Standard Chartered Bank

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Introduction

In June 2019, Standard Chartered Bank ("Standard Chartered", or the "Bank") issued a sustainability bond under the Standard Chartered Bank Sustainability Bond Framework dated 2019. In March and November 2021, Standard Chartered issued another two sustainability bonds under the Standard Chartered Bank Sustainability Bond Framework dated 2021. The Bank issued the three aforementioned sustainability bonds (the "Sustainability Bond Issuances") to finance and refinance loans intended to support the low-carbon transition and socio-economic development mainly in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In November 2022, the Bank updated the Standard Chartered Bank Sustainability Bond Framework (the "2022-1 Framework") and made further revisions to it later that month (the "2022-2 Framework" or the "Framework"),[1] extending its applicability to the outstanding Sustainability Bond Issuances, in addition to the future sustainability bond issuances by Standard Chartered.[2] Sustainalytics provided a Second-Party Opinion on the 2022-1 Framework in November 2022.[3]

In January 2024, Standard Chartered engaged Sustainalytics to review the dynamic pool of assets and projects financed with proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances and provide an assessment as to whether they met the use of proceeds criteria and reporting commitments outlined in the Framework. This is Sustainalytics' fifth annual review of Standard Chartered's Sustainability Bond Issuances, following previous annual reviews between 2020 and 2023.

Evaluation Criteria

Sustainalytics evaluated the assets and projects financed between October 2022 and September 2023 with proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances based on whether they:

1. Met the use of proceeds and eligibility criteria defined in the Framework; and
2. Reported on at least one key performance indicator (KPI) for each use of proceeds category defined in the Framework.

Table 1: Use of Proceeds Categories, Eligibility Criteria and Associated KPIs

Standard Chartered has communicated to Sustainalytics that it has allocated proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances to projects in the following use of proceeds categories.

Use of Proceeds Category	Eligibility Criteria[4]	Key Performance Indicators
Green Activities		
Renewable Energy	The generation of electricity from: • Wind (onshore and offshore) • Solar photovoltaic (including floating)	• Capacity of renewable energy plant(s) constructed or rehabilitated in MW

[1] Standard Chartered Bank Sustainability Bond Framework, (2022), at: https://av.sc.com/corp-en/nr/content/docs/Standard-Chartered-Bank-%E2%80%93-Sustainability-Bond-Framework-2022.pdf
[2] Sustainalytics notes that as per ICMA's guidance, in the case of an update to a GSS bond framework, issuers should state whether the update will affect bonds and projects issued or financed previously or whether the new framework will cover only new issuances and projects to be financed. ICMA, "Guidance Handbook, November 2023", at: https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2023-updates/The-Principles-Guidance-Handbook-November-2023-291123.pdf
[3] Sustainalytics, "Second-Party Opinion, Standard Chartered Bank", (2022), at: https://www.sustainalytics.com/corporate-solutions/sustainable-finance-and-lending/published-projects/project/standard-chartered-bank/standard-chartered-bank-sustainability-bond-framework-second-party-opinion-(2022)/standard-chartered-bank-sustainability-bond-framework-second-party-opinion-(2022). Sustainalytics notes that the revisions made to the 2022-1 Framework include deletion of a few activities under the COVID Response category, among other editorial modifications.
[4] Refer to the Framework for detailed eligibility criteria and the relevant exclusionary criteria for each use of proceeds category.

	• Concentrated solar heat and power generation (CSP) with at least 85% of electricity generation is derived from solar energy sources • Run-of-river hydropower without artificial reservoir or with low storage capacity • Hydropower in operation after 2022 with power density greater than 10 W/m^2 or with lifecycle carbon intensity below 50 gCO_2e/kWh • Hydropower in operation before 2022 with power density greater than 5 W/m^2 or lifecycle carbon intensity below 100 gCO_2e/kWh • Waste to energy from municipal solid waste where majority of recyclables are segregated before incineration • Geothermal with direct emission intensity lower than 100 gCO_2/kWh. • Production of biofuels from waste sources (forestry and agriculture residues, palm kernels shells only where these are RSPO certified) • Production of biofuels (including sustainable aviation fuels) from non-waste sources[5] provided the biofuel production i) achieves substantial life-cycle emissions reduction (at least 65%[6] lower than the fossil fuel baseline)[7]; and ii) feedstocks are certified by a credible source[8] • Green hydrogen projects[9] • Retrofit of renewable energy power plants • Technologies, equipment and associated assets dedicated to renewable energy generation and storage • Construction, maintenance and expansion of energy transmission and distribution network[10]	• Annual renewable energy generation in MWh/GWh (electricity) and GJ/TJ (other energy) • Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent

[5] That achieves each of the following: 1) does not take place on land with high-biodiversity, 2) land with high amount of carbon has not been converted for biofuel feedstock production and 3) does not compete with food sources, in line with Standard Chartered Bank's position statement on agro-industries, at: https://www.sc.com/en/sustainability/position-statements/agro-industries/

[6] Pre-2021 installations: 60% reduction below baseline; pre-2015 installations: 50% reduction below baseline.

