

Second-Party Opinion

Protisa Perú Green Bond

Protisa Perú is a subsidiary of Empresas CMPC

Evaluation Summary

Sustainalytics is of the opinion that the Protisa Perú Green Bond Framework is credible and impactful, and aligns with the four core components of the Green Bond Principles 2018. This assessment is based on the following:



USE OF PROCEEDS The eligible categories for the use of proceeds – energy efficiency, pollution prevention & control, and sustainable water management—are aligned with those recognized by the Green Bond Principles. Sustainalytics considers that the projects will lead to positive environmental impacts and advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, and 9.



PROJECT EVALUATION / SELECTION CMPC has established a Sustainability Committee to validate project selection and oversee the allocation process of green bond proceeds. This Committee is chaired by CMPC’s Chief Financial Officer and Chief of Sustainability and Environment, with representatives from departments within CMPC and Protisa. This is in line with market practice.



MANAGEMENT OF PROCEEDS Protisa has established an internal monitoring process to track the allocation of proceeds and has stated its intention to allocate the net proceeds of the Green Bond within two years of issuance. Pending full allocation, funds will be held in cash, cash equivalents, or money market instruments. This is in line with market practice.



REPORTING The issuer has committed to reporting annually on the allocation, including the total amount allocated and a list of projects funded, and the impact, including quantitative indicators, of green bond funds, until the net proceeds of the bond(s) are fully allocated. This is in line with market practice.

Evaluation date October 1, 2018

Issuer Location Lima, Peru

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Introduction

Protisa Perú (“Protisa”) is a subsidiary of CMPC Tissue, itself a subsidiary of Empresas CMPC (“CMPC”).

CMPC is one of the world’s largest wood products companies, distributing wood, wood pulp, packaging, paper, and tissue products to countries around the world. Founded in 1920, CMPC’s operations are primarily centred in eight South American countries, and divided into the business lines of pulp, tissue, and paper. CMPC operates 45 plants and mills employing more than 17,000 people, with combined annual sales of over US\$5,000 million.

Protisa has developed the Protisa Perú Green Bond Framework (the “Framework”) under which it is planning to issue green bonds and use the proceeds to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, projects that improve the environmental efficiency of its paper plants. The Framework defines eligibility criteria in three areas:

1. Energy Efficiency
2. Pollution Prevention and Control
3. Sustainable Water Management

A list of eligible projects that are being considered for the 2018 issuance is provided in Appendix 1.

Protisa engaged Sustainalytics to review the Protisa Perú Green Bond Framework and provide a second-party opinion on the alignment of the green bond with the Green Bond Principles 2018 (the “GBP”), as administered by the International Capital Market Association (the “ICMA”),¹ and the Framework’s environmental credentials. This Framework has been published in a separate document.²

As part of this engagement, Sustainalytics held conversations with various members of Protisa’s management team to understand the sustainability impact of their business processes and planned use of proceeds, as well as management of proceeds and reporting aspects of the company’s green bond. Sustainalytics also reviewed relevant public documents and non-public information.

This document contains Sustainalytics’ opinion of the Protisa Perú Green Bond Framework and should be read in conjunction with that Framework.

¹ ICMA’s Green Bond Principles 2018 <https://www.icmagroup.org/green-social-and-sustainability-bonds/green-bond-principles-gbp/>

² <http://ir.empresascmpc.cl/English/Fixed-Income/Green-Bond-Reporting/>

Sustainalytics' Opinion

Section 1: Sustainalytics' Opinion on the Protisa Perú Green Bond Framework

Summary

Sustainalytics is of the opinion that the Protisa Perú Green Bond Framework is credible and impactful and aligns with the four core components of the Green Bond Principles 2018. Sustainalytics highlights the following elements of Protisa's green bond framework:

