

Ilgtspējīga finansēšana banku skatījumā

Māris Saulājs

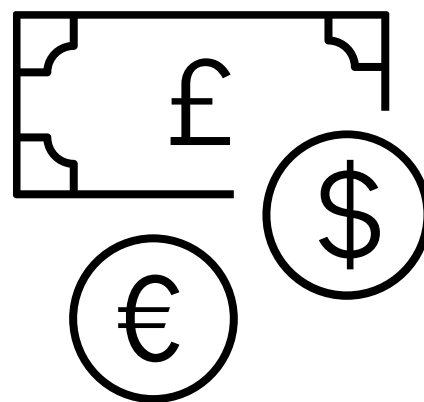
AS SEB banka

03.11.2022.

Sustainability trend will touch all businesses – 4 major forces

Physical climate
pressure

Regulatory

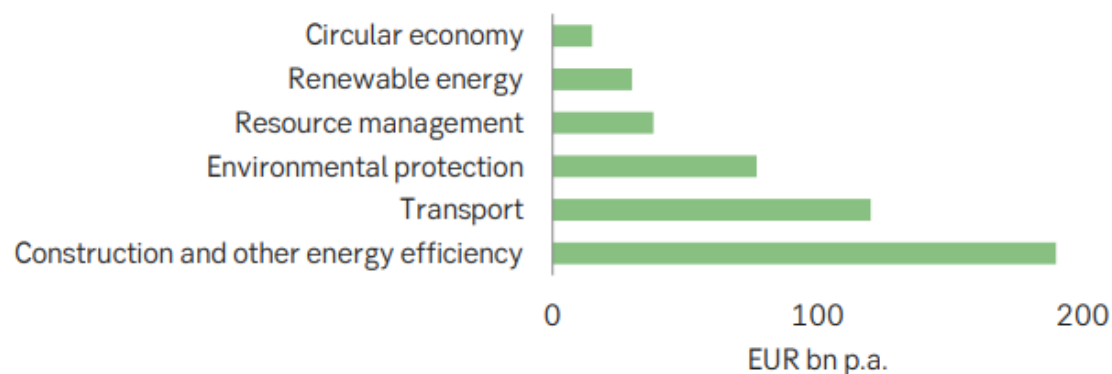


Clients

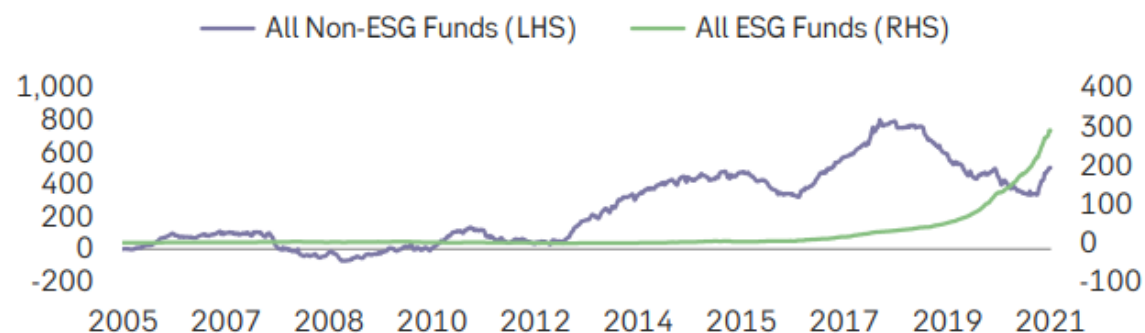
Financing – banks &
investors

Sustainable finance supercycle – the need for capital to fund transformation is increasing

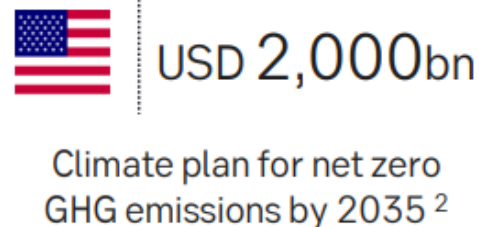
The private sector needed to close investment gap EUR ~3,290bn estimated investment gap in EU 2021-27 ¹



