Appendix – Green Bond Framework Oberbank AG

June 2021

Contents

1. Methodology for testing alignment with EU Taxonomy – Green Bond Criteria Austria

Green sub-category	Definition	Technical assessment criteria
Construction of new buildings **Acquisition and Ownership of residential buildings**	Acquisition and ownership of **residential buildings (single-family and multi-family)** built before 31 December 2020	<u>All Austrian federal states:</u> Energy Performance Certificate Class A or better and with a heating requirement of 25 kWh/m² BGFa* or lower (*BGFa, Brutto-Grundfläche, gross floor space) **Single-family home** within the top 15% most energy efficient buildings of the regional market when: Energy Standard (OIB Guidelines): - All Austrian federal states: OIB-R6-2010 Year of construction based on effective date of OIB Guidelines in respective federal state: - Salzburg: 2011 - All Austrian federal states: 2010 **Multi-family home** within top 15% most energy efficient buildings of regional market when: Energy Standard (OIB Guidelines): - Burgenland, Vorarlberg: OIB-R6-2011 - All Austrian federal states: OIB-R6-2010 Year of construction based on effective date of OIB Guidelines in respective federal state: - Burgenland, Vorarlberg: 2013 - Salzburg: 2015 - All Austrian federal states: 2010
	Acquisition and ownership of residential buildings (single-family and multi-family) built after 31 December 2020	Based on the "Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)" the NZEB is the standard defined in the National Plan **New buildings:** NZEB-10%*: Primary energy PE ≤ 32.8 kWh/m²BGFa **Major renovation:** NZEB-20%* Primary energy PE ≤ 35.2 kWh/m²BGFa *(Calculation based on Delegated Act of the EU-Taxonomie ; Status June 2021)
Renovation of existing residential buildings	Renovation of existing **single-family and multi-family homes**	Major renovation in compliance with the cost-optimal level requirements pursuant to the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). Energy efficiency requirements pursuant to the "National Plan (OIB Guidelines 2015-2019) Relative improvement of primary energy demand and CO^2 emissions ≥ 30% compared to the building's energy efficiency before renovation.

2. Methodology for testing alignment with EU Taxonomy – Green Bond Criteria Germany

Green sub-category	Definition	Technical assessment criteria
Construction of new buildings **Acquisition and Ownership of residential buildings**	Acquisition and ownership of **residential buildings (single-family and multi-family)** built before 31 December 2020	**Asset within top 15 % based on Energy Performance Certificate:** Energy efficiency class A+ or A pursuant to EnEV 2016 and GEG 2020 A+ ≤ 30 | A ≤ 50 kWh/m²a
	Acquisition and ownership of **residential buildings (single-family and multi-family)** built after 31 December 2020	Based on the "Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EBPD)", the NZEB is implemented in the Buildings Energy Act (Gebäudeenergiegesetz, GEG) 2020 **Single-family home:** Small SFH: PE <= 56 kWh/(m²a) Large SFH (K): PE <= 42 kWh/(m²a) **Multi-family home:** Small SFH: PE <= 40 kWh/(m²a) Large SFH: PE <= 35 kWh/(m²a) (Calculation based on Delegated Act of the EU-Taxonomie ; Status June 2021)
Renovation of existing residential buildings	Renovation of existing **single-family** and **multi-family homes**	**Based on the Energy Performance Certificate:** Final energy use < 70 kWh/m²a Primary energy use < 72 kWh/m²a CO^2 emissions < 17 kgCO2/m²a

3. Do-Not-Significant-Harm Assessment – Green Bond Criteria Austria and Germany

Green sub-category	Definition	DNSH Assessment		
Construction of new buildings **Acquisition and ownership of residential buildings**	Acquisition and ownership of **residential buildings (single-family and multi-family)** built before 31 December 2020	Climate change adaptation	Physical climate risks were identified by assessing climate risk and vulnerability. The assessment of these risks and the corresponding countermeasures are proportionate to the scale of the activity and expected lifespan .	Resilience testing and assessment as part of the procedures to obtain construction permits. Proof furnished in the form of a legally binding construction permit.
		Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	Certification of permissible water consumption using product data sheets, building certification or an EU product label	Installations in residential buildings are excluded
		Transition to a circular economy	At least 70% (by weight) of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste generated on the construction site is prepared for reuse, recycling and other material recovery. Building designs and construction techniques support circularity.	EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol References to ISO 20887 2020or other standards for assessing a building's design for disassembly and adaptability.
	Acquisition and ownership of residential buildings (single-family and multi-family) built after 31 December 2020	Pollution prevention and control	Building components and materials used in building renovation that may come into contact with occupiers emit less than 0.06 mg of formaldehyde per m^3 of material or component and less than 0.001 mg of other carcinogenic volatile organic compounds of categories 1A and 1B per m^3 of material or component (such as paints or adhesives) New construction on a potentially contaminated site investigated for possible contaminants.	Sampling pursuant to CEN/EN 16516 or ISO 16000-3:2011 Inspection for contamination pursuant e.g. to standard ISO 18400
		Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The new construction is not erected on any of the following areas: a) Arable land and crop land with a moderate to high soil fertilityand below ground biodiversity b) Greenfield land of recognized high biodiversity value; c) Land defined as forests in national law or pursuant to FAO.	Compliance with: - - EU LUCAS survey - European Red List - - IUCN Red List

Renovation of existing residential buildings	Renovation of existing **single-family and multi-family homes**	Climate change adaptation	Determination of physical climate risks identified by assessing climate risk and vulnerability. The assessment of climate risks is proportionate to the scale of the activity and expected lifespan.	Resilience testing and assessment within the scope of construction permit procedures. Evidence furnished in the form of a legally binding construction permit.
		Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	Certification of permissible water consumption using product data sheets, building certification or an EU product label	Installations in residential buildings are excluded
		Transition to a circular economy	At least 70% (by weight) of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste generated on the construction site is prepared for reuse, recycling and other material recovery. Building designs and construction techniques support circularity.	EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol Reference to ISO 20887 2020 or other standards for assessing a building's design for disassembly and adaptability.
		Reduction of pollution	Building components and materials used in building renovation that may come into contact with occupiers emit less than 0.06 mg of formaldehyde per m³ of material or component and less than 0.001 mg of other carcinogenic volatile organic compounds of categories 1A and 1B per m³ of material or component (such as paints or adhesives)	Testing pursuant to CEN/EN 16516 or ISO 16000-3:2011

4. Additional technical explanations – Green Bond Criteria Austria and Germany

Directive 2010/31/EU - Nearly Zero Energy Building:

Each EU member state is under the obligation to enact the requirements of the EPBD (**European Performance of Buildings Directive**) into national law by 2018.

This also includes the obligation to define a new energy standard for buildings effective from 2021, namely the so-called **NZEB = Nearly Zero Energy Building.**

Definition of "nearly zero energy building" pursuant to EPBD:

"A 'nearly zero-energy building' means a building that has a very high energy performance […]. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby."

In Austria, a NZEB is defined as a building that meets the energy requirements of the OIB Guidelines R6:2015, as amended 2018, including the amendments pursuant to R6:2019, and newly constructed buildings as of 1 January 2021.

In Germany, this is regulated by the Buildings Energy Act (Gebäudeenergiegesetz, **GEG**). The GEG states that the current energy standard EnEV 2016 should be used as the NZEB standard.