[7] Fossil fuel baselines for biofuel production facilities: i) biofuels (for transportation): 94 gCO_2e/MJ; ii) bioliquids (production of electricity): 183 CO_2e/MJ; and iii) bioliquids (production of heat): 80 CO_2e/MJ as per EU RED II. For outermost regions and non-EU countries, the following baseline is applicable for electricity generation: 212 g CO_2eq/MJ

[8] Feedstock for biofuel production achieves the following: i) does not take place on land with high biodiversity; ii) does not convert land with high amount of carbon; iii) does not complete with food resources; and iv) are certified by a credible source.

[9] Production by electrolysis powered by renewable energy where renewable energy is as defined by this Framework.

[10] Eligible transmission and distribution network meets one of the following criteria: i) transmit more than 90% renewable energy; ii) the grid is on a decarbonization trajectory in line with the EU Taxonomy; iii) the proportion of the project that transmits renewable energy is equal to the proportion of the project that can be considered eligible for financing.

Green Buildings	• Buildings certified to an acceptable level under an eligible green building certification scheme[11] • Building renovations that result in at least 30% improvement in energy use or carbon emission reduction compared to the local or regional building code[12] • Replacement of existing heating or cooling systems in buildings with more efficient, non-fossil fuel powered systems • Installation of new cogeneration, tri-generation or combined heat and power plants in buildings that are powered by CSP, solar thermal, biomass waste, or geothermal/bioenergy with emissions below 100 gCO_2e/kWh • Improvements in building's waste heat recovery • Data centres with a power-usage effectiveness below 1.5	• Type of green building certification scheme and certification level
Energy Efficiency[13]	• Installation of energy efficient equipment • Heat efficiency improvement for non-fossil fuel powered utilities, power plants and other public services • Upgrade of mobile networks to 5G and 4G LTE migration from 3G or lower • Development and operation of internet of things and related networks, services and products for energy efficiency improvement • Upgrades of telecom towers for energy efficiency gains • Modernization of broadband networks from copper to fibre optic networks • Upgrades, improvement and installation of technologies and equipment to increase energy efficiency in industrial and manufacturing processes • Development, manufacture and distribution of equipment and software that are designed to increase energy efficiency of industrial and manufacturing processes	• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent • Annual energy savings in MWh (electricity) and GJ/TJ (other energy savings)

[11] Eligible green building certifications and the required minimum levels include: EDGE (Certified or above), BREEAM (Excellent or above), LEED (Gold or above), Green Star (5 Star or above), China Green Building Evaluation Label (China Three Star) (2 Stars or above), BEAM Plus (Gold or above), G-SEED (Level 2 or above), IGBC New Buildings or Existing Buildings (Gold or above), IGBC Green Home (Platinum), EEWH (Gold or above), Pearl Rating System (4 Pearl or 3 Pearl with a 20% improvement of energy efficiency over ASHRAE 90.1 2007), BEAM Plus Selective (Very Good or above with Energy Use category included under the assessment, or all levels with building achieving at least 20% energy efficiency improvement over ASHRAE 90.1 2013 or local baseline comparable with ASHRAE 90.1 2013), HQM (4 Stars or above), energy performance certificate (EPC) with level B or above for buildings located in the UK, NABERS Energy Rating (5 star or above), Vietnam GBC Lotus Certification (Platinum), GRIHA (4 Stars or above), Green Building Index (Gold or above), GreenRE (Gold or above), Al Sa'fat (Platinum) and BCA Green Mark (Gold or above).
[12] For building renovation, financing will be limited to the cost of the renovation only and not the entire building construction.
[13] Energy efficiency technologies intended for or energy efficiency improvement in processes that are inherently carbon intensive or primarily driven or powered by fossil fuels, and energy efficiency improvement in transmission lines directly connected or dedicated to fossil fuel power are excluded.