Accelerated net flows to sustainable funds Global cumulative net sales (USD bn)



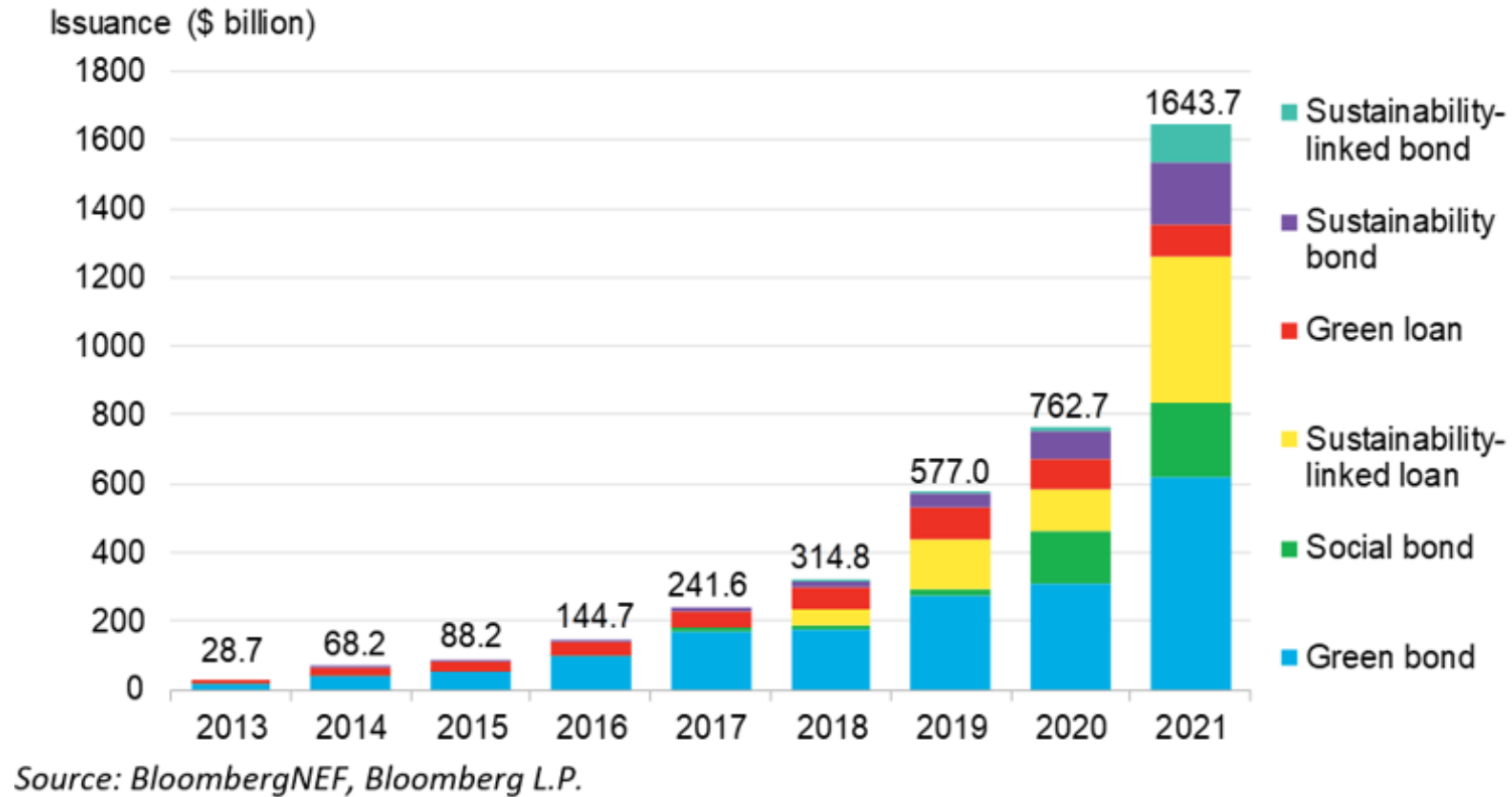
The public sector is committed EU and US is leading the way



