



**For the future
you're after**



AIB Group plc

Green Bond Report 2023

*Report on the allocation and impact of AIB's green bond issuance
for financial year ended 31 December 2023*



STATEMENT FROM OUR CEO

In 2020, AIB had the honour of becoming the first Irish bank to issue a green bond. We have since issued another four green bonds, including a €750m issuance in 2023, which brings the total raised to €4bn. In 2022, AIB also became the first Irish bank to issue a social bond, followed by a second issuance in 2023, bringing our total social bond issuance to €1.75bn. AIB remains the only Irish bank to have issued a social bond.

I am very proud of the leadership position AIB has achieved in this space. In line with best market practice, our green and social bond allocations are independently assured annually and our impact reports are third party validated and published along with transparent methodologies. The Green and Social Bond Frameworks capture a wide range of impactful projects and sectors. Our Green Bond Framework includes renewable energy generation, transmission and storage projects, and clean transportation. Our Social Bond Framework includes financing to the healthcare, education, and social housing sectors, and also includes financing to Irish SMEs located in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas. AIB's ambition is to continue to be regular issuers of ESG labelled instruments, while maintaining best in class programmes.

In 2023, the planet recorded its hottest calendar year on record and experienced a high number of extreme events like heatwaves, flooding, wildfires and storms. These are stark reminders of the commitment needed by finance to uphold the Paris Agreement. Collectively, the financing underlying AIB's green and social bond programmes underscores AIB's commitment to supporting an equitable transition to net zero by 2050.

I am very pleased to present in this report our Green Bond Allocation and Impact Reports, as well as an overview of the Mazars assurance engagement.

COLIN HUNT
Chief Executive Officer

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Sustainable Communities

Sustainable Communities is one of AIB's five strategic pillars -

along with Customer First, Simple & Efficient, Risk & Capital, and Talent & Culture. We recently reviewed and evolved our sustainability strategy, in line with the Group strategic ambition, as we strive to improve the lives of people and their communities, support the low carbon transition, and drive structural change to build a brighter and fairer future. Our ESG principles can be broadly summarised under the three pillars as follows:

E
Climate & Environmental Action

We will provide responsible green finance, investments and advice to drive structural change and support the transition to a low carbon future.

S
Societal & Workforce Progress

We will strive to make a positive economic contribution and to be a positive influence on society, improving the lives of people and their communities and helping to build a brighter and fairer future.

G
Governance & Responsible Business

We pride ourselves on acting responsibly, with integrity and transparency, while embedding ESG capabilities and measures at the heart of our business.

Our Purpose	Empowering people to build a sustainable future		
ESG Strategic Pillars	Climate & Environmental Action	Societal & Workforce Progress	Governance & Responsible Business
Areas of Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lend responsibly and steer our portfolios towards net zero by 2040 (Agriculture by 2050). Reach net zero in our own operations by 2030. Increase consideration and management of climate-and environmental-related risks. Contribute to protecting nature and safeguarding natural ecosystems/habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put our customers first, always treating them fairly and with respect. Continue to proactively contribute to a robust and sustainable future economy and society. Empower own workforce and foster a safe, inclusive and supportive work environment. Positively support sustainable communities and local initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate a culture that promotes our values and fosters engagement. Board and Management to work to the highest standards to deliver long-term value. Operate responsibly at all levels, while managing cybersecurity, data security and operational resilience risks.
Our ESG Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have increased our existing Climate Action Fund from €10bn (by end 2023) to a cumulative target €30bn by 2030. We aim to have 70% of new lending to be Green or Transition by 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will build a brighter and fairer future for our customers by lending more than €6bn to first time buyers by 2026. We will continue to support sustainable communities and local initiatives through AIB's community fund and charity donations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will act responsibly and build an inclusive workforce that reflects our culture and promotes our values. We will further improve our efforts to manage cybersecurity, data security and operational resilience risks, protecting customers and the bank.