	• Projects aimed at improving industrial or utility energy efficiency through heat-loss reduction and waste heat recovery improvement[14]
	• Energy efficiency improvement in transmission and distribution systems including:
	  • Retrofit of distribution systems, transmission lines or substations to reduce energy use and/or technical losses (except for capacity expansion). Distributed assets will be limited to those with the intent is to reduce the curtailment of renewable energy into the grid. Electrical grid maintenance projects will be limited to those systems dedicated to connecting renewables to the power grid or supporting at least 90% renewable electricity.
	  • The development, manufacture, installation of technologies/components for efficient transmission and distribution. Examples could include smart grid technologies such as advanced/smart meters, monitoring and control automation devices, computing platforms, distributed generation, peak demand management etc.
	  • Distribution networks for districting heating/cooling where these are primarily (> 50%) powered by renewables, waste heat or both	

Pollution Prevention and Control[15]	• Activities with capital expenditures which achieve the following: i) reduce air emissions; ii) mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, iii) soil remediation, iv) waste prevention, reduction, recycling and sorting projects. • Development of waste collection facilities and provision of waste collection services that support source segregation of waste • Development of recycling facilities that process: i) recyclable waste into secondary raw material; ii) mixed residual waste to produce feedstock for	• Waste prevented, minimised, reused or recycled before and after the project in % of total waste and/or in absolute amount in tonnes p.a.

[14] In case of cogeneration plants, it should be powered by: i) CSP, solar thermal or biomass waste; or ii) geothermal energy or bioenergy with emissions below 100 gCO_2e/kWh.
[15] Expenditures under this category will be subject to the following exclusions: i) any expenditures related to fossil fuels, ii) applied to production processes in heavy industries, such as steel, cement, aluminum; iii) R&D and commercial-scale carbon capture, utilisation and/or storage (CCU/CCS) applied to 'hard-to-abate' industrial activities that are inherently carbon-intensive iv) Carbon capture utilisation (CCU) where captured carbon is intended for enhanced oil recovery v) Soil remediation associated with the contamination of negative environmental externality from the borrower's own activities vi) Chemical recycling of plastic vii) Recycling of electronic waste without robust waste management processes to mitigate associated risks.

	waste to energy plants; and iii) food, green, garden or yard waste to produce compost • Installation of smokestack scrubbers, process upgrades, or sensors to monitor and test emission control and compliance	
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	• Water treatment facilities • Upgrades to wastewater treatment plants to remove nutrients • Wastewater discharge infrastructure • Desalination plants powered by renewables or by electricity with an average carbon intensity equal to or below 100 gCO_2e/kWh over the residual asset life[16] • Water recycling and reuse projects • Water saving systems, technologies and water metering	• Annual absolute (gross) water use before and after the project in m^3/a, reduction in water use in % • Annual absolute (gross) amount of wastewater treated, reused or avoided before and after the project in m3/a and p.e./a and as %
Clean Transportation	• Passenger cars with an emissions threshold of 50 gCO_2/km until 2025 and zero tailpipe emissions thereafter • Public transport with an emissions threshold of 50 gCO_2/pkm until 2025 and zero tailpipe emissions thereafter • Rail freight transport with an average portfolio emissions threshold of 25 gCO_2/tkm until 2030 and 21 gCO_2/tkm from 2030 to 2050 • Development and production of electric vehicles including construction of new dedicated manufacturing facilities and upgrading and retrofitting of existing facilities for the purpose of expanding production, as well as the manufacture or development of specialised parts, such as EV batteries.	• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
Climate Change Adaptation[17]	• Data driven climate monitoring solutions • Development and use of information and communications technology to facilitate GHG emission reductions • Design, construction, refurbishment and maintenance of existing infrastructure that enhance resiliency to the impacts of climate change • Infrastructure that adds climate resilience benefits to the local system	• Additional water availability and/or increased water catchment in $m^3/year$ • Reduced/avoided water loss (in reservoirs/ waterways/ natural habitats etc.) in m^3
Eco-efficient and Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production	• R&D of products that are designed for circularity or reuse where such products demonstrate significant waste diversion or use of waste	• Waste that is prevented, minimized, reused or recycled as a % of total waste and/or

[16] Eligible desalination plant projects should have appropriate waste management plan in place for brine disposal.
[17] Eligible infrastructure under this category should be supported by vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans where physical risks have been identified to put at risk the resilience of the financed activities.

