Sustainable Lending Framework

July 2025

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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview of AIB Group p.l.c.

AIB Group p.l.c. (AIB, or "the Bank") is a financial services group operating predominantly in Ireland and the United Kingdom, providing a range of services to retail, business and corporate customers with market leading positions in key segments. AIB is the principal brand across all geographies with four core operating segments, namely: Retail Banking, Capital Markets, Climate Capital and our wholly owned subsidiary AIB UK.

The AIB Group strategy is centred on an informed view of our customers' needs and anchored in a progressive Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) agenda. It aligns with the three strategic areas of focus, which place an enhanced focus on serving our customers across the Group, greening the business and driving greater operational efficiency.

We continue to support the transition to a more sustainable future, building long-term resilience for our business, customers, economy and society. As a financial institution, we have a role to play in combatting climate change through our lending and investment activities, recognising that significant investments are required globally to finance the green transition. Our purpose is empowering people to build a sustainable future.

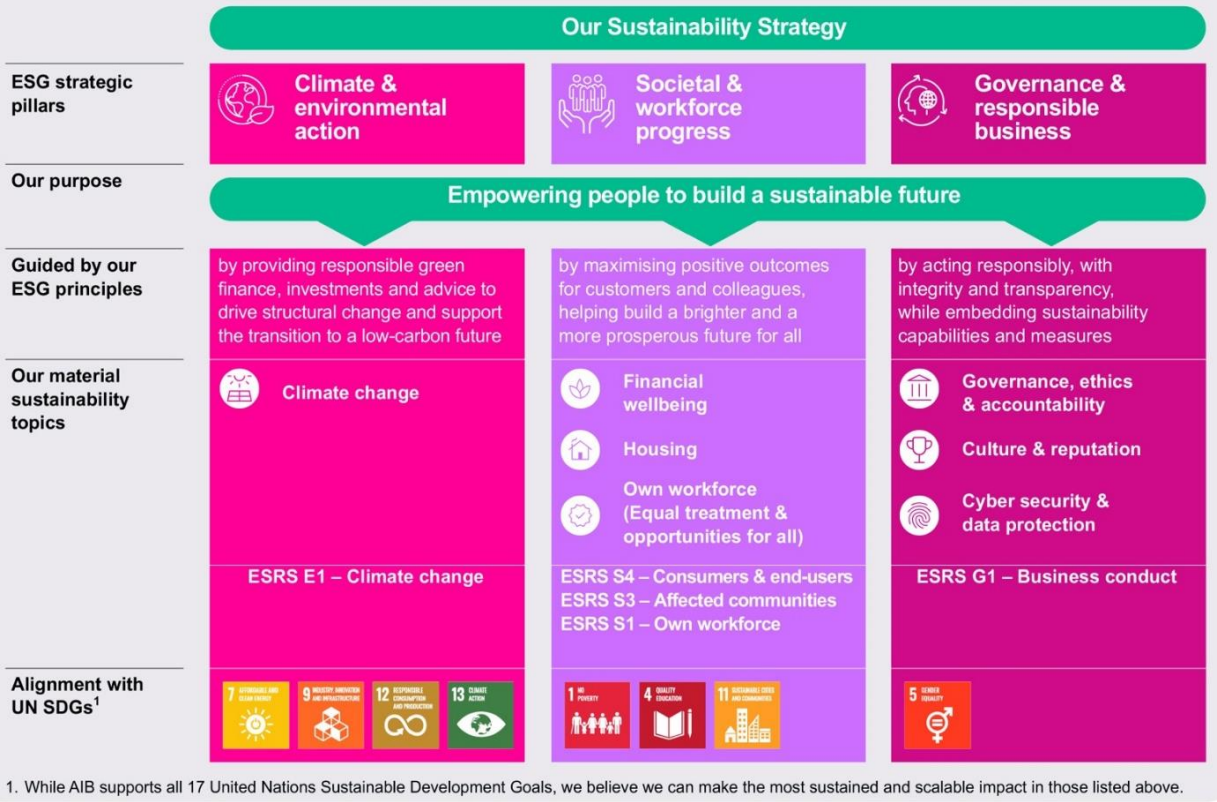
1.2. Our Approach to Sustainability

Progressing sustainability is a core tenet of AIB's corporate strategy, as evidenced through our strategic priorities above.

We integrate ESG factors into financial decision-making to promote sustainable development, which is often defined as the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

We continue to support the energy transition, empowering people to build a sustainable future, and have made ambitious commitments to play a central role in supporting our customers, colleagues and many other stakeholders on this journey.

Through our comprehensive sustainability reporting, we are committed to complying with regulatory requirements and providing our stakeholders with a fair and balanced view of our material sustainability matters, practices and results, reflecting our belief that open disclosure and accountability promote trust and confidence among stakeholders.



In 2019, we committed to lend €5bn in green lending over a five-year period. Due to exceptional demand, this doubled to €10bn in 2021 and it has now increased to €30bn by 2030. We plan to steadily increase new green and transition lending to reach our ambition of 70% of new lending to be green and transition by 2030.

