


Sustainable Finance Impact Report 2022

(September 2021 - September 2022)



standard
chartered

A summary of our impact*

USD 13.5bn** 

Sustainable Assets in our Sustainable Finance Portfolio.

This is a **30%**

growth year on year



1.87 million 

tonnes of CO2 saved in the last year from our operational assets and also from those in construction

Over **90%**

of our Sustainable Finance assets are located in Asia, Africa and the Middle East



Over **12.8 million** 

cubic metres of water supplied over the past year

Over **662,000** 

microfinance loans enabled and nearly 20,000 SME loans disbursed



“I am proud to see the growing impact of our Sustainable Finance franchise. While we still have a long way to go, the report shows our unwavering commitment to Asia, Africa and the Middle East, with 90% of our sustainable finance assets located here. The world will not hit zero without significant investment into these markets and this is why we want to move capital into our footprint markets – where it matters the most.”

Bill Winters - Group Chief Executive Officer

Our Sustainability Bond Issuances

| | Size | Tonnes of CO2 avoided | SME loans disbursed | Microfinance loans enabled | Cubic metres of water supplied |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total SF asset base | 13,467,652,025 | 1,870,424 | 19,176 | 662,686 | 12,868,207 |
| USD 500m issuance 1 | 500,000,000 | 69,441 | 712 | 24,603 | 477,745 |
| USD 500m issuance 2 | 500,000,000 | 69,441 | 712 | 24,603 | 477,745 |
| EUR 500m issuance | 538,566,500 | 74,798 | 767 | 26,501 | 514,595 |

* Impact calculated from September 2021 - September 2022 to align with Group Annual Reporting cycle. Please see notes in methodology

** June 2021 - June 2022 Sustainable Finance assets stood at USD 12.9bn

Sustainable Finance at Standard Chartered

The world is less than a decade away from its 2030 deadline to deliver on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

According to a UN report, just 60 per cent of the financing needed to achieve the SDGs in low and middle-income countries is being met.¹ In Africa, this is as low as 10%. Our Just in Time report emphasised this financing gap, identifying a need for USD 94.8 trillion, a sum higher than annual global GDP, to transition to net zero in time to meet long-term global warming targets. If emerging markets were to raise the additional finance exclusively through higher taxes and borrowing, household consumption would be on average 5% lower per year, making emerging market households around USD 2 trillion poorer annually between 2021 and 2060. If developed markets were to step in to finance the emerging market transition, household consumption would be 4.5% higher on average each year, and GDP 3.1% higher on average each year between 2021 and 2060.

Standard Chartered has had a long commitment to Sustainable Finance and supporting the movement of capital from developed to emerging markets. We have the financial expertise, governance frameworks, innovative thinking, technology and geographical reach to get capital from where it exists to the markets where it matters the most.

We continue to be an early leader in sustainable finance focused on emerging markets, from launching the world's first Sustainable Deposit to phasing out financial services to clients dependant on thermal coal worldwide. Our approach brings together three themes:

- We strive to be a responsible company, managing the potential negative impact of our activities through strong environmental, social and governance risk filters with an experienced and well-established Environmental and Social Risk Management team.
- We believe in the power finance can have in generating inclusive communities. Our dedicated Sustainable Finance team brings together our experience and expertise in managing environmental, social and governance risks with our ability to spot opportunities and structure solutions to maximise the positive impact potential of our financing.
- Finally, we are focused on where we believe catalysing new sustainable finance matters most – in the regions where the financing gap for sustainable growth is greatest, and where aligning with a pathway to a low carbon future will have a major contribution to the world's ability to meet the target of Net Zero by 2050. To this end, we plan to mobilise USD 300bn in sustainable finance by 2030.



“I am very excited to have joined an organisation with such a deep institutional commitment to sustainability, with accomplishments to date ranging from the delivery of public net zero targets to leadership in voluntary carbon markets, to ground-breaking innovation in green, transition and social finance. The need to mobilise private capital at scale in developing markets is critical, and this impact report is testament to the difference a concerted effort can make. I look forward to our teams continuing to deliver meaningful impact in our footprint markets.” **Marisa Drew, Chief Sustainability Officer**

¹ https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/wir2014_en.pdf

▶ Our impact ◀



Our Impact

We are presenting the impact of our Sustainable Finance assets on a portfolio basis, covering the whole range of our USD 13.5bn worth of assets. These have grown 30% year on year (from USD 10.4bn in September 2021), and continue to grow.

Green

Our operational green assets helped us avoid 1.46 million tonnes of CO2 in the past year. That is equivalent to:



317,226 cars removed from the road



3.2m economy class flights from London to Singapore

This impact is derived from the USD 10.3bn of financing that we have extended to a variety of green projects which help lower carbon emissions. Examples include renewable energy projects, commercial real estate and funding for the development of rail projects which aim to reduce the number of cars on the road.

It is worth noting that the CO2 saved per USD 1m of financing in our green portfolio has decreased this year. This is due to a large quantum of green mortgages being added to our asset base in Hong Kong and Singapore. It is also due to the grid emission factors of some of our footprint countries decreasing – this is encouraging evidence that their grids are decarbonising.