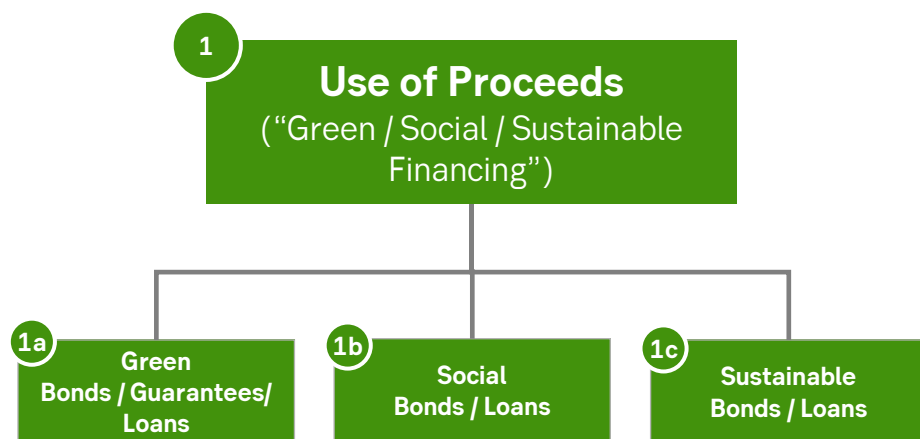
Cooperation critical to succeed Private stakeholders committed to take an active role



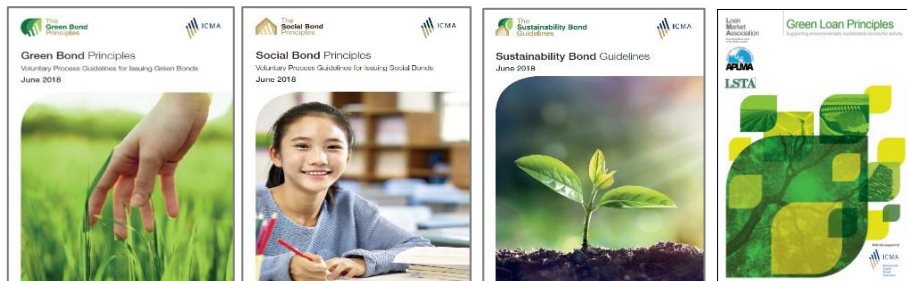
Annual sustainable debt issuance has x10 from 2016-2021



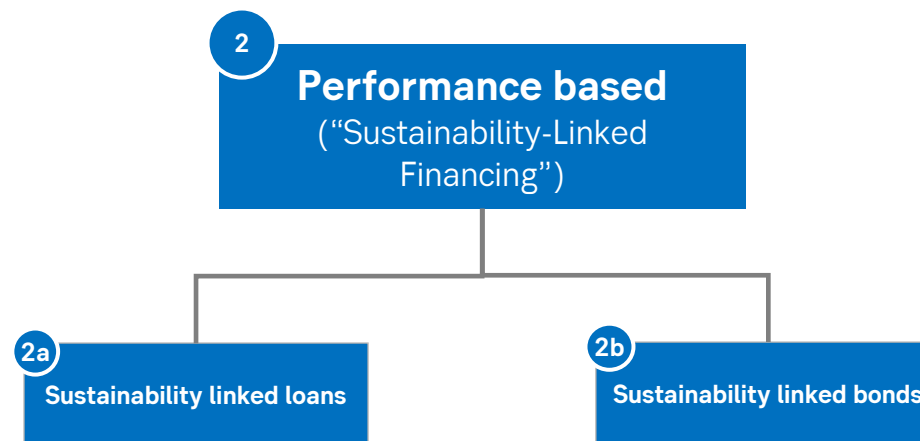
Two main product categories of sustainable finance