We also recognise the challenges of implementing our ESG strategy due to the evolving policy landscape, stringent regulatory requirements, consideration of nature and biodiversity requirements, ESG data limitations and the global struggle to stay on track for limiting long-term global warming to 1.5°C. While it is important to communicate clearly and transparently, to promote stakeholder awareness of this gap, we will not allow this to inhibit our efforts to support our customers throughout the transition. Understanding policy, regulation and data risks, impacts and dependencies is complex. Best practice continues to evolve, as will AIB's approach.

2. Sustainable lending framework (SLF)

2.1. Overview

The Sustainable Lending Framework (SLF) is a Group-wide framework that:

- provides transparency on the criteria that we employ when classifying and reporting on green, transition and social lending, to help us achieve our ambition that 70% of new lending should be green or transition by 2030.
- ensures we meet regulatory requirements and align with market practices, as they evolve, while keeping AIB's ambitions front and centre.
- groups the eligible criteria across seven (7) activity groups (i.e., Buildings, Energy, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Circular Economy and Waste Management,

ICT, and Social) which are mapped to applicable United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The eligible activities defined in the SLF, to classify lending as green or transition, aim to be aligned to the greatest extent possible with the technical criteria outlined in the EU Taxonomy regulation for relevant activities. The Framework should not be seen as an exclusion policy, i.e. if a loan cannot be classified as 'Green' or 'Transition' or 'Social', lending may still be permitted in line with AIB policies and procedures.

- 'Green' lending describes any form of financial product or lending to fund activities listed in Appendix 1.
- 'Transition' lending describes any form of financial product or lending to fund activities listed in Appendix 1.
- 'Social' lending describes any form of lending to fund social eligible activities listed in Appendix 2. Please note that, social lending does not currently contribute towards our ambition of having 70% of new lending green or transition by 2030.

AIB have an excluded activities list in place since 2020, which sets out a range of business activities that do not align with AIB's Group strategy. From a sustainability perspective, some excluded activities include: the exploration, extraction and upgrading of oil sands projects, nuclear power generation, nuclear waste transportation, the decommissioning and/or final disposal of high-level nuclear waste, onshore/offshore exploration, extraction or refining of coal or oil and natural gas fracking. The excluded activities list applies to all business customers with a gross connected exposure of >£/€300k and who are relationship managed. This list is available on the AIB website.

2.2. In-Scope Lending

This Framework applies to all jurisdictions in which AIB operates including all AIB, EBS and Haven brands. The Eligibility Criteria detailed in Appendix 1 and 2 outlines all activities which can be classified as 'Green', 'Transition' or 'Social'. New Money requests, as per Credit Risk definition, should be assessed against the eligibility criteria and classified appropriately.

AIB has a suite of green products and propositions that support our customers in building a sustainable future. We offer green mortgages across AIB, EBS and Haven, with favourable interest rates available for energy efficient homes and offer green loans to personal customers who are looking to make a lifestyle change in their home or transport options. To support real, transformative action, our dedicated green financing segment, Climate Capital, complements our other core operating segments and focuses on funding renewable energy assets and ESG infrastructure projects across Ireland, North America, the UK and Europe.

We are committed to supporting businesses of all sizes. In July 2025 we launched the AIB Business Sustainability Loan which is available to support businesses in their transition to a low carbon economy. Through our partnership with the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland (SBCI), we offer the Growth and Sustainability Loan Scheme. This is a long-term, low-cost loan scheme to support our customers in business and agriculture. We are also an approved finance provider for the Government's low-cost Home Energy Upgrade Loan Scheme (HEULs), in partnership with the SBCI.

2.3. Classification of Green, Transition and Social Lending

The Framework outlines two key parameters which Green, Transition or Social lending can be classified: Use of Proceeds or General Purpose lending.

2.3.1. Use of Proceeds Lending

Use of Proceeds lending is characterised when 100% of the loan proceeds is used to finance a dedicated activity listed as Green, Transition or Social in the eligibility criteria detailed in Appendix 1 and 2. An example of Green Use of Proceeds lending is the installation of renewable energy equipment (e.g. solar panels, wind turbines), while an example of Transition Use of Proceeds could include a loan for retrofitting a building.

2.3.2. General Purpose Lending

General Purpose lending differs from Use of Proceeds lending in that the lending is not for a specific purpose but relates to general lending requirements of a company.

Green or Social General Purpose lending is characterised when 90% or more of the company's revenues can be attributable to activities listed as 'Green' or 'Social' in the Eligibility Criteria outlined in Appendix 1 and 2. In this case, all General Purpose lending can be classified as Green or Social General Purpose.