Our operational green assets helped us avoid

1.46million

tonnes of CO2 in the past year

Floating Solar Plant in Indonesia

Indonesia aims to have 23% of its electricity generated from renewable sources by 2025, yet renewable energy projects have to compete with other pressing needs such as food, housing and rainforest preservation.

To help reach this target, we helped finance PMSE, a JV between Masdar and PT PJBI, Cirata Floating Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) Power Plant. The 145-megawatt facility is located on a 250-hectare plot on the 6,200-hectare Cirata reservoir in West Java, powering 50,000 homes, and offsetting 214,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually, contributing to the creation of up to 800 jobs. The Republic of Indonesia is planning to build 60 more floating PV installations.



“Our Sustainable Finance asset pool has grown 30% year on year – this totally outpaces the growth of our banking book as a whole, and shows our commitment to Sustainable Finance. It

is great to see that growth concentrated uniquely in Asia, Africa and the Middle East – from floating solar in Indonesia, to water supply in Angola, we are truly showing how we are Here for Good.” **Amit Puri - Global Head Sustainable Finance**

Supporting the rollout of Electric Vehicles, Sweden

We led a syndicate of banks for a €350 million green trade facility with Polestar, an electric performance car maker. The facility will finance the import of EVs into Europe and North America and will support the switch to EVs, resulting in significant CO2 savings per kilometre.

Social

Our social lending makes up USD 3.2bn of our total Sustainable Finance asset pool. It encompasses categories such as healthcare, education and access to finance.

We continue to focus on social finance and have closed landmark deals across our footprint. In Türkiye we helped finance the Ankara to Izmir electric-powered railway line. In Ghana and Angola, where water security is a huge issue, we were able to help improve access to safe water – projects like these will have positive health outcomes for the population.

We also helped in the redevelopment of hospital infrastructure in Australia. This focus on healthcare financing continues post our USD 1bn not-for-profit COVID-19 financing facility – which we will present a detailed impact report on over the coming months.

Our social lending makes up

USD 3.2bn

of our total Sustainable Finance asset pool

Our Sustainable Finance assets have grown by

30%

year on year and continue to grow.



“It is great to see the expansion of our green mortgage proposition reflected in this Impact Report. Alongside our Sustainable savings accounts, green vehicle loans and sustainable time deposits, we are proud to offer these impactful solutions to clients in our footprint.” **Eugenia Koh - Global Head Sustainable Finance, Consumer Private and Business Banking**



Redevelopment of Frankston Hospital, Australia

We helped finance the redevelopment of a 545-bed public hospital in Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. The financing, upon targeted completion, will allow for the construction of a new 12-storey clinical services tower and main entrance, 443 more beds, new spaces for mental health and oncology services and 15 new operating theatres - addressing the current bed capacity shortfall and improving the hospital’s ability to meet modern healthcare standards.

The Victorian Government have committed the loan proceeds to be used to ensure the hospital building will be carbon-neutral certified in construction and implement an all-electric energy solution enabling carbon neutral power usage in support of the State’s Net Zero by 2050 target.

Making tracks in Türkiye

We financed two rail projects in Türkiye arranging a total of over €2.64 billion in partnership with multiple ECAs.

In November 2021, we coordinated a €1.24 billion high-speed rail project for the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Türkiye, which will link the cities of Bandirma and Osmaneli in the Northwest of the country (passing through Bursa and Yenisehir). The project is crucial for economic integration of the inland industry and of the population of the Osmaneli region with the Ankara – Istanbul high-speed railway line, and provides clear environmental benefits given the lower greenhouse gas emissions associated with rail transport vis-à-vis road transportation. In March 2022, in partnership with the UKEF, we provided funding for the delivery of the Ankara-Izmir high speed railway project to improve Türkiye's transport infrastructure. The new 503.2 km electric-powered railway line will connect Ankara, Türkiye's capital, to Izmir on the West coast, the country's third largest city and one of its largest ports, encouraging a reduction in the number of cars and buses, and lower carbon dioxide emissions to help the environment.

Water Supply in Ghana

Together with SEK, we financed a €133m project as a social loan, backed by EKN, to increase access to clean water in the Sunyani region, boosting water treatment capacity to 55,000 cubic metres of water per day and providing 400,000 people access to clean water by 2040.