Technologies and Processes	productions, and go beyond a credible and recognizable eco-label[18] • Equipment, technology or IT systems to reduce the resource intensity of economic activities • R&D of products, processes and technologies which utilize bio-based materials such as biopolymers or bioplastics • Procurement and sale of recycled waste materials for input • Production of resource-efficient or low-carbon products that are certified to the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials	as absolute amount in tonnes p.a. • % increase in materials, components and products that are reusable, recyclable, and/or certified compostable and/or in absolute amount in tonnes p.a.
Social Activities		
Employment Generation, and Programmes Designed to Prevent and Alleviate Unemployment Stemming from Socioeconomic Crises, Including Through the Potential Effect of SME Financing and Microfinance	• Financing to micro-entreprises[19] via microfinance institutions • Financing to SMEs[20] in least-developed, low-income and lower-middle income OECD DAC countries[21]	• Number of loans to SMEs • Number of loans to microenterprises • Regions in which micro and smaller businesses were financed
Access to Essential Services	Healthcare infrastructure, products and services that are affordable to more than 90% of the population: • Construction, equipment and operation of public and private hospitals, clinics and healthcare centres • Development of infrastructure for the provision of emergency medical response and disease control services • R&D, logistics and distribution of medical products and supplies in relation to medical response, disease control services and vaccinations in least, lower and lower-middle income OECD DAC countries with limited access to abovementioned medicines and services • Provision and distribution of healthcare equipment and public services	• Number of public hospitals, clinics and health care centres financed

[18] Products are assessed based on the reduction of raw resource inputs and outputs. Where the manufacturing of plastics is considered, the following criteria should be met: i) must include more than 90% of recycled plastics, ii) at least 90% must not be intended for single use consumer products and iii) all products must be recyclable.
[19] Micro enterprises are defined as those that fulfills two of the following three criteria: i) an employee base of up to 10 people, ii) total annual turnover of less than USD 100,000, and iii) total assets less than USD 100,000.
[20] SMEs are defined as those that meet two of the following three criteria: i) an employee base of up to 300 people, ii) total annual turnover between USD 100,000 and USD 15 million, and iii) total assets in the range of USD 100,000 to USD 15 million.
[21] Eligible micro enterprises and SMEs are those led or owned by women, rural populations as defined by national standards with a focus on agricultural production and agricultural value chains; economically excluded individuals; or populations in least-developed, lower-income and lower-middle-income DAC countries.

	• Provision of free, subsidized and affordable training for healthcare professionals in public healthcare service systems	
	Primary, secondary, adult and vocational education that is affordable to more than 90% of the population: • Construction of public, free or subsidized schools • Construction of campuses for public schools and universities • Financing to schools and education providers in the least-developed, low-income and lower-middle-income OECD DAC countries • Construction of student housing with rent below the local or regional rent level • Free or subsidized training provided for educational professionals	• Number of schools and universities financed • Number of campus for public schools and universities financed
Affordable Basic Infrastructure	• Development of roads in least-developed, low-income and lower-middle-income OECD DAC markets which aims to improve connectivity of remote regions and aid passenger and commercial transport in areas where road infrastructure is inadequate or hinders community development • Passenger busses to improve connectivity in least-developed, low-income and lower-middle-income OECD DAC markets where there is a substantial lack of access to public transportation, and which comply with the emissions standard in the jurisdictions • Telecoms or internet connectivity targeted towards underserved communities or regions where there is no or inadequate access to such infrastructure in least developed, low-income and lower-middle-income OECD DAC markets • Development of transmission and distribution infrastructure aimed at improving access to electricity targeted at underserved communities in least-developed, low-income and lower-middle-income OECD DAC markets. • Construction, maintenance and equipment for water supply infrastructure, activities to improve access to clean water including desalination projects and access to sanitation facilities such as sewage systems[22]	• Number of water treatment facilities built or upgraded • Number of households connected to water infrastructure and /or wastewater discharge infrastructure • m^3 of water saved annually

[22] Eligible desalination projects should have in place appropriate waste management plans for brine disposal.

Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems	• Manufacture, logistics, provision and distribution of food and nutritional supplements, that are accessible to all regardless of ability to pay, in least-developed, low-income and lower-middle-income OECD DAC markets where there is an explicit need to improve food security or reduce food loss • Infrastructure that aims to provide adequate storage, food conservation or connectivity in the food chain to reduce food loss such as warehouses • Fair-trade certified goods • Support to smallholder farmers as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization through the provision of equipment or facilities with the aim to prevent food loss and waste, improve productivity and increase market access to smallholder producers	• Number of people provided with access to affordable, safe, nutritious, and sufficient food • Farmers provided with access to agricultural inputs • Number of people benefitting from agricultural projects and using improved farming technology
COVID-19 Healthcare	• Financing to equip, operate and add capacity and efficiency to essential healthcare facilities • Manufacturing, logistics and distribution of medical products and supplies essential to medical response, disease control services and vaccinations • Financing to equip, operate and add capacity to facilities for healthcare training • Financing to equip, operate and add capacity to facilities that house healthcare professionals • Hiring and training of medical personnel to assist in the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 • Conversion of facilities or equipment to produce supplies or equipment needed for the prevention or treatment of COVID-19 • Production, distribution and subsidization of provision of pharmaceuticals needed in the treatment of COVID-19	• Number of additional hospital beds • Number of units of medical equipment purchased • Number of people vaccinated
COVID-19 Sanitation	• Manufacture, logistics and distribution of products and services for safely managed water, sanitation, and hygiene	
COVID-19 Food Security	• Projects to facilitate the increase in capacity and efficiency in food systems and support the provision, production, logistics and distribution by companies of food and nutritional supplements in markets affected by COVID-19 or in the recovery from COVID-19	

