

Framework

Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds

16th February 2023



**Caisse
des Dépôts**
GROUPE



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Introduction

The priorities of Caisse des Dépôts support the broad public guidelines promoting sustainable growth, employment, local and economic development of the country. As a long-term investor, Caisse des Dépôts keep pace through the ages with the evolution of the French society. Its mission is to contribute to the sustainable development of France, namely accelerate its transition towards a resilient, low-carbon and respectful of the biodiversity economic model, while considering the social dimension of this transition. Such transition must be fair between all citizens.

Caisse des Dépôts strives to combat social divisions resulting from territorial, demo-graphic and social inequalities. It directs its investments towards a positive impact economy that does not only focus on financial value creation but aims at guaranteeing healthy environment and access to essential services to the majority.

Caisse des Dépôts has turned its social responsibility into a transversal ambition to which each of its businesses contribute to. This ambition forms part of a sustainable policy around three complementary pillars: internal responsibility, economic and financial responsibility, and environmental responsibility. It uses the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), a universal reference designed to end poverty, combat in-equalities, injustice, and protect the planet. It analyzes the activities of all its business lines using the SDGs to structure its sustainable development policy action and target priorities around this matrix.

To respond to the different financing needs related to the transition towards a low carbon economy (SDG 7 and 13), the Caisse des Dépôts Group has already adapted and directed its financings towards projects and companies contributing to decarbonize the economy. This is particularly directed towards sectors dedicated to clean transportation and sustainable urbanization, the production of renewable energies and the development of energy efficiency solutions in the real estate and industry. Caisse des Dépôts Group (including La Banque Postale and SFIL) has set itself the target of devoting 60 billion euros to financing the transition between 2020 and 2024.

The vocation of Caisse des Dépôts is to accompany the structuring of the Green, Social and Sustainable Finance market and as such to promote its best practice. As a practical consequence, Caisse des Dépôts is an active member of recognized sustainable finance market initiatives and has aligned its sustainable financing framework with the most recent market-wide science-based standards.

Thus, this Green, Social or Sustainability bonds Framework has been defined, where relevant and applicable, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act and UN SDGs.

- **Green Bonds** are bonds where the proceeds are applied to projects with environmental benefits (cf. Section 3.1 Use of Proceeds);
- **Social Bonds** are bonds where the proceeds are applied to projects with social benefits (cf. Section 3.1 Use of Proceeds);
- **Sustainability Bonds** are bonds where the proceeds are applied to a set of projects with environmental and social benefits (cf. Section 3.1 Use of Proceeds);

Each issuance will be labelled Green Bond, Social Bond or Sustainability Bond by Caisse des Dépôts depending on the primary objectives of the projects that will be financed or refinanced.

01

**A committed
Group**



A long-term investor at the service of the territories

Public-interest mission

Responsible investment is at the very heart of what Caisse des Dépôts, defined by French law as a “state-owned group at the service of the public interest and of the country’s economic development”, stands and works for. Caisse des Dépôts and its subsidiaries have the ambition “to act on all territories to enhance social cohesion and sustainable development”.

Thus, the Group places the stakes of sustainable development at the heart of its missions, of the strategic orientations of its businesses and of the way in which its activities are carried out. At the heart of its strategic priorities, the Group’s sustainable policy is linked to the founding values of acting in the public interest and making a lasting impact.

5 strategic axes structuring Caisse des Dépôts’ raison d’être :

- 4 joint axes with its strategic planning to ensure the alignment of its activities and its **financial plan with the sustainable development objectives**:
 1. Accelerate the transition to a climate and biodiversity neutral economy,
 2. Promote inclusive local development,
 3. Promote a balanced development of territories and act for affordable housing for all,
 4. Accelerate and modernize the implementation of social policies.
- 1 cross-cutting axis to ensure that **activities and practices** are carried out **in a responsible and exemplary manner**.

In 2015, as part of its 2030 Development Agenda, the UN introduced seventeen sustainable development goals (SDGs) designed to eradicate extreme poverty, fight in-equality and injustice and protect the planet over the next fifteen years.

To better manage its contribution to public policy objectives, the Group has thus chosen, since the end of 2019, to integrate the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals into its strategic management, by defining 8 priority SDGs (subject to a strategic improvement dynamic) and 5 significant SDGs (subject to monitoring), articulated around the 4 strategic axes.

An action at the service of the Sustainable Development Goals

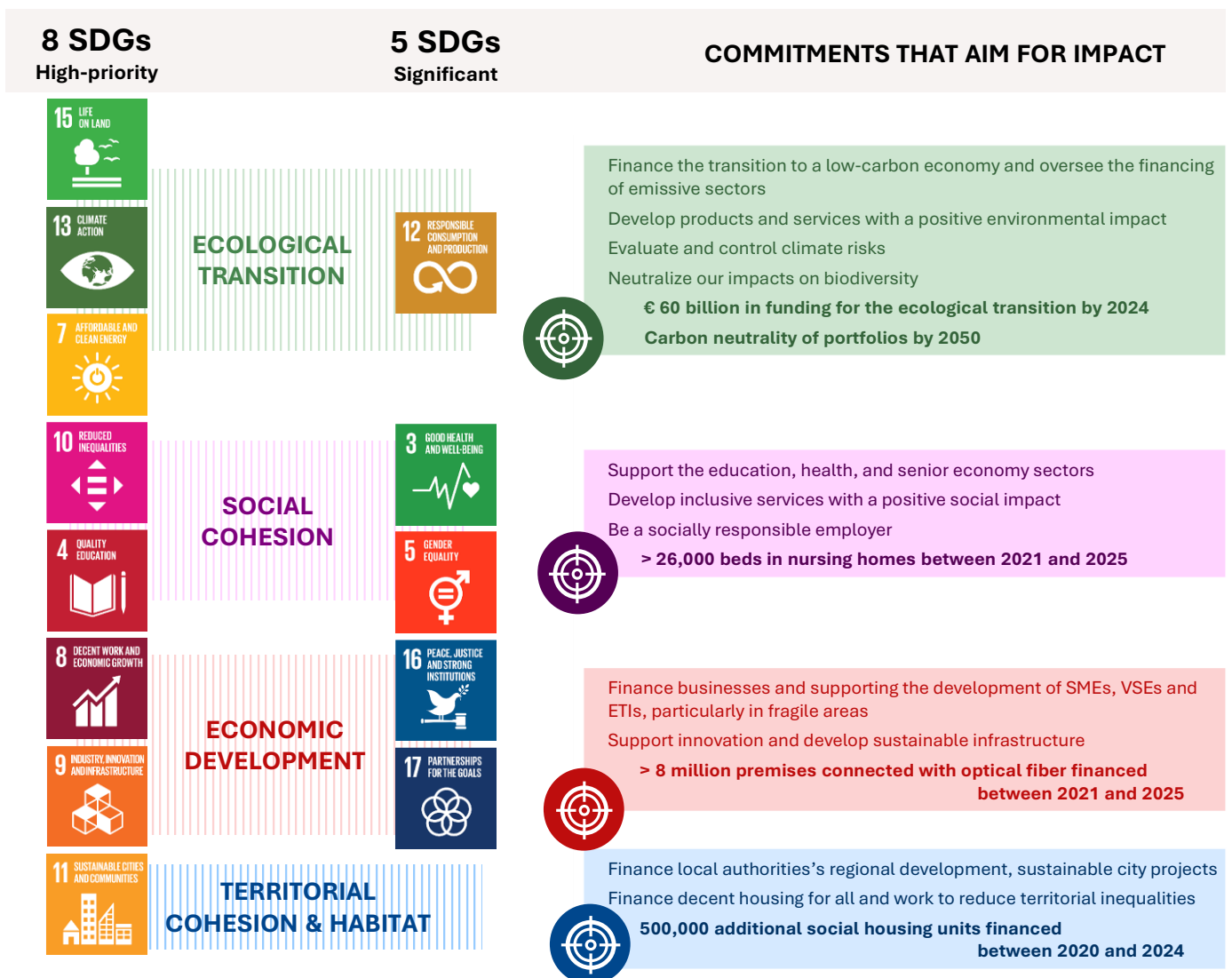
By relying on this universal benchmark, the Group is thus implementing a robust approach to (i) assess the impact of its activities, (ii) manage its positive contribution to society and (iii) support national and international roadmaps.

The identification, development and operationalization of the Group’s SDG roadmap is the result of significant cross-functional work, at Group level, then rolled out at the level of business lines and support functions. Each of these three phases was validated by the Executive Committee:

- **Definition of the Group's priority contributions to the SDGs:** a materiality analysis of the activities was carried out by each entity, which allowed to prioritize the actions plans.
- **Implementation of evaluation systems:** based on common evaluation principles, performance, result and, wherever possible, impact indicators have been defined and deployed at entity level to be consolidated at Group level.
- **Commitments to quantified targets:** for each of action plans identified, targets have been developed to set the Group's ambitions and to chart a trajectory to be achieved.

For each of the 8 priority SDGs, action plans have been drawn up and more than 40 quantified commitments have been made in the medium term to increase the Group's contribution to society. These commitments are formulated in the form of result indicators and, wherever possible, impact indicators, and they are accompanied by medium-term targets, generally up to 5 years, related to financial mobilization, operational activities and internal policies, business lines and subsidiaries, and are subject to annual review by the governance bodies.

To ensure its proper deployment in the practices of the entities and develop a systemic approach to the various areas of sustainable development, this SDG roadmap is integrated into the Group's management tools¹. In particular, for **Green, Social and Sustainability Bond issuances, all projects financed by these bonds respond directly to at least two priority or significant SDGs identified by the Group.**



¹ Strategic and financial programming, objective letters from subsidiaries, sustainable development opinions during commitment committees, responsible investment practices (extra-financial rating grids for Banque des Territoires projects, investment choices and themes of shareholder engagement of Asset Management), profit-sharing for employees of the public institution.

1.2

The Group's climate policy

In accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement, the Caisse des Dépôts Group aims to make our financing and investments compatible with low-carbon, climate-resilient development. We act within the framework of France's low-carbon strategy.

To pursue these goals over the long term, the Group implements a climate roadmap focusing on five interconnected areas of action and applied across all asset classes:

1. Finance the Energy and Environmental Transition



The Caisse des Dépôts Group encourages the transition to a resilient, low-carbon economy by steering investments and financing towards low-carbon projects. **The Group, including La Banque Postale and SFIL, targets to devote €60 billion new funding to the green transition between 2020 and 2024, i.e. a target share of financing in favor of the EET of 19% of its total financial flows.**

As part of the "Climate Plan for the ecological and energy transition of companies and territories at the service of recovery", the Banque des Territoires plans to accelerate the energy renovation of buildings, including social housing, public buildings (buildings schools, universities, hospitals, etc.). The objective for 2024 is to finance the thermal efficiency of 20 million m² of public and tertiary buildings and more than 500,000 social housing units.

