In 2015 and 2016 ABN AMRO issued green bonds focussed on sustainable real estate and renewable energy. These bonds enable investors to invest in mortgages of highly energy-efficient homes, loans for solar panels on existing homes and sustainable commercial real estate. This report provides an overview of the non-financial impact of our green bond portfolio.
Introduction

ABN AMRO’s sustainability strategy is to be a better bank that contributes to a better world. Part of this strategy is to be positively recognised on sustainability and transparency. In line with these ambitions, our green bond framework includes commitments to provide: pre-issuance impact reporting, quarterly allocation reporting, and annual impact reporting.

In addition, ABN AMRO wants to take a leading role in the development and growth of the green bond market by actively promoting and implementing important standards such as the Climate Bond Initiative standards, Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, Sustainability Bond Guidelines and the ‘harmonized reporting framework’.

Background of ABN AMRO’s green bond programme

In the 2015 Paris agreement on climate change, adopted at COP21, nearly 200 countries agreed to limit global warming to 1.5 - 2.0 °C above pre-industrial levels. At the moment the world has already hit a 1.0 °C global warming above pre-industrial levels. To limit global warming, it is important to significantly reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere.

Commercial and residential buildings in the European Union (EU) are responsible for 40% of the total energy consumption and 36% of all CO₂ emissions within the EU (depicted in Figure 1). Hence, improving the energy efficiency of buildings will contribute significantly to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets of the EU, including the specific targets for the Netherlands as set out in the Dutch Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth (2013). By issuing green bonds focused on energy efficiency in the build environment, ABN AMRO, its clients and investors contribute to these greenhouse gas reduction targets.

Figure 1.

CO₂ emissions European Union

64%
36%

Buildings
Other sectors

1 https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/buildings
ABN AMRO & real estate
ABN AMRO finances more than 10% of the total number of square meters of the built environment in the Netherlands. This is reflected in its balance sheet by a total of EUR 185 billion in outstanding loans for residential and commercial property, which is over two-thirds of the bank’s loan portfolio.

To contribute to (inter)national greenhouse gas reduction targets, ABN AMRO engages with clients to promote them to improve the energy-efficiency of their buildings. As part of its ‘Mission 2030’ programme, the bank has set a target of raising the average energy performance of all buildings financed by ABN AMRO to energy label ‘A’ by 2030. To work towards this goal, the bank engages with its clients on the current energy-efficiency level of their buildings and has made online tools available for both our mortgage and commercial real estate clients to identify energy efficiency improvements. If required, the bank will finance these investments. Raising the average energy performance of all building financed by ABN AMRO will result in an annual reduction of the bank’s ‘financed emissions’ with of approximately 2 megatonnes, which is equivalent to the annual carbon emissions produced by almost 800,000 cars.

The significance of real estate loans to our loan book and the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the real estate sector led to the decision to focus our first two green bond issues on the combination of energy efficiency and renewable energy in the build environment.

ABN AMRO Green Bonds
The current green bonds issued by ABN AMRO are senior unsecured bonds. To ensure the sustainability and quality of our green bond programme, ABN AMRO commissioned W&E Advisors to provide pre-issuance non-financial impact reports and appointed oekom research AG (“oekom”) to perform a second party opinion for both bonds issued by the Bank. In its second party opinions, oekom verified the sustainability of the green bonds by evaluating these against its framework of criteria and indicators. The reports reviewed the sustainability profile of ABN AMRO and confirmed the sustainability of the green bonds and their compliance with the Green Bond Principles. In addition, both bonds received Climate Bond Certification from the Climate Bond Initiative (CBI)