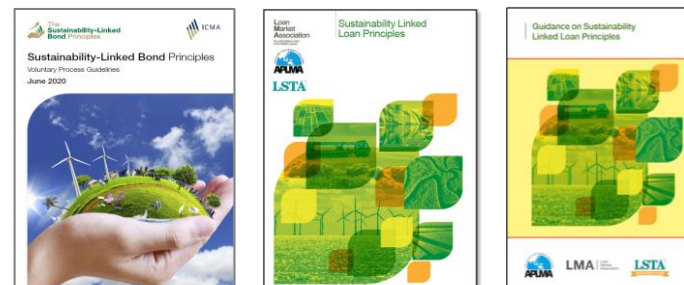
Funds from the financing need to be allocated to specific and predefined eligible projects



Focus on investment / project / asset



Funds from the financing to "General Corporate Purposes". However dedicated sustainability target(s) are linked to the financing, with an associated financial impact depending on whether the targets are met.



Focus on issuer / borrower

Use of proceed loans

Loans used **for specific reason/project**, i.e. you borrow to build wind park / buy building / acquire new manufacturing line / improve energy efficiency by installing LEDs etc.





















- Green/sustainability business loans
- Green/sustainability bonds
- Social or blue (related to ocean/water) loans or bonds

These loans have specific criteria which project has to meet in order to be classed as green. Criteria are defined either in each banks' Green bond framework (historically) or followed by EU Taxonomy (recently launched)