For more information, please see our 2023 Detailed Sustainability Report [here](#).



"Treasury, on behalf of AIB Group Plc, issue MREL eligible debt to support the bank's capital position. On an annual basis, these debt issuance programmes form part of the Group's Board approved funding and liquidity plan. Our Green and Social Bond programmes are crucial to aligning funding and liquidity plans with the bank's Sustainable Communities Strategy and providing a Debt Capital Markets offering for ESG investors.

Our €4bn Green Bonds issued support the Group's €30bn Climate Action Fund, financing lending that mitigates climate change by reducing emissions, protecting ecosystems, or having a positive environmental impact."

- Brendan Bane, AIB Treasurer

AIB Green Bond Allocation Report

Green bond loan portfolio as at 31st December 2023:

Green Bond Assets

Total Green Bond Loan Portfolio: €5.41 Billion

ICMA GBP Eligible Loan Category	Number of Eligible Loans	Amount (€)
Green Buildings	5,274	2,964,104,691
Renewable Energy	189	2,405,342,776
Clean Transportation	1,295	36,265,650
Total	6,758	5,405,713,118

Green Bond Liabilities

Total Outstanding Green Bonds: €4 Billion

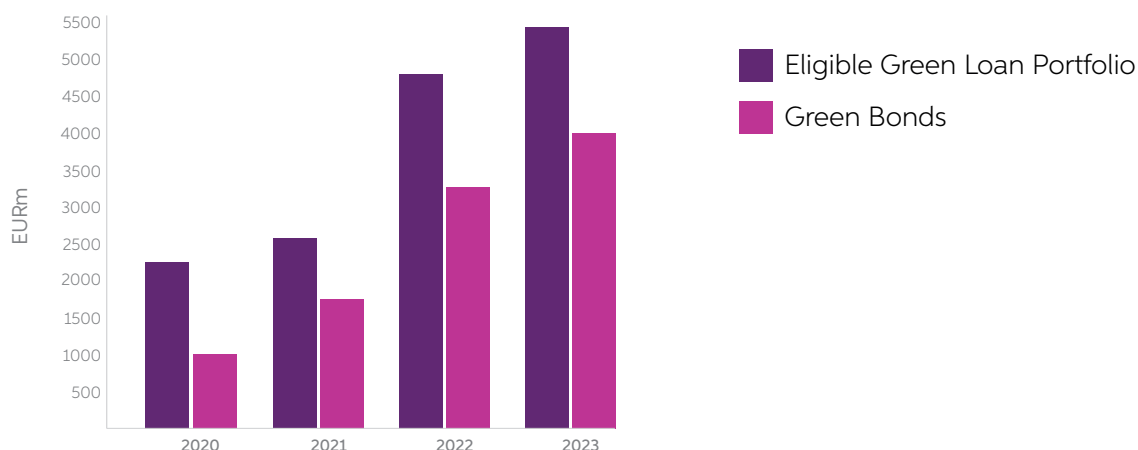
Instrument (ISIN)	Settlement	Maturity	Amount (€)
XS2230399441	30/09/2020	30/05/2031	1,000,000,000
XS2343340852	17/05/2021	17/11/2027	750,000,000
XS2491963638	04/07/2022	04/07/2026	750,000,000
XS2555925218	16/11/2022	16/02/2029	750,000,000
XS2707169111	23/10/2023	23/10/2031	750,000,000
Total			4,000,000,000

AIB were fully allocated for the reporting period 2023¹

- Total Amount Eligible Green Loans: EUR 5,405,713,118
 - Green Buildings: 55%
 - Renewable Energy: 44%
 - Clean Transportation: 1%
- Amount of Eligible Green Loans allocated: EUR 4,000,000,000 (usage)
- Number of Eligible Green Loans: 6,758
- New loans added since December 2022: EUR 1,766,298,425 (33%)²
- New loans added since December 2020: EUR 4,329,478,833 (80%)²