COVID-19 Socio-economic Impact Mitigation	• Financing to SMEs who have been assessed by the Sustainable Finance Working Group as facing financial stress due to COVID-19 • Financing to SMEs designed to prevent or alleviate unemployment	

Issuer's Responsibility

Standard Chartered is responsible for providing accurate information and documentation relating to the details of the funded projects, including descriptions of projects, amounts allocated and project impact.

Independence and Quality Control

Sustainalytics, a leading provider of ESG research and ratings, conducted the verification of the use of proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances. The work undertaken as part of this engagement included collection of documentation from Standard Chartered and review of said documentation to assess conformance with the Framework.

Sustainalytics relied on the information and the facts presented by Standard Chartered. Sustainalytics is not responsible nor shall it be held liable for any inaccuracies in the opinions, findings or conclusions herein due to incorrect or incomplete data provided by Standard Chartered.

Sustainalytics made all efforts to ensure the highest quality and rigor during its assessment process and enlisted its Sustainability Bonds Review Committee to provide oversight of the review.

Conclusion

Based on the limited assurance procedures conducted,[23] nothing has come to Sustainalytics' attention that causes us to believe that, in all material respects, the reviewed projects do not conform with the use of proceeds criteria and reporting commitments in the Framework. Standard Chartered has disclosed to Sustainalytics that the proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances were fully allocated as of 30 September 2023.

Detailed Findings

Table 2: Detailed Findings

Framework Requirements	Procedure Performed[24]	Factual Findings	Error or Exceptions Identified
Use of Proceeds Criteria	Verification of the projects funded with proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances to determine if projects aligned with the use of proceeds criteria outlined in the Framework.	All projects and assets reviewed complied with the use of proceeds criteria	None
Reporting Criteria	Verification of the projects funded with proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances to determine if impact of projects was reported in line with the KPIs outlined in the Framework.	All projects and assets reviewed reported on at least one KPI per use of proceeds category.	None

[23] Sustainalytics' limited assurance process includes reviewing the documentation relating to the details of the funded projects, such as the descriptions of projects, their estimated and realized costs and impact, as provided by the issuing entity, which is responsible for providing accurate information. Sustainalytics has not conducted on-site visits to projects.
[24] Sustainalytics notes that it operated independently from Standard Chartered to produce this Annual Review.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Allocation Reporting by Category – As of September 2023

Sustainalytics notes that Standard Chartered's allocation and impact reporting accounts for all the net proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances plus disbursements of funds from other sources connected to its sustainable finance programme and associated balance sheet. Standard Chartered's Sustainability Bond Issuances comprise two EUR 500 million and one USD 500 million in sustainability bonds; the Bank maintains approximately USD 17.6 billion in "sustainable finance" assets, including the net proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances. Table 3 displays the total eligible asset pool of 316 assets, including those assets that were part of the eligible asset pool prior to the review period (between October 2022 and September 2023).[25, 26]

Table 3: Total eligible asset pool including assets added prior to the period under review

Use of Proceeds Category	Eligible Activities	Net Proceeds Allocation (USD)[27]
Green activities		
Renewable Energy	Energy storage	67,514,064.74
	Green hydrogen	8,743,578.96
	Hydropower	32,451,455.41
	Hybrid wind and solar	37,757,423.63
	Manufacturing of component parts for renewable energy technology	457,366,998.87
	Mixed renewables	110,015,196.92
	Solar	940,442,811.27
	Transmission line	101,755,673.28
	Waste to energy	165,815,404.93
	Wind	1,178,142,012.99
Green Buildings[28]	Green building	5,066,099,552.35
	Mortgage portfolio – Hong Kong	3,657,000,000.00
	Mortgage portfolio - Taiwan	19,000,000.00
	LED lighting	6,741,177.13