Key figures of both green bonds are included in Table 1.
### Key figures ABN AMRO Green bonds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015 issue</th>
<th>2016 issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISIN</strong></td>
<td>XS1244060486</td>
<td>XS1422841202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maturity date</strong></td>
<td>9 June 2020</td>
<td>31 May 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>EUR 500 million</td>
<td>EUR 500 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Senior Unsecured</td>
<td>Senior Unsecured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenor</strong></td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rating (M/S/F)</strong></td>
<td>A1/A/A+</td>
<td>A1/A/A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oekom Green Bond rating</strong></td>
<td>A-</td>
<td>A-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spread (at issuance)</strong></td>
<td>MS+45bps</td>
<td>MS+52bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coupon</strong></td>
<td>0.75%</td>
<td>0.625%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution (Region)</strong></td>
<td>Benelux (30%)</td>
<td>Benelux (28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany, Austria, Switzerland (27%), France (26%), UK &amp; Ireland (11%), Nordics (3%), Other Europe (3%)</td>
<td>Germany, Austria, Switzerland (18%), France (19%) UK &amp; Ireland (20%), Nordics (10%), Other Europe (3%), Asia (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution (Investor Type)</strong></td>
<td>Asset Manager (39%)</td>
<td>Asset Manager (55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bank &amp; Private Banking (28%), Pension (13%), Insurance (13%), SSA (7%)</td>
<td>Bank &amp; Private Banking (16%), Pension and Insurance (25%), SSA (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Awards</strong></td>
<td>SRI Bond of the year (IFR Awards 2015)</td>
<td>Most Impressive Bank Green/SRI Bond Issuer (GlobalCapital SRI Awards 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Certified Green Bond for Property (Climate Bond Initiative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.
This impact report follows the four core components of the Green Bond Principles and includes the recommended external review section:

I. Use of proceeds
II. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection
III. Management of Proceeds
IV. Reporting
V. External Review

I. Use of proceeds
The proceeds of the green bonds issued by ABN AMRO are exclusively used to (re)finance loans related to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. In 2016 ABN AMRO has expanded its green bond framework by adding energy efficiency improvements for existing buildings as use of proceeds category. The framework currently covers the following use of proceeds categories:

a) Mortgage Loans for recently built energy efficient residential houses
b) Recent commercial real estate loans for energy efficient buildings
c) Energy efficiency improvements for existing commercial real estate buildings that achieve emission reductions of 30% to 50% (depending on bond maturity)
d) GreenLoans² for the energy efficiency measures (2016 bond) including the installation of solar panels on existing residential houses (2015 bond)

² The brand GreenLoans is part of Alfam, which is a 100% subsidiary of ABN AMRO
II. Process of evaluation and selection

An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the bonds will be used exclusively to finance and refinance ‘Eligible Loans’ related to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy as defined by the following eligibility criteria:

a) Energy Efficiency - residential mortgages

Mortgage loans on new residential housing, which comply with the requirements of the Dutch Building Decree 2012 and for which the initial offer has occurred after 1 January 2013 (for the 2015 green bond issue) and after 1 January 2014 (for the 2016 green bond issue).

Residential houses that have been built in accordance with the Dutch Building Decree 2012 have an Energy Performance Coefficient that is at least 25% lower (i.e. better), than the current requirement for obtaining an energy label ‘A’ in the Netherlands.

b) Energy Efficiency - commercial real estate

Commercial real estate loans (offices, retail stores, residential housing projects, and logistics) which includes new and existing building projects with a minimum Energy Performance Coefficient that leads to an energy label “A” or higher. The first drawdown on the loans was made after 1 January 2013 (for the 2015 green bond issue) and after 1 January 2014 (for the 2016 green bond issue).

For new buildings additional eligibility criteria apply:

Premises with a gross floor area > 5,000m² have a BREEAM® ‘Very Good’ or LEED ‘Gold’ completion certificate.

Accessibility by public transport (only applicable to offices): the premises is located within a maximum of 1km from two or more public transport modalities (bus, metro, train). This provides access to public transport which leads to a lower level of non-building related emissions from commuting to the office.

c) Energy Efficiency - upgrade projects

Energy efficiency improvements for existing Commercial Real Estate buildings that achieve emission reductions of 30% to 50% (depending on bond maturity) in line with the Low Carbon Buildings – Upgrade Projects criteria from the Climate Bond Initiative.

d) GreenLoans

GreenLoans which finance renewable energy and low-carbon solutions to existing residential property of retail clients originated by ABN AMRO or its affiliates and for which the first drawdown has occurred after 1 January 2012. For the 2015 green bond only solar photovoltaic (PV) installations on residential houses are included.

All loans are originated in the Netherlands and held by ABN AMRO or its subsidiaries.