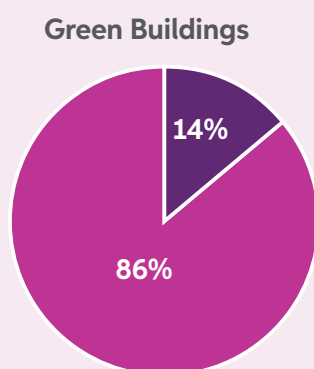
1. Allocations are reconciled on a monthly basis
 2. New loan additions are based on account set-up/initial draw down date.

Growth of AIB's Green Bond Programme 2020 to 2023

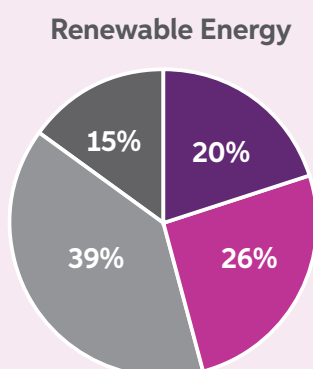


Eligible Green Bond Assets by Geographical Distribution

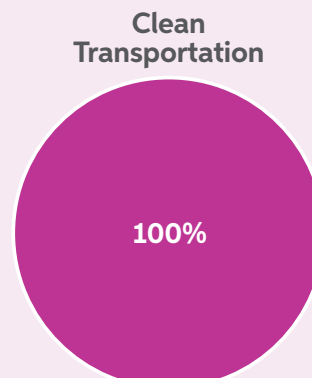
Total Green Bond Loan Portfolio: €5.41 Billion



Ireland UK

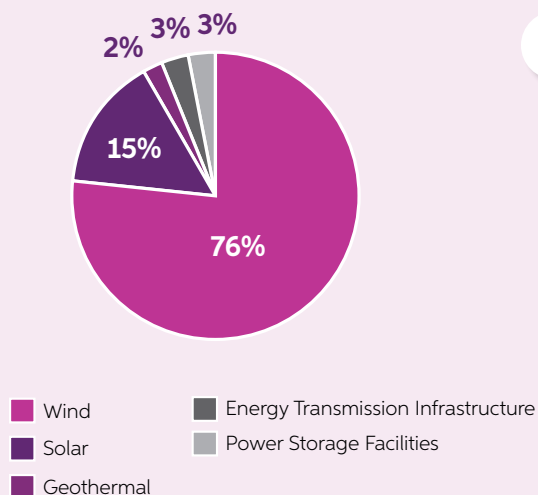


Ireland UK US Other (EEA)



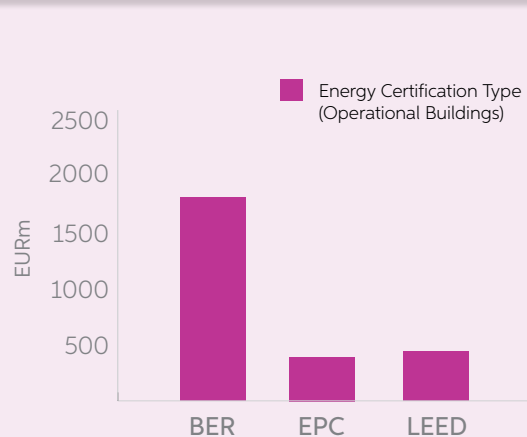
Ireland

Renewable Energy by Type



Wind Solar Geothermal Energy Transmission Infrastructure Power Storage Facilities

Green Buildings by Certification Type



Allocation to green buildings of EUR2,964,104,691 consist of operational buildings ~87.3% and in-development buildings ~12.7%.

Overview of Mazars Assurance Engagement

Mazars is a leading international audit, tax, advisory and consulting firm. Based in Dublin, Galway and Limerick, Mazars in Ireland is part of an internationally integrated partnership.