2. Eliminate climate-damaging finance and limit financements to sectors responsible for increasing demand for fossil fuels

■ Exit from thermal coal

The Group has pledged to **refrain from investing directly in listed equities and debt securities of companies whose coal mining activity or coal-fired power generation exceeds 10% of their revenue. This threshold has been lowered to 5% as of January 1, 2023.** The Group is committed to achieving a zero exposure to thermal coal in its investment portfolios by 2030 in OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world.

■ Gradual exit from unconventional hydrocarbons

The Group **excludes financing for companies where 10% of the turnover is exposed to shale gas and oil, bituminous sands, Arctic oil and gas** and undertakes to achieve zero exposure to unconventional hydrocarbons before 2050, and to regularly review this exit date in order to bring it forward.

■ Regulating conventional oil and gas

The Group excludes from its direct investments and financing not only the development of new oil production projects, but also gas (*upstream*) and transport infrastructure directly associated with these new projects (*upstream*).

3. Decarbonize our portfolios through shareholder engagement and the companies we support

■ Align our financial portfolios with 1.5°C scenarios

As a major financial hub, most of Caisse des Dépôts group's emissions come from financed emissions. The Group's financial entities (CDC, Bpifrance, La Banque Postale, SFIL) and their subsidiaries rely on recognized and transparent methodologies to adopt medium-term targets (2025 or 2030) for the decarbonization of their portfolios aiming for net carbon neutrality in 2050.

For its **real estate financial investment** portfolio, the Caisse des Dépôts Group also pledges to invest in new property meeting high energy performance standards (at least RT2012 -20%) and, for acquisition of non-efficient assets, to undertake work in the short term to be part of decarbonization trajectories compatible with 1.5°C.

To ensure greater account is taken of climate impacts inherent in **infrastructure projects**, Banque des Territoires has established a **rating system that consists in analysing nonfinancial criteria**, particularly the contribution to protecting climate balance and reducing GHG emissions. The rating is used as input for the decision process and thus contributes to the **selection of new investments**. The positive externalities of projects are therefore assessed, and measures can be taken to reduce or negate their adverse impacts, including on climate.



Investments in Businesses

Caisse des Dépôts has adopted decarbonization trajectories for its investments in listed companies (equities and bonds) in line with the Paris agreement and established according to reference methods (UN Convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance and Net Zero Banking Alliance led by UNEP FI) with 5-year milestones, starting in 2025, with the first results presented in 2023.

Accentuating its efforts already carried out since 2014, Caisse de Dépôts reinforced in 2022 its objective of decarbonizing corporate equity and bond portfolios, with a new objective of reducing the carbon footprint by 55% on scopes 1 and 2 of its portfolios of listed equities and corporate bonds between 2020 and 2030. This new target was developed based in particular on the science-based reduction corridor established by the AOA.

For its direct investments in unlisted companies, the Group identifies the sectors and companies at stake, in order to assess and monitor the evolution of their impacts, on the basis of indicators directly related to the nature of the activities carried out. In all cases, shareholder dialogue on energy and climate issues is reinforced.

■ Strengthen shareholder dialogue on climate

The Caisse des Dépôts Group integrates climate and energy efficiency issues into its shareholder dialogue in order to foster better transparency and environmental performance within portfolio companies. The Caisse des Dépôts Group considers the additional requirements of article 29 of the energy-climate law and wishes to strengthen its shareholder engagement approach on all ESG issues.

Listed companies are particularly expected to...

- (i) **publicly commit to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.**
- (ii) **formalize an ambitious medium-term strategy** to achieve this objective.
- (iii) **regularly publish complete, detailed and audited data on its implementation**, in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD.
- (iv) define **realistic intermediate quantitative targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions** applicable to a significant scope of their activity,
- (v) support and prepare for the development of **public policies**, including sectoral regulation and carbon pricing,
- (vi) set up **tailored governance** promoting constructive dialogue with their stakeholders.

In connection with the alignment indicators, Caisse des Dépôts monitors the number of listed companies engaged in an alignment process that it promotes, with the objective of reaching 80% by 2030.

Non-listed companies, for which energy and climate represent major challenges, **are expected to commit to and report on an action plan aiming to reduce their climate impacts and increase their green activities**, according to thresholds to be defined by investor entities, taking their portfolio structure into account.

4. Access and manage climate risks

The Caisse des Dépôts Group has been integrating climate risks into its risk assessment and management procedures since 2014. Four main pillars underpin this goal:

- **Integrate climate risks into all risk governance tools** (Group risk management charter, internal control organizational principles, risk mapping, risk appetite etc).
- **Integrate climate risks into internal credit ratings** (transition risk applied to corporate bonds and sovereign bonds).
- **Participation in the ACPR climate stress test.**
- **Rating of climate risk at balance sheet level.**

5. Adapt our activities and territories to the consequences of climate change

In 2022, the Caisse des Dépôts Group adopted its first adaptation action plan, related to infrastructure and real estate. It aims to:

- Generalize the design of suitable projects.
- Identify and reduce the physical risks of climate change of the assets in portfolio.
- Integrate adaptation into activity management processes.
- set up quality adaptation approaches by applying shared adaptation principles.

This action plan will be gradually extended to other Group activities.

Find the full climate policy at this address:

https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2022-11/2022_10_26_CDC_Group_Climate_Policy.pdf

1.3

Act for biodiversity

Since 2021, Caisse des Dépôts has officially been a "**company committed to nature - Act4Nature France**" since the validation of its biodiversity action plan in 2021 as part of the eponymous initiative. This action plan is divided into 4 main areas:

1. Measure the biodiversity footprint

In line with the signing of the "**Finance for Biodiversity Pledge**", the Asset Management business undertakes to measure the biodiversity footprint of its portfolios by 2024 using the **Global Biodiversity Score**, an impact measurement tool for companies and investors developed by CDC Biodiversité. Banque des Territoires also undertakes to include biodiversity criteria in the analysis of its investment projects.

2. Reduce our negative impacts on biodiversity

Caisse des Dépôts asks the companies in which it is a shareholder about their biodiversity preservation strategy, at the rate of two sectors per year. It also has set **an objective of zero net artificialisation on the real estate portfolios since 2021** for the Asset Management business. Banque des Territoires will include the measurement of soil artificialization in the selection matrices of its investment projects.

At the level of our internal operations, we offer compensation for building footprint via **Nature 2050**, as well as the elimination of single-use plastics.



3. Increase our positive impacts on biodiversity

As part of Caisse des Dépôts recovery plan, Banque des Territoires will mobilize **€3 billion over the 2020-2024 period for projects promoting biodiversity**. Caisse des Dépôts and its subsidiaries will continue **their commitments to the Nature 2050 program**. In addition, Caisse des Dépôts has set the objective for itself of maintaining **FSC or PEFC eco-certification on 100% of its forestry assets**, managed by its subsidiary Société Forestière.

4. Support innovation and training

Through the Biodiversity Economy Mission entrusted to CDC Biodiversité, Caisse des Dépôts will devote €8 million (for the 2020-2024 period) to research and innovation in favor of the preservation and restoration of biodiversity. **By 2022, all of its asset managers will be trained on biodiversity issues**, via a training cycle developed by CDC Biodiversité and Novethic.

In addition, various subsidiaries and strategic holdings of the Caisse des Dépôts group are also involved in this initiative with their own validated action plans². Finally, Caisse des Dépôts, La Banque Postale, La Banque Postale AM, CNP Assurance and STOA are members of the "**Finance for Biodiversity**" initiative and committed to contributing to the integration of biodiversity issues in the financial sector.

² It is for example the case for CDC Biodiversité, Icade, la Société Forestière, la Compagnie des Alpes and Egis.

02

Fundamental principles of the issuance

Caisse des Dépôts wishes to propose to investors Green, Social or Sustainability Bonds in line with robust and structuring principles for both the market and itself.

2.1 Consistency

The issuance of Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds is fully consistent with Caisse des Dépôts' strategy. As a long-term investor, Caisse des Dépôts accompanies the evolution of European society with a particular focus on French society by acting mainly for the transition to a low-carbon economic model and to reduce social inequalities. Thus, Caisse des Dépôts' strategy is in line with the European Green Deal for a fair and inclusive transition towards climate neutrality³ as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Illustration: Caisse des Dépôts will use the proceeds to finance or refinance eligible green and social assets further described in dedicated section 3.1 (Use-of-proceeds).



City center of Evreux

Beneficiary of "Action Coeur de Ville" program, that supports the revitalization of the city centers of medium-sized towns

Initiatives must be part of the economic and social activity of town centres, with a view to sustainable development

2.2 Transparency

In line with market best-practices, Caisse des Dépôts provides a high level of transparency to investors and external stakeholders on both the issuer's sustainability strategy and commitments (including processes to identify and manage perceived and known environmental and/or social risks) and the characteristics of the Green, Social and Sustainability bonds (Use of Proceeds, Process for Project Evaluation and Selection, Management of Proceeds, and Reporting). On a yearly basis, Caisse des Dépôts discloses reports on commitments given covering effective allocation of proceeds, projects compliance and impact indicators.

Illustration: Caisse des Dépôts will publish a complete annual report dedicated to the allocated bonds in the year following its issuance. This global report will include previous investments made in the context of current Green and Sustainable Bonds.

³ Commission presents guide for a fair transition towards climate neutrality - <https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=25026&langId=en>

2.3 Exemplarity

The vocation of Caisse des Dépôts is to accompany the structuring of the Green, Social and Sustainable Finance market and as such to promote its best practice. As a practical consequence, Caisse des Dépôts is an active member of recognized sustainable finance market initiatives and has aligned its sustainable financing framework with the most recent market-wide science-based standards.

Illustration: Caisse des Dépôts, member Issuer of the “Green Bond Principles⁴” (GBP) and member Observer of the “Social Bond Principles⁵” (SBP) ensures compliance with its recommendations, especially that of using review and external certifications. This Framework has been defined, where relevant and applicable, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act⁶ and UN SDGs.

2.4 Readability

The definition and implementation of processes (selection of assets, assets matching, publication of reports), both internal and external, simple, clear and readable is a priority objective. As a result, Caisse des Dépôts tracks, to the greatest extent possible to date, the regulatory and initiative recommendations (ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting⁷) on sustainability reporting.

Illustration: Caisse des Dépôts integrates all the procedures specific to the Green, Social or Sustainability Bonds within its usual investment processes and procedures.

2.5 Scalability

Caisse des Dépôts’ intention is to use these Green, Social and Sustainability transactions to constantly improve its processes for monitoring the impacts of assets and their relationships.

Illustration: Caisse des Dépôt initiates with its partners, a contractual work of the environmental and social objectives of the assets and their measurement.