[25] Standard Chartered has communicated to Sustainalytics that: i) all assets financed or refinanced with proceeds from the Sustainability Bond Issuances comply with the eligibility criteria and the exclusionary criteria defined in the Framework; ii) none of the assets are loans from loan refinanced by third parties; iii) the date of first drawdown of the loans is no more than two years before the settlement date of the Sustainability Bond Issuances; iv) the financed or refinanced assets are not related to a provisioned amount of non-performing loans; v) none of the financed or refinanced assets are uncommitted transactions; vi) refinancing is limited to capital expenditures; and vii) expenditure towards R&D activities financed under the Framework was limited to 10% of the net proceeds from each issuance.
[26] Sustainalytics notes that seven of the assets financed in the total eligible asset pool were originated under Standard Chartered's client's sustainable financing framework, creating potential risk of double counting of the financed projects and their associated impact with other outstanding green or sustainability issuances. Sustainalytics nonetheless notes that the said assets also align with the criteria defined in the Framework.
[27] Sustainalytics notes that assets have been financed across multiple geographical locations and markets (including emerging and developed markets). For information on the project locations, please see Appendix 2.
[28] For properties that qualify through a green building certificate, Standard Chartered has communicated to Sustainalytics that all such properties will have either already achieved or will be designed to achieve certifications in line with the eligibility criteria in the Framework.

Energy Efficiency	Modernization of broadband network	474,525,012.34
Pollution Prevention and Control	Recycling	7,862,070.03
Clean Transportation	Electric vehicles	197,044,110.92
	Manufacturing of specialised component parts for electric vehicles	112,068,847.93
	EV battery manufacturer	372,092,050.29
	Rail	219,729,870.56
Climate Change Adaptation[29]	Climate resilient infrastructure	4,428,083.57
Eco-efficient and Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	Recycling	6,376,330.27
Portfolio of Green Projects	Assets mapped to multiple green use of proceeds categories including: i) Renewable energy ii) Clean transportation iii) Pollution Prevention and Control iv) Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	350,921,826.98
Social Activities		
Employment Generation, and Programmes Designed to Prevent and Alleviate Unemployment Stemming from Socioeconomic Crises, Including Through the Potential Effect of SME Financing and Microfinance	Microfinance	555,282,446.47
	SME loans	2,506,489,672.08
Affordable Basic Infrastructure (Access to Water)	Desalination	15,155,666.63
	Water supply	57,321,447.52
Affordable Basic Infrastructure	Road	45,879,438.94
	Sewage treatment	554,970.07
	Telecommunications/internet connectivity	196,952,986.85
Access to Essential Services	Education infrastructure – university	6,186,951.82
	Provision of supporting healthcare related products and services	8,085,809.72

[29] Standard Chartered has communicated to Sustainalytics that the project financed under Climate Change Adaptation category was supported by vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans.

	Healthcare infrastructure – hospitals	130,747,657.43
Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems	Food and nutritional supplements	22,336,317.63
Other Green and Social Activities		
Portfolio of Green and Social Projects	Assets mapped to multiple green and social use of proceeds categories including: i) Renewable Energy; ii) Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management; iii) Pollution Prevention and Control iv) Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use, v) Food Security; vi) Access to Essential Services vii) Access to Basic Infrastructure viii) COVID Response	473,202,011.90
Total		**17,612,088,970**

Appendix 2: Reported Impact by Category[30]

Table 4: Reported annual GHG emissions reduced or avoided by green assets

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Number of projects	Annual GHG emissions reduced or avoided (tCO_2e)[31]
Reported actual achieved impact from green operational assets				
Renewable Energy	Hydropower	Nepal	2	1,321.87
	Hybrid wind and solar	India	4	116,476.81
	Manufacture of components for renewable energy technology	China	4	20,736.96
		Hong Kong	2	1,750.63
		Malaysia	1	451.84
		Singapore	1	392.78
		Taiwan	1	1,567.63
		United States of America	1	28,400.81
		Vietnam	1	869.42
		United Kingdom	1	2,418.84
	Mixed renewables	Malaysia	1	246.21
		Sri Lanka	1	7,169.35
		United States of America	3	112,819.95
	Solar	Australia	1	16,770.13
		Bangladesh	1	2,123.21
		India	10	683,837.11
		Indonesia	1	7,562.47
		Jordan	1	3,817.56
		Netherlands	1	5,843.52
		Pakistan	2	1,861.02
		Spain	4	2,681.16
		Taiwan	2	32,256.01
		UAE	3	130,549.82
		United Kingdom	1	1,084.33
		United States of America	3	3,522.38
		Vietnam	2	18,337.23
		Malaysia	1	1,616.95

[30] Impact reported relates to Standard Chartered's total sustainable asset pool. Standard Chartered has communicated to Sustainalytics that it is committed to reporting on the actual impact related to the projects under development once they are operational.