- Use of Proceeds:
 - The eligible categories for use of proceeds – energy efficiency, pollution prevention & control, and sustainable water management – are recognized as impactful by the Green Bond Principles. Sustainalytics considers projects in these areas to provide environmental benefits. For a list of potential projects for the inaugural Green Bond issuance, refer to Appendix 1.
 - The eligible use of proceeds categories all address upgrades to the paper manufacturing process. CMPC has confirmed that all paper used in the facility is from either recycled sources or certified plantations such as FSC. Sustainalytics considers this to strengthen the environmental qualifications of Protisa's Framework. For more information, refer to Appendix 2.
- Project Selection Process:
 - CMPC has established a Sustainability Committee to validate project selection and oversee the allocation process. This Committee is chaired by CMPC's Chief Financial Officer and Chief of Sustainability and Environment, with representatives from CMPC's corporate finance and sustainability departments and Protisa's technical and financial departments.
 - The various business units which implement the projects funded are responsible for ensuring that allocated proceeds are directed to eligible projects.
 - Based on the involvement of senior executives on the Sustainability Committee, and the clear division of responsibilities, Sustainalytics considers this process to be in line with market practice.
- Management of Proceeds:
 - Protisa has established an internal monitoring system to track the allocation of proceeds and has stated its intention to allocate the net proceeds of the Green Bond within two years of issuance.
 - Pending full allocation, funds will be held by the issuer's treasury in cash, cash equivalents, or money market instruments.
 - Based on the use of an internal monitoring system and the disclosure of the intended allocation period and how unallocated funds will be held, Sustainalytics considers this to be in line with market practice.
- Reporting:
 - The issuer has committed to reporting annually on the allocation and impact of green bond funds, until the net proceeds of the bond(s) are fully allocated.
 - Allocation reporting will include the total amount allocated, and a list and description of projects to which funds have been distributed. This will be provided in Protisa's Registration Document.
 - Impact reporting will include information on the environmental outcomes of the projects, expressed in quantitative indicators. The indicators, defined in the Framework, include information such as energy savings (MWh per tonne of product), particulate matter pollution reduction ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), chemical use reduction (tonnes per year), and water saved (m^3 per year) compared to a suitable baseline. This will be provided on CMPC's website.
 - Based on the commitment to annual allocation and impact reporting, including project descriptions and quantitative metrics, Sustainalytics considers this to be in line with market practice.

Alignment with Green Bond Principles 2018

Sustainalytics has determined that Protisa's green bond aligns with the four core components of the Green Bond Principles 2018. For detailed information please refer to Appendix 3: Green Bond/Green Bond Programme External Review Form.

Section 2: Sustainability Performance of the Issuer

Contribution of framework to issuer's sustainability strategy

CMPC's sustainability approach is embedded within its mission statement, committing it to "produce and market in a sustainable manner" and "create development opportunities for its employees and local communities". In practice, this is implemented through the five values of Respect for the individual, Protection of the environment, Strict compliance with legal regulations, Competitive loyalty, and Consideration of the needs of its neighbors.³

As a forest products company, CMPC has identified forest management as a key material issue within its sustainability strategy. The company manages a total of over 1 million hectares of forest assets in Chile, Brazil, and Argentina, including plantations, preserved native forest, and protected high value conservation areas. From these forests, CMPC harvests more than 17 million m³ of timber annually. All of its plantations are certified by FSC and/or CERTFOR-PEFC, in addition, one plantation in Argentina is compliant with the ISO 14001 certification for environmental auditing. In addition to management, CMPC has committed to protection and restoration of native forests, and in 2017 restored 288 hectares of native forest cover.⁴

CMPC has also made stated commitments to environmental protection in the areas of biodiversity, water use and re-use, and greenhouse gas emissions. CMPC reported that its subsidiary, CMPC Tissue, under which Protisa operates, had a total water intake in 2017 of 20,286,720 m³ and total greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 of 277,078,518 kg CO₂e, including both upstream, downstream, and manufacturing emissions.⁵

Although CMPC has not set quantitative reduction targets, Sustainalytics considers the stated goals of continuous improvement, coupled with a demonstrated commitment to detailed reporting, to be indicative of a strong sustainability approach. Overall, Sustainalytics is of the opinion that CMPC is well-positioned to issue Green Bonds.