⁴ Green Bond Principles published in June 2021 by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA)

⁵ Social Bond Principles published in June 2021 by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA)

⁶ Annex to the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act published in June 2021 by the European Commission

⁷ ICMA Handbook Harmonized Framework for Impact Reporting as June 2021 - <https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2021-updates/Handbook-Harmonised-Framework-for-Impact-Reporting-June-2021-100621.pdf>

03

Sustainable Bond Framework

In order to meet the commitments detailed above, and finance projects that will deliver environmental and social benefits to support Caisse des Dépôts' vision, the Group has elected to create a Sustainable Bond Framework (“the Framework”), under which it can issue Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds.

The Framework is in accordance with the **ICMA Green Bond Principles** (“GBP”), **Social Bond Principles** (“SBP”) and **Sustainability Bond Guidelines** (“SBG”)⁸. In alignment with these Principles, for each Bond issued, Caisse des Dépôts asserts that it will comply with the following processes, as set out in this Framework:

- 1. Use of Proceeds**
- 2. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection**
- 3. Management of Proceeds**
- 4. Reporting**

In addition, Caisse des Dépôts has designed this Framework, when relevant and feasible, to comply with the draft European Commission's proposal on European Green Bonds Standard⁹ (EU GBS).



Photovoltaic plant of Saint Eusèbe in Saône et Loire - Sustainability Bond 2019

⁸ **ICMA Sustainability Bond Principles** as of June 2021, available here: <https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2021-updates/Sustainability-Bond-Guidelines-June-2021-140621.pdf>

⁹ **Proposal for a Regulation of The European Parliament and Of The Council on European green bonds**, available here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021PC0391>

3.1

Use of proceeds

Caisse des Dépôts structures the issuance of the Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds as what it is and as what it does: long-term support of ecological and energy transition in France and the reduction of social and territorial inequalities.

These transactions must be a faithful reflection of its action, both when it invests significant amounts in innovative projects with high national and international visibility, and when it accompanies local projects that are decisive for territories by participating in the sensitization of its partners on ESG.

In front of the major challenges related to the aggravation of the different levels of territorial development and the ageing of the population, Caisse des Dépôts rallies to meet the social challenges for the most fragile population and directs its investments towards the positive impact economy, not only to generate financial value but to provide the majority with access to essential services (housing, training, digital, health, employment).

Based on these assumptions, the following principles were used for the selection of assets:

- Financing in equity or quasi-equity¹⁰; loans, bonds and mezzanine debts (not already identified as a sustainable - green/social - financing)
- Territorial projects in France purged of any recourse, having all the authorizations, permits and controversy-free following the impact studies
- Generating a balanced distribution between: (i) financing and refinancing and (ii) future projects and projects in operation.
- Highlighting Caisse des Dépôts expertise on main intervention sectors for environmental and social purposes.

Wishing to be aligned with best market practices, Caisse des Dépôts closely follows the latest market sustainable finance trends, innovations and technical standards. As the European Commission has published the two first delegated acts on climate change of the European taxonomy, Caisse des Dépôts has aligned, where feasible, with the requirements of the European taxonomy for the green categories covered by these delegated acts.

Thus, the eligibility criteria for green categories, where relevant, are based on the **Technical Screening Criteria (TSC)** of the EU taxonomy. In addition, Caisse des Dépôts has performed an alignment analysis with the requirements of the **Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)** criteria for the categories covered by the delegated acts on climate change mitigation and adaptation in order to identify any gaps with these requirements. Finally, Caisse des Dépôts only finances projects in France where the current legislation allows it to be aligned with the **Minimum Social Safeguards (MSS)** for eligible assets. Caisse des Dépôts commits on a best-effort basis to progressively fully align its Green Bonds program with the Annex 1 of the Taxonomy Delegated act requirements.

¹⁰ Shareholder current accounts, convertible bonds, equity loans

Moreover, new regulatory developments will be reflected in the future versions of the Framework on a best effort basis such as the EU social taxonomy and the green taxonomy covering the four remaining environmental objectives (sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems).



Table 1 - Eligible green categories






























| Eligible categories | GBP categories | SDGs |
|--|---|---|
| Renewable energy | Renewable energy |   |
| Energy efficiency | Energy efficiency |   |
| Green real estate | Green buildings |    |
| Transportation and sustainable mobility | Clean transportation |    |
| Eco-efficient data centers | Energy efficiency |  |
| Decontamination and remediation of sites | Pollution prevention and control |  |
| Food Transition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes |    |



Table 2 - Eligible social categories

| Eligible categories | SBP categories | SDGs |
|--|---|---|
| Access to digital | Access to essential services |    |
| Education and professional integration | Access to essential services |   |
| Social and Solidarity Economy | Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment |    |
| Social real estate | Affordable housing |    |
| Healthcare and social healthcare | Access to essential services |    |

In case of refinancing, disbursements related to Eligible Projects made in the 2 calendar years prior to the issuance may be allocated to the bonds.

The eligibility criteria (see. Tables 3 and 4 Pages 18 to 23) are intended to enable the identification of eligible projects by analyzing their intrinsic qualities. Therefore, any project that does not meet these criteria is excluded. No weighting of the criteria occurs: when there are multiple criteria, all of them must be exhaustively fulfilled. Some social projects may have positive environmental impact, and similarly some green projects may have positive social outcomes.

The leveraged projects are mainly through greenfield financing and are not likely to have been previously financed by a Green, Social or Sustainability Bond.



Table 3 - Project eligibility grid for green categories

| Sub-sectors | Typology | Eligibility criteria | EU Environmental Objectives EU Taxonomy economic activities (N°) | Social Goals |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Renewable energy | | | | |
| Renewable electricity generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar photovoltaic On shore and offshore Wind farms Marine energy¹¹ Micro-hydraulic¹² Geothermal¹³ Biomass | <p>Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities using renewable energy.</p> <p>Projects meeting the EU Taxonomy alignment criteria¹⁴ for relevant economic activity as defined in Appendix 1 page 33 of this document.</p> | <p>Substantial Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation (Article 10) – 1a) generating, transmitting, storing, distributing or using renewable energy in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001¹⁵ on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources including through using innovative technology with a potential for significant future savings or through necessary reinforcement or extension of the grid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology; 4.3 Electricity generation from wind power; 4.4 Electricity generation from ocean energy technologies; 4.5 Electricity generation from hydropower; 4.6 Electricity generation from geothermal energy; 4.8 Electricity generation from bioenergy; (excluding anaerobic digestion) | Support to green employment in the concerned area |
| Renewable energy storage | <p>Intermittent renewable energy storage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical technology: pumped hydroelectric energy storage (PHES), compressed air energy storage (CAES) Thermal and thermochemical technology: sensible heat or latent heat, energy by sorption Chemical technology: storage in the form of hydrogen gas | <p>Construction and operation of facilities that store renewable energy and return it at a later time in the form of electricity or renewables such as hydrogen or thermal energy.</p> <p>Projects meeting the EU Taxonomy alignment criteria for relevant economic activity as defined in Appendix 1 page 33 of this document.</p> | <p>Substantial Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation (Article 10) – i) enabling activity for point 1a) generating, transmitting, storing, distributing or using renewable energy in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, including through using innovative technology with a potential for significant future savings or through necessary reinforcement or extension of the grid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.10 Storage of electricity; 4.11 Storage of thermal energy; 4.12 Storage of hydrogen; | Support to green employment in the concerned area |
| Energy efficiency | | | | |
| Efficient heat production | <p>Rehabilitation or construction of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heating or cooling networks Cogeneration biomass, geothermal, gas or solar thermodynamic Downstream of industrial units | <p>Construction, refurbishment and operation of pipelines and associated infrastructure for heating, cooling, and cogeneration units holding the French label « Ecoréseau de chaleur » or aiming to achieve such labelling.</p> | <p>Substantial Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation (Article 10) – 1b) Improving energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.15 District heating/cooling distribution; 4.17 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from solar energy; 4.18 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from geothermal energy; 4.19 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels 4.20 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy; (excluding anaerobic digestion) 4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat; | Support to green employment in the concerned area |

¹¹ Production of electricity thanks to the natural flows of currents and tides, and marine matter.

¹² Development and operation of new installations with an electrical power between 1 MW and 4.5 MW that are not subject to the hydraulic concessions regime pursuant to Article L. 511-5 of the Energy Code, or in-closes within the perimeter of an existing hydraulic concession. The installations comply with the following criteria: run-of-river plant with no artificial reservoir. Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party.

¹³ Projects with life cycle GHG emissions < 100 gCO₂e/kWh and quantified life-cycle GHG emissions verified by an independent third party

¹⁴ The eligibility criteria comply with the EU classification system for sustainable economic activities (the "EU Taxonomy") for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation as of June 2021 as published in the Delegated Act.

¹⁵Directive (EU) 2018/2001, available here : <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018L2001&from=fr>

| Sub-sectors | Typology | Eligibility criteria | EU Environmental Objectives EU Taxonomy economic activities (N°) | Social Goals |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Green real estate | | | | |
| Green buildings | <p>New construction and thermal rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary real estate • Residential real estate • Commercial real estate • Leisure, sport and cultural real estate • Tourist residences • Resorts | <p>Development of eco-efficient buildings projects and civil engineering works for residential and non-residential buildings located in France.</p> <p>For new construction after 31 December 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Primary Energy Demand (PED), defining the energy performance of the building resulting from the construction, is at least 10 % lower than the threshold set for the nearly zero-energy building (NZEB) requirements in national measures.¹⁶ <p>For buildings larger than 5000 m²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>air-tightness and thermal integrity testing with any deviation in the levels of performance set at design stage/defects in the building envelope disclosed to investors /clients or demonstration that robust and traceable quality control processes were in place during the construction process.</i> - <i>life-cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP) calculated for each stage in the life cycle and disclosed to investors and clients on demand</i> <p>Where the building is a large non-residential building¹⁷, it is efficiently operated through energy performance monitoring and assessment.¹⁸</p> <p>For renovation of existing buildings:</p> <p>Improved energy efficiency from renovation(s) resulting in a reduction of primary energy demand of at least 30% within a maximum of 3 years in comparison to the energy performance of the building before the renovation(s). Alternatively, the building renovation complies with the applicable requirements for major renovations.</p> | <p>Substantial Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation (Article 10) – 1b) Improving energy efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1 Construction of new buildings; • 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings; • 7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings; | <p>Fight against fuel poverty (reduction of energy bills and/or fight against cold and humidity).</p> <p>Support to green employment in the concerned area</p> |



Green Office Enjoy in ZAC des Batignolles in Paris - Green Bond 2017

¹⁶ See the ministerial press release of October 2022 (http://www.rt-batiment.fr/IMG/pdf/communication_taxonomie_batiments_vf-2.pdf) :

In France and for the construction of new buildings, the NZEB energy performance level corresponds to the regulatory performance level defined by RT2012. For new buildings having submitted a building permit before 1 January 2022 and subject to RT2012, the Primary Energy Consumption (PEC) corresponding to the NZEB level thus corresponds to the "PECmax" value defined within the framework of the decree of 26 October 2010 relating to the thermal characteristics and energy performance requirements of new buildings and new parts of buildings. To comply with the "NZEB - 10%" criterion, the building's PEC must therefore be at least 10% lower than this PECmax. For new buildings having submitted a building permit after 1 January 2022 and subject to RE2020, compliance with the requirements of RE2020 automatically leads to compliance with the "NZEB - 10%" criterion.