SEB Green Bond framework

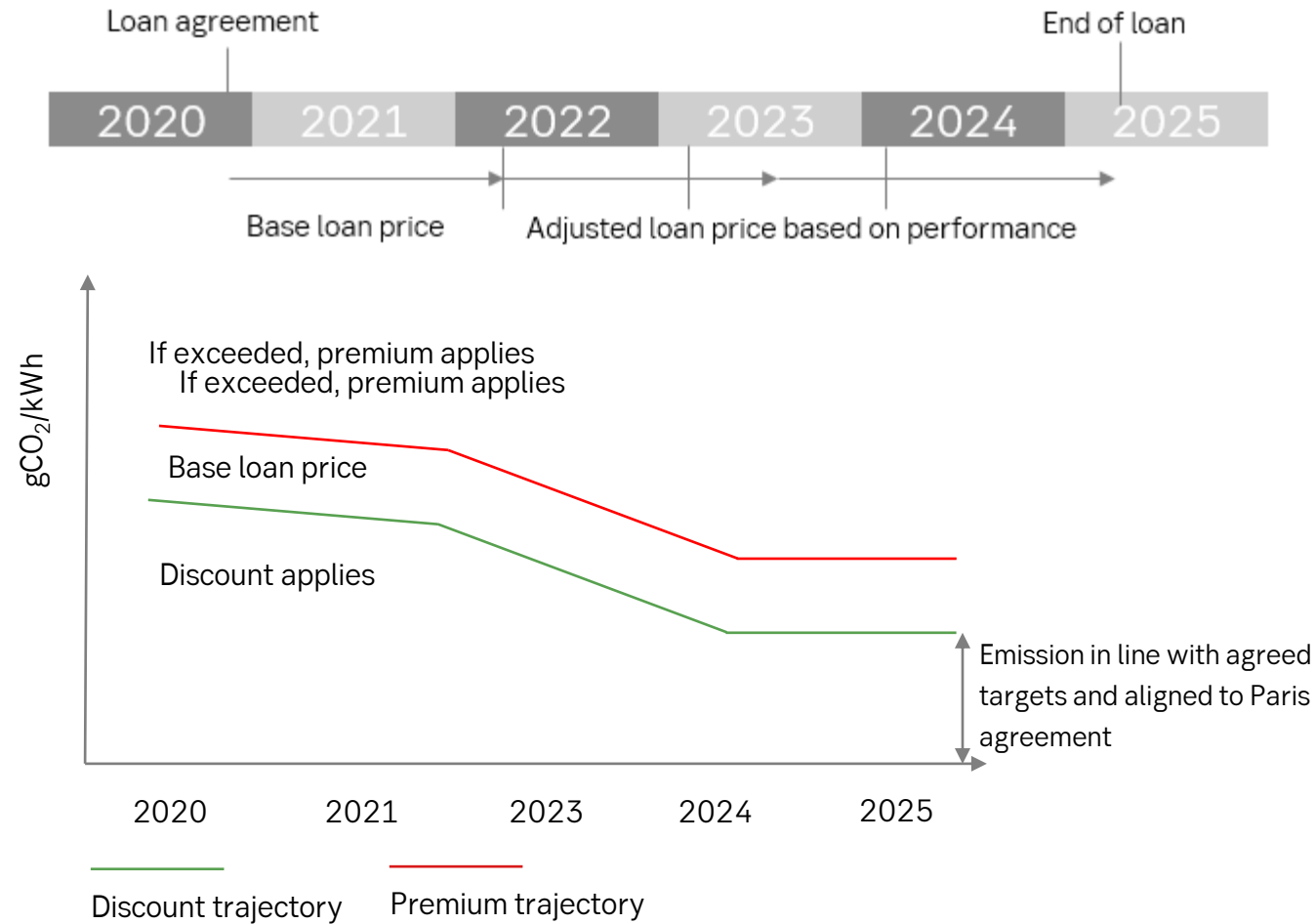
Use of proceeds

Green Bond Principles category	UN SDGs
Renewable energy (solar energy, wind power, ocean energy, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy, green hydrogen, ammonia)	
Energy efficiency (electrification and improvements in energy efficiency)	 
Pollution prevention and control (waste management, emission reduction)	   
Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use (FSC/PEFC certified forests)	 
New Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity	   
Clean transportation (zero emission solutions and low carbon public transport solutions)	
Sustainable water and wastewater management	
New Climate change adaptation	  
New Circular economy	
Green buildings (new buildings and existing energy efficient buildings)	

Green bond framework criteria

GBP categories	Eligible Green Assets	Core UN SDG Targets ⁴	Environmental objective ⁵
Renewable energy	<p>Renewable energy production facilities, supporting infrastructure, technologies and solutions, including from the following renewable sources⁶:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar energy (photovoltaic, concentrated solar power, and solar thermal heating). • Wind power (offshore and onshore). • Ocean energy. • Geothermal (where life-cycle GHG emissions are lower than 100g CO₂e/kWh). • Hydropower, where the facility complies with one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the facility is a run-of-river plant and does not have an artificial reservoir; – the power density of the facility is above 5W/m²; – the life-cycle GHG emissions are lower than 100gCO₂e/kWh. • Bioenergy; biomass, biogas and biofuels.⁷ • Hydrogen; the manufacture of equipment for the production and use of green hydrogen, the production of green hydrogen.⁸ • Ammonia; the production of ammonia from green hydrogen and/or ammonia recovered from waste water. 		Climate change mitigation
GBP categories	Eligible Green Assets	Core UN SDG Targets	Environmental objective
Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Environmentally responsible and socially beneficial management of natural systems including, but not limited to, sustainable forestry where the forest land is certified ¹³ in accordance with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and/or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certified (PEFC).	 <p>Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>  <p>Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p>	Climate change mitigation The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Sustainability-linked loans / bonds



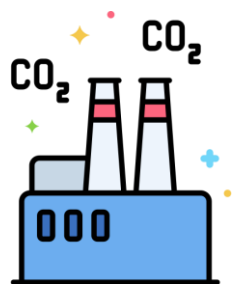
Fundamental KPIs related to sustainability-linked loans