Well positioned to address common environmental and social risks associated with the projects

The eligible use of proceeds categories will provide overall environmental benefits, however, like all industrial processes, they may be exposed to some environmental and social risks. In particular, the projects funded by the Green Bond may face risks related to worker health safety, air, water, and soil pollution, and community support. CMPC and Protisa have procedures in place to help mitigate these risks, including:

- A Social Responsibility Policy, which describes CMPC's approach across the areas of Business Chain, Workers, Community, Environment, and the CMPC Foundation.
 - In particular, it formalizes the commitment to "put great emphasis on risk prevention" for workers, and "develops consultations, communication and engagement processes with neighbors and stakeholders".⁶
- A commitment to comply with all relevant regulations, as well as the CMPC Code of Ethics, which covers topics including conflicts of interest, risk management, and crime prevention.
- The projects listed for the inaugural issuance relate to Protisa's Cañete plant. CMPC has disclosed that when opening this facility in 2017, CMPC and Protisa placed emphasis on establishing good relations with local residents, in particular through community outreach by its Social Responsibility Team. This group operated in the area for five years before the official inauguration of the plant, and carried out tasks such as promoting citizen participation in the environmental impact study and building relationships with relevant stakeholders such as local leaders.⁷

Furthermore, Sustainalytics has found no evidence of major environmental or social controversies related to CMPC. Based on this, the company's policies, and CMPC's demonstrated commitment to working cooperatively with the local communities in which it operates, Sustainalytics considers CMPC and Protisa well-positioned to manage environmental and social risks associated with the projects funded by the Green Bond(s).

³ <https://www.cmpc.com/en/nosotros/visio-proposito-valores/>

⁴ http://s21.q4cdn.com/798526818/files/doc_financials/Integrated_report/Integrated-Report-2017.pdf

⁵ *ibid*

⁶ <http://ir.empresascmpc.cl/English/Sustainability-and-Governance/Company-Profile/default.aspx>

⁷ http://s21.q4cdn.com/798526818/files/doc_financials/Integrated_report/Integrated-Report-2017.pdf

Section 3: Impact of Use of Proceeds

All three use of proceeds categories are recognized as impactful by the Green Bond Principles. Sustainalytics has focused below on how the impact is specifically relevant in local context.

Importance of sustainable manufacturing processes

The manufacturing sector globally is a significant consumer of energy and materials, with a commensurate impact on the environment. According to the UNEP, manufacturing is responsible for over a third of electricity use, 20% of carbon emissions, and a quarter of primary resources extraction worldwide. Protisa will direct green bond proceeds to upgrading various technologies at its manufacturing facilities, to improve energy and water efficiency and reduce pollution. In particular, Protisa has disclosed that the largest project which it intends to finance from the 2018 green bond issuance is a double width paper machine. This piece of equipment will be the only one of its kind in the country, and allows for the production of two rolls of base paper simultaneously, without commensurate increases in energy use. By enabling this process, Protisa expects decreases in energy use per ton of finished product (MWh/tonne) of 42% and decreases in water use per ton produced of almost 49%. Furthermore, as discussed above, all paper within CMPC Tissue's supply chain, including that produced by Protisa's Cañete Plant is sourced from recycled or certified-sustainable forest products. Sustainalytics is of the opinion that these process upgrades will provide positive environmental impacts.

Water Resources in Peru

Water resources in Peru are characterized by uneven distribution; although water availability is greatest in the country's mountain and jungle regions, the majority of the population is concentrated in drier coastal regions. Furthermore, although Peru accounts for 4.6% of the world's total surface water run-off, the vast majority of that flows north and east eventually draining to the Atlantic Ocean, away from the country's largest population centres.⁸ Overall, 84% of Peru's water consumption is in the agricultural sector, with 10% being directed to industry and 6% for household use.⁹ Protisa's Cañete plant is located in the province of Cañete, in the Lima Region of southern Peru. Peru's coastal regions are extremely arid, receiving very little rainfall, and receiving most water from rivers running westward from the Andes.¹⁰ These rivers, fed from mountain glaciers, are at risk as glaciers recede due to the effects of climate change.¹¹ In the source area of the Cañete River, the largest river flowing through the Province, only 11 of the 16 mountain peaks that were snow-covered year round in 1962 continue to be.