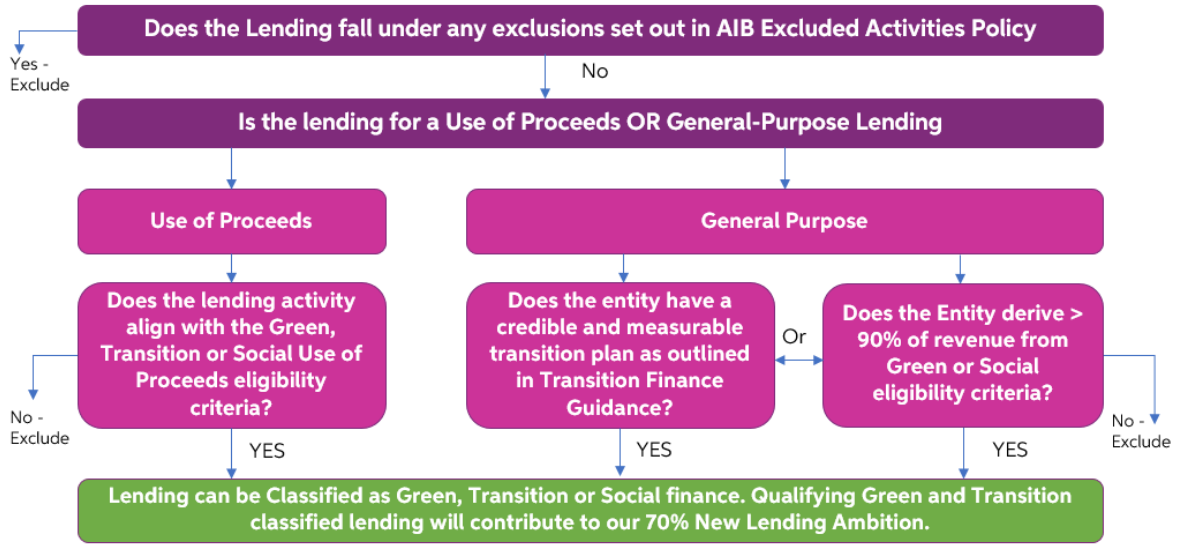
Where the specific purpose of the lending is known, the Use of Proceeds criteria applies.

Transition General Purpose lending is characterised if the borrower can, as per our assessment criteria, demonstrate a credible and measurable transition plan. We have developed a set of criteria informed by the key themes emerging from industry best practice including the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) Disclosure Framework to support the assessment of a transition plan. Our approach focuses on three key questions which cover the customer's climate commitments, their emissions targets and the governance in place to monitor and manage their commitments.

We have subsequently developed a Transition Finance Guidance (TFG) document, which includes guidance to support the analysis of the customer's commitments. Where the assessment determines a credible and measurable plan is in place, the application can be considered for Transition General Purpose. The approach is tailored where possible to address company size but is more applicable to larger corporations and club syndications for the initial rollout as part of the bank's Sustainability Linked Loan (SLL) offering. The Guidance will be regularly reviewed, in line with SLF updates, and expanded as required to support further embedding in the business, address upcoming regulatory requirements and to consider evolving industry practice and standards.

2.3.3. Decision tree to apply SLF Classification

The decision tree below sets out the steps to assist in the assessment of green, transition or social finance under the SLF.



2.4. Greenwashing

AIB recognises the risk of greenwashing and how the practice of greenwashing lowers trust and can lead to additional risks including, but not limited to, reputational damage, administrative penalties and potential litigation.

This Framework is designed to mitigate against this risk by providing transparent eligibility criteria for classifying and reporting loans as Green, Transition or Social lending. The SLF is subject to regular internal reviews to ensure alignment with Group strategy, market best practice and evolving regulation and reporting requirements, and periodic external review when appropriate. It is approved by the Group Sustainability Committee (GSC), with regular internal reporting on new green and transition lending to the Executive Leadership Team, Sustainable Business Advisory Committee and the Board. Refer to Section 3 for further details.

The need to mitigate against the risk of greenwashing is also outlined in our Climate and Environmental Risk Policy, which is applicable and made available to all staff across the organisation. Roles and responsibilities relating to the management of overall Climate and Environmental risk are governed by the Climate and Environment Policy.

3. Governance, Roles & Responsibilities

3.1. Ownership and SLF Review Cycle

The SLF is reviewed and approved by the Framework Owner on an annual basis, or as required, considering any changes to the Group's Strategy, regulatory or policy environments. Material changes to the Framework require approval by the GSC, which is the Highest Approval Authority (HAA). The Framework Owner determines whether a change is material and works with relevant colleagues to ensure that the Framework continues to be relevant, applicable and usable.

The Framework will be approved by the HAA, at a minimum, every three years.

The Framework is subject to regular internal reviews (and periodic external review when appropriate) to ensure alignment with strategy and expanded as required to support further embedding in the business, address upcoming regulatory requirements and to consider evolving best practice and industry standards.

Role	Assigned to	Annual or Material Change Activity	Tri-Annual Activity
Highest Approval Authority (HAA)	Group Sustainability Committee (GSC)	Review and approve material changes	Review and approve
Framework Owner	Head of Sustainability Research	Review and recommend annual review and material changes to HAA for approval	Review and recommend approval to GSC

3.2. Three Lines of Defence Model in relation to the SLF

The Group operates a Three Lines of Defence (3LOD) Model, the principles of which are outlined in the Group Risk Management Framework. The First Line of Defence (1LOD) has the primary responsibility for the management of the SLF, business strategy, processes and the associated risks. The Second Line of Defence (2LOD) sets policy and oversees the risk management activities of 1LOD, while the Third Line (3LOD) provides independent assurance to the Board of Directors on the adequacy and effectiveness of the overall control environment.

