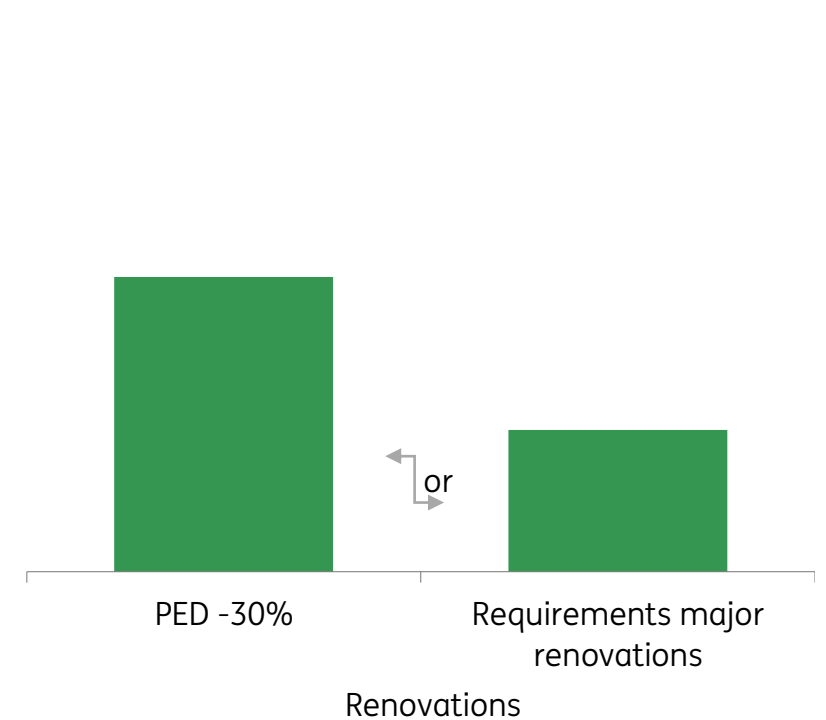
EU Taxonomy's substantial contribution criteria for buildings

Green covered bonds well aligned with the top 15% criterion

Number of frameworks for green covered bonds



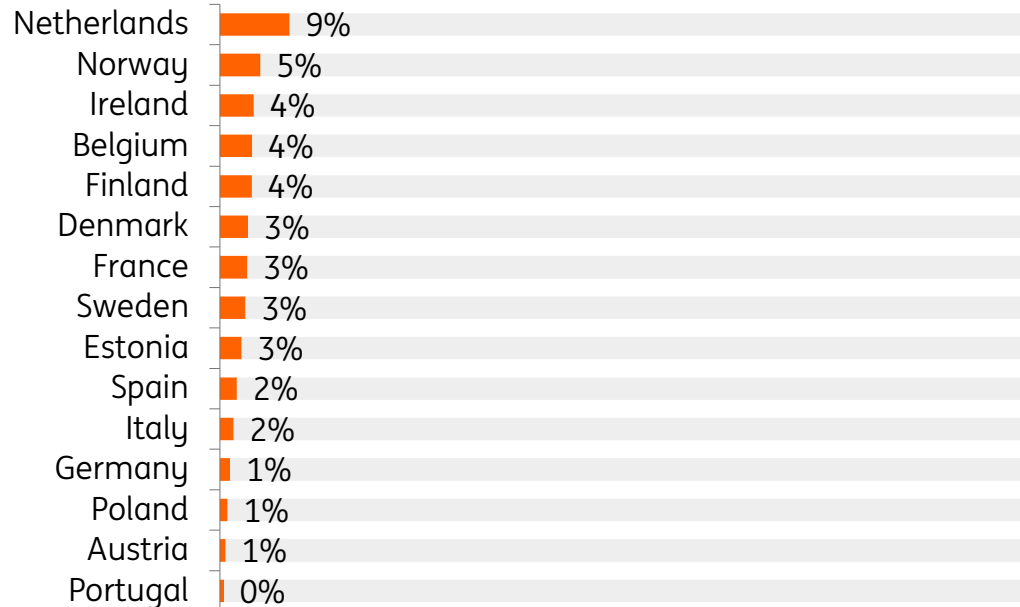
Almost 40% lack criteria for green renovations