¹⁷ With an effective rated output for heating systems, systems for combined space heating and ventilation, air-conditioning systems or systems for combined air-conditioning and ventilation of over 290 kW.

¹⁸ This can be demonstrated, for example, through the presence of an energy performance contract or a building automation and control system in accordance with Article 14 (4) and Article 15 (4), of Directive 2010/31/EU.



Creation of a natural space with high ecological value on industrial wasteland Kodak in Seine-Saint-Denis - Green Bond 2017

| Sub-sectors | Typology | Eligibility criteria | EU Environmental Objectives EU Taxonomy economic activities (N°) | Social Goals |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Clean transportation and mobility | | | | |
| Sustainable mobility infrastructure and services | <p><u>Rail transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Passenger transport <p><u>Inland water transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Passenger transport <p><u>Sea and coastal freight water transport</u></p> <p><u>Urban and suburban road transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure (electricity charging, hydrogen-based refuelling...) Passenger (and/or freight) transport: fleets of clean rolling materials Operators of smart and sustainable mobility services based on clean rolling materials <p><u>Gentle mobility</u> (pedestrians and bicycles): infrastructure, equipment, and services</p> <p><u>Intermodal exchange hubs</u> enabling transfers (Combined transport platforms rail-road, or rail-in-river ; multimodal platforms allowing access to clean modes (train station))</p> | <p>Projects related to the purchase, financing, leasing, rental, construction, operation or maintenance of transport with zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions or dedicated infrastructure. supporting such transport</p> <p>For purchase, financing, chartering (with or without crew) and operation of vessels designed and equipped for transport of freight or for the combined transport of freight and passengers on sea or coastal waters: until 31 December 2025, hybrid and dual fuel vessels derive at least 75 % of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emission fuels or plug-in power for their normal operation at sea and in ports</p> <p>Where relevant, the vehicles and/or infrastructure are not dedicated to the transport or storage of fossil fuels.</p> | <p>Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation (Article 10) - 1c) increasing clean or climate-neutral mobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Passenger interurban rail transport; 6.3 Urban and suburban transport, road passenger transport; 6.4 Operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics; 6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles; 6.7 Inland passenger water transport 6.10 Sea and coastal freight water transport, vessels for port operations and auxiliary activities 6.13 Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics; 6.14 Infrastructure for rail transport 6.15. Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport 6.16 Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport; | <p>Mobility services for population in need¹⁹, improvement of security.</p> <p>Reduction of local atmospheric pollutants</p> <p>Support of green employment in the concerned region</p> |
| Decontamination and remediation of sites | | | | |
| Soil decontamination | <p>Decontamination of grounds and basements for all types of sites to make them suitable for a new industrial, commercial or residential use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical treatment Chemical treatment Biological treatment Thermal treatment | <p>Landscapes located in France.</p> <p>Targeted sites of small or medium size (from 1 to 20 hectares), significantly polluted (soil and building) with a strong redevelopment potential, located near major urban areas suffering a shortage of building land.</p> <p>Cost of decontamination very important compared to the overall budget of the development operation.</p> | <p>Substantial contribution to pollution prevention and control (Article 14) - 1b) improving levels of air, water or soil quality in the areas in which the economic activity takes place whilst minimising any adverse impact on, human health and the environment or the risk there of.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.6 Remediation activities for pollution prevention and control²⁰; <p>Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation (Article 10) - reduction of land artificialisation</p> | <p>Support of green employment in the concerned area</p> <p>Improvement of the living environment by reducing exposure to polluting substances (e.g. stream, groundwater)</p> |

¹⁹ One of the objectives of the Transport Department is to bring out innovative services for smart and sustainable mobility in the demand segments not covered by major industrial or digital players, particularly for underserved populations such as seniors.

²⁰ Draft report from The Platform on Sustainable Finance (SPF) on EU Taxonomy Environmental Objectives of March 2022. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-03/220330-sustainable-finance-platform-finance-report-remaining-environmental-objectives-taxonomy-annex_en.pdf

| Sub-sectors | Typology | Eligibility criteria | EU Environmental Objectives EU Taxonomy economic activities (N°) | Social Goals |
|-------------|----------|----------------------|---|--------------|
|-------------|----------|----------------------|---|--------------|

Digital infrastructures

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Eco-efficient data centers | Territorial Data center | <p>Storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or processing of data through data centres.</p> <p>Projects with a <i>Global warming potential (GWP)</i> of refrigerants used in the data centre cooling system not exceeding 675</p> <p>Projects having implemented all relevant practices listed as "expected practices" in the most recent version of the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency, or in CEN-CENELEC document CLC TR50600-99-1 "Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 99-1: Recommended practices for energy management". The implementation of those practices is verified by an independent third-party and audited at least every 3 years²¹</p> | <p>Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation (Article 10) – 1b) improving energy efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Data processing, hosting and related activities; | Support of green employment in the concerned area |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|

Food transition

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Sustainable production and supply chains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing units: vegetable factories, canneries; Distribution units: logistics or distribution platforms, alternative distribution channels with an ecological vocation; Resilient and innovative food production units: integrated farms (permaculture, agroforestry, aquaponics etc.); | <p>Investment structure:</p> <p>SSE (Social and Solidarity Economy) structure within the meaning of the law of 31 July 2014 (association, cooperative, SIC, SAS ESS, SAS ESUS, socially useful company within the meaning of Article 2 of the law of 31 July 2014 respecting an aim other than the sole sharing of profits) acting on French territory, in the food transition sector.</p> <p>The activity meets one of the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) Products from a farm certified as organic according to the EU organic standard on production and labelling.</p> <p>(b) Products complying with the following principles of circular economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Products' primary packaging is designed or demonstrate its usability over 10 rotations, (ii) at least 95%²² of the packaging is recyclable or the packaging holds a recognized certification of compostability, (iii) a food waste and packaging reduction strategy is demonstrated. <p>(c) Food products are marketed in a short circuit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Maximum 2 intermediaries between the producer and the consumer (ii) A sub-regional scale (iii) The use of local resources and artisanal processes (iv) Governance involving or respecting producers and at least taking into account the expectations of consumers, even to the point of involving them in the operation (v) Products whose origin is well identified and known to consumers (vi) Implementation of a plan to optimise logistics (especially transport) to reduce environmental impact | <p>Substantial contribution to the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (Article 15) – 1c) sustainable agricultural practices, including those that contribute to enhancing biodiversity or to halting or preventing the degradation of soils and other ecosystems, deforestation, and habitat loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2 Crop production; 2.18 Manufacture of food products and beverages <p>Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation (Article 10) – f) strengthening land carbon sinks by improving the soil's ability to stabilize carbon and by increasing plant growth.</p> <p>Substantial contribution to the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources (Article 12)</p> <p>Substantial contribution to the transition to a circular economy (Article 13)</p> <p>Additional activities may be included based on future delegated acts of the EU taxonomy.</p> | <p>Access to quality food for as many people as possible</p> <p>Support for the socio-environmental transition (reduction in the number of intermediaries, territorialized food systems)</p> <p>Professional reintegration of long-term unemployed people.</p> |
|---|---|--|---|--|



« Jardin de Cocagne » of Limon in Vauhallan (91)



²¹ In France, the 2021 Finance Act puts in place counterparts to the strengthening of the eco-conditionality of the reduced TICFE tariff for data centres. From 1 January 2022, this amendment makes the reduced rate conditional on (i) the implementation by data centres of an ISO 50001 certified energy management system, and (ii) membership of a programme for the sharing of good energy management practices, recognised by a national or international public authority. To date, the only international reference is the European Commission's code of conduct.

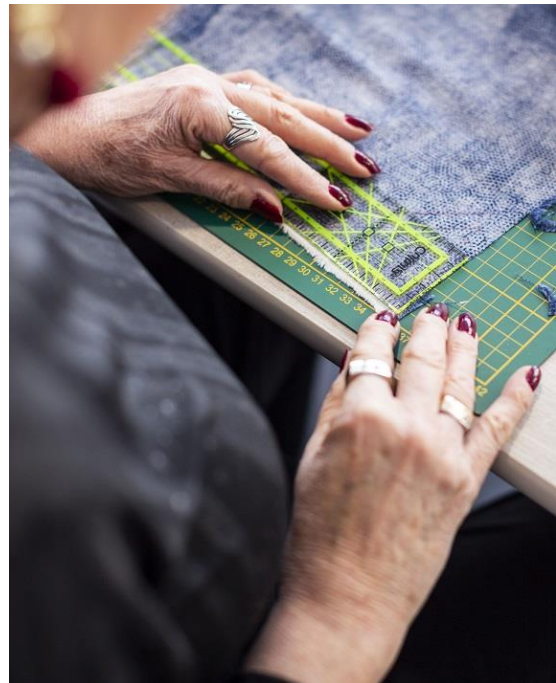
²² 95% of total weight and the remaining minor components are compatible with the recycling process.