Independent Limited Assurance Report

AIB engaged Mazars to perform a review to facilitate the provision of a limited assurance report in respect of 'Reported Information' pertaining to the AIB Green Bond Allocation Report (pp. 5-6), as provided in AIB's Green Bond Framework, for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Mazars' Responsibilities

- Planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the 'Reported Information' for the year ended 31 December 2023 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Section 6 (Reporting) of AIB's Green Bond Framework
- Forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained
- Reporting conclusion to AIB

Work Performed

Mazars was required to plan and perform work in order to consider the risk of material misstatement of the 'Reported Information.' In doing so, Mazars:

- Conducted interviews with management and examined relevant documentation to obtain an understanding of the key processes, systems and controls in place over the preparation of the Allocation Report
- Performed selected substantive testing of project files against eligibility criteria
- Performed selected substantive testing of accounting and other relevant records
- Reviewed the extraction of Allocation Report information from the green asset portfolio
- Reviewed the Allocation Report for consistency with relevant bond issuance documentation
- Reviewed listing of assets used in the impact models for consistency with the green asset portfolios

Conclusion

Following completion of their review, Mazars has issued AIB with the assurance report in respect of the 'Reported Information' (herein set out on pages 5 and 6) for the year ended 31 December 2023. The full report can be found at: [Impact and Allocation Reports \(aib.ie\)](https://www.aib.ie/impact-and-allocation-reports)

AIB Green Bond Impact Report

In accordance with the ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting¹ (based on the portfolio approach)

Portfolio Date: 31 December 2023

In accordance with the AIB Green Bond Framework² dated August 2023, this document provides:

1. A description of the Eligible Green Projects;
2. The breakdown of the Eligible Green Projects by nature of what is being financed;
3. Metrics regarding Eligible Green Projects' environmental impacts.

The methodologies which support the results presented in this document can be found on the AIB website.³

1. Description of Green Projects

AIB, at its discretion but in accordance with the ICMA Green Bond Principles⁴, will allocate the net proceeds of the Green Bonds issued under the Framework to a loan portfolio of new and existing loans in certain Eligible Green Categories.

➤ Eligible Green Categories:

- **Green Commercial Buildings:** Loans to finance or refinance development, construction, operation, and maintenance of:

Green Commercial Buildings in Ireland:

- a. Existing commercial buildings built up to and including 31st December 2020, belonging to the top 15% low carbon buildings in the local context⁵;
- b. New commercial buildings built from 1st January 2021 onwards, that have a primary energy demand at least 10% lower than what is required by the local Nearly Zero-Energy Building (NZEB) regulation^{6,7};
- c. Refurbished commercial buildings with at least a 30% improvement in energy efficiency⁸: When such an improvement is derived from BER labels, a minimum floor of a "C3" BER label will be implemented.

1. [Harmonised-Framework-for-Impact-Reporting-Green-Bonds_June-2022v2-020822.pdf \(icmagroup.org\)](#)

2. <https://aib.ie/content/dam/frontdoor/investorrelations/docs/debt-investors/green-bonds/aib-green-bond-framework.pdf>

3. <https://aib.ie/investorrelations/debt-investor/green-bonds/supporting-documents>

4. [Green-Bond-Principles_June-2022-280622.pdf \(icmagroup.org\)](#)

5. Based on publicly issued governmental statistical data, Irish commercial buildings with BER rating of A, B1 and B2 are in scope (see methodology document [here](#)). Buildings purchased or leased in Ireland from 2015 by a public body are also considered part of the top 15%, as these are required by regulation to have BER label "B2" and better.