[31] Emissions avoided are proportional to Standard Chartered Bank's amount of funding to each project.

	Transmission line	Angola	1	1,122.96
		India	2	2,390.18
	Waste to energy	UAE	1	7,460.02
	Wind	Argentina	5	6,505.91
		Australia	2	64.07
		China	1	130,017.23
		France	1	12,357.38
		India	3	369,513.76
		Jordan	1	17,221.01
		Netherlands	1	75,304.73
		Taiwan	4	151,873.28
		United Kingdom	3	178,192.99
		Vietnam	1	14,951.20
Green Buildings	Green buildings	Australia	1	478.31
		China	5	1,970.81
		France	2	148.70
		Germany	2	1,008.57
		Hong Kong	9	1,853.58
		India	9	79,507.33
		Malaysia	2	789.95
		Poland	1	4,507.45
		Singapore	6	1,233.42
		South Korea	1	461.73
		UAE	1	334.17
		United Kingdom	13	393.98
		United States of America	21	5,177.59
	Mortgage Portfolio	Green Mortgage - Hong Kong	1	11,754.85
		Green Mortgage - Taiwan	1	327.44
Energy Efficiency	LED Lighting	Pakistan	1	80.49
Pollution Prevention and Control	Recycling	Thailand	1	4927.65
Clean Transportation	Electric vehicles	India	1	19,099.88
	Rail	Cameroon	1	1,314.36
		Tanzania	1	19,875.92
		Turkey	2	12,831.73
Portfolio of green projects	Asset that map to several green projects:	France	1	4,430.89

	i) Energy storage; ii) Electric vehicle fast charging infrastructure. iii) Smart grid technology			
Total operational assets			**165**	**2,345,969.52**
Expected impact from green assets under construction				
Renewable Energy	Green hydrogen	Saudi Arabia	1	0.84
	Hydropower	Cameroon	1	37,122.10
	Solar	Angola	1	6,876.51
		India	1	17,077.01
		Indonesia	1	45,409.00
		Nepal	1	5,634.30
		Taiwan	3	11,663.07
	Transmission line	India	1	1,195.06
		United States of America	1	15,489.00
	Waste to energy	Poland	1	11,428.91
		UAE	1	75,862.21
	Wind	France	3	1,861.22
		India	1	104,654.93
		South Korea	1	1,323.59
		Taiwan	2	15,682.98
		United Kingdom	4	68,730.02
Green Buildings	Green buildings	Australia	1	506.82
		China	2	1,625.54
		Hong Kong	5	1,436.33
		India	9	225,393.07
		Malaysia	2	2,594.87
		South Korea	20	7,764.15
		United Kingdom	3	29.31
		United States of America	2	369.44
Energy Efficiency	LED Lighting	UAE	1	7,904.85
Clean Transportation	Rail	Australia	1	14,886.74
		Egypt	1	9,960.61
Total green assets under construction			**71**	**692,482.49**

Table 5: Reported expected impact of energy storage projects (under construction) financed under the Renewable Energy category

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Renewable Energy	Energy storage	Australia	200 MW or 400 MWh storage capacity provided
		Philippines	1000 MW capacity provided

Table 6: Reported actual impact of modernization of broadband network financed under the Energy Efficiency category

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Energy Efficiency	Modernisation of broadband network	India	5 million mobile network subscribers supported
		United Kingdom	49,000 premises installed with fibre-optic cables

Table 7: Reported actual impact of recycling projects financed under the Pollution Prevention and Control category

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Pollution Prevention and Control	Recycling	Thailand	Recycled 1,456 million plastic bottles
		Philippines	30,000 million tonnes/ year of plastic bottles processed and 16,000 million tonnes/year of recycled PET resin produced
		China	97,200 tonnes / year of waste plastics recycled

Table 8: Reported impact of EV battery manufacturer under the Clean Transportation category

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Reported actual achieved impact from operational assets			
Clean Transportation	EV battery manufacturer	Thailand	2 GWh EV battery production capacity
		United States of America	22 GWh EV battery production capacity
		India	1.5 million EV battery swaps conducted
Expected impact from assets under construction			
Clean Transportation	EV battery manufacturer	United Kingdom	12 GWh EV battery production capacity