Table 4 - Project eligibility grid for social categories

| Sub-sectors | Typology | Eligibility criteria | Social Goals |
|---|--|--|--|
| Digital infrastructures | | | |
| Access to digital | <p><u>FTTH optic fiber networks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Initiative Networks (PIN): PIN for collecting, unbundling, or serving companies, PIN for sharing optical fiber up to the subscriber Private Initiative Infrastructures <p><u>Burial of fiber optic cables</u></p> | <p>Projects established in a territory where:</p> <p>(i) the deployment of optical fibre is not profitable for a private operator, because of low population density and / or deployment difficulties.</p> <p>(ii) GDP per capita is below the national average.</p> <p><u>Target populations:</u> residents, local companies, public services (educational institution, public health, environmental services ...) of digital deserts (peri-urban, rural)</p> | <p>Reduction of digital division</p> <p>Support to employment in the concerned area</p> |
| Education and professional integration | | | |
| Access to training | <p>Training organizations :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private technical education institution delivering state recognized professional diplomas Professional training, including qualification, reconversion and retraining Training programs Training for new jobs (digital, information technology system...) Training for sectors experiencing shortages of workforce | <p>Free, qualifying and/or professionalizing training accredited by the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional diplomas Certified Labels (e.g. Grande Ecole du Numérique) Professional qualification certificate (PQC) <p><u>Target populations:</u> People with socio-professional integration difficulties (all ages), without training or professional experiences, long-term unemployed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people under 18 with educational difficulties (deschooling, learning difficulties) Young workers between 16 and 25/30 Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) People in sensitive or priority areas or in a vulnerable situation (peri-urban and rural areas, migrants...). | <p>Professional training and integration of young and unemployed people</p> <p>Gender equality goal</p> |
| Social Solidarity Economy | | | |
| Social Solidarity Economy (SSE) | <p>Investments in any companies of the SSE (existing structures, structures in the process of creation, rapidly developing structures)</p> | <p>All SSE companies within the meaning of the law of July 31, 2014 (association, cooperatives, mutual, foundation, commercial SSE companies) active in France, particularly in the health, medico-social, Silver Economy, energy transition, short circuits and circular economy, social tourism, culture sectors.</p> <p>Companies with social utility within the meaning of article 2 of the law of July 31, 2014 and which respect a goal pursued other than the sole sharing of profits.</p> <p><u>Target population:</u> SSE companies</p> | <p>Emergence, scaling-up and activity diversification of SSE companies in France</p> <p><u>Final social goal:</u> creation of activities and employments and socio-economic development of territories</p> |
| Social real estate | | | |
| Social housing | <p>Support of project managers in the production of social housing for people experiencing social and economic difficulties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> through building acquisition or long-term location by 'perpetual lease' or through renovation; through financial assistance with participative loans | <p>Project manager with Social Utility Company certification (ESUS)</p> <p><u>Target populations:</u> person living without adequate housing, household in position of insecurity and exclusion</p> | <p>Fight against inadequate housing and access to housing</p> |

| Sub-sectors | Typology | Eligibility criteria | Social Goals |
|--|---|--|--|
| Healthcare and social-healthcare | | | |
| Reduction of medical deserts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction/renovation/extension of multi-disciplinary health centres • Investments in the development of local investment companies (mixed-economy company) in the health sector • Support to health professionals through the purchase of materials, mobility and training • Equipment of medical and health establishments in the deployment of e-medicine | <p>Projects established in a territory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the population is more than 20min away from at least one local health service • Depending on the rate of availability of medical services in a territory • of medium size, peri-urban and/or rural <p><u>Target populations:</u> people from peri-urban/rural areas considered medical deserts (areas with health offer shortages)</p> <p><i>*According to INSEE Permanent Facilities Database</i></p> | <p>Improve the availability of medical care and the health situation of the population</p> <p>Reduce territorial and social health inequalities, especially in terms of transportation time and distance to access to care (medical deserts)</p> |
| Supporting the ageing of the population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction/renovation/extension of retirement home, EHPAD and senior health homes • Support to health professionals in the elderly care sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects for people over 60 years old • Professionalisation projects, home help development and improvement of empowerment jobs <p><u>Sanitary and social real estate:</u> Buildings located in France to build, restructure or rehabilitate, with at least the environmental label NF Habitat HQE 6 stars</p> <p><u>Target populations :</u> Elderly people</p> | <p>Improve empowerment and health situation of elderly people and reduce social health inequalities</p> |



Retirement home "les Violennes" in Bussy-Saint-Georges (77)
Managed by CDC Habitat

3.2

Project Evaluation and Selection Process

Caisse des Dépôts integrates its Green, Social and Sustainable Bonds approach into its investment process.

1. Project identification and eligibility analysis

The investment teams inquiring Caisse des Dépôts' new projects are trained in each selected domain to identify from the inception of each project its capacity to comply with the list of eligible assets.

They are in charge of analyzing the main extra-financial risks related to the projects, based on information collected from ESG evaluation agencies, companies and external research. For each project, a study of the territorial context and the stakes of the new investment completes the initial analysis, including a pre-identification of positive externalities related to the project.

These teams are also responsible for verifying that the projects under study have received all necessary environmental and social regulatory approvals. In addition to the applicable regulation, Caisse des Dépôts has organised itself to ensure that the projects will progressively fully align with the **Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria**, especially to the adaptation goal.

The **minimum safeguards in the EU taxonomy** require that eligible activities be conducted in accordance with key international standards of responsible business conduct. By complying with the French legislative framework, and as long as CDC does not knowingly have knowledge of any information or facts to the contrary, then it is assumed that CDC complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the International Labour Organization's core labour conventions.

2. Commitment decision and confirmation of eligibility

The identified assets are then subject to a second documented analysis with respect to their compliance with the eligibility criteria defined above. This examination is carried out at the time of their review by the commitment committee (see Appendix 3).

The business experts and the Risk Department are consulted before the commitment committees and may express reserves regarding certain extra-financial risks associated with the investments.

These reserves are discussed during the committee. The latter may request additional verifications related to different types of risks identified for the project, including on its externalities, before making its decision.

To further ensure the respect of minimum safeguards and DNSH, Caisse des Dépôts aims to reinforce the process of verification of the existence of social and environmental controversies within next year. Any project which would present a severe controversy without a reactive response being implemented could not be selected or would be excluded from the pool of projects financed.

3. Allocation decision

The **Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Committee** (see Appendix 4) makes the final decision on the allocation of assets earmarked to the bonds (before issuance). This Committee also regularly reviews all assets already allocated to verify that they still comply with the criteria and are not facing major controversy at this date (after issuance). The potential occurrence of such a controversy regardless of its nature (political, environmental, social, etc.) can lead to the withdrawal of the project, temporary or definitive, from the list of eligible assets. A new asset would then be proposed for allocation as a substitute.

This **three-step selection and evaluation process** involves all internal stakeholders involved in the project, in particular the "investor" managers (Investment Department of the Banque des Territoires and the Investment Department of the Caisse des Dépôts), the Group's Sustainable Policy Department and the Group's Risk Management Department. A documented list of projects eligible to allocation is communicated starting from the issuance of the bond.

3.3

Management of Proceeds

The Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Committee (see Appendix 4) annually decides, at mid-year, based on the annual accounts for the last two calendar years approved by auditors, whether the disbursements are allocated to the selected projects or not. The minutes enables the edition of accounting and financial reports required for the certification of effective allocation of the proceeds by one of our external auditors. Two accounting sections are created: one dedicated to the liabilities of the bond issuance itself and another one to the cash management of resources not allocated yet.

The total net proceeds of the bond will be allocated to eligible projects within 12 months following the date of issuance. In case a project becomes ineligible, or in case of asset divestment, the issuer commits to replace, as far as possible, the net proceeds allocated to this project to another eligible project within a period of 12 months. For the sake of clarity, the ineligibility of an asset will be assessed against the eligibility criteria presented in section 3.1 Use of Proceeds. In the event of future regulatory changes such as the EU taxonomy, Caisse des Dépôts may consider reviewing its framework (including the eligibility criteria) to adapt it to new expectations of the market.

Following a Bond-by-Bond management approach, an accounting entry is initially credited with the bond amount and gradually debited as proceeds are allocated to projects. The actual transfers to the projects take place through the CDC's own financial management system, with the green/social or sustainable bond accounting section reconciling equivalent debits to the original bond amount.

The unallocated proceeds are managed by Caisse des Dépôts' treasury management team. This cash liquidity is invested within a maximum period of 10 working days from the settlement date of the bond and readjusted when the minutes of the annual Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Committee is produced.

Considered investment vehicles will be denominated in euros, with a maturity of less than 1 year, covered at a floating rate and rated at least A1 / P1. Short-term negotiable securities (Neu CP) or European Commercial Paper (ECP) issued by Supra-national issuers, Sovereigns or Agencies (SSA) or banks are preferred. Investments in GHG intensive activities or controversial activities are excluded.

3.4

Reporting

Publication of the reporting is a key step when building the credibility of an issuer in the green, social and sustainability bond market by keeping investors up to date on respect with initial commitments.

Caisse des Dépôts is committed on a given frequent and qualitative reportings in line with the highest requirements of international standards and will provide investors with (i) reports on the allocated proceeds to the Eligible Assets, (ii) relevant impact metrics, as well as the methodology and assumptions used to calculate these metrics, (iii) publication of an external third-party assurance on the effective allocation of the net proceeds raised to the Eligible Assets and the conformity of the Eligible Assets with the eligibility criteria. This information will be published annually and until bond maturity on the Caisse des Dépôts's website²³.

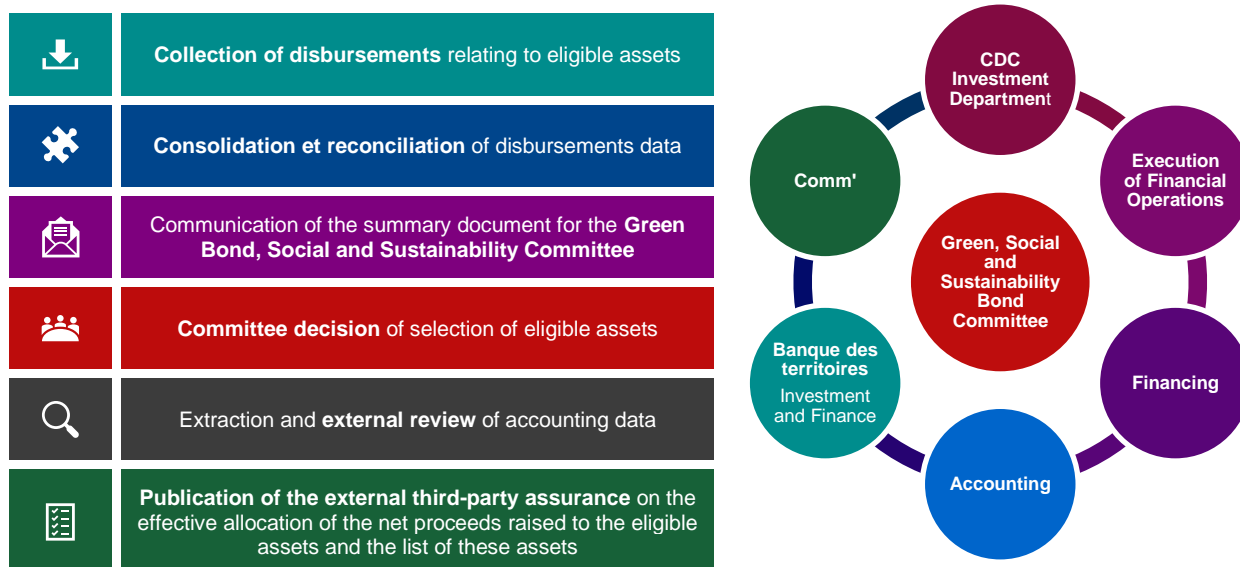
1. Third-party assurance on effective fund allocation and conformity of the projects

Caisse des Dépôts will publish an exhaustive and nominative list of financed projects. For each eligible category, the number of projects, the average share of Caisse des Dépôts financing, the invested amounts as well as the refinancing and co-financing shares will be detailed in a table. Before each new Green, Social or Sustainability bond issuance, the presentation made to investors will provide the indicative refinancing portion. The share of unallocated proceeds managed by the cash management teams will be disclosed in this report.