6. For the acquisition of buildings where the building is a large non-residential building with an effective rated output for heating systems, systems for combined air conditioning and ventilation of over 290 kW it is efficiently operated through energy performance monitoring assessment. And for the construction of new buildings larger than 5000m², upon completion, the building resulting from the construction undergoes testing for air-tightness and thermal integrity, and any deviation in levels of performance set at the design stage or defects in the building envelope are disclosed to investors and clients. As an alternative; where robust and traceable quality control processes are in place during the construction process this is acceptable as an alternative to thermal integrity testing. Also for the construction of new buildings larger than 5000m², the life cycle Global Warming Potential of the building resulting from the construction has been calculated for each stage in the life cycle and is disclosed to investors on demand.

7. In line with the [EU EPBD directive](#), Ireland carries out a cost optimal analysis to define NZEB requirements. AIB will calculate the NZEB-10% threshold as per the official cost optimal analysis, as published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. At the time of writing, the cost optimal analysis for residential and non-residential buildings can be found [here](#) and [here](#), respectively.

8. Or alternatively, renovation complying with applicable requirements for major renovations as set in the applicable national and regional building regulations for 'major renovation' implementing Directive 2010/31/EU.

Green Commercial Buildings in the UK:

- a. New or existing commercial buildings in the UK, belonging to the top 15% low carbon buildings in the local context (i.e. England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland)^{9 10};
- b. Refurbished commercial buildings in the UK with a least a 30% improvement in energy efficiency¹¹: When such an improvement is derived from EPC labels, a minimum floor will be implemented for the considered building. The floor will be one step below the lowest defined threshold to be part of the top 15% in the local context ¹².

Green Commercial Buildings in Ireland and the UK:

- a. New or existing commercial buildings which received at least one or more of the following classifications:
 - BREEAM ‘Excellent’ or higher
 - LEED ‘Gold’ or higher
 - DGNB ‘Gold’ or higher
- **Green Residential Buildings:** Loans to finance or refinance development, construction, operation, and maintenance of:

Green Residential Buildings in Ireland:

- a. Existing residential buildings built up to and including 31st December 2020, belonging to the top 15% low carbon buildings in the local context¹³;
- b. New residential buildings built from 1st January 2021 onwards, that have a primary energy demand at least 10% lower than what is required by the local Nearly Zero-Energy Building (NZEB) regulation^{14 15};
- c. Refurbished residential buildings with at least a 30% improvement in energy efficiency¹⁶: When such an improvement is derived from BER labels, a minimum floor of a “C3” BER label will be implemented.
- **Renewable Energy:** Loans to finance or refinance equipment, development, manufacturing, construction, operation, distribution and maintenance of renewable energy generation.

Renewable Energy assets in Ireland, the UK, across the EEA, and the USA:

- a. Solar Energy: Photovoltaics (PV), concentrated solar power (CSP) and solar thermal facilities;
- b. Wind Energy: Onshore and offshore wind energy generation facilities and other emerging technologies;
- c. Geothermal Energy: Geothermal power plants with life cycle emissions lower than 100g CO₂e/kWh;

9. Based on publicly issued governmental statistical data, English and Welsh commercial buildings with EPC rating of A+, A and B are in scope. Scottish commercial buildings with EPC rating of Climate Neutral (“CN”), A and B are in scope. See methodology document [here](#).

10. In accordance with the EU Climate Delegated Act, buildings built from the 1st January 2021 should meet the ‘NZEB – 10%’ criterion, meaning that the net primary energy demand of the buildings must be at least 10% lower than the primary energy demand resulting from the relevant NZEB requirements. In the UK, a definition for what constitutes a ‘NZEB’ is unclear currently; this is likely to remain the case in the future, given the UK has left the EU.

11. Or alternatively, renovation complying with applicable requirements for major renovations as set in the applicable national and regional building regulations for ‘major renovation’ implementing Directive 2010/31/EU.

12. Based on publicly issued governmental statistical data, this would correspond to a “C” label in England & Wales and Scotland.

13. Based on publicly issued governmental statistical data, Irish residential buildings with BER rating of A, B1 and B2 are in scope, corresponding to buildings completed from 2015 (see methodology document [here](#)).