This section outlines high level roles and responsibilities across the First, Second and Third Lines of Defence regarding the management and oversight of the SLF.

Roles and responsibilities relating to the management of overall Climate and Environmental risk are governed by the Climate and Environment Policy.

3.2.1. First Line of Defence (1 LOD)

All first line management and staff are responsible and accountable for adherence to the Framework and supporting documents within their areas of responsibility including:

- Classifying loans as 'Green' or 'Transition' or 'Social' according to eligibility criteria (i.e., checking if the Borrower and loan purpose are in-scope of the Framework).

- Ensuring satisfactory documentary evidence is provided to support the classification.
- Where there is uncertainty in application of SLF classification Business areas should engage with local Sustainability champions/leads and/or refer to internal supporting guidance documents.
- Where uncertainty remains business should refer the case to SLF owner representatives who can provide guidance on a case by case basis and/or escalate the case to the Sustainable Finance Forum if necessary.
- As part of the business as usual annual review of customers' facilities, Relationship Managers must confirm the SLF classification remains appropriate.

3.2.2. Second Line of Defence (2LOD)

- The Second Line of Defence (2LOD) sets policy and oversees the risk management activities of the First Line.
- The Second Line Assurance Function provides independent review and objective assurance on the quality and effectiveness of the Group's internal control system in the First and Second Line of Defence, including the Risk Policies and Frameworks via a risk-based assurance plan.

3.2.3. Third Line of Defence (3LOD)

Group Internal Audit
Group Internal Audit's (GIA) primary responsibility is to AIB Group's (the Group) Board of Directors through the Board Audit Committee (BAC). GIA helps them to carry out their corporate governance responsibilities by providing an independent view on the key risks facing AIB Group, and the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management and the internal control environment in managing these risks. All activities undertaken within, and on behalf of, the Group are within the scope of GIA. This includes the activities of subsidiaries and the risk and control functions (including Group Risk and Compliance functions), and First and Second Line of Defence assurance activities established by the Group.

3.3. Reporting

We are committed to complying with regulatory requirements and providing our stakeholders with a fair and balanced view of our material sustainability matters, practices and progress against our green and transition lending ambitions, reflecting our belief that open disclosure and accountability promote trust and confidence among stakeholders.

AIB externally reports progress on greening our business in accordance with criteria outlined in this Framework as part of our Annual Financial Report (AFR) via our Sustainability Statement in line with Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) requirements, which is subject to limited assurance.

4. Supporting information

4.1. AIB inter-related documents

The following are inter-related documents to this Framework.

Document Name	Business Area	Description
Transition Finance Guidance	Strategy & Sustainability	Assists with the classification of Transition General-Purpose lending.
Climate and Environmental Risk Framework	Climate & Environmental Risk	Sets out the principles, roles and responsibilities, governance arrangements and processes for C&E Risk management across AIB Group.
Climate and Environmental Risk Policy	Climate & Environmental Risk	Sets out how AIB Group defines, manages, mitigates, and measures C&E Risk.
Group Credit Risk Framework	Credit Risk	Sets out the Group's credit risk strategy and approach to the identification, assessment, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting of credit risk.
Group Credit Risk Policy	Credit Risk	Sets the Group Excluded Business Activities.
AIB Green Bond Framework	Treasury	Sets the criteria against which it, or any of its subsidiaries, can issue green bond instruments, which may include covered bonds, senior bonds (preferred and non-preferred), subordinated bonds, medium-term notes and commercial papers to finance and/or refinance eligible green loans with a positive environmental benefit.
Social Bond Framework	Treasury	Sets the criteria against which it, or any of its subsidiaries, can issue social bonds, which may include covered bonds, senior bonds (preferred and non-preferred), subordinated bonds and medium term notes to finance and/or refinance social eligible loans with a positive social benefit.

4.2. Regulation, Industry Principles & Guidelines

The criteria defined in this Framework to classify lending as Green, Transition or Social aim to be aligned to the extent possible with the following principles and standards:

- Green Loan Principles (2025) administered by the Loan Market Association.
- Green Bond Principles (2021), including the updated Appendix I of June 2022 administered by The International Capital Markets Association.
- Social Bond Principles (2023) administered by The International Capital Markets Association.

- Social Loan Principles (2025) administered by the Loan Market Association.
- Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles (2025) administered by the Loan Market Association.
- Sustainability Bond Guidelines (2021), administered by The International Capital Markets Association.
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This Framework, where relevant and applicable, considers elements of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the EU Taxonomy Disclosures Delegated Act, the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act – see Annex I.