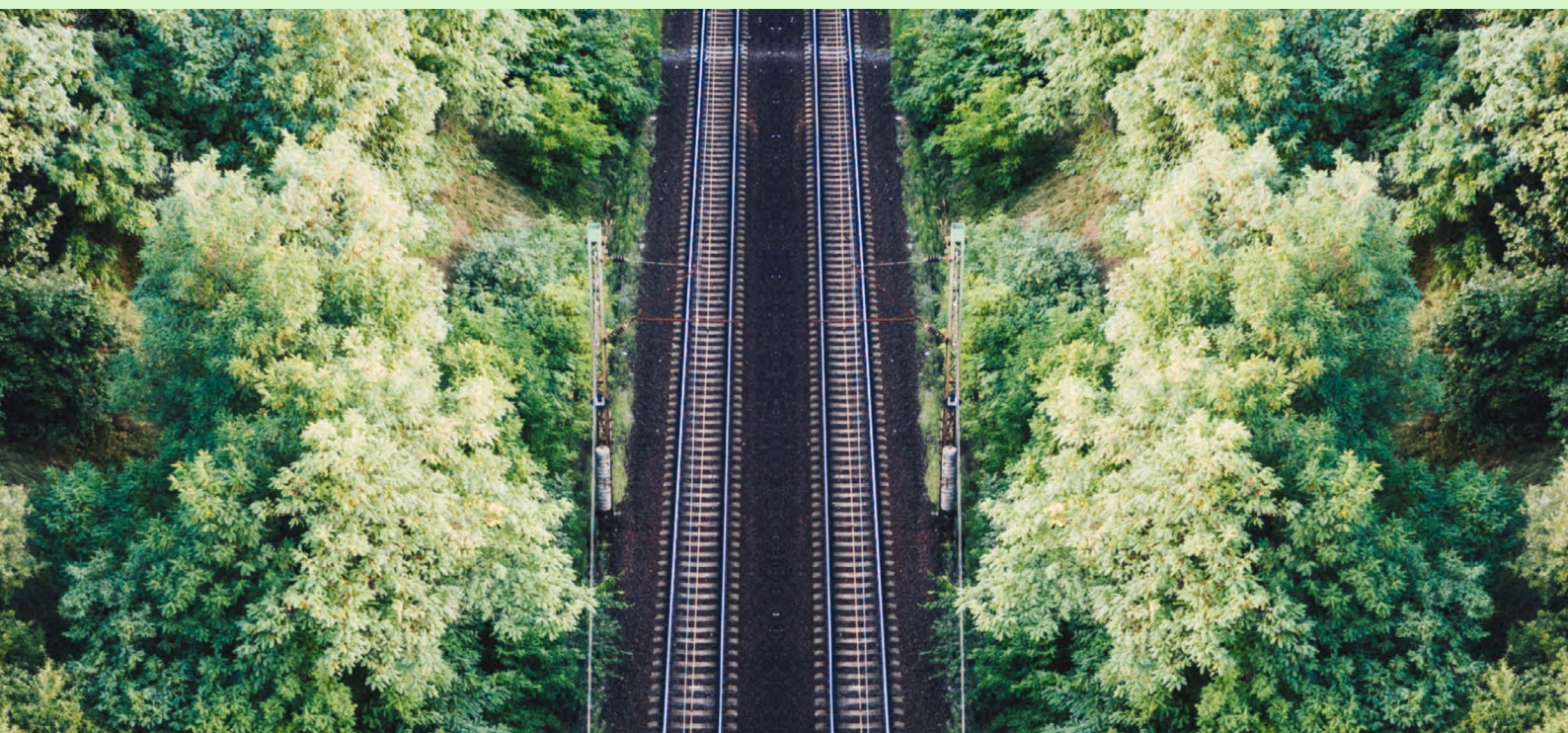
The region currently lacks sufficient clean potable water, resulting in a high incidence of kidney disease disproportionately affecting children. The project will improve quality of life, contribute to local development and reduce outward migration affecting the region, whilst also helping in the development of new agricultural projects.

Water Supply in Angola

According to the World Bank, Angola ranks 138 out of 140 for reliability of water supply. The country has an abundance of water, but its hydraulic infrastructure needs strengthening for reliability, capacity, and resilience.

With Angola's Ministry of Finance, we coordinated \$1.1 billion of dual facility financing backed by the IBRD and BpiFrance, to help transform the capital, Luanda's water production, purification, transmission, storage and distribution facilities, through the investment in water treatment plant, a transmission system, water storage facilities, distribution centres and installation of new networks and metered connections.

The Luanda Bita Water Supply Project is expected to improve access for over two million residents to potable water service in selected parts of South Luanda, contributing to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 6, which relates to increasing access to clean drinking water and sanitation for all.