14. For the acquisition of buildings where the building is a large non-residential building with an effective rated output for heating systems, systems for combined air conditioning and ventilation of over 290 kW it is efficiently operated through energy performance monitoring assessment. And for the construction of new buildings larger than 5000m², upon completion, the building resulting from the construction undergoes testing for air-tightness and thermal integrity, and any deviation in levels of performance set at the design stage or defects in the building envelope are disclosed to investors and clients. As an alternative; where robust and traceable quality control processes are in place during the construction process this is acceptable as an alternative to thermal integrity testing. Also for the construction of new buildings larger than 5000m², the life cycle Global Warming Potential of the building resulting from the construction has been calculated for each stage in the life cycle and is disclosed to investors on demand.

15. In line with the [EU EPBD directive](#), Ireland carries out a cost optimal analysis to define NZEB requirements. AIB will calculate the NZEB-10% threshold as per the official cost optimal analysis, as published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. At the time of writing, the cost optimal analysis for residential and non-residential buildings can be found [here](#) and [here](#), respectively.

16. Or alternatively, renovation complying with applicable requirements for major renovations as set in the applicable national and regional building regulations for ‘major renovation’ implementing Directive 2010/31/EU.

- d. Power Storage Facilities: Compressed air, flywheels, synchronous condensers and batteries;
- e. Energy Transmission Infrastructure: Interconnectors between transmission systems, provided that the systems meet one of the following criteria:
 - a. The system is the interconnected European system, i.e. the interconnected control areas of Member States, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and its subordinated systems
 - b. More than 67% of newly enabled generation capacity in the system is below the generation threshold value of 100gCO₂e/kWh measured on a life cycle basis in accordance with electricity generation criteria, over a rolling five-year period
 - c. The average system grid emission factor, calculated as the total annual emissions from power generation connected to the system, divided by the total annual net electricity production in that system, is below the threshold value of 100gCO₂e/kWh measured on a life cycle basis in accordance with electricity generation criteria, over a rolling five-year period
- **Clean Transportation:**

Zero emissions vehicles and supporting infrastructure:

- a. Fully electric, hydrogen or otherwise zero emissions vehicles for the transportation of passengers;
- b. Infrastructure to support zero emissions vehicles including but not limited to EV charging and hydrogen fuelling stations.

➤ Contribution to EU Environmental Objectives:

Eligible Projects contribute to the achievement of the **EU Environmental Objective**.

n1: Climate Change Mitigation¹⁷

- Improving energy efficiency (1b), except for power generation activities using solid fossil fuels, at all stages of the energy chain, in order to reduce primary and final energy consumption, as referred to in Article 19(3);
- Generating, transmitting, storing, distributing or using renewable energy in line with Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001, including through using innovative technology with a potential for significant future savings or through necessary reinforcement or extension of the grid (1a);
- Establishing energy infrastructure required for enabling the decarbonisation of energy systems (1g); and
- Increasing clean or climate-neutral mobility (1c).

The definition of the Eligibility Criteria takes into account the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act on a best effort basis where there are feasible practical applications for the use of proceeds category in question, and where there are feasible practical applications in the geographies where AIB's assets are located (in terms of local regulation).

AIB has engaged Sustainalytics to provide a Second Party Opinion, dated August 2023, which includes an EU Taxonomy Alignment review of our Green Bond Framework¹⁸.

➤ Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Green Bonds issued under this Green Bond framework directly advance the following SDGs:

- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (Target 7.1, 7.2, 7.3)
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Target 9.4)
- SDG 13: Climate Action (Target 13.1)



17. Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 Jun 2020. On the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment – 'Taxonomy Regulation', see [here](#).

18. <https://aib.ie/content/dam/frontdoor/investorrelations/docs/debt-investors/green-bonds/aib-second-party-opinion-sustainalytics.pdf>

2. Breakdown of Green projects by nature of what is being financed

AIB's Eligible Green Project Portfolio is composed of financial assets (eligible loans), selected in accordance with the Eligibility Criteria set out in the Framework.