AIB closely monitors the developments of all applicable regulation, industry principles and guidelines and, where appropriate, will continue to update the SLF accordingly in consultation with relevant colleagues (and in line with the review cycle), to ensure that the framework continues to be relevant, applicable and usable.

Appendix 1 Green and Transition Eligibility criteria

Sustainable Buildings

Sub Activity	Green
Residential/Commercial 	Finance and refinance the acquisition, development and construction of new or existing residential and commercial buildings Republic of Ireland • BER A1, A2, A3, B1, B2 or B3. • Development finance where fully compliant with current building regulations. United Kingdom • EPC level A+, A, B.
Retrofitting/ Renovations	• Upgrade in BER or EPC certification rating with renovation achieving at least minimum floor: • BER B3 rating (ROI). • EPC B rating (UK).
Professional services	• Technical consultations (energy consultants, energy simulation, project management, production of EPC, dedicated training, etc.) linked to the improvement of energy performance of buildings. • Accredited energy audits and building performance assessments. • Energy Management Services. • Energy Performance Contracts. • Energy Services provided by Energy Service Companies (ESCOs).
Individual measures *Manufacture, Installation, maintenance, replacement and repair aimed at improving energy performance and/or reducing carbon emissions of a building.*	**Window & door upgrades/replacement** • New energy efficient windows. • New energy efficient doors. **Heating, ventilation and air conditioning** • Highly efficient condensing boiler. • Heat pumps and the ancillary technical equipment, e.g. air source (air to water, exhaust air to water, air to air systems), water source (water to water) and ground source (ground source to water, geothermal) heat pump systems. • Circulating pumps. • Heating controls incl. zoned thermostats, smart thermostat systems and sensoring equipment (e.g. motion and day light control, hive, nest, 7-day timer systems). • HVAC, domestic hot water systems, including equipment related to district heating service. • Heat exchanger/recovery systems. • Mechanical ventilation systems – whole house recovery systems, single room heat recovery systems, positive input ventilation systems – and proprietary ventilation systems. • Low carbon heating technology (e.g., solar panels including solar PV, solar thermal, solar water heating and solar electricity; battery energy storage systems; biogas and hydrogen heating systems). • Electric heat pumps. • Central heating boilers. • Biomass and anaerobic digestion heating systems. **Insulation** Addition of insulation to the existing envelope components, such as • External walls (including internal dry-lining, cavity or external wall insulation). • Roofs (including green roofs), attics, lofts, basements. • Ground floors (including measures to ensure airtightness, measures to reduce the effects of thermal bridges and scaffolding).

	• Products for the application of the insulation to the building envelope (mechanical fixings, adhesive, etc.). • Pipe insulation to improve thermal efficiency. **Lighting** • Installation of efficient LED lighting appliances and systems. **Water management** • Installation of low-flow kitchen and sanitary water fittings in the top two categories of the EU Water Label scheme also referred to as Unified Water Label. • Sustainable water treatment, water conservation, rainwater harvesting systems and grey water recycling/waste management systems. **On-Site Energy – Installed as Building Services** • Solar photovoltaic systems (and the ancillary technical equipment). • Solar hot water panels (and the ancillary technical equipment). • Wind turbines (and the ancillary technical equipment). • Solar transpired collectors (and the ancillary technical equipment). • Thermal or electric energy storage units (and the ancillary technical equipment). • High Efficiency Micro CHP (combined heat and power) plant. • Building Management Systems (BMS) and Energy Management Systems (EMS). • Charging stations for electric vehicles. • Smart meters for gas and electricity. **Climate Adaptation** • Climate adaptation measures to enhance resistance to extreme weather events such as flood doors / windows, etc. (flooding), external shutters/insulation, etc. (heatwaves). • Façade and roofing elements with a solar shading or solar control function, including those that support the growing of vegetation.
Sub Activity	**Transition**
Retrofitting/ Renovations	Renovation achieving at least 30% reduction in primary energy demand. This may be achieved through a succession of measures within a maximum of 3 years. (Note: Where renovation targets a BER of B3 / EPC Level B or above see Green Retrofitting/Renovation Criteria).
Individual measures *Manufacture, Installation, maintenance, replacement and repair aimed at improving energy performance and/or reducing carbon emissions of a building.*	Heating systems running on conventional energy sources today, that can be upgraded to renewable energy sources in future (e.g. boiler that can process gas but also hydrogen).