The Statutory Auditor of the Caisse des Dépôts Group will certify the effective allocation of proceeds to eligible assets, as well as the conformity of these assets with the eligibility criteria. The review is carried on an annual basis following the final allocation decision from the Committee and until the bonds' maturity. In line with its philosophy of integrating the "**Green, Social or Sustainability Bond**" process into existing procedures, the work of the auditor will follow the same calendar as the one for the audit of the annual accounts of the Caisse des Dépôts Group.

²³ <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/you-are-investor>

Figure 1 - The annual process for proceeds monitoring and allocation, a transversal approach



2. Impact indicators related to the projects

The annual reporting aims at informing the bondholders about key features of the green and social projects based on activity and impact indicators.

These indicators are either collected by the teams in charge of investments and then aggregated and communicated without restatement; or computed based on established formulas. Caisse des Dépôts, under the direction of its Sustainable Policy Department and in collaboration with external stakeholders, leads a continued reflection on this topic to obtain robust, opposable, and relevant references for each asset class that can potentially be concerned.

This process is particularly of great importance, as Caisse des Dépôts wishes to play, alongside others key participants, a prominent role in contributing positively to the debates animating the market, notably about the format of impact reporting. Caisse des Dépôts is engaged with the rest of the involved community in a study to assess the environmental impact of the funds dedicated to the remediation of polluted sites as well as the social impact.

Caisse des Dépôts will publish a report consolidating the activity and impact indicators at the most relevant portfolio scale, at least at bond and at eligible category level. Landmark projects will be subject to more detailed presentations.

As a long-term investor, Caisse des Dépôts aims to invest in sizeable projects, as well as in local undertakings of more modest size alongside relevant partners (such as developers, investors, builders, local managers). In this context, it strives to support regional actors in their professionalism strengthening, to enhance their understanding of the environmental impact of their activities, notably in improving the evaluation of the effects on both the climate and the environment. In order to achieve this, Caisse des Dépôts intends :

- For the projects that are already subject to partnership agreements, to take measures allowing the transmission of information between all members.
- For future projects, to integrate in addition to the requirements on performance targets, the relevant indicators expected and their frequency.

By way of example, the table below presents the activity and impact indicators selected by Caisse des Dépôts. The activity indicators track the results of activity linked to eligible green and social projects. The impact indicators measure the estimated impact of the eligible projects on climate, environment, and society.



Table 5 - Activity and indicative impact indicators for green projects

| SDGs targets | | Activity and indicative impact indicators |
|--|--|---|
| Renewable energy | | |
|   | <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> | <p>Installed electricity capacity in MW</p> <p>Electricity production in MWh/year</p> <p>Amount of stored energy / storage capacity</p> <p>Number of jobs directly supported in FTE/year</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided in tCO₂eq/year</p> <p>Number of households equivalent covered</p> |
| Energy efficiency | | |
|   | <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> | <p>Installed heat capacity in MW</p> <p>Heat production in MWh/year</p> <p>Number of jobs directly supported in FTE/year</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided in tCO₂eq/year</p> <p>Number of households equivalent covered</p> |
| Green real estate | | |
|    | <p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in the country</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> | <p>Average energy consumption in kWh/m²/year</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided relative to local baseline²⁴ in tCO₂eq/year</p> <p>Energy savings relative to local baseline in kWh/m²/year</p> <p>Jobs directly and indirectly supported by construction work and renovation in FTE/year</p> |
| Decontamination and remediation of sites | | |
|  | <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> | <p>Number of sites to be decontaminated</p> <p>Surface area to be decontaminated in ha</p> <p>Nature of use of decontaminated sites in %</p> <p>Number of jobs directly / indirectly supported in FTE/year</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided in tCO₂eq/year</p> |
| Sustainable transport and mobility | | |
|    | <p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in the country</p> | <p>GHG emissions avoided in tCO₂eq/year</p> <p>Number of jobs directly supported in FTE/year</p> <p>Number of users</p> <p>Number of alternative refueling points under construction</p> |
| Food transition²⁵ | | |
|    | <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p> <p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p> <p>15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p> | <p>Reduction of water consumption</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided in tCO₂eq/year</p> <p>Number of cultivated hectares with the EU organic label (EU-Eco-regulation)</p> |
| Eco-efficient datacenters | | |
|  | <p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> | <p>Datacenter power consumption in kWh/year</p> <p>Power consumption of IT equipment in kWh/year</p> <p>Consumption of green electricity from the network / from on-site renewable energy infrastructures in kWh/year</p> <p>Power Usage Effectiveness / Carbon Usage Effectiveness / Renewable Energy Factor</p> |

²⁴ In France, this corresponds to RT 2012 until the entry into force of RE 2020. The entry into force of RE 2020 is set for January 1, 2022 for residential buildings. Offices and educational buildings will follow soon after, on July 1, 2022, and the other types of buildings on January 1, 2023.

²⁵ The Social and Territorial Cohesion department of Banque des Territoires, assisted by an external expert, is currently conducting a study to identify and develop ESG indicators to objectivize the environmental and social impacts of investments directed toward food transition projects.



Table 6 - Activity and indicative impact indicators for social projects

| SDGs targets | Indicative impact indicators |
|---|---|
| Access to digital | |
|  <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labor-intensive sectors</p>  <p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p>  <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> | <p>Coverage rate of the public initiative area</p> <p>Connection rate</p> <p>Number of jobs directly supported in FTE/year</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries of training programmes created per year</p> <p>Number of training hours per year</p> |
| Education and professional integration | |
|  <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship</p>  <p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations</p>  <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> | <p>People receiving training per year</p> <p>Positive output rate</p> <p>Departure for employment</p> <p>Departure for training</p> <p>Number of training hours per year</p> <p>Number of jobs directly supported in FTE/year</p> |
| Social and Solidarity Economy | |
|  <p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p>  <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>  <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> | <p>Number of beneficiaries per year</p> <p>GHG emissions avoided in tCO₂eq/year</p> <p>Number of supported entrepreneurial projects per year</p> <p>Number of jobs directly supported in FTE/year</p> |
| Social real estate | |
|  <p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p>  <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>  <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> | <p>Number of beneficiaries per year</p> <p>Number of new places created per year</p> <p>Energy cost savings after renovation in €/year</p> <p>Number of jobs directly supported in FTE/year</p> <p>Number of jobs directly supported during renovation in FTE/year</p> |
| Healthcare and social healthcare | |
|  <p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>  <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p><u>SDGs specific to health and social real estate :</u></p>  <p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p> | <p>Number of health centers built / renovated</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries</p> <p>Number of medical consultations / year</p> <p>Increase in % of the population served by local medical care</p> <p>Reduced access time for residents to health care</p> <p>Number of sheltered accommodation for senior beneficiaries</p> <p><u>For health and social real estate:</u></p> <p>Same indicators as Green real estate</p> |



External Review

Second-Party Opinion

Moody's Investors services has been appointed to provide a Second Party Opinion on the present Sustainable Bond Framework.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

ASSESSMENT
6 March 2023

Send Your Feedback

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Caisse des dépôts et consignations (CDC)
Second Party Opinion – Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds Framework Assigned SQS2 Sustainability Quality Score

Summary
We have assigned an SQS2 Sustainability Quality Score (very good) to the Caisse des dépôts et consignations (CDC) green, social and sustainability bonds framework dated February 2023. The CDC has established its use-of-proceeds framework to finance projects across 12 eligible categories, of which seven are green and five are social. The CDC has described the main characteristics of the sustainability bonds within a formalised bond framework that is aligned with the International Capital Market Association's (ICMA) Green Bond Principles 2021 (including June 2022, Appendix 1), Social Bond Principles 2021 (including June 2022, Appendix 1) and Sustainability Bond Guidelines 2021. The framework also demonstrates a high contribution to sustainability. In addition, we consider that the criteria of 5 out of the 12 eligible categories adhere to all the EU taxonomy criteria (substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, do no significant harm, and minimum safeguards) based on information provided by the entity, as detailed in Appendix 3. The other eligible categories are not covered by the EU taxonomy Climate Delegated Act.

Sustainability quality score

SQS2

SQS5 Weak | SQS4 Intermediate | SQS3 Good | **SQS2 Very good** | SQS1 Excellent

Alignment with principles
USE OF PROCEEDS

Overall alignment: Not aligned | Partially aligned | **Aligned** | Best practices

FACTORS

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Use of proceeds | Aligned |
| Evaluation and selection | Aligned |
| Management of proceeds | Aligned |
| Reporting | Aligned |

Contribution to sustainability

Overall contribution: Poor | Limited | Moderate | **Significant** | High

Expected impact
Relevance and magnitude: High

ADJUSTMENTS

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| ESG risk management | No adjustment |
| Coherence | No adjustment |

The Second Party Opinion report will be made available on Caisse des Dépôts's website.

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2023-03/Assessment%20-%20Caisse-des-dpts-et-consignations-CDC%20-%2006Mar23.pdf>

External Verification

With the aim of increasing the principle of transparency (see section 2 of the Framework), the regularity of the expenditure will be controlled by the Statutory Auditor of the Caisse des Dépôts Group, or any other ESG rating agency or an auditor, mandated by Caisse des Dépôts.

Thus, the Statutory Auditor of the Caisse des Dépôts Group will be able to certify the compliance of all issued bonds with the criteria detailed in this Framework on an annual basis. These reports will be published on Caisse des Dépôts' website²⁶.

In the event of material changes in the Sustainable Bond Framework, Caisse des Dépôts will engage Moody's ESG or any other party service provider to provide the appropriate verification.

²⁶ <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/you-are-investor>

04

Appendices

4.1

Appendix 1

Alignment of Green Project Categories with the EU Taxonomy

| Energy Sub-sectors | EU Taxonomy economic activities | Eligibility criteria based on EU Taxonomy Technical Screening criteria (TSC) for CDC activities |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Solar energy | <p>4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology</p> <p>4.17 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from solar energy</p> | The activities are eligible by definition. |
| Wind energy | 4.3 Electricity generation from wind power | The activity is eligible by definition. |
| Ocean energy | 4.4 Electricity generation from ocean energy technologies | The activity is eligible by definition. |
| Hydropower | 4.5 Electricity generation from hydropower | <p>The activity complies with either of the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) the electricity generation facility is a run-of-river plant and does not have an artificial reservoir;</p> <p>(2) the power density of the electricity generation facility is above 5 W/m²;</p> <p>(3) the life-cycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity from hydropower, are lower than 100gCO₂e/kWh. Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party.</p> |
| Geothermal energy | <p>4.6 Electricity generation from geothermal energy</p> <p>4.18 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from geothermal energy</p> | Life-cycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity from geothermal energy are lower than 100gCO ₂ e/kWh. Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party. |
| Bioenergy | <p>4.8 Electricity generation from bioenergy (excluding anaerobic digestion)</p> <p>4.20 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (excluding anaerobic digestion)</p> | <p>1. Agricultural biomass used in the activity does comply with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5, of Directive (EU) 2018/2001²⁷. Forest biomass used in the activity complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7²⁸, of that Directive. This point doesn't apply to electricity generation installations with a total rated thermal input below 2 MW and using gaseous biomass fuels.</p> <p>2. 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 set out in Annex VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001. This point doesn't apply to electricity generation installations with a total rated thermal input below 2 MW and using gaseous biomass fuels.²⁹</p> |

²⁷ Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from waste and residues derived not from forestry and meet criteria to minimise the risk of using forest biomass derived from unsustainable production.

Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, raw material obtained from land with high-carbon stock, raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008.

²⁸ Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass shall minimise the risk of using forest biomass derived from unsustainable production and meet land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) criteria (ensure that emissions do not exceed removals from land use, land use-changes and forests).

²⁹ Wood sector: biomass supply (forestry chips, briquettes or wood pellets from forestry slash, short rotation coppice or logs, or related products from wood processing industries) within a 500 km radius of the production unit. Agricultural sector: agricultural waste, straw pellets supplied within 500 km of the production unit

| Energy Sub-sectors | EU Taxonomy economic activities | Eligibility criteria based on EU Taxonomy Technical Screening criteria (TSC) for CDC activities |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Renewable energy storage | 4.10 Storage of electricity | The activity is the construction and operation of electricity storage including pumped hydropower storage. Where the activity includes chemical energy storage, the medium of storage (such as hydrogen or ammonia) complies with the criteria for manufacturing of the corresponding product specified in Sections 3.7 to 3.17 of the Annex 1 Delegated Act, June 2020. In case of using hydrogen as electricity storage, where hydrogen meets the technical screening criteria specified in Section 3.10 of Annex 1 Delegated Act, June 2020, re-electricification of hydrogen is also considered part of the Annex 1 Delegated Act, June 2020. |
| | 4.11 Storage of thermal energy | The activity stores thermal energy, including Underground Thermal Energy Storage (UTES) or Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage (ATES). |
| | 4.12 Storage of hydrogen | Construction and operation of facilities that store hydrogen meeting the following criteria: (i) construction of hydrogen storage facilities; (ii) conversion of existing underground gas storage facilities into storage facilities dedicated to hydrogen-storage; (iii) operation of hydrogen storage facilities where the hydrogen stored in the facility meets the criteria for manufacture of hydrogen set out in Section 3.10. of the Annex 1 Delegated Act, June 2020 ³⁰ . |
| Efficient heat production | 4.15 District heating/cooling distribution | The activity complies with one of the following criteria: (1) for construction and operation of pipelines and associated infrastructure for distributing heating and cooling use at least 50 % renewable energy, 50 % waste heat, 75 % cogenerated heat or 50 % of a combination of such energy and heat. (2) for refurbishment of pipelines and associated infrastructure for distributing heating and cooling, the investment that makes the system meet the definition of efficient district heating or cooling laid down in Article 2, point 41, of Directive 2012/27/EU starts within a three year period as underpinned by a contractual obligation or an equivalent in case of operators in charge of both generation and the network; ³¹ |
| | 4.19 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels | Life-cycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity from geothermal energy are lower than 100gCO ₂ e/kWh. Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party. Where facilities incorporate any form of abatement (including carbon capture or use of decarbonised fuels) that abatement activity complies with the relevant Sections of this Annex, where applicable. Where the CO ₂ that would otherwise be emitted from the cogeneration process is captured for the purpose of underground storage, the CO ₂ is transported and stored underground, in accordance with the technical screening criteria set out in Sections 5.11 and 5.12 of the delegated act annex. The activity meets either of the following criteria: (a) at construction, measurement equipment for monitoring of physical emissions, such as methane leakage is installed or a leak detection and repair program is introduced; (b) at operation, physical measurement of methane emissions are reported and leak is eliminated. Where the activity blends renewable gaseous or liquid fuels with biogas or bioliquids, the agricultural biomass used for the production of the biogas or bioliquids complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5, of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 while forest biomass complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7, of that Directive |
| | 4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat | The activity is eligible by definition. |

³⁰ (1) Lifecycle GHG emissions savings requirement of 73.4% for hydrogen [resulting in life cycle GHG emissions lower than 3tCO₂e/tH₂] and 70% for hydrogen-based synthetic fuels relative to a fossil fuel comparator of 94g CO₂e/MJ - Quantified life cycle GHG emission savings are verified by an independent third party.

(2) Where the CO₂ that would otherwise be emitted from the manufacturing process is captured for the purpose of underground storage, the CO₂ is transported and stored underground, in accordance with the technical screening criteria set out in Sections 5.11 and 5.12 of the Annex 1 Delegated Act, June 2020.

³¹ CDC assets have the label "Ecoréseau de chaleur" developed by AMORCE. The "Eco-heat network" label, created by AMORCE, distinguishes local authorities for their heat networks that meet three criteria: (i) Environmental: more than 50% of the heat distributed comes from renewable and recovered energy sources; (ii) Economic: an overall heating bill for the end user that is lower than the reference solution, and (iii) Social: a place for consultation to report on the operation of this public service to subscribers and users.

4.2

Appendix 2

Compliance analysis with DNSH criteria : Illustration for Green Buildings

Eligible green assets should, to a reasonable extent, be assessed to comply with the **Do No Significant Harm (“DNSH”) criteria**. Caisse des Dépôts has carried out an analysis of all the green categories currently covered by the delegated acts of the EU Taxonomy related to climate change mitigation and adaptation on the basis of Do Not Significant Harm criteria.

The analysis of the DNSH was covered via two approaches :

- (i) European and French regulations and,
- (ii) the implementation of external and internal processes linked to market practices, labels, or potential investment processes set up by Caisse des Dépôts.

Below is an example of the analysis carried out for the Green Buildings category.

| EU objective | DNSH criteria | Considerations for alignment with DNSH criteria |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>Climate Change adaptation</p> | <p>7.1 Construction of new buildings 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings 7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings</p> <p>Compliance of the activity with the Appendix A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of material physical climate risks with a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment. existing and new activities using existing physical assets, the economic operator implements physical and non-physical solutions (adaptation), up to five years, reducing most important identified physical risks. An adaptation plan (implementation of solutions) is drawn up accordingly. • For new and existing activities using newly built physical assets, the economic operator integrates the adaptation solutions reducing most important identified physical climate risks at the time of design and construction, implemented before starting operations. • The adaptation solutions implemented do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, cultural heritage, assets and other economic activities; are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation strategies and plans; and consider the use of nature-based solutions or rely on blue or green infrastructure to the extent possible. | <p>Strategie Nationale d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique</p> <p>RT2012: taking into account bioclimatic factors RT2020 : Consideration of bioclimatic factors, adaptation of buildings to heat waves and specific requirement on summer discomfort SRADDET and PCAET: Regional and local strategies and plans on Climate-Air Energy PPRn: Local risk prevention plans against natural hazards (current risks) Local plans against floods risks (Papi) Loi Elan (2018): When selling a plot of land for building purpose: mandatory geotechnical soil survey to identify clay soils and the risk of clay shrinkage-swelling</p> <p>RE2020 EcoConstruire : 2021.02.18_DP_RE2020_EcoConstruire_0.pdf (ecologie.gouv.fr) LEVEL(s) : https://ec.europa.eu/environment/levels_en</p> <p>The analysis of compliance with the DNSH adaptation criteria will be refined as the CDC Group's climate change adaptation plan is deployed. It will consist in fully proofing a climate risk analysis and relevant adaptation measures.</p> <p>Besides, this year, CDC Investissement Immobilier plans to use BAT-ADAPT, a tool developed by the OID, the sustainable real estate observatory (https://www.taloen.fr/bat-adapt) via a systematic process in its due diligences. The OID is integrating all the requirements of the EU taxonomy in this tool. For information, this tool is also used within the Group by Icade.</p> |

| EU objective | DNSH criteria | Considerations for alignment with DNSH criteria |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources</p> | <p>7.1 Constructon of new buildings 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings</p> <p>Where installed, except for installations in residential building units, the specified water use for the following water appliances are attested by product datasheets, a building certification, or an existing product label in the Union, in accordance with the technical specifications laid down in Appendix E (wash hand basin taps and kitchen taps, showers, WCs and urinals with water consumption thresholds)</p> <p>To avoid impact from the construction site, comply with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress are identified and addressed as defined in Article 2, points (22) and (23), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC and a water use and protection management plan. (2) Where an Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EU and includes an assessment of the impact on water in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC. | <p>The DTU 60.11³² indicates information on the sizing of water drains (diameter of drainpipes) and sizing of rainwater but no information is given on the flow rate of equipment.</p> <p>In accordance with European law, the Regulation (EU) 2020/852 has been incorporated into French law.</p> <p>The environmental impact assessment must be carried out in accordance with the directives :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC has been partially transposed into French law by the following texts : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n°2004-338 of 21 avril 2004 establishing a framework for a common policy in the water sector • Order of 16 May 2005 dealing with the delineation of the drainage basins to elaborate and update the masterplans for water development and management • Decree n° 2005-475 of 16 May 2005 related to masterplans for water development and management • European Directive n°2007-60 of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks • Directive 2009/90/EC of 31 July 2009 laying down, pursuant to Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, technical specifications for chemical analysis and monitoring of water status • Order of 12 January 2010 on the methods and criteria to be used to delimit and classify water bodies and draw up the status report provided for in Article R. 212-3 of the Environment Code • Order of 25 January 2010 establishing the water status monitoring programme pursuant to Article R. 212-22 of the Environment Code. • Order of 25 January 2010 on the methods and criteria for assessing the ecological status, chemical status and ecological potential of surface waters, in application of articles R. 212-10, R. 212-11 and R. 212-18 of the environmental code. • The Law on Water and Aquatic Environments (LEMA) of 30 December 2006 finally renovated the whole water policy and provided tools for achieving the objective of good status required by the WFD. (2) In France, IOTA projects are subject to an EIE (Evaluation des Incidences sur l'Environnement), which already includes an analysis of the ecological status of groundwater. The date of transposition of the 2011/92/EU directive by the Member States is not specified. The order of 3 August 2016 (modification of the environment code) and its application decree of 11 August are intended to transpose directive 2011/92/EU as amended by directive 2014/52/EU. |
| <p>Transition to a circular economy</p> | <p>7.1 Constructon of new buildings 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings</p> <p>At least 70 % (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material referred to in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Decision 2000/532/EC) generated is prepared for reuse, recycling, and other material recovery , according to the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol.</p> <p>Operators limit waste generation in processes related to construction and demolition, in accordance with the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol.</p> <p>Building designs and construction techniques support circularity and demonstrate, with reference to ISO 20887 or other standards for assessing the disassembly or adaptability of buildings, how they are designed to be resource efficient and enable recycling.</p> | <p>In accordance with European law, the Decision 2000/532/EC has been incorporated into French law. Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC sets down a 50% target for preparing for re-use and recycling of household and similar waste and a 70% target for preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020. : <u>Circular Economy package, COM(2015) 595 final</u></p> <p>The EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and the ISO 20887 standards should be directly followed to ensure the DNSH. To be noted that the demountable design of buildings is not yet regulated in France. However, it is indirectly driven by environmental and waste regulations, particularly in the building sector.</p> <p>Art. 224 of the Law of 22 August 2021 on combating climate change and strengthening resilience to its effects: The law makes it compulsory, prior to construction work, to carry out a study of the potential for change of use and development of a building, including by raising its height (more details by decree to come).</p> <p>There are also incentives from environmental certifications (notably HQE construction).</p> |