▶ Standard Chartered Sustainability Bond Allocation Report ◀



| Eligible Portfolio as of Sept 30 2022 | | Green and Sustainable Funding | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Amount (USD) | Instrument (ISIN) | Issued from | Issuance date | Due date | Principal | Amount (USD) | |
| Green assets | 10,294,846,018 | XS2021467753 | SC PLC | Jul-19 | Jul-27 | 500,000,000 EUR | 502,125,000 | |
| Social assets | 3,172,806,007 | US853254CB42 | SC PLC | Mar-21 | Mar-25 | 500,000,000 USD | 500,000,000 | |
| | | XS2407969885 | SC PLC | Nov-21 | Nov-29 | 500,000,000 EUR | 502,125,000 | |
| | | XS2414149497 | SCB LDN | 18-Nov-21 | 26-Nov-25 | 600,000,000 KEH | 5,352,364 | |
| | | XS2438999745 | SCB LDN | 25-Jan-22 | 26-Jan-23 | 800,000,000 PHP | 15,667,535 | |
| | | XS2443407502 | SCB LDN | 03-Feb-22 | 13-Feb-23 | 828,000,000 PHP | 16,113,338 | |
| | | XS2443705277 | SCB LDN | 04-Feb-22 | 14-Mar-22 | 500,000,000 PHP | 9,730,277 | |
| | | XS2444926229 | SCB LDN | 08-Feb-22 | 15-Feb-27 | 2,413,844,000 NGA | 5,800,000 | |
| | | XS2448912258 | SCB LDN | 18-Feb-22 | 30-Aug-22 | 700,000,000.00 PHP | 13,620,532 | |
| | | XS2450231209 | SCB LDN | 22-Feb-22 | 01-Mar-23 | 100,000,000,000.00 VND | 4,385,003 | |
| | | XS2451515436 | SCB LDN | 23-Feb-22 | 10-Mar-25 | 66,030,000 USD | 66,030,000 | |
| | | XS2451820232 | SCB LDN | 01-Mar-22 | 10-Mar-25 | 17,500,000 USD | 17,500,000 | |
| | | XS2454184859 | SCB LDN | 01-Mar-22 | 17-Mar-25 | 11,700,000 USD | 11,700,000 | |
| | | XS2455069299 | SCB LDN | 04-Mar-22 | 18-Mar-25 | 7,900,000 USD | 7,900,000 | |
| | | XS2458950628 | SCB LDN | 11-Mar-22 | 25-Mar-25 | 7,400,000 USD | 7,400,000 | |
| | | XS2459049594 | SCB LDN | 09-Mar-22 | 25-Mar-25 | 28,270,000 USD | 28,270,000 | |
| | | XS2461462173 | SCB LDN | 16-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-25 | 9,450,000 USD | 9,450,000 | |
| | | XS2462164018 | SCB LDN | 16-Mar-22 | 01-Apr-25 | 18,130,000 USD | 18,130,000 | |
| | | XS2462959219 | SCB LDN | 22-Mar-22 | 07-Apr-25 | 6,640,000 USD | 6,640,000 | |
| | | XS2463919048 | SCB LDN | 24-Mar-22 | 08-Apr-25 | 4,200,000 USD | 4,200,000 | |
| | | XS2464380562 | SCB LDN | 25-Mar-22 | 08-Apr-25 | 7,390,000 USD | 7,390,000 | |
| | | XS2464592588 | SCB LDN | 25-Mar-22 | 08-Apr-25 | 23,200,000 HKD | 2,979,325 | |
| | | XS2467774118 | SCB LDN | 01-Apr-22 | 19-Apr-25 | 14,900,000 USD | 14,900,000 | |
| | | XS2467774381 | SCB LDN | 01-Apr-22 | 19-Apr-25 | 78,100,000 CNH | 12,270,228 | |
| | | XS2467774464 | SCB LDN | 01-Apr-22 | 19-Apr-25 | 90,000,000 HKD | 11,486,918 | |
| | | XS2468950071 | SCB LDN | 06-Apr-22 | 13-Apr-23 | 146,000,000,000.00 VND | 6,385,305 | |
| | | XS2468952366 | SCB LDN | 06-Apr-22 | 20-Apr-25 | 17,260,000 USD | 17,260,000 | |
| | | XS2468953927 | SCB LDN | 06-Apr-22 | 20-Apr-25 | 9,950,000 USD | 9,950,000 | |
| | | XS2469340611 | SCB LDN | 07-Apr-22 | 14-Apr-25 | 20,000,000 USD | 20,000,000 | |
| | | XS2469409242 | SCB LDN | 07-Apr-22 | 22-Apr-24 | 8,000,000 HKD | 1,020,799 | |
| | | XS2469714393 | SCB LDN | 08-Apr-22 | 25-Apr-25 | 75,300,000 USD | 75,300,000 | |
| | | XS2470051538 | SCB LDN | 07-Apr-22 | 22-Apr-25 | 12,090,000 USD | 12,090,000 | |
| | | XS2470051611 | SCB LDN | 08-Apr-22 | 22-Apr-25 | 147,600,000 HKD | 18,834,939 | |
| | | XS2470366449 | SCB LDN | 11-Apr-22 | 25-Apr-25 | 93,000,000 HKD | 11,864,515 | |
| | | XS2474119687 | SCB LDN | 22-Apr-22 | 29-Apr-25 | 60,000,000.00 CNH | 9,244,992 | |
| | | XS2479346004 | SCB LDN | 05-May-22 | 12-May-25 | 10,000,000 USD | 10,000,000 | |
| | | XS2530491203 | SCB LDN | 01-Sep-22 | 15-Sep-32 | 40,000,000 USD | 40,000,000 | |
| | | XS2532513285 | SCB LDN | 07-Sep-22 | 21-Sep-32 | 50,000,000 USD | 50,000,000 | |

| Eligible Portfolio as of Sept 30 2022 | | Green and Sustainable Funding | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Total Sustainable Issuances | 2,083,116,070 |
| | | Total Sustainable Deposits (CCIB) | 3,154,000,000 |
| | | Total Sustainable CASA (CCIB) | 335,000,000 |
| | | Total Sustainable CASA (CPBB) | 217,000,000 |
| Total Sustainable Assets | 13,467,652,025 | Total Sustainable Liabilities | 5,789,116,070 |