Sustainable Energy

Sub Activity	Green
Renewable Energy 	Loans to finance or refinance equipment, development, manufacturing, construction, operation, distribution, maintenance, installation, service or repair of: **Renewable energy generation and/or electricity transmission and distribution**: • Solar Energy: Photovoltaics (PV) concentrated solar power (CSP) and solar thermal facilities / systems. • Wind Energy: Onshore and offshore wind energy generation facilities /systems. • Geothermal Energy: Geothermal power plants with life cycle emissions lower than 100g CO_2e/kWh. • Hydropower: small scale facilities (less than 25MW) where one of the following apply: - the electricity generation facility is a run-of-river plant and does not have an artificial reservoir. - the power density of the electricity generation facility is above 5W/m^2. - the lifecycle emissions from the generation of the electricity from hydropower are lower than 100g CO_2/kWh. **Electricity Transmission, Integration and Storage:** 1. Transmission and distribution infrastructure in an electricity system that complies with at least one of the following criteria: • The system is the interconnected European[1] system, and its subordinate systems, or • more than 67% of newly enabled generation assets are less than the 100gCO2e/kWh life cycle threshold (over a rolling 5-year period), or • the grid's average emissions factor is less than 100gCO2e/kWh (over a rolling 5-year period). 2. Direct connections, or expansion of existing direct connections of renewable energy sources. 3. Construction and operation of facilities that store electricity including battery storage and return it at a later time in the form of electricity (including pumped hydropower storage). 4. Power Stabilisation Facilities: Compressed air, flywheels, synchronous condensers and batteries.
Bio Energy	Anaerobic digestion of 1. Sewage Sludge, if (cumulative): • Produced biogas is used directly for generation of electricity and/or heat, or upgrade to bio-methane for injection in natural gas grid or used as vehicle fuel or feedstock in chemical industry. • And: Methane leakage is controlled by a monitoring plan 2. Biowaste, if (cumulative): • Produced biogas is used directly for generation of electricity and/or heat, or upgrade to bio-methane for injection in natural gas grid or used as vehicle fuel or feedstock in chemical industry. • And: Methane leakage is controlled by a monitoring plan • And: Any digestate produced is used as a fertilizer/ soil improver • And: Biowaste is source segregated and collected separately • And: In dedicated treatment plants, constitutes major share of input feedstock (90%, measured in weight, annual average; co-digestion only eligible with minor share (10%) of advanced bioenergy feedstock

[1] European refers to the European geographic area and not limited to EU member states.

Sub Activity	Transition
	• Generation, Transmission, distribution or storage of low carbon electricity below the emissions threshold of 100g CO2e/kWh, declining towards zero in 2050. **District heating:** • Construction, refurbishment and operation of pipelines and associated infrastructure for distribution of heating and cooling, ending at the sub-station or heat exchanger. System uses at least 50% renewable energy or 50% waste heat or 75% cogenerated heat or 50% of a combination of such energy and heat. **Networks for Renewable Low Carbon Gases** • Conversion/repurposing of existing natural gas networks to 100% hydrogen. • Retrofit of gas transmission and distribution networks that enables the integration of hydrogen and other low-carbon gases in the network, including any gas transmission or distribution network activity that enables the increase of the blend of hydrogen or other low carbon gasses in the gas system. • The activity includes leak detection and repair of existing gas pipelines and other network elements to reduce methane leakage.
Bio Energy	**Biomass** • Construction and operation of electricity generation installations that produce electricity exclusively from biomass, biogas or bioliquids, excluding electricity generation from blending of renewable fuels with biogas or bioliquids where the greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of biomass are at least 80% in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator. • A monitoring and contingency plan is in place in order to minimise methane leakage at the facility. **Landfill gas, if (cumulative)** • Landfill gas capture and utilisation, which includes criteria that the landfill has not been opened after July 2020, it is permanently closed and not taking further biodegradable waste. • The produced landfill gas is used for the generation of electricity or heat as biogas or upgraded to bio-methane for injection in the natural gas grid or used as a vehicle fuel or as feedstock in the chemical industry. • Methane emissions from landfill gas collection and utilisation are subject to control and monitoring.
Energy Efficiency	• Loans to finance or refinance equipment, development, manufacturing, construction, operation, distribution, maintenance, installation or repair of technology, equipment or machinery that reduce significantly energy consumption /GHG emissions.

Sustainable Transport

Sub Activity	Green
Sustainable Transport 	Lending to finance or refinance low carbon vehicles, rail transport and supporting infrastructure • **Vehicles:** electric, hydrogen or otherwise zero direct (tailpipe) CO_2 emissions passenger/freight vehicles and/or light/heavy-duty vehicles. • **Rail transport**: passenger and freight transport using railway rolling stock on mainline networks, as well as short line freight railroads which meet one of the following criteria: - The trains and passenger coaches/wagons have zero direct tailpipe CO_2 emission. - The trains and passenger coaches/wagons have zero direct tailpipe CO_2 emission when operated on a track with necessary infrastructure and use a conventional engine where such infrastructure is not available (bimode). • Construction, maintenance, modernization, operation of Infrastructure and equipment to support zero direct (tailpipe) CO_2 emissions vehicles (cars, bikes, scooters, etc.) including EV charging and hydrogen fueling stations. • Dedicated vehicles/vessels solely using advanced biofuels or renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin.
Sub Activity	**Transition**
	• Transport or infrastructure for transport with direct emissions below 50g CO2e emissions per passenger kilometer – until 31/12/2025*. • Transportation means powered by low GHG fuel (e.g., biofuel) • Additional sector-specific activities: - Fleet Efficiency - better fleet efficiency with route optimization / efficient route planning e.g. telematics software. - Road vehicles (Energy efficient engines & improved aerodynamics/tire design. - Shipping (Use of open or closed loop scrubbers for treatment of pollutants from vehicle exhaust. - Infrastructure (non-electrified infrastructure with a plan to transition to electrification)