Selection process

On a monthly basis the asset owners will make a selection based on the above-mentioned eligibility criteria. After selection each asset owner will provide a pre-defined report to the treasury department. Based on the information provided by the asset owners, the treasury department reviews and signs off whether the existing and new loans qualify as eligible.

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3 BREEAM® is an environmental assessment method and rating system for buildings launched in 1990. BREEAM sets a standard for best practice in sustainable building design, construction and operation and a measure of a building’s environmental performance. It encourages designers, clients and others to consider low carbon and low impact design, minimizing the energy demands and environmental impact created by a building (please refer to www.breeam.org for more information)

4 In case the building is not completed, the completion certificate is required within 6 months after completion of the building
III. Management of proceeds

The net proceeds of the outstanding bonds are held in a green bond portfolio. As long as the green bond is outstanding, ABN AMRO strives to allocate an amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the bond towards Eligible Loans.

If applicable, unallocated proceeds will be invested in short term Money Market products from SSA, Development Banks and Financial Institutions which have a sustainability rating of ‘Prime’ by oekom. This feature ensures that proceeds are invested in sustainable assets at all times.

As per 31-12-2016, 100% of the net proceeds were allocated to Eligible Loans. Details of the allocation can be found in Figure 2 and Table 2.

IV. Reporting

The Green Bond Principles require green bond issuers to provide information on the allocation of proceeds. Besides information related to the projects to which green bond proceeds have been allocated, the Green Bond Principles recommend communicating the expected impact of the projects. This can be done via qualitative and, where feasible, quantitative performance measures.

Quarterly allocation reporting

ABN AMRO provides a quarterly report of the allocated proceeds via its website. The information can be found on the ABN AMRO debt investors website5.

Annual impact reporting

This report is the result of our commitment to provide impact reporting on issued green bonds. This will be done on an annual basis until bonds have matured. ABN AMRO has requested W/E Consultants, a leading Dutch consultancy firm specialised in sustainable and energy efficient buildings, to develop a model to calculate the CO₂ impact of the assets which are financed by the outstanding ABN AMRO Green bond portfolio as per 31 December 2016.

Additional oekom criteria

ABN AMRO has received a second opinion of oekom research before issuing the 2015 as well as the 2016 green bond. Both reports reached a positive conclusion, based on several considerations and included a green bond verification framework which illustrates the sustainability quality and thus the environmental and social added value of both green bond issues. oekom independently defined specific sustainability criteria in order to verify the sustainable performance of the green bonds.

Both the W/E and oekom reports are available on our website5.

Green bond allocation on portfolio level (31-12-2016)

![Green bond allocation chart]

Table 2.

ABN AMRO Bank 0.75% notes due 9 June 2020, ISIN: XS1244060486
Allocation 31-12-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset area</th>
<th>Asset category</th>
<th>Allocated &amp; outstanding in EUR million</th>
<th>Allocated &amp; outstanding in percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency</td>
<td>Residential mortgages</td>
<td>437.2</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency</td>
<td>Commercial real estate</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy</td>
<td>Solar panels</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABN AMRO Bank 0.625% notes due 31 May 2022, ISIN: XS1422841202
Allocation 31-12-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset area</th>
<th>Asset category</th>
<th>Allocated &amp; outstanding in EUR million</th>
<th>Allocated &amp; outstanding in percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency</td>
<td>Residential mortgages</td>
<td>438.8</td>
<td>87.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency</td>
<td>Commercial real estate</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy</td>
<td>Solar panels</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact reporting

Overall impact
The annual impact of ABN AMRO’s EUR 1 billion green bond portfolio focused on energy efficiency and renewable energy in the build environment is as follows:

- **211,429 GJ** annual energy savings
- **14,580 MWh** annual renewable energy generation

\[ \approx \]

- **13,352 tonnes** annual avoided CO₂ emissions for the green bond portfolio of EUR 1 billion

\[ \approx \]

- **2,859** passenger vehicles driven for one year
- **30,913** barrels of oil consumed

\[ \approx \]

- **13,352 tonnes** annual avoided CO₂ emissions per EUR 1 million invested
The following paragraphs outline the impact per asset class and will give an overview of the methodology used to calculate these results. The detailed W/E report which extensively discusses the model and assumptions can be found on our website.

a) Energy Efficiency - residential mortgages
Loans and investments in this category contribute to a significant reduction in energy consumption of the built environment. Compared to average residential buildings in the Netherlands, the energy efficient residential buildings in the green bond portfolio consume 303 MJ/m² less energy per year. This leads to a total reduction in primary energy use of 120,561 GJ per year. In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, this leads to an annual reduction of 6,100 tonnes of CO₂ emissions.