- Percentage of Eligible Sustainable Loan Portfolio Allocated to Sustainability Bond (usage): 15%
- Percentage of Net Proceeds of Sustainable Funding allocated to Eligible Portfolio: 100%
- Percentage of Eligible Sustainable Loan Portfolio Allocated to Sustainability Liabilities (usage): 43%
- New Loans in the Green Portfolio since 1 October 2021: 1145 new loans, (USD 4,036m increase from 2021)
- New Loans in the Social Portfolio since 1 October 2021: 681,895 loans enabled (USD 724m decrease from 2021)

| Eligible Portfolio | Amount (USD) | Number of Loans | GHG Emissions Avoided (tonnes CO2 emissions) | Water Contribution (m3/annum) |
|---|---------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Green | 10,295 | 179 | 1,870,424.59 | 522,990.83 |
| Clean Transport | 541 | 6 | - | |
| Rail | 541 | 6 | - | |
| Energy Efficiency | 507 | 13 | 39,897.74 | |
| Energy efficiency technology | 114 | 8 | 8,783.80 | |
| Manufacture of components for renewable energy technology | 393 | 5 | 31,113.93 | |
| Green Building | 7,014 | 61 | 66,185.56 | |
| Green Building | 3,216 | 61 | 48,639.25 | |
| Mortgage portfolio - SG | 13 | Multiple loans enabled | 38.47 | |
| Mortgage portfolio -HK | 3,785 | Multiple loans enabled | 17,507.84 | |
| Pollution prevention and control | 102 | 3 | 10,316.86 | |
| Pollution prevention and control | 102 | 3 | 10,316.86 | |
| Renewable Energy | 2,122 | 93 | 1,752,077.42 | |
| Grid expansion | 59 | 4 | 10,282.01 | |
| Hybrid Wind & Solar | 161 | 10 | 132,969.50 | |
| Hydropower | 25 | 2 | 32,130.39 | |
| Manufacture of components for renewable energy technology | 274 | 8 | 5,223.56 | |
| Solar | 3 | 1 | 2,652.12 | |
| Solar | 782 | 37 | 1,013,347.76 | |
| Waste to Energy | 111 | 4 | 59,921.22 | |
| Wind | 707 | 27 | 495,550.86 | |
| Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management | 10 | 3 | 1,947.02 | 522,990.83 |
| Social | 3,173 | | | 12,345,216.84 |
| Access to essential services | 127 | 9 | | |
| Healthcare infrastructure - hospital equipment | 4 | 1 | | |
| Healthcare infrastructure - hospitals | 101 | 7 | | |
| Providers of supporting health-care related products and services | 21 | 1 | | |
| Access to Finance | 2,930 | Multiple loans enabled | | |
| Business Banking | 2,587 | Multiple loans enabled | | |
| Microfinance | 341 | Multiple loans enabled | | |
| SME Loans | 2 | 7 | | |
| Access to Water | 42 | 3 | | 12,345,216.84 |
| Water Supply | 42 | 3 | | 12,345,216.84 |

| | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Covid-19 - Healthcare | 11 | 6 | | |
| Healthcare services - Healthcare Facilities | 3 | 1 | | |
| Healthcare services - Protective Equipment | 4 | 4 | | |
| Healthcare supplies- Pharmaceuticals and Medical Goods | 4 | 1 | | |
| Covid-19 - Sanitation | 6 | 2 | | |
| Sanitation - Hygiene Products | 6 | 2 | | |
| Road Infrastructure | 57 | 6 | | |
| Road | 57 | 6 | | |
| Grand Total | 13,468 | 212 | 1,870,424.59 | 12,868,207.67 |

| AME VS Europe/Americas | Asset hold (USD bn) | % |
|--|----------------------------|----------|
| AAME Funding (Asia, Africa and the Middle-East) | 12,483 | 90% |
| EA Funding (Europe, Americas) | 1,452 | 10% |
| Emerging, frontier and least, lower and lower middle-income OECD DAC countries | 5,479 | 39% |
| Rest of World | 8,457 | 61% |