* we will continue to monitor developments over the course of 2025

Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Sub Activity	Green
Agriculture  	• Renewables including Solar PV, wind energy, heat pumps. • Machinery or equipment with zero direct emissions. • Sustainable water management systems, examples include but not limited to precision irrigation technologies (e.g., drip water, water recycling systems, rainwater collection/harvesting systems, constructing water reservoirs). • Precision and data-driven agriculture management including remote sensing, Geographic Information System (GIS) equipment and drones to reduce emissions and resource use. • Production of organic food products certified by recognised credible third-party certifications e.g. Irish Organic Association, Organic Trust, Organic Food federation (UK). • Planting Carbon Sequestering crops such as Cover Crops, legumes, brassicas. • Activities supporting sustainable agriculture practices which aim to maintain or improve nature and biodiversity conservation. • Land purchase to establish renewables Solar PV, wind, rewilding or native forest/habitat creation, rewetting of peatland / bog to create a carbon sink rather than a carbon source or land for conversion to organic farming.
Forestry	• Land purchase for forestry establishment or existing forestry plantation • Forestry activities undertaken in compliance with Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM) requirements and certified by recognised bodies e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forestry (PEFC).
Sub Activity	**Transition**
Agriculture	• Animal husbandry initiatives that improve the living conditions of animals e.g. winter accommodations, milking facilities, calf housing, fodder and produce storage facilities, farm roadways and grazing infrastructure. • Pollution control including slatted tanks, overground towers, slurry bags, soiled water storage tanks, lagoons, reed beds and pollution control equipment. • Machinery to improve the efficiency of fertiliser use e.g. ground-based sensors, nozzles or other sprayers with high flow rates; precision fertiliser / pesticide application technologies or other similar machinery, • Non-Fuel based machinery which improves efficiency of farming practices. • Livestock Purchase to improve production efficiency e.g., improving EBI/Eurostar rating for cattle OR improving herd genetics for other livestock • Land purchase for tillage / horticulture purposes including land that is purchased with no increase in the overall herd size.
Fishing	• Investment in activities which support Sustainable fisheries with certification under, but not limited to, BIM Fishery Improvement Projects, BIM Responsibly Sourced Seafood (RSS) Scheme, the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) or the Global G.A.P Standards.

Circular Economy and Waste Management

Sub Activity	Green
Circular Economy / Material re-use and recycling 	Loans to finance or refinance the management and/or remediation of non-hazardous waste: *(assets and facilities that collect, sort, refurbish, repair, recycle materials)* • Collection & Transport: source-segregated collection and transport of (single or mixed) waste groups intended for preparation for reuse or recycling operations. • Material Recovery: material recovery resulting in at least 50%, in terms of weight, of the processed separately collected non-hazardous waste into secondary raw materials that are suitable for the substitution of virgin materials in production processes. Manufacturing of circular economy adapted products including: • Material re-use: The products are put back to their original use without any further pre-processing required. • Material recycling: The secondary raw materials (such as steel, aluminium, glass, plastics) cease to be waste and are sold to be used as secondary raw materials.
Water collection, treatment & supply (including centralised wastewater treatment)	**Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems** • The net average energy consumption for abstraction and treatment equals to or is lower than 0,5 kWh per cubic meter produced water supply. • The leakage level is calculated using the Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) (205) rating method and the threshold value equals to or is lower than 1,5 or is calculated using another appropriate method. **Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems** • By decreasing the net average energy consumption of the system by at least 20% compared to own baseline performance. • By closing the gap by at least 20% either between the current leakage level averaged over three years.
Bio Waste	**Composting of bio-waste** • Construction and operation of dedicated facilities for the treatment of separately collected bio-waste through composting if (cumulative) - Anerobic digestion is not technically and economically viable alternative - And: Any compost created is used as fertilizer/ soil improver - And: Biowaste is source segregated and collected separately.
Sub Activity	**Transition**
CO2 capture and transport	Setting up carbon capture and storage activities including - C02 capture: All direct capture of CO2 from the atmosphere to lower global atmospheric CO2 concentration levels activities. - CO2 transport: Transport of CO2 to eligible permanent sequestration sites, only if the asset operates below the leakage/tonne of CO2 threshold (leakage/tonne of CO2 transported from head(s) of the transport network to injection point(s) is <0.5%). - CO2 Storage: Facility complies with ISO 27914:2017 for geological storage of CO2 – permanent sequestration of captured CO2.