In addition to questions of overall water availability, many Peruvians face challenges of access to potable water sources and sanitation systems. Although Peru, like most of Latin America, has continued to increase the share of its population with access to these services,¹² only 54% of urban households and 1.2% of rural inhabitants have continuous access to safe drinking water.¹³

In this context, Protisa's investments in sustainable water management have the potential to provide significant environmental benefits. The technologies proposed by Protisa's Green Bond Framework will either enable water reuse within its facilities, resulting in a decreased need for water withdrawals, or improve wastewater treatment, resulting in discharged effluent with fewer pollutants. Sustainalytics considers these projects to provide positive impacts.

⁸ <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241124161>

⁹ <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Peru-Water-Resources>

¹⁰ <https://www.wsp.org/featuresevents/features/lima-running-dry-%E2%80%93-promoting-water-culture-second-driest-capital-world>

¹¹ <http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/wg2/index.php?idp=45>

¹² <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02508060.2016.1124515>

¹³ <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Peru-Water-Resources>

Alignment with and contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were set in September 2015 and form an agenda for achieving sustainable development by the year 2030. This green bond advances the following SDG goals and targets:

Use of Proceeds Category	SDG	SDG Target
Energy Efficiency	7. Affordable and Clean Energy	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
Pollution Prevention and Control	9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
Sustainable Water Management	6. Clean Water and Sanitation	6.4 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Conclusion

CMPC Protisa Peru has developed a framework under which it will issue green bonds, with the proceeds being directed to financing or refinancing of projects to increase the resource efficiency of its production facilities. Sustainalytics is of the opinion that the projects described by the framework will provide environmental benefits through reduced energy and water consumption and decreased pollutants to air and water.

The use of proceeds category specified in the Framework is aligned with the Green Bond Principles 2018; CMPC has described a process by which proceeds will be tracked, allocated, and managed by its Corporate Finance and Sustainability departments; and commitments have been made for the reporting of allocation and impact. Furthermore, Sustainalytics believes that the initiatives funded by the green bonds will contribute to the advancement of UN Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, and 9.

Based on the above, Sustainalytics is confident that Protisa Peru is well-positioned to issue green bonds, and that the Protisa Peru Green Bond Framework is robust, transparent, and in alignment with the Green Bond Principles 2018.

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Expected Projects for the 2018 Green Bond Issuance

Category	Project	Environmental Benefit
Energy Efficiency/ Pollution Prevention and Control / Sustainable Water Management	Cañete Paper Machine	Increased output per units of energy and water, resulting in less energy and water used and reduced pollution.
Sustainable Water Management	Santa Anita Secondary Water Treatment System	Lower levels of wastewater pollutants emitted Water savings through treatment and reuse
Sustainable Water Management	Cañete Waste Water Treatment Plants	Lower levels of wastewater pollutants emitted
Sustainable Water Management	Cañete Clarified Water Recirculation	Water savings through treatment and reuse

Appendix 2: Sustainalytics' Assessment of FSC and PEFC Certifications

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), including PEFC's Latin American implementation as CERTFOR, are both based on rigorous standards and on a multi-stakeholder structure. Both organizations are in line with international norms such as the International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In addition to compliance with laws in the country of certification, both schemes have a set of minimum requirements that companies are required to meet to obtain and maintain certifications. These requirements include compliance with standards around sustainable management of forests, management of environmental impact of operations, preservation of biodiversity, management of socio-economic and community relations, and sourcing of sustainable wood (chain of custody). Furthermore, both FSC and PEFC require external annual audits to ensure compliance, and achieve and maintain certification. Despite these similarities, PEFC has faced certain criticisms from civil society actors. These are highlighted below:

- (i) *Type of organization:* Since the FSC is an international labelling and certification system, it sets its own global standards. The PEFC, in contrast, is not a standard setter, but a mutual recognition scheme. The PEFC sets sustainability benchmarks according to international norms, and endorses national certification schemes that comply with these benchmarks. A common criticism of this model is that it allows for more flexibility in the interpretation of international PEFC benchmarks as per regional, cultural, and socio-economic context, and results in the endorsement of less rigorous national certification schemes. However, the process for being endorsed by the PEFC is thorough; any national certification system seeking to obtain PEFC endorsement must submit to a comprehensive assessment process, including independent evaluation and public consultation. This evaluation of compliance with international PEFC benchmarks is carried out by independent, accredited certification organizations.
- (ii) *Indigenous People's Rights:* FSC and PEFC both identify indigenous rights as an important standard in forest management. Both certification schemes require that forest management activities consider and do not infringe on indigenous people's rights, and the activities are carried out using frameworks ensuring their free and informed consent. A criticism of PEFC is that it requires only engagement with indigenous people in forest management decisions, while the FSC provides performance-oriented targets, and requires forest managers operating on indigenous lands to obtain indigenous people's consent through binding agreements.
- (iii) *Sourcing wood from non-certified sources:* Both FSC and the PEFC have established standards around sourcing wood from non-certified and controversial sources. FSC's standards direct forest managers to avoid wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights. A criticism of the comparable PEFC standard is that it limits identification of controversially sourced wood to situations where the local legislation is violated. However, PEFC standards explicitly reference the violation of local, national, and international legislation with regards to worker's and indigenous people's rights as being a controversial source of wood.

Appendix 3: Green Bond / Green Bond Programme - External Review Form

Section 1. Basic Information

Issuer name:	Protisa Perú
Green Bond ISIN or Issuer Green Bond Framework Name, if applicable: <i>[specify as appropriate]</i>	Protisa Perú Green Bond Framework
Review provider's name:	Sustainalytics
Completion date of this form:	October 1, 2018
Publication date of review publication: <i>[where appropriate, specify if it is an update and add reference to earlier relevant review]</i>	

Section 2. Review overview

SCOPE OF REVIEW

The following may be used or adapted, where appropriate, to summarise the scope of the review.

The review assessed the following elements and confirmed their alignment with the GBPs:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use of Proceeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process for Project Evaluation and Selection |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Management of Proceeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reporting |

ROLE(S) OF REVIEW PROVIDER

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultancy (incl. 2 nd opinion) | <input type="checkbox"/> Certification |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verification | <input type="checkbox"/> Rating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>(please specify)</i> : | |

Note: In case of multiple reviews / different providers, please provide separate forms for each review.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REVIEW and/or LINK TO FULL REVIEW *(if applicable)*

Please refer to Evaluation Summary above.

Section 3. Detailed review

Reviewers are encouraged to provide the information below to the extent possible and use the comment section to explain the scope of their review.

1. USE OF PROCEEDS

Overall comment on section (*if applicable*):

The eligible categories for the use of proceeds – energy efficiency, pollution prevention & control, and sustainable water management—are aligned with those recognized by the Green Bond Principles. Sustainalytics considers that the projects will lead to positive environmental impacts and advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, and 9.

Use of proceeds categories as per GBP:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pollution prevention and control | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean transportation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable water and wastewater management | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eco-efficient and/or circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes | <input type="checkbox"/> Green buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown at issuance but currently expected to conform with GBP categories, or other eligible areas not yet stated in GBPs | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): |

If applicable please specify the environmental taxonomy, if other than GBPs:

2. PROCESS FOR PROJECT EVALUATION AND SELECTION

Overall comment on section (*if applicable*):

CMPC has established a Sustainability Committee to validate project selection and oversee the allocation process of green bond proceeds. This Committee is chaired by CMPC's Chief Financial Officer and Chief of Sustainability and Environment, with representatives from departments within CMPC and Protisa. This is in line with market practice.

Evaluation and selection

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Credentials on the issuer's environmental sustainability objectives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documented process to determine that projects fit within defined categories |
|---|---|

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Defined and transparent criteria for projects eligible for Green Bond proceeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documented process to identify and manage potential ESG risks associated with the project |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Summary criteria for project evaluation and selection publicly available | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): |

Information on Responsibilities and Accountability

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evaluation / Selection criteria subject to external advice or verification | <input type="checkbox"/> In-house assessment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): | |

3. MANAGEMENT OF PROCEEDS

Overall comment on section (*if applicable*):

Protisa has established an internal monitoring process to track the allocation of proceeds and has stated its intention to allocate the net proceeds of the Green Bond within two years of issuance. Pending full allocation, funds will be held in cash, cash equivalents, or money market instruments. This is in line with market practice.