Impact of Green Operational Assets

| Category | Type of Project | Project Location | Bond asset portfolio amount (USDM) | Number of Projects | GHG Emissions Avoided (tCO2e) | Water Contribution (m3/y) | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Energy Efficiency | Energy efficiency technology | China | 28 | 1 | 2,859.59 | | |
| | | Hong Kong | 27 | 2 | 43.03 | | |
| | | Singapore | 1 | 1 | 140.76 | | |
| | | Thailand | 6 | 1 | 574.80 | | |
| | | United States of America | 50 | 2 | 5,047.19 | | |
| | Manufacture of components for renewable energy technology | China | 137 | 2 | 5,316.92 | | |
| | | Hong Kong | 5 | 1 | 504.72 | | |
| | | Thailand | 8 | 1 | 802.05 | | |
| | | United States of America | 243 | 1 | 24,490.24 | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Green Building | Green Building | Australia | 21 | 1 | 261.10 | | |
| | | China | 2 | 1 | 16.59 | | |
| | | France | 19 | 1 | 19.63 | | |
| | | Germany | 69 | 2 | 322.04 | | |
| | | Hong Kong | 360 | 6 | 385.35 | | |
| | | India | 241 | 5 | 11,357.38 | | |
| | | Malaysia | 75 | 1 | 1,111.54 | | |
| | | Singapore | 443 | 8 | 1,307.37 | | |
| | | UAE | 105 | 2 | 385.55 | | |
| | | United Kingdom | 216 | 9 | 1,188.39 | | |
| | | United States of America | 436 | 5 | 3,126.95 | | |
| | | | Mortgage portfolio - SG | Singapore | 13 | Multiple loans enabled | 38.47 |
| | | Mortgage portfolio -HK | Hong Kong | 3,785 | Multiple loans enabled | 17,507.84 | |
| Pollution prevention and control | Pollution prevention and control | China | 101 | 2 | 10,223.17 | | |
| | | India | 1 | 1 | 93.69 | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----|----|------------|
| Renewable Energy | Grid expansion | Angola | 46 | 1 | 871.74 |
| | | India | 13 | 3 | 9,410.27 |
| | Hybrid Wind & Solar | Hong Kong | 30 | 1 | 3,011.82 |
| | | India | 39 | 4 | 31,227.57 |
| | | Korea | 0 | 1 | 7.58 |
| | | Thailand | 27 | 1 | 2,677.83 |
| | | United Kingdom | 28 | 1 | 2,813.27 |
| | | United States of America | 3 | 1 | 336.48 |
| | Hydropower | Cameroon | 23 | 1 | 29,540.08 |
| | | Nepal | 1 | 1 | 2,590.31 |
| | Manufacture of components for renewable energy technology | China | 82 | 1 | 0.26 |
| | | Hong Kong | 33 | 2 | 54.67 |
| | | India | 1 | 1 | 127.31 |
| | | Malaysia | 82 | 3 | 5,041.23 |
| | | United States of America | 75 | 1 | 0.09 |
| | Solar | Bangladesh | 3 | 1 | 2,652.12 |
| | | China | 125 | 2 | 29,975.90 |
| | | India | 326 | 14 | 464,026.50 |
| | | Jordan | 9 | 1 | 5,539.53 |
| | | Malaysia | 6 | 1 | 1,637.92 |
| | | Nepal | 0 | 1 | 38.76 |
| | | Pakistan | 3 | 2 | 301.41 |
| | | Spain | 34 | 4 | 7,184.43 |
| | | Sri Lanka | 2 | 1 | 193.14 |
| | | Taiwan | 37 | 1 | 263,478.57 |
| | | UAE | 85 | 2 | 174,541.31 |
| | | United States of America | 46 | 3 | 169.74 |
| | | Vietnam | 52 | 3 | 40,587.91 |
| | Waste to Energy | China | 11 | 1 | 9,782.19 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Wind | Argentina | 9 | 5 | 8,789.62 | |
| | Australia | 20 | 1 | 51,161.07 | |
| | France | 11 | 1 | 1,030.07 | |
| | India | 98 | 3 | 112,108.14 | |
| | Jordan | 25 | 1 | 17,898.79 | |
| | Singapore | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | |
| | Taiwan | 119 | 2 | 30,578.41 | |
| | United Kingdom | 86 | 3 | 60,783.70 | |
| | Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management | Malaysia | 6 | 2 | 804.30 |
| | South Africa | 4 | 1 | 1,142.72 | |
| Grand Total | | 7,997 | 136 | 1,459,241.13 | 522,990.83 |

Impact of Green operational assets – Clean rail

| Category | Location | Bond asset portfolio amount (USDMM) | Description | Impact |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Clean Transport | Australia | 53 | CRR project | <p>Reduces private vehicle kilometres travelled by 526,000km per day by 2036.</p> <p>Reduces the number of private vehicles entering the Central Business District in the morning peak by 1,300.</p> <p>Provides new stations in the inner city's key employment hubs and urban growth areas which are currently without passenger rail access.</p> |
| | Cameroon | 7 | Passenger locomotives | <p>Financing of 9 passenger locomotives for the deployment on the national transport grid.</p> <p>Supporting the movement of people (passenger locomotives)</p> |
| | Tanzania | 77 | Standard Gauge Railway | <p>535km of rail built</p> <p>Connecting Dar-Es-Salaam to Makutupora</p> |
| | Türkiye | 33 | Railway in Türkiye | <p>Connecting all key cities of Turkey via railways.</p> <p>Completely renovating all railway lines.</p> <p>Developing a smart transportation infrastructure and systems to enable full integration with other transport systems.</p> |
| | UAE | 370 | Extension and upgrade of Dubai's metro lines | <p>15 km length of rail built</p> <p>7 Train stations</p> <p>16,000 passenger capacity per hour per direction</p> <p>Upgrades to existing metro network</p> |
| Grand Total | | 541 | | |

Impact of Green assets under construction

| Category | Type of Project | Project Location | Bond asset portfolio amount (USDm) | Number of Projects | GHG Emissions Avoided (tCO2e) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Energy Efficiency | Energy efficiency technology | China | 1 | 1 | 118.43 |
| Green Building | Green Building | Hong Kong | 512 | 4 | 3,984.37 |
| | | India | 431 | 5 | 21,962.91 |
| | | Korea | 261 | 9 | 3,118.52 |
| | | United Kingdom | 23 | 2 | 91.54 |
| Renewable Energy | Hybrid Wind & Solar | India | 34 | 1 | 92,894.96 |
| | Solar | Indonesia | 10 | 1 | 15,912.01 |
| | | UAE | 47 | 1 | 9,760.63 |
| | Waste to Energy | Poland | 15 | 1 | 1,916.53 |
| | | UAE | 85 | 2 | 48,222.49 |
| | Wind | China | 9 | 1 | 949.68 |
| | | France | 13 | 1 | 1,081.47 |
| | | India | 31 | 1 | 69,306.34 |
| | | Netherlands | 25 | 1 | 25,415.27 |
| | | Taiwan | 203 | 3 | 81,284.58 |
| | | United Kingdom | 58 | 3 | 35,163.71 |
| Grand Total | | | 1,757 | 37 | 411,183.45 |