ICT

Sub Activity	Green
Sustainable ICT 	• Loans to finance or refinance Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions and efficient carbon data processing, hosting and related activities.
Data-driven solutions and Power Management for GHG emissions reductions	• Infrastructure, software and hardware for remote power management (e.g. appliance power management, load-balancing of renewables). • Development or use of ICT solutions that are aimed at collecting, transmitting, storing data and at its modelling and use where those activities are predominantly aimed at the provision of data and analytics enabling reductions in primary energy demand / GHG emissions.
Sub Activity	**Transition**
Broadband network	• Broadband networks (fibre optic and cable networks) and supporting infrastructure (Such as internet exchange point). • Teleconferencing and telecommuting software and service.
Data processing, hosting and related activities	• Energy Efficient Data Centres which operate in line with most recent energy performance standards and/or adhere to the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency or other equivalent sources may be identified as direct replacements if they result in similar energy savings and where there is a commitment by either the operator or primary offtaker to achieving 100% renewable energy usage. • At origination, the Data Centre assets must be designed to, or have a clear path to achieving a PUE < 1.4x.

Appendix 2 Social Eligibility criteria

Category	Eligible social criteria
Access to Healthcare 	**Healthcare facilities:** Loans dedicated to the financing of healthcare facilities such as hospitals and primary care facilities, affiliated to the relevant national healthcare system and schemes and/or broadly accessible by the general population, including facilities to treat specific physical and/or learning and cognitive deficit conditions, and rehabilitation services for drugs and alcohol related conditions. **Residential care facilities:** Loans dedicated to the financing of residential care facilities for elderly people and people with specific health conditions (such as learning or physically disabled people), assisted living facilities and nursing homes, respectively affiliated with national residential care and nursing home schemes. **Products and services** Products and services in the medical and healthcare field such as development of healthcare technology and medical specialty, diagnostic and emergency services, automation solutions to the healthcare sectors. This also includes production of medical equipment for hospitals and care-homes and well as for private customers (such as customised wheelchairs, adaptive seating systems, and other mobility solutions for individuals diagnosed with permanent or long-term loss of mobility).
Social & Affordable Housing  	**Housing Organisations:** Loans to housing bodies, organisations and entities that enable the provision of affordable housing and provide greater access to social and affordable housing in accordance with accredited or registered social and affordable housing definitions, and/or contributes to enhanced access for low-income residents or marginalised communities. Housing organisations are often not-for-profit charities. In general, they provide affordable rented housing for people who cannot afford to pay private sector rents or buy their own homes, or for groups, such as the elderly or homeless people. **First Home Scheme:** Loans to individuals that enable the purchase of new build primary dwelling homes on a shared equity basis, subject to approval of the individual(s) participation in the scheme by the relevant authorised body. Eligibility being assessed in accordance with legislative requirements, including but not restricted to being a first-time buyer or 'Fresh Start' person(s), use of the property (primary dwelling only) and local authority property valuation thresholds. **Local Authority Affordable Purchase Scheme:** Loans to individuals that enable the purchase of local authority primary dwelling homes on a shared equity basis, subject to local authority approval of the individual(s) participation in the scheme. Eligibility is assessed in accordance with the relevant legislative and local authority requirements, including but not restricted to being a first-time buyer or 'Fresh Start' person(s), with maximum income thresholds and local authority property valuation thresholds. Where demand exceeds supply, each local authority applies a 'Scheme of Priority', based on household size and housing needs to prioritise applicants to the scheme. **Mortgage to Rent:** Loans to authorised scheme providers under the mortgage to rent scheme. The mortgage to rent scheme is only available for citizens whose mortgage is with a private lender. Under the scheme, people that cannot pay their mortgage have the opportunity to become social housing tenants with a right to have their housing needs met by the local authority indefinitely (including monthly affordable rent based on income.

Category	Eligible social criteria
Access to Education 	**Education facilities:** Loans dedicated to the financing of education provision such as schools, universities and 3rd level education facilities and vocational training centres. **Student housing:** Loans to student housing organisations and providers. **Products and Services** Providers of educational courses and materials including language courses and specific training, including non-profit organisations.
Affordable Basic Infrastructure 	Loans to finance ongoing provision of basic infrastructure projects (e.g. clean drinking water, sewers, sanitation, transport, broadband) that serves the General population, including marginalised, rural and vulnerable populations & Populations with limited or no access to the relevant infrastructure.
SME Financing - Access to finance for disadvantaged groups 	Loans dedicated to the financing of: **SMEs in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas in Ireland** 1. SMEs as per EU Commission definition. 2. SMEs located in the most socioeconomically disadvantaged areas in Ireland Socioeconomically disadvantaged areas are defined as areas ranking in the bottom 30th percentile in terms of the Irish Deprivation Index, which takes into account factors such as GDP per capita and unemployment rate. **Female-owned business** 1. SMEs as per EU Commission definition. 2. Female-owned SMEs (must have majority ownership). **SMEs affected by socioeconomic crises** 1. SMEs as per EU Commission definition. 2. SMEs negatively impacted by the consequences of socioeconomic, political and natural disaster crises.
Support to Non-Profit Organisations 	Loans to finance socially focused non-profit organisations, associations and foundations, including. • Redistribution from the food industry to enable access of social projects safe, nutritious, and sufficient food to low-income people and homeless people. • Offering safe shelter to people in need. • Sport activities for children.