3. Metrics regarding projects' environmental impacts: Portfolio based green bond report in accordance with the ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting (June 2022)¹⁹

AIB has relied on models and methodologies created by specialised consultant Carbon Trust to assess the impact of the Eligible Green categories, together forming the Eligible Green Project Portfolio.

The Eligible Green Project Portfolio is assessed regarding the following environmental impacts:

- Green Buildings:
 - Estimated annual energy consumption (in MWh/year) and estimated annual avoided energy consumption (MWh/year)
 - Estimated annual avoided emissions (tCO₂/year)
- Renewable Energy:
 - Total installed capacity (MW)
 - Estimated annual energy generation (MWh)
 - Estimated annual avoided emissions (tCO₂/year)
- Clean Transportation:
 - Annual GHG emissions avoided (tCO₂/year)
 - Number of battery electric vehicles/Fleets (BEVs) deployed

19. The Carbon Trust Impact Methodology can be found at: <https://aib.ie/investorrelations/debt-investor/green-bonds/supporting-documents>



Eligible Green Loan Portfolio – 5.41 Billion Euro

Eligible ICMA Project Category	Number of Eligible Projects/Buildings/BEVs	Eligible Portfolio (EUR)	Share of Total Financing	Eligibility for Green Bonds	Estimated Annual Avoided Emissions (tCO2)	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Annual Energy Generation (MW)	Estimated Annual Energy Consumption (MWh)	Estimated Annual Avoided Energy Consumption (MWh)
Green Buildings	5,274	2,964,104,691	54.8%	100%	39,400	-	-	60,665	137,872
Commercial Real Estate		1,753,923,661	32.4%	100%	30,648	-	-	51,464	101,896
Residential Mortgages		1,210,181,030	22.4%	100%	8,752	-	-	9,200	35,976
Clean Transportation	1,295	36,265,650	0.7%	100%	560	-	-	1,496	-
Renewable Energy	189	2,405,342,776	44.5%	100%	1,560,895	1,628	4,254,092	-	-
Energy Generation		2,239,532,427	41.4%	100%	1,557,947	1,568	4,235,452	-	-
Energy Storage		83,414,241	1.5%	100%	1,296	27	18,640	-	-
Energy Transmission		82,396,108	1.5%	100%	1,652	33	-	-	-
Total	6,758	5,405,713,118	100%	100%	1,600,855	1,628	4,254,092	62,161	137,872

Portfolio based on Green Bond Report in accordance with the ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting (June 2023)

Combined impacts of operational and non-operational projects portfolio, as of December 31, 2023:

Operational Eligible Portfolio EUR 4,285,719,552 - AIB Attributed Annual Avoided Emissions 1,299,260 (tCO2/year)

In-Development Eligible Portfolio EUR 1,119,993,566 - AIB Attributed Annual Avoided Emissions 295,262 (tCO2/year)

Further breakdown of impact assessment available [here](#)

Case Study Renewable Energy Generation – Wind



Oweninny

The Irish Government's Climate Action Plan (2019) sets out the roadmap for achieving the country's carbon emissions reduction target by 2030, setting Ireland on a trajectory to reach at least 80% renewable power by 2030 and achieve net zero by 2050. The development of windfarms is a key component of this plan, with such renewable energy facilities benefitting from a series of Irish Government schemes, including REFIT 1 & 2 and, more recently, the Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS). Each of these schemes ensures a guaranteed floor price for each unit of electricity exported by a renewable project.