Green Asset breakdown by market

| Project Location | Bond asset portfolio amount (USDM) | Number of projects | GHG Emissions Avoided (tCO2e) | Water Contribution (m3/y) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Angola | 46 | 1 | 871.74 | - |
| Argentina | 9 | 5 | 8,789.62 | - |
| Australia | 41 | 2 | 51,422.17 | - |
| Bangladesh | 3 | 1 | 2,652.12 | - |
| Cameroon | 23 | 1 | 29,540.08 | - |
| China | 487 | 10 | 58,174.63 | - |
| France | 30 | 2 | 1,049.70 | - |
| Germany | 69 | 2 | 322.04 | - |
| Hong Kong | 4,241 | 12 | 21,507.43 | - |
| India | 720 | 31 | 628,350.86 | - |
| Jordan | 34 | 2 | 23,438.31 | - |
| Korea | 0.01 | 1 | 7.58 | - |
| Malaysia | 169 | 7 | 8,595.00 | 522,990.83 |
| Nepal | 2 | 2 | 2,629.07 | - |
| Pakistan | 3 | 2 | 301.41 | - |
| Singapore | 457 | 10 | 1,486.60 | - |
| South Africa | 4 | 1 | 1,142.72 | - |
| Spain | 34 | 4 | 7,184.43 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 2 | 1 | 193.14 | - |
| Taiwan | 156 | 3 | 294,056.98 | - |
| Thailand | 40 | 3 | 4,054.69 | - |
| UAE | 190 | 4 | 174,926.87 | - |
| United Kingdom | 330 | 13 | 64,785.36 | - |
| United States of America | 853 | 13 | 33,170.68 | - |
| Vietnam | 52 | 3 | 40,587.91 | - |
| Grand Total | 7,997 | 136 | 1,459,241.13 | 522,990.83 |

Social impact

| Category | Type of project | Project Location | Bond portfolio allocation (USDm) | Impact | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Access to essential services | Healthcare infrastructure - hospital equipment | Sri Lanka | 4 | 40 special incubators for new born in the neonatal facilities at the De Soysa maternity hospital in Colombo | |
| | Healthcare infrastructure - hospitals | Angola | 5 | Construction of a hospital facility with a dedicated ward for burns treatment, both for paediatric and adults, & standard medical facilities that would be expected of a general hospital | |
| | | | 50 | Construction of of three strategic hospitals: (i) a Mother & Child Hospital, Luanda, (ii) a Haematological Paediatric Institute and (iii) a General Hospital. | |
| | | Australia | 3 | 422 hospital beds | |
| | | | 8 | 504 hospital beds | |
| | | Ghana | 23 | 600 Hospital beds envisaged | |
| | | Ghana | 6 | 600 hospital beds envisaged | |
| | | Oman | 6 | Construction of 3 hospitals, representing 934 hospital beds upon completion | |
| | | Providers of supporting health-care related products and services | Kenya | 21 | Loan provided to a client who specializes in manufacturing low-cost flour-based nutritional products for emergency feedings programs throughout East Africa and are in close collaboration with UNICEF, USAID, WFP, and other major humanitarian organizations. |
| | Access to Finance | Business Banking | Multiple countries | 85 | 19176 loans enabled |
| Microfinance | | Multiple countries | 34 | 662,686 loans enabled | |
| SME Loans | | Indonesia | 2 | 7 loans enabled | |
| Access to Water | Water Supply | Angola | 7 | 631,287.62 m3 water produced | |
| | | Zambia | 34 | 11,713,929.22 m3 water produced | |
| Covid-19 - Healthcare | Healthcare services - Healthcare Facilities | Mauritius | 3 | Healthcare facilities or facilities that are being turned into emergency facilities for additional capacity | |
| | Healthcare services - Protective Equipment | Hong Kong | 2 | Manufacturing, logistics and distribution of personal protective equipment such as gowns, aprons, sterile gloves, protective goggles, face shields, surgical masks | |
| | | Malaysia | 0.3 | Manufacturing, logistics and distribution of personal protective equipment such as gowns, aprons, sterile gloves, protective goggles, face shields, surgical masks | |
| | | Sri Lanka | 2 | Manufacturing, logistics and distribution of personal protective equipment such as gowns, aprons, sterile gloves, protective goggles, face shields, surgical masks | |
| | Healthcare supplies- Pharmaceuticals and Medical Goods | Bangladesh | 4 | Manufacturing, logistics and distribution of other pharmaceutical and medical goods | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--|---|
| Covid-19 - Sanitation | Sanitation - Hygiene Products | Ghana | 6 | Manufacturing, logistics and distribution of hygiene products that are critical to prevention of the disease including chlorine, alcohol-based hand rub, soap, sanitizer and bleach |
| | | Kenya | 0 | Manufacturing, logistics and distribution of hygiene products that are critical to prevention of the disease including chlorine, alcohol-based hand rub, soap, sanitizer and bleach |
| Road Infrastructure | Road | Cameroon | 1 | Rehabilitation of the eastern entrance of the city of Douala and the construction of a two-lane bridge across the Dibamba river |
| | | Ghana | 5 | Toll road to be extended by 63.6 km with estimated 500,000 people benefitted once completed |
| | | India | 20 | 110 km of road built |
| | | | 9 | 63.5 km of road and 6 lanes built |
| | | | 16 | 84.3 km of road built |
| | | 7 | The Project involves 4 laning of an existing 2 lane c.38 km stretch of road on NH-844 in Tamil Nadu. | |
| Grand Total | | 3,173 | | |