For this asset area, all buildings are compliant with the Dutch Building Decree 2012 to ensure that all buildings have an Energy Performance Coefficient (“EPC”) of 0.6 or less. This is 25% more energy efficient compared to the highest available Dutch Energy Performance Certificate of “A”.

b) Energy Efficiency - commercial real estate
The loans and investments in commercial real estate buildings included in the green bond portfolio lead to a significant reduction in energy consumption of commercial real estate. In comparison with average commercial real estate buildings in the Netherlands, the commercial real estate buildings included in the green bond portfolio consume significantly less energy per square meter (256 MJ/m² for offices, 202 MJ/m² for retail shops, and 588 MJ/m² for retail housing). This adds up to a total reduction in primary energy use of 71,495 GJ per year. In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, this leads to an annual reduction of 3,506 tonnes of CO₂ emissions.

Besides measures taken for the building itself, access to public transport will further contribute to a reduction of CO₂ and other car related emissions as this promotes the use of public transport as a low-carbon alternative for work-office commutes.

All existing buildings included in the green bond portfolio have a public transport modality within one kilometer. The newly constructed offices are even better positioned with access to at least two public transport modalities within one kilometer.

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**CO₂ footprint ABN AMRO Eligible Loans vs. average buildings in the Netherlands (2016)**

kg CO₂ emission per m²

![CO₂ footprint chart]

---

**Figure 3.**
Table 3.

| Portfolio based report according to the Harmonized Framework for Impact Reporting |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Energy Efficiency | Type | Signed Amount | Share of Total Portfolio | Eligibility for green bonds | Allocated Amount | Average portfolio lifetime | Annual generation | Renewable energy capacity added | Annual GHG emissions avoided/in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent |
| Portfolio name | EUR | % | % | EUR | years | GJ | MWh | MW |
| GreenLoans | RE | 20,694,608 | 100% | 100% | 17,026,969 | 12.5 | - | 14,580 | 16.66 | 5,817 |
| Residential Mortgages | EE | 933,031,153 | 100% | 100% | 876,022,121 | 10+ | 120,561 | - | - | 6,100 |
| Commercial Real Estate | EE | 171,274,239 | 100% | 100% | 106,950,911 | 3.85 | 90,868 | - | - | 4,435 |
| Total | 1,125,000,000 | 100% | 100% | 1,000,000,000 | 211,429 | 14,580 | 16.66 | 13,352 |

**c) Energy Efficiency - upgrade projects**

The upgraded commercial real estate buildings – all offices included in the green bond portfolio have a considerably lower energy consumption than average commercial real estate office buildings in the Netherlands. As a result of the energy efficiency upgrades, the buildings included in the green bond portfolio consume 269 MJ/m² less energy per year in comparison with equivalent existing office buildings. This results in a total reduction in primary energy use of 19,373 GJ per year. In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, this leads to an annual reduction of 928 tonnes of CO₂ emissions.

**d) GreenLoans**

GreenLoans in this category contribute to the production of renewable energy on residential homes in the Netherlands. The expected annual energy production of the solar panels financed in this category is 14,580 MWh. Assuming a life span of 25 years, the energy production is estimated to be 365 GWh during the life span of the financed solar panels.

As solar panels are a renewable energy source, the production of energy from the panels leads to an annual avoidance of 5,817 tonnes of CO₂ emissions, which would otherwise be emitted by conventional power sources in the Netherlands (based on the current energy mix). Over the life span of 25 years, this results in a total avoidance of approximately 145,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

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1 Since 2016 eligible GreenLoans also include energy efficiency measures. Given the large share of solar panels in this portfolio and the large variety of energy efficiency measures, it was decided to only include the non-financial impact of the solar panels financed.