Green asset ratio disclosures

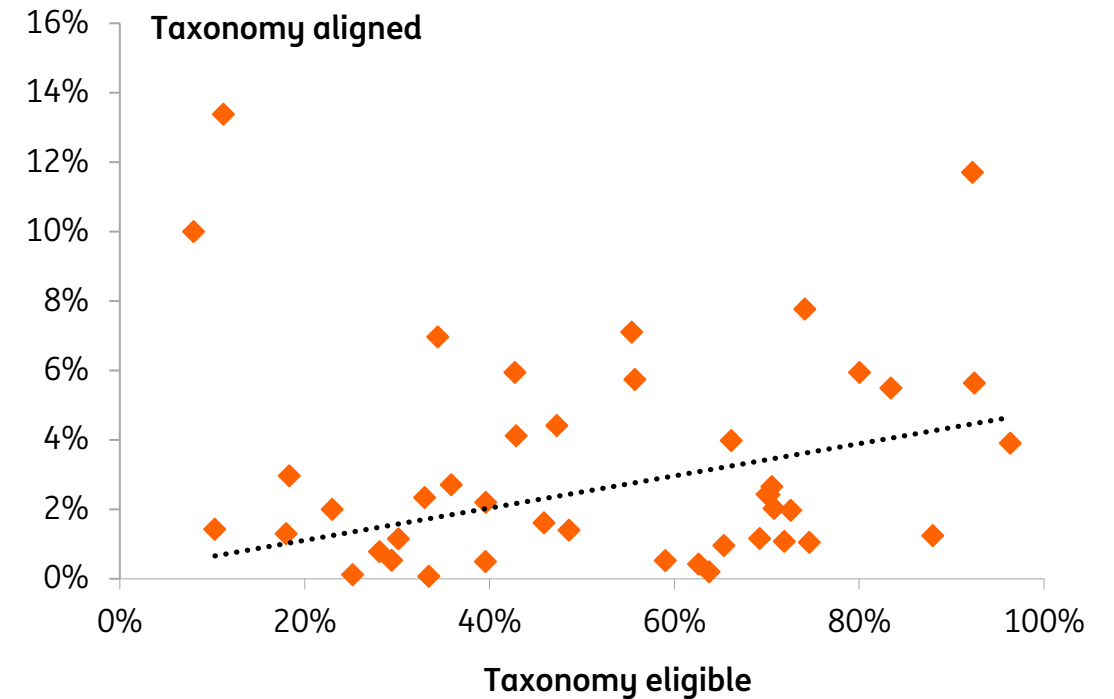
First green asset ratio disclosures by EU banks are low

Green asset ratio (Stock) based on Turnover



Taxonomy alignment rises with higher eligibility

Proportion of covered assets (Stock) based on Turnover



Based upon the 2023 Pillar 3 disclosures of 43 EU banks

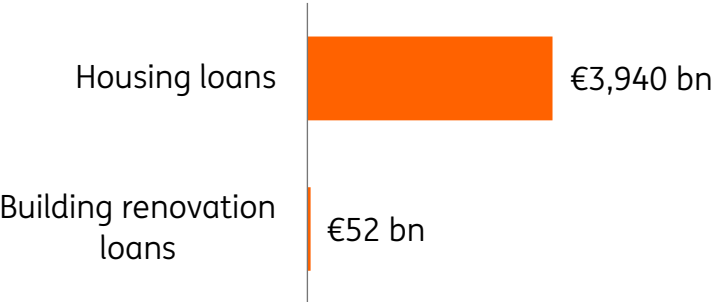
Taxonomy eligible: Economic activities covered by the EU Taxonomy (EUT)

Taxonomy aligned: Taxonomy eligible activities compliant with criteria EUT delegated acts