Table 9: Reported actual impact of climate resilient projects under the Climate Change Adaptation category

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Climate Change Adaptation	Climate resilient infrastructure	Ghana	87 rapid-response emergency bridges designed and supplied

Table 10: Reported actual impact of recycling projects financed under the Eco-efficient and Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Eco-efficient and Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	Recycling	UAE	2 million tonnes of scrap metal traded for recycling annually

Table 11: Reported actual and expected impact of Employment Generation, and Programmes Designed to Prevent and Alleviate Unemployment Stemming from Socioeconomic Crises, Including Through the Potential Effect of SME Financing and Microfinance

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Average loan or ticket size (USD)	Number of loans
Employment Generation, and Programmes Designed to Prevent and Alleviate Unemployment Stemming from Socioeconomic Crises, Including Through the Potential Effect of SME Financing and Microfinance	SME loans (business banking)	India	128,000	10,134
		Vietnam	124,000	40
		Kenya	98,000	356
		Pakistan	54,000	199
		Bangladesh	60,000	1,825
		Nepal	205,000	856
		Nigeria	254,000	9
		Sri Lanka	188,000	30
	Microfinance	Bangladesh	543	282,643
		India	525	292,334
		Kenya	255	601,864
		Nepal	870	176,409
		United Republic of Tanzania	3,000	51,158

Table 12: Reported actual and expected impact of financing under the Affordable Basic Infrastructure (Access to water) category

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Affordable Basic Infrastructure (Access to Water)	Desalination	UAE	450,000 m^3/day desalination capacity
		UAE	100,000 m^3/day desalination capacity
		Saudi Arabia	600,000 m^3/day desalination capacity
	Water supply	Angola	94,608,000 m^3/year
		Zambia	120,450,000 m^3/year
		Zambia	12,100,000 m^3/year

Table 13: Reported actual and expected impact of financing road infrastructure under the Affordable Basic Infrastructure category

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Affordable Basic Infrastructure	Road Infrastructure	Cameroon	8.9 km of road constructed and improved
		Ghana	63.6 km of road constructed and improved
		Angola	98 km of road constructed and improved
		India	47 km of road constructed and improved

Table 14: Reported actual and expected impact under the Affordable Basic Infrastructure category

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Affordable Basic Infrastructure	Telecommunications/internet connectivity	Gabon	365.4 million mobile network subscribers supported
		Kenya	2.4 million mobile network subscribers supported
		Nigeria	394,000 mobile network subscribers supported
		Zambia	635,000 mobile network subscribers supported
		Tanzania	829,000 mobile network subscribers supported
		Uganda	159,000 mobile network subscribers supported
		Sri Lanka	394,000 mobile network subscribers supported
		Nepal	123,000 mobile network subscribers supported
	Sewage treatment	Bahrain	400,000 m^3/day sewage treatment capacity

Table 15: Reported actual and expected impact of Access to Essential Services

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Access to Essential Services	Healthcare infrastructure - hospitals	Ghana	600 hospital beds provided
		Angola	Construction of three hospitals: i) a Mother and Child Hospital, ii) a Hematological Pediatric Institute and iii) a General Hospital
		Angola	Construction of a hospital facilitated with a dedicated ward for burns treatment
		Angola	Construction of a seven-floor, 250-bed hospital that provides burns treatment and general healthcare.
		Oman	Construction and equipment supply of three hospitals, with 934 hospital beds expected upon completion
		Australia	504 hospital beds provided
		Australia	500 hospital beds provided
		Sri Lanka	40 special incubators for newborn in the neonatal facilities
	Provision of supporting healthcare	Senegal	Supply of firefighting material and medical equipment, including mobile hospitals

	related products and services		
	Education infrastructure - university	Angola	Expansion of the Namibe University in Angola

Table 16: Reported actual and expected impact of Food Security

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems	Food and nutritional supplements	Kenya	Supporting a company that specializes in the manufacturing of low-cost flour-based therapeutic and supplementary nutritional products for emergency feeding programs throughout East Africa. The foods are delivered through major humanitarian and relief organizations (e.g., UNICEF, USAID and World Food Program) who distribute products to areas with children facing acute malnutrition.

Table 17: Reported actual and expected impact of other green and social assets

Category	Eligible activity	Country	Impact
Portfolio of Green and Social Projects	Assets mapped to several green and social projects	Ghana	Financing a portfolio of social projects including rehabilitation of 20 hospital and construction projects, 10 hospital equipment projects, 11 projects supporting the provision of supporting healthcare related products and services and 20 access to water and adequate sanitation projects

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