Tracking of proceeds:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green Bond proceeds segregated or tracked by the issuer in an appropriate manner |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disclosure of intended types of temporary investment instruments for unallocated proceeds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): |

Additional disclosure:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allocations to future investments only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allocations to both existing and future investments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allocation to individual disbursements | <input type="checkbox"/> Allocation to a portfolio of disbursements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disclosure of portfolio balance of unallocated proceeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): |

4. REPORTING

Overall comment on section (*if applicable*):

The issuer has committed to reporting annually on the allocation, including the total amount allocated and a list of projects funded, and the impact, including quantitative indicators, of green bond funds, until the net proceeds of the bond(s) are fully allocated. This is in line with market practice.

Use of proceeds reporting:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project-by-project | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On a project portfolio basis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Linkage to individual bond(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): |

Information reported:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allocated amounts | <input type="checkbox"/> Green Bond financed share of total investment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): | |

Frequency:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual | <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): | |

Impact reporting:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project-by-project | <input type="checkbox"/> On a project portfolio basis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Linkage to individual bond(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): |

Frequency:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual | <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): | |

Information reported (expected or ex-post):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions / Savings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Savings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decrease in water use | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other ESG indicators (<i>please specify</i>): pollution avoided |

Means of Disclosure

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information published in financial report | <input type="checkbox"/> Information published in sustainability report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information published in ad hoc documents | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): Company website, Registration document |

- Reporting reviewed (if yes, please specify which parts of the reporting are subject to external review):

Where appropriate, please specify name and date of publication in the useful links section.

USEFUL LINKS (e.g. to review provider methodology or credentials, to issuer's documentation, etc.)

SPECIFY OTHER EXTERNAL REVIEWS AVAILABLE, IF APPROPRIATE

Type(s) of Review provided:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Consultancy (incl. 2 nd opinion) | <input type="checkbox"/> Certification |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verification / Audit | <input type="checkbox"/> Rating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): | |

Review provider(s):

Date of publication:

ABOUT ROLE(S) OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW PROVIDERS AS DEFINED BY THE GBP

- i. Second Party Opinion: An institution with environmental expertise, that is independent from the issuer may issue a Second Party Opinion. The institution should be independent from the issuer's adviser for its Green Bond framework, or appropriate procedures, such as information barriers, will have been implemented within the institution to ensure the independence of the Second Party Opinion. It normally entails an assessment of the alignment with the Green Bond Principles. In particular, it can include an assessment of the issuer's overarching objectives, strategy, policy and/or processes relating to environmental sustainability, and an evaluation of the environmental features of the type of projects intended for the Use of Proceeds.
- ii. Verification: An issuer can obtain independent verification against a designated set of criteria, typically pertaining to business processes and/or environmental criteria. Verification may focus on alignment with internal or external standards or claims made by the issuer. Also, evaluation of the environmentally sustainable features of underlying assets may be termed verification and may reference external criteria. Assurance or attestation regarding an issuer's internal tracking method for use of proceeds, allocation of funds from Green Bond proceeds, statement of environmental impact or alignment of reporting with the GBP, may also be termed verification.
- iii. Certification: An issuer can have its Green Bond or associated Green Bond framework or Use of Proceeds certified against a recognised external green standard or label. A standard or label defines specific criteria, and alignment with such criteria is normally tested by qualified, accredited third parties, which may verify consistency with the certification criteria.
- iv. Green Bond Scoring/Rating: An issuer can have its Green Bond, associated Green Bond framework or a key feature such as Use of Proceeds evaluated or assessed by qualified third parties, such as specialised research providers or rating agencies, according to an established scoring/rating methodology. The output may include a focus on environmental performance data, the process relative to the GBP, or another benchmark, such as a 2-degree climate change scenario. Such scoring/rating is distinct from credit ratings, which may nonetheless reflect material environmental risks.

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Sustainalytics

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