Energy efficiency,
renewables, heating



Recycled
materials

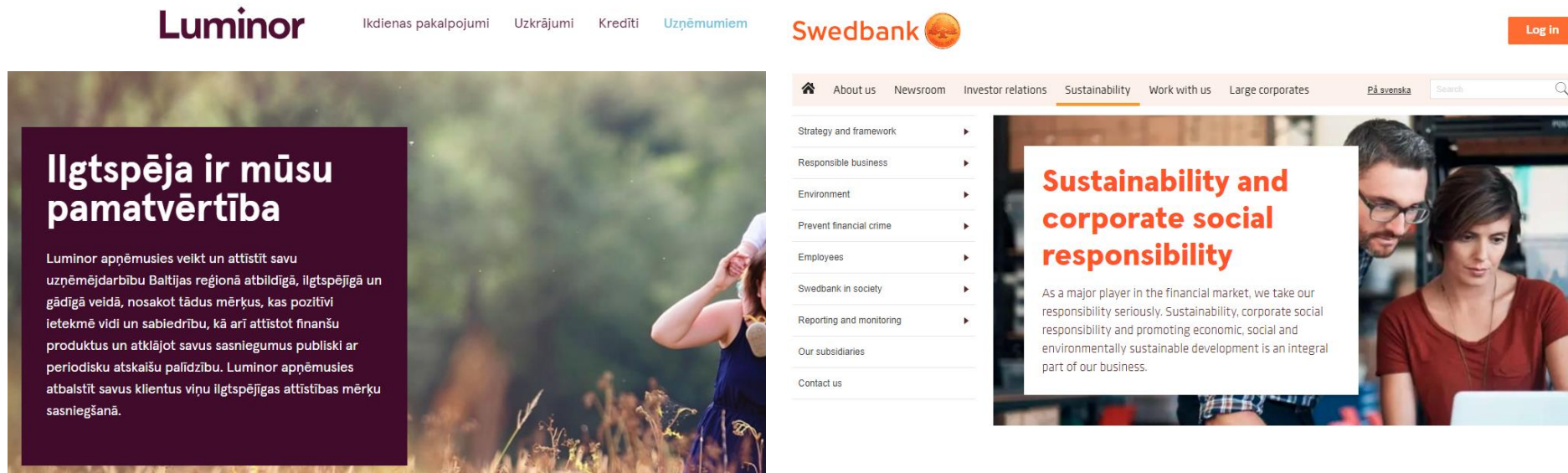
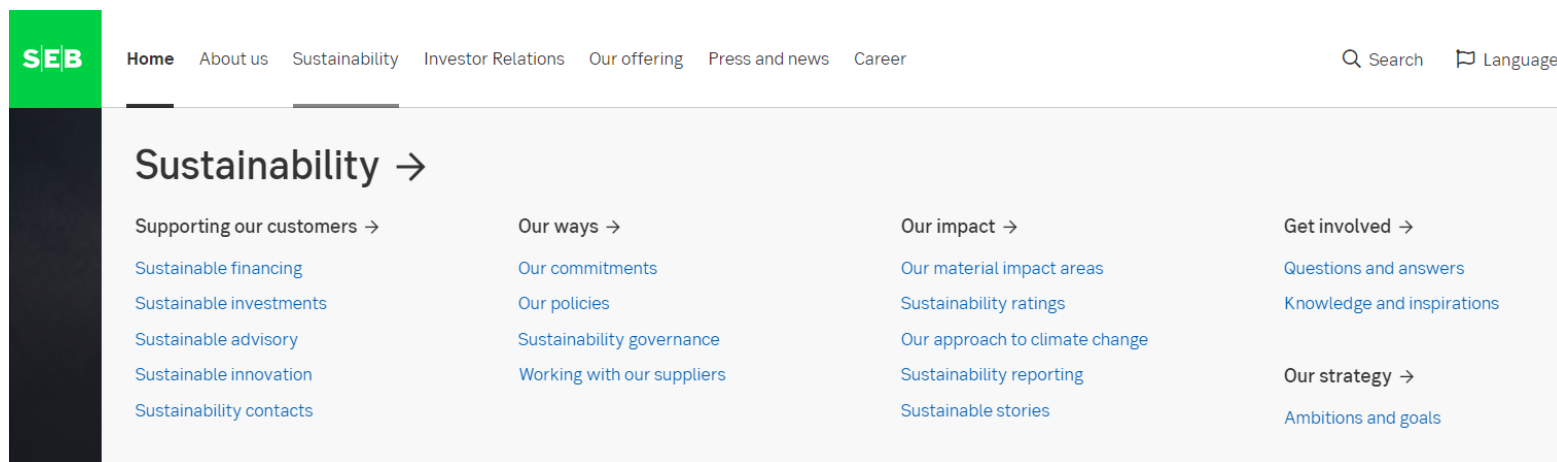