Taxonomy alignment of housing loans

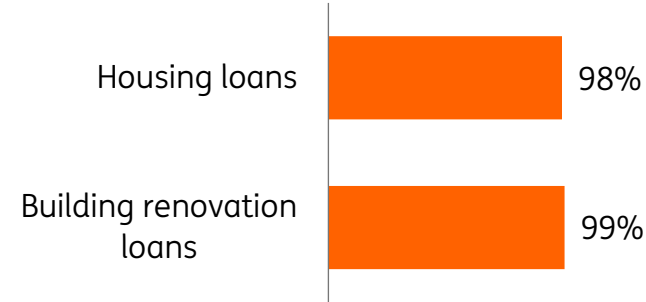
Few loans for building renovations

Amount of loans outstanding



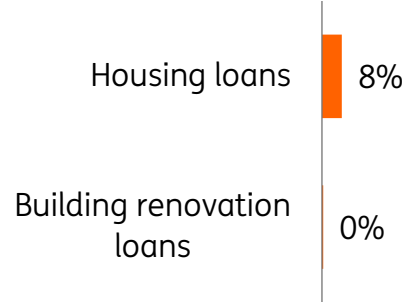
Most housing loans are Taxonomy eligible

Share of Taxonomy eligible versus total loans



But not many are Taxonomy aligned

Share Taxonomy aligned versus eligible loans



Based on the 2023 Pillar 3 disclosures of 43 European banks

Regulatory disclosure requirements for green securitisations

EU GBS disclosures for securitizations

- 1 Taxonomy eligibility
- 2 Taxonomy alignment
- 3 Do-no significant harm

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Voluntary PAI disclosures for securitizations (residential)

Mandatory

Energy efficiency

Exposures to **fossil fuels** through real estate assets
Exposures to **energy-inefficient real estate assets**

Voluntary

GHG emissions

Scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions real estate assets

Energy consumption

Energy consumption real estate assets in GWh/m²

Waste

Real estate assets without waste sorting/recycling

Resource consumption

Share raw materials/total building materials used

Biodiversity

Share non-vegetated surface area/total surface area

Energy-inefficient real estate assets:

Built before 2021: EPC label of C or lower

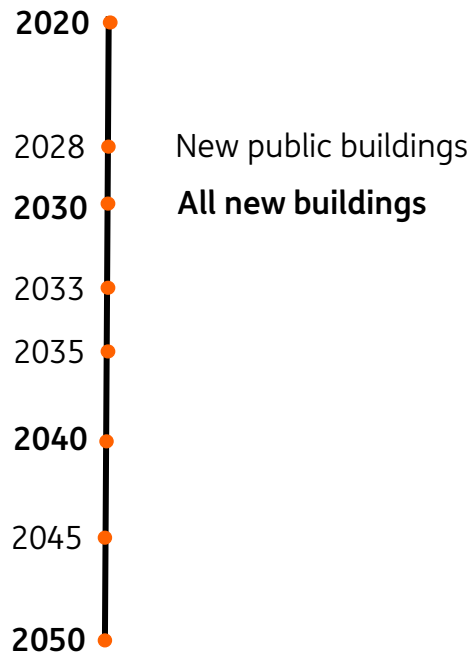
Built after 2020: Worse primary energy demand (PED) than nearly zero emission buildings (NZEB)

Improving the energy performance of buildings

More assets for green covered bond supply

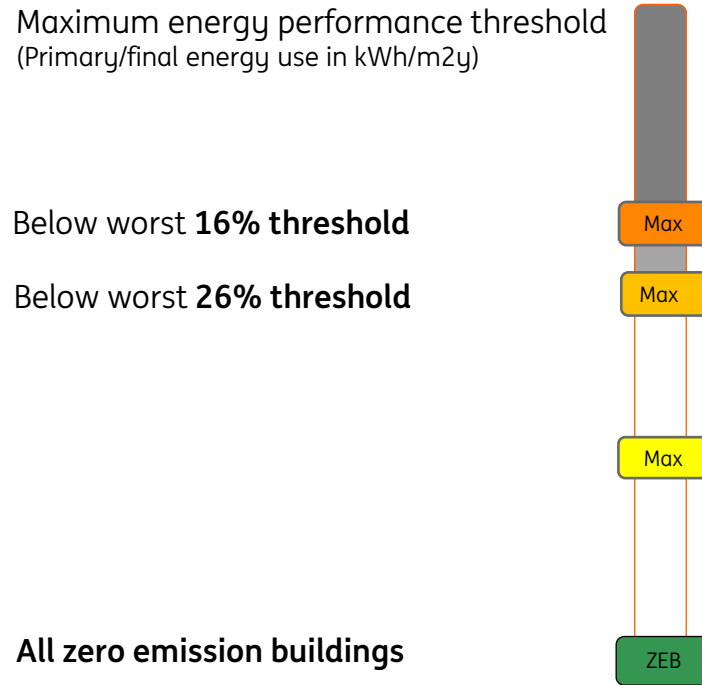
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