3 SSA: Supranational, Sub-sovereign and Agency

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**Harmonized reporting framework**

There is an increasing focus among investors towards impact reporting and transparency, this is also voiced in the Green Bond Principles which encourages initiatives and harmonisation efforts on impact reporting. In March 2015, four multilateral development banks drafted a proposal for a ‘harmonized reporting framework’ for the impact of green bonds. In December 2015, a revised proposal was published by an informal working group of eleven international development banks. ABN AMRO promotes harmonisation efforts on impact reporting and has used the ‘harmonized reporting framework’ as guidance for its impact reporting. By using the reporting recommendations as a commercial bank, ABN AMRO aims to contribute to the implementation of these reporting standards outside the SSA sector.
V. External Review

The Green Bond Principles recommend to use various forms of external review to confirm alignment of the green bond with those principles. ABN AMRO has obtained/received external review on all four categories of the Green Bond Principles.

Consultant review

Prior to both green bond issues, ABN AMRO commissioned oekom to assist with the issuance of its green bonds by verifying and confirming the sustainable added value of the bonds bond. Oekom’s activities, commonly known as a second opinion, included:

- Definition of a verification framework containing a clear description of eligible project categories and social and environmental criteria assigned to each category for evaluating the sustainability-related performance of the projects financed through the proceeds of the bonds.
- Verification of compliance of the financed projects with the verification framework criteria.
- Verification of the alignment of the financed projects with the Green Bond Principles.
- Review and classification of ABN AMRO’s sustainability performance on the basis of the oekom Corporate Rating.

Oekom’s overall evaluation of the green bonds issued by ABN AMRO is positive:

- The concept of the green bonds, defined processes and (announced) disclosures are aligned with the Green Bond Principles.
- The overall sustainability quality of the bonds and the sustainability performance of each of the funded assets in terms of sustainability benefits, risk avoidance, and risk minimisation is good.
- The issuer itself shows a good sustainability performance: In 2016 ABN AMRO was awarded a score of ‘C’ and classified as “Prime (in 2017 ABN AMRO was awarded a score of “C+”). This means that the company performs well in terms of sustainability, both compared against industry peers and in terms of industry specific criteria.
- There are some aspects which can be improved in order to further increase the overall quality of the green bonds, such as the integration of stricter minimum energy efficiency requirements in the credit process for mortgage clients (going beyond legal thresholds) and additional environmental criteria for commercial real estate (e.g. sustainable materials).
Verification
Besides a second opinion, which is generally provided prior to issuance, an issuer can obtain verification by qualified third parties. ABN AMRO has requested KPMG to review the allocations of the proceeds to the eligible assets for both green bonds.

The assurance report of KPMG can be found on our website10.

Certification
The Green Bond Principles provide an overview of Use of Proceeds categories to which green bond proceeds can be allocated, but do not set criteria or standards which define a bond as green. To evidence the sustainable quality of a bond, an issuer can choose to have its green bond criteria certified against external “green assessment standards”.

Both the 2015 and 2015 green bonds of ABN AMRO received Climate Bond Certification from the Climate Bond Initiative (CBI)11. CBI is an investor-focused not for profit organization who develops standards guided by input from stakeholders such as science based reference groups and technical working groups. ABN AMRO followed the CBI standards for Low Carbon Buildings, specifically for Residential, Commercial Property and Upgrade Projects, as well as the Solar criteria for the solar panels. In 2015, ABN AMRO was the first bank globally to receive CBI certification on its residential real estate portfolio and among the first to obtain certification on commercial real estate after the publication of the standard. oekom performed the verification against CBI standards which were confirmed by the CBI Standards Board.

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11 www.climatebonds.net
Rating
Green bonds are rated by several specialised research providers. A green bond rating is a service provided to investors and it is constructed on a detailed ESG analysis of the bond and its issuer. ABN AMRO’s inaugural green bond received a green bond rating by oekom. The team issuing the green bond ratings works independently from the team which provided the second opinion.

ABN AMRO’s inaugural green bond issued in 2015 was the first green bond to receive an “a-” sustainability bond rating from oekom, which was the highest rating provided at the time. The second green bond issued in 2016 is not yet rated by oekom.