Oweninny is a joint venture between ESB and Bord na Mona. Based in Co. Mayo, Ireland, on a site of 2,400 hectares which were formerly used for peat harvesting, Oweninny is one of the largest windfarm developments in Ireland and was developed in two phases. Phase 1 is REFIT and Phase 2 is RESS. The site comprises 60 wind turbines with electricity generation capacity of 192MW. Energy produced by Oweninny is sold into the Irish Single Electricity Market (I-SEM) via a PPA with ESB for phase 1 and with Bord Gais Ireland for phase 2.

Along with a consortium of banks, AIB provided funding for both phases of the development. There is also a visitor centre on site, that will act as an advocacy hub for the development of clean, renewable energy in Ireland for the benefit of future generations, all part of our net zero future.



Photo from website: www.oweninnywindfarm.ie

Case Study Renewable Energy Generation – Solar

Enerpower



Enerpower is an Irish company specialising in the supply and maintenance of energy efficient technologies for industrial, commercial and agricultural customers. They offer a complete service involving assessment, design, supply and installation of energy generation projects. Through its Green Bond Issuance, AIB has been a key provider of finance to Enerpower's projects, including the supply and installation of a solar farm for the global pharmaceutical company, Eli Lilly.

Enerpower were chosen by Eli Lilly to audit the energy consumption of its Cork based manufacturing plant and Solar was suggested as the optimal renewable energy option for this site. The development of the solar facility was divided into two phases. In phase one, 12,600 individual solar panels, sufficient to generate 5.6MW of power, were delivered; and in phase two an additional 5.1MW of power was added. This was Ireland's largest Solar PV system, at the time of completion.

AIB provided funding to support the delivery of the Solar project through our Finance and Leasing team.



Photo: Image courtesy of Enerpower www.enerpower.ie

Case Study Renewable Energy Generation – Solar



Power Capital

Power Capital is considered one of the leading renewable energy developer's in the Irish Market that will help to deliver the Government's ambitious Climate Action Plan targets. This includes targeting 5GW of solar generation by 2025. As a source of energy, solar delivers lower variability and therefore benefits from more accurate forecasting.

Power Capital Renewable Energy (PCRE) is an Irish company established in 2011 and later acquired by Omnes Capital in 2020. PCRE has ambitions to become one of the primary providers of Solar power in Ireland, with an expected delivery pipeline of 1.2GW by 2025. To support this ambition, AIB, together with other capital providers, are financing the development of a number of Power Capital's solar projects. The first project comprises 3 solar facilities in Cork, Louth and Meath, which will supply 150MW of energy when completed. These facilities will benefit from a Power Purchase Agreement with a blue chip US Fortune 500 company, enabling a fixed revenue stream for 15 years. One other project financed by AIB, Tullabeg Solar will see the construction of a single solar farm in Co. Wexford, which will deliver 85MW. It is anticipated that together, the projects will employ c.400 people.

AIB's green bond eligible loan portfolio includes financing to Power Capital under the renewable energy generation category.



Photo: Image courtesy of Power Capital www.powercapital.ie

Recognition

In June of 2023, AIB was voted 'Most Impressive Financial Institution ESG Bond Issuer' at the GlobalCapital Bond Awards, recognising the bank's successful implementation of its Green and Social Bond Frameworks in 2019 and 2021.



www.globalcapital.com/bond-awards



AIB's Brendan Bane picking up the award for 'Most Impressive Financial Institution ESG Bond Issuer' on behalf of AIB Group in London.

In May of 2023, AIB's Inaugural Senior Social Bond won under the Debt Capital Markets category of Finance Dublin's Deals of the Year 2023 awards.

www.finance dublin.com/vol/28/issue/3



Members of the AIB Corporate Banking, Treasury, Legal and Investor Relations teams with the Deal of the Year award in May 2023.

Links

Please visit our green bond investor relations page <https://aib.ie/investorrelations/debt-investor/green-bonds> to access the following:

[Green Bond Framework](#)

[Second Party Opinion \(SPO\)](#)

[Green Bond Impact, Allocation and Assurance Reports](#)

[Green Bond Impact Methodologies](#)



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