New buildings Zero emission

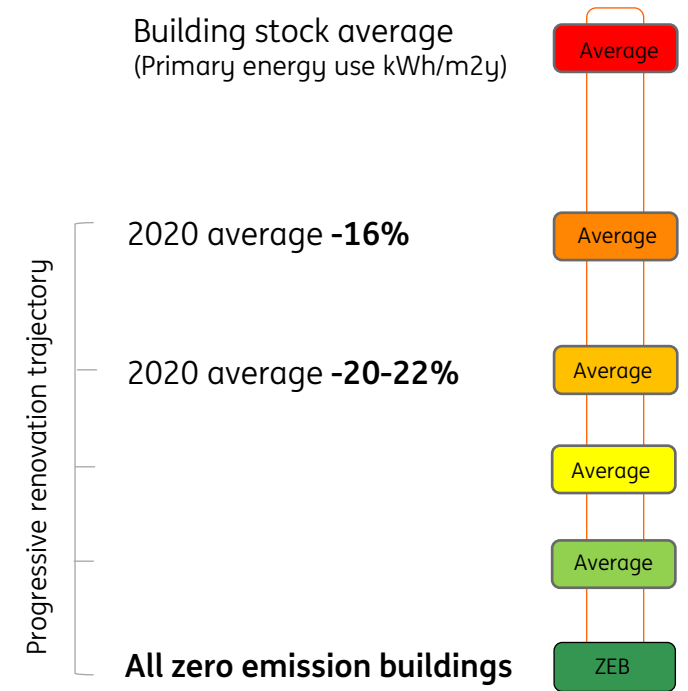


ZEB threshold = NZEB -10% threshold on 28 May 2024

Non-residential buildings Minimum energy performance standards



Residential buildings National trajectories

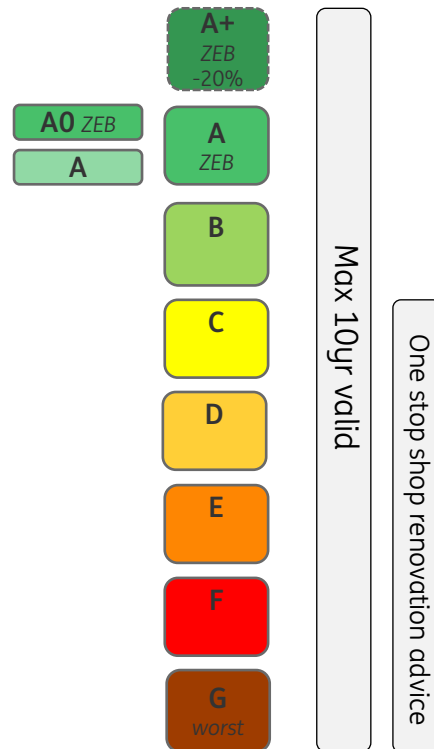


55% of the decline through renovation of the worst 43%

Improving the availability of energy performance certificates

Establishing an EPC system

A closed scale from A to G



When

29 May 2026

31 December 2029

if energy performance classes were rescaled between 1 January 2019 and 28 May 2024

Better availability of EPC labels

How

Digital energy performance certificates

- new construction
- major renovation
- sale
- new rental contract
- public buildings

National database for energy performance of buildings

- info on individual buildings and building stock
- EPC labels are uploaded to this data base

EU Building Stock Observatory

- annual transfer of national database via common template
- implementing act adopted by 30 June 2025