Green bond ratings differ from an issuer’s ESG rating as they typically apply to individual securities or green bond frameworks. ABN AMRO’s current corporate sustainability ratings are:

- Dow Jones Sustainability Index: 91
- imug: Positive (BB)\(^{12}\)/ Neutral (CCC)\(^{13}\)
- oekom research: C+ (Prime)
- Sustainalytics: Leader (82 out of 100)

Future ambitions
ABN AMRO intends to be a regular green bond issuer, and will consider other “use of proceeds” categories in the future. A solid green bond framework provides opportunities to adopt new categories, as demonstrated in ABN AMRO’s second green bond issued in May 2016 where energy efficiency upgrades, renovations and transformations of (former) commercial real estate have been included. With issuing green bonds ABN AMRO aims to create and strengthen awareness about sustainability within the whole organisation, leading to new initiatives and strategic discussions both with internal and external stakeholders.

With a strong green bond framework and high standards on transparency, ABN AMRO supports the growth of the green bond market and the transition to a low carbon economy.
### Green bond reporting

#### Reporting on criteria described in green bond framework (31/12/2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category A (mortgage loans)</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% buildings for which energy consumption for heating is &lt; 70 kWh/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% buildings compliant with Building Decree 2012, chapter 5 and NEN7120</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of EPC (Energy Performance Coefficient) levels of financed buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td>100% ≤ EPC 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total average energy consumption of financed buildings compared with average of buildings in NL (kWh/m²)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Average energy consumption buildings in NL: 186 kWh/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average energy consumption financed buildings: 102 kWh/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average CO₂ emissions of financed buildings compared with average of buildings in NL (g/m²)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Average CO₂ emissions buildings in NL: 41.3 kg/m² year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average CO₂ emissions financed buildings: 26.0 kg/m² year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category B (green loans)</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual energy production of solar panels installed (in kWh) + expected energy production for 25 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 annual production: 14,580 MWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Expected production 25 years: 364,512 MWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual CO₂ avoidance from the loans (in g) + expected CO₂ avoidance for 25 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 annual avoided emissions: 5,817 ton CO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Expected avoided emissions 25 years: 145,422 ton CO₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Category C (commercial real estate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% new constructed offices &lt; 1 KM from public transport (two modalities)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% new constructed residential buildings and retail stores &lt; 1 KM from public transport (one modality)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% newly constructed buildings on brownfield sites</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% new constructed buildings where construction companies comply with 100% FSC/PEFC timber</td>
<td>No information was available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of residential buildings compliant with Building Decree 2012, chapter 5 and NEN7120</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Distribution of EPC (Energy Performance Coefficient) levels

100% of the residential buildings have an EPC of ≤ 0.6 (built in 2015) and ≤ 0.4 (built in 2016)
100% of offices have an EPC of 1.1 or less
100% of retail stores have an EPC of 1.1 or less (Min. requirement is EPC 2.6)

#### % of new constructed buildings > 5000 m² with BREEAM Very good or LEED Gold completion certificate

100% of the new constructed buildings with a floor area > 5000 m² will obtain this certificate in the near future after completion

#### % of new constructed buildings < 5000 m² with BREEAM Very good or LEED Gold indicative label

No non-residential buildings < 5000 m² were part of the portfolio

### Requirement Reporting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of new constructed buildings part of area development that meet BREEAM NL gebiedsontwikkeling Very Good.</td>
<td>Not applicable as included projects were not part of a development area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Weighted average energy consumption of financed offices, residential, retail, logistics buildings compared with average of these buildings in NL (kWh/ m²)

- Only offices, retail shops and retail housing included
  - Average energy consumption financed offices: 137 kWh/m²
  - Average energy consumption financed shops: 262 kWh/m²
  - Average energy consumption financed housing: 66 kWh/m²

#### Weighted average CO₂ emissions of financed offices, residential, retail, logistics buildings compared with average of these buildings in NL (g/m²)

- Only offices, retail shops and retail housing included
  - Average CO₂ emissions financed offices: 22.6 kg/m² year
  - Average CO₂ emissions financed shops: 41 kg/m² year
  - Average CO₂ emissions offices in NL: 35.6 kg/m² year

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