Greenhouse gas
emissions

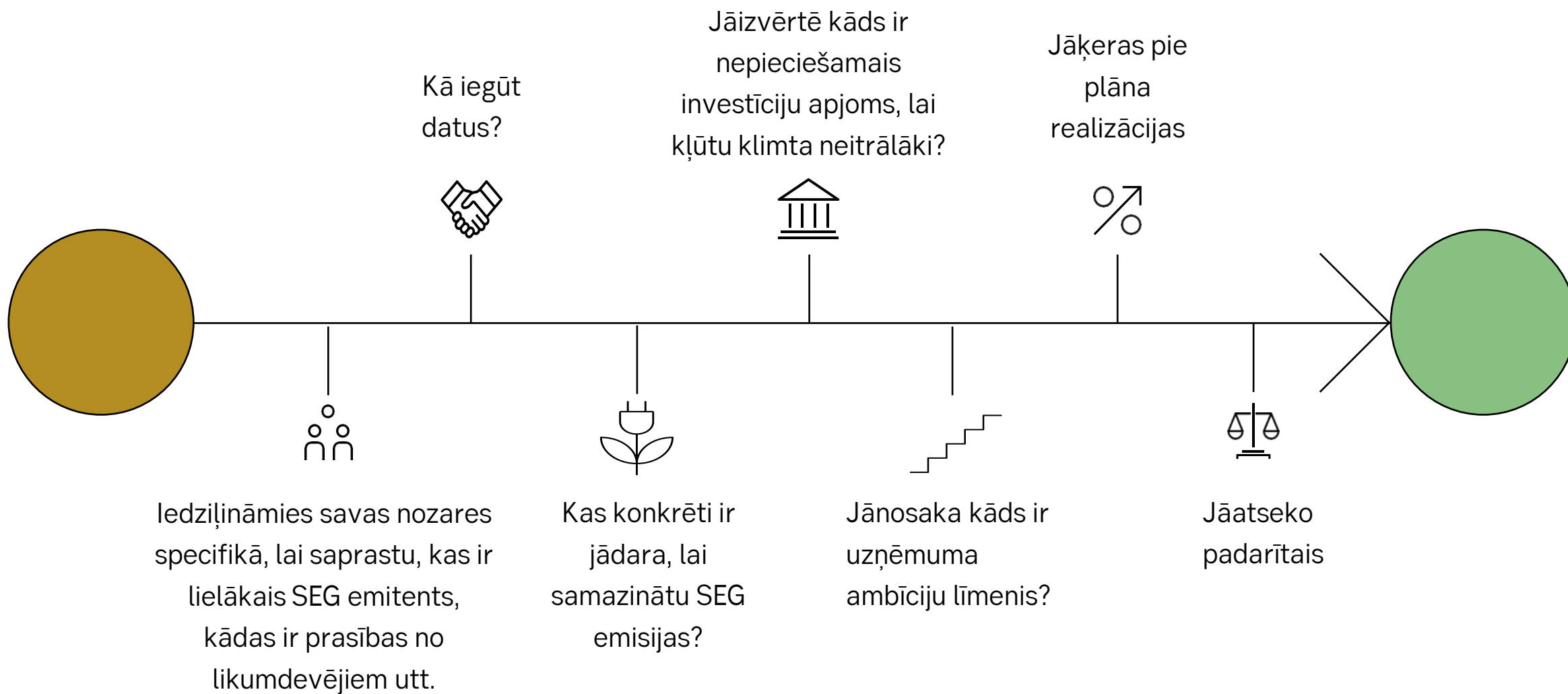


Water
consumption

More info



Praktisks ieteikums



Paldies par jūsu uzmanību!