³² <https://batiadviser.fr/dtu-60-11-les-regles-de-calcul-des-installations-de-plomberie-sanitaire-et-deaux-pluviales>

| EU objective | DNSH criteria | Considerations for alignment with DNSH criteria |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Pollution prevention and control</p> | <p>7.1 Constructon of new buildings 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings</p> <p>Building components and materials used in the construction comply with the criteria in Appendix C.</p> <p>Building components and materials used in the construction that may come into contact with occupiers should have emissions in accordance with the conditions specified in Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and be tested in accordance with CEN/EN 165162 or ISO 16000-3:20112 or other equivalent standardised test conditions.</p> <p>Where the new construction is located on a potentially contaminated site (brownfield site), the site has been investigated for potential contaminants, e.g. using standard ISO 18400.</p> | <p>The Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 amended the Environment Code via the Ordinance No. 2020-920 of 29 July 2020 on waste prevention and management.</p> <p>Category 1 and 2 carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic compounds are prohibited.</p> <p>Consumer information labelling for formaldehydes and total VOC emissions. No products are banned. Labelling is mandatory by the natural or legal person responsible for making the product available on the market. The labelling methodology uses the ISO 16000 standard required by the European Taxonomy.</p> <p>The European Taxonomy thresholds correspond to A+ and A labels for formaldehydes.</p> <p>CEN/EN 165162 or ISO 16000-3:20112 and standard ISO 18400 should be directly followed to ensure the DNSH. Moreover, most of these pollutants are subject to strict regulations in France and are therefore respected.</p> |
| <p>Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> | <p>7.1 Construction of new buildings</p> <p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed in line with Directive 2011/92/EU. Where an EIA is carried out, required environmental mitigation/compensation measures are implemented. For sites/operations located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas (incl. Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites and Key Biodiversity Areas, or other protected areas), an appropriate assessment has been conducted and the necessary mitigation measures are implemented. <p>The new construction is not built on one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> arable and crop land with a moderate to high level of soil fertility and below ground biodiversity as referred to the EU LUCAS survey. greenfield land of recognised high biodiversity value and land with habitat of endangered species listed on the European Red List or the IUCN Red List; land matching the definition of forest as set out in national law used in the national GHG inventory, or in accordance with the FAO definition of forest. | <p>Article R122-2 of the Environmental Code, heading 39: Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out systematically for some projects, and subject to a case-by-case examination for others.</p> <p>The verification of the application of compensation measures is partial, and this DNSH reinforces the requirements.</p> <p>The date of transposition of the 2011/92/EU directive by the Member States is not specified. The order of 3 August 2016 (modification of the environment code) and its application decree of 11 August are intended to transpose directive 2011/92/EU as amended by directive 2014/52/EU.</p> <p>In addition, the law "Climat et résilience" dated 22 Aug 2021 includes the fight against soil artificialisation which has a major impact on biodiversity. The net zero artificialisation as defined by this law could also be used to demonstrate compliance</p> <p>LUCAS Survey data is available for the French territory.</p> <p>The French Red List has been established according to the IUCN Red List standards.</p> <p>The definition of forest set out in French law used in the national GHG inventory, is compliant with the definition communicated by the FAO.</p> |

4.3

Appendix 3

Commitment Committee of Caisse des Dépôts

Excerpts of the internal regulations of the Caisse des Dépôts' decision-making bodies.

Applicable thresholds

In the **investment and co-investments** domain:

- Investments or expenses greater than or equal to EUR 50m are examined in the Commitments Committee (CDE Group) of the Caisse des dépôts et consignations (CDC);
- Investments or expenses greater than or equal to EUR 10m and less than EUR 50m are examined in the Commitments Committee (CE) of the Banque des Territoires (BdT);
- The National Commitment Committee (CNE) of the Investment Department is in charge of all investment cases of less than EUR 10m, corresponding engineering credits and other non-deconcentrated charges.
- For the City, Tourism and Real Estate sectors, investments of less than EUR 1m (cumulated amounts) are deconcentrated in the Regional Management under the following conditions: (i) any legal structure, including SEM, (ii) without capital limitations, and (iii) an accumulated amount of less than EUR 1m and the corresponding engineering credits.

Group Commitment Committee

A. Scope

The following operations initiated by the public entity and the subsidiaries are the responsibility of the Commitment Committee:

- 1) Investment or divestment transactions in equity, by way of acquisition or disposal, participation in a capital increase, quasi-equity and financing transactions;
- 2) Operation of mandated activities for third parties, investment in real estate and information systems;
- 3) Creation, development or removal of new products, contact with new clients, development of new professions, validation of doctrines and strategies, creation of subsidiaries, development of activity in a new country; a new product or client refer to a new legal product categories or clients for the Directorate or subsidiary;
- 4) Exceptional operations: any exceptional operation by nature or amount.

B. Organization

Frequency: ordinary meetings every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month, or exceptional upon request

Chairman: the CEO, in case of absence or incapacity, his deputies

Permanent members (who can be represented): the CEO, the deputy CEO, Heads of Group financial Department, of the general secretariat, of Group risk Department, of permanent Control and Compliance Department and of Legal Department, the Committee secretary.

Members invited according to projects submitted

- the managers in charge of the strategy, the management of the public institution and the Group or their representative.
- on proposal of the CDE secretariat and with the agreement of the chairman, depending on the files, the managers of the services of the Public Institution and the Group or their representative and, at their request, the collaborators involved in the realization of the project.
- external experts with the agreement of the CDE's Chairman.

Banque des Territoires Commitment Committee (CNE BdT)

A. Scope

CNE BdT committee must opine (i) on new proposals for commitments (equity, quasi-equity, debts, guarantees and charges), (ii) if any modification of reserves and conditions issued during a previous committee, or (iii) if any event with a significant impact on commitments occurred.

Two cases for a file to be presented to the committee:

- For decision, in the case of a firm commitment request;
- For orientation, in the case of a request concerning the entry of the Caisse des Dépôts into negotiations with a partner(s), without a firm commitment request at this stage.

B. Organization

Frequency: ordinary meetings every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month, or exceptional upon request

Chairman: the CEO of la Banque des Territoires in case of absence or incapacity his deputies

Secretary: Commitment Management Service of the Finance Department of the BdT

Permanent members (who can be represented): CEO of la Banque des Territoires, Head of BdT financial department, managers in charge of risk, permanent control and compliance, legal affairs, tax and related services, and the network, the Committee secretary.

Members invited depending on the projects submitted

- The directors of the profession concerned;
- The regional directors concerned;
- The project managers, representatives of the profession or regional management who have investigated the project;
- external experts after the agreement of the CC BdT's Chairman;
- A representative of the services in charge of the management of the Public Establishment.

Investor CNE BdT

Frequency: annual calendar defined at the beginning of the financial year

Chairman: the head of BdT investment

Secretary: Secretariat of the Investor Committee of the Finance Department BdT

Permanent members: (who can be represented): Head of BdT investment department, committee chairman or his deputy, the Committee secretary, a representative of the network department for a project with territorial impact, a representative of the Strategic Planning Service of the public institution, and directors responsible for risk, permanent control and compliance, legal and related services.

Members invited according to projects submitted

- The regional directors concerned;
- The heads of investor business concerned;
- The project managers and experts concerned;
- The representatives of all departments concerned may also participate in the Committee.

4.4

Appendix 4

Green Social and Sustainability Bond Committee

Main assignments

“Green, Social and Sustainability Bond” Committee is responsible for:

- decision to allocate the bond proceeds to eligible projects which have already been disbursed;
- reviewing the follow-up of projects already allocated by ensuring that they comply with the eligibility criteria over time;
- decision, if relevant, to replace any project becoming ineligible;
- if necessary, completing the pool of projects of an existing issuance;
- monitoring of unallocated proceeds towards potential eligible projects;
- specifying to cash management the amount to be reinvested, the cash management dealing with the investment of excess cash amounts;
- updating eligibility criteria.

Organization

Frequency : annual

Chairman: The head of Group Financial Department

Secretary: the manager of the Risk Assessment and Data Management Department

Other members: (who can be represented)

- The head of the investment department of Banque des Territoires;
- The head of the financial department of Banque des Territoires;
- The manager of the sustainable strategy and evaluation division of Banque des Territoires;
- The manager of subsidiary CDC Investissement Immobilier;
- The manager of the Risk Assessment and Data Management Department
- The manager of the Group sustainable policy;
- The manager of Studies and Coordination within the Accounting and Financial Group Department;
- The manager of Accounting service within the financial execution department
- The manager of Banking, Finance and Capital Markets within the Legal and Associated Services Department
- The manager of Balance Sheet Risk and Validation of Models within the Group Risk Department;
- According to the subjects treated, any person whose presence would be deemed useful by the committee.

4.5

Appendix 5

Relevant links to Caisse des Dépôts' website

Our identity

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/modele-unique/notre-identite>

You are an investor

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/you-are-investor>

A committed Group to support the French recovery

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/engage/plan-de-relance/on-a-un-plan>

A committed Group to the ecological transition

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/committed/at-the-service-of-the-French/ecological-transition>

Our approach to sustainable policy

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/committed/at-the-service-of-the-French/ecological-transition/our-approach-to-sustainable-policy>

Banque des Territoires

<https://www.banquedesterritoires.fr/>

Our levers as a responsible investor

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/committed/at-the-service-of-the-French/ecological-transition/our-levers-as-a-responsible-investor>

Our commitments for the climate

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/committed/at-the-service-of-the-French/ecological-transition/Our-commitments-for-the-climate>

Our commitments for biodiversity

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/committed/at-the-service-of-the-French/ecological-transition/our-commitments-for-biodiversity>

Our reports

<https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/rapport-annuel-2021>

**Ensemble,
faisons grandir
la France**



Caisse des Dépôts
 |  |  |  [caissedesdepots.fr](https://www.caissedesdepots.fr)