Social Asset breakdown by market

| Project Location | Bond asset portfolio amount (USDM) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Angola | 62 |
| Australia | 11 |
| Bangladesh | 124 |
| Cameroon | 1 |
| Ghana | 40 |
| Hong Kong | 2 |
| India | 2,466 |
| Indonesia | 21 |
| Kenya | 89 |
| Malaysia | 0 |
| Mauritius | 3 |
| Nepal | 214 |
| Nigeria | 9 |
| Oman | 6 |
| Pakistan | 21 |
| Sri Lanka | 11 |
| Tanzania | 1 |
| Uganda | 6 |
| Vietnam | 50 |
| Zambia | 37 |
| Grand Total | 3,173 |

Business Banking - breakdown

| Location | Bond asset portfolio amount (USDM) | Average ticket size (USD) | Number of loans |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Bangladesh | 85 | 74 | 1,153.60 |
| India | 2,160 | 134 | 16,117.54 |
| Kenya | 67 | 78 | 853.98 |
| Nepal | 184 | 339 | 543.46 |
| Nigeria | 9 | 768 | 11.12 |
| Pakistan | 18 | 354 | 49.90 |
| Sri Lanka | 6 | 41 | 134.40 |
| Uganda | 6 | 33 | 194.55 |
| Vietnam | 50 | 430 | 117.09 |
| Zambia | 3 | 75 | 33.70 |
| Total | 2,587 | | 19,176 |

Microfinance - Breakdown

| Location | Bond asset portfolio amount (USDm) | Average ticket size (USD) | Number of loans |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Bangladesh | 34 | 543 | 62,562 |
| India | 254 | 525 | 484,523 |
| Indonesia | 18 | 352 | 52,238 |
| Kenya | 0.2 | 255 | 1,161 |
| Nepal | 29 | 870 | 33,879 |
| Pakistan | 4 | 125 | 27,966 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1 | 3,000 | 357 |
| Grand Total | 341 | | 662,686 |

Methodology Notes

Standard Chartered reports the estimated impact of the assets in our Sustainable Finance asset pool on an aggregate level per category. Calculations are for the time of September 2021 - September 2022. This change in methodology from June - June to September - September enables us to align our Sustainable Finance Impact Report with the Group's Annual Reporting cycle.

Where actual energy production or water treatment figures have been used, the time period is 2021. Financial data used in calculations were based on the latest available audit reports.

To the extent available, the reporting is based on real data reported by the projects, companies, or other organisations. If such information has not been available, we have used the GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry ("The Standard") as developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). The Standard sets out methodological guidance to measure and disclose GHG emissions associated with various asset classes ranging from Commercial Real Estate, Project Finance to Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds. In line with The Standard, the P50 estimates for relevant asset type and location were used in GHG emissions calculations. The P50 value is the predicted annual production for which there is a 50% probability that it will be exceeded each year.

If unavailable, CSR metrics for the appropriate periods was used in place of P50 estimates. CSR metrics were obtained from Annual Corporate Sustainability reports. Should circumstances arise rendering PCAF methodologies inapplicable, proxy methodologies have been applied to obtain an approximate avoided emissions figure. Assets with similar characteristics and calculated emissions data of Score 1 (as defined by PCAF) were used to generate proxies where impact data is unavailable. Efforts were made to ensure that proxies were as similar as possible and calculation methodologies were fully disclosed to Sustainalytics as part of their review. This approach has been kept to a minimum when calculating Standard Chartered estimated impact of assets in the Sustainable Finance asset pool. The avoided CO2 emissions and other impacts are reported in accordance with our total financing share, in line with the approaches under The Standard.

It is assumed that new renewable energy capacity avoids emissions that would otherwise be in line with the grid emissions factor of the relevant country. We have opted to use the emissions factor value from the IFI Dataset of Grid Factors (Version 3.1)

Disclaimer

External Verification of Our Impact Sustainalytics has evaluated the projects and assets funded between September 2021 and September 2022 based on whether the projects or the companies financed have:

- Met the Use of Proceeds and Eligibility Criteria outlined in the Standard Chartered Bank Sustainability Bond Framework; and reported on at least one of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for each Use of Proceeds criteria outlined in the Standard Chartered Bank Sustainability Bond Framework.
- Based on the limited assurance procedures conducted, nothing came to Sustainalytics' attention that caused them to believe that, in all material respects, the reviewed bond projects funded through proceeds of Standard Chartered's Sustainability Bonds, are not in conformance with the Use of Proceeds and Reporting Criteria outlined in the Standard Chartered Bank Sustainability Bond Framework. Standard Chartered has disclosed to Sustainalytics that the proceeds of the Sustainability Bond were fully allocated as of September 2022.

A full version of this report can be found [here](#)



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