



EIB 2022 Sustainability Disclosures in accordance with SASB Framework

(Sustainability Accounting
Standards Board)



European
Investment Bank

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The power of nature is awesome. Throughout history, people have feared its storms, floods, droughts and eruptions. At this critical time, we realise that we must instead be in tune with nature and harness its power, if we are to beat the climate change that our own actions have caused. More than half the European Investment Bank's investments are now in climate action and environmental sustainability. Our priority is to finance the green transition to renewables powered by nature, from geothermal energy to hydroelectricity and wind power. That is why we are putting these natural forces right on the covers of our major reports this year.

The EIB wishes to thank the following promoters and suppliers for the photographs illustrating this report.

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For further information on the EIB's activities, please consult our website, www.eib.org.

You can also contact info@eib.org. Get our e-newsletter at www.eib.org/sign-up.

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ABOUT THE REPORT

The European Investment Bank (EIB) has pioneered sustainability reporting for well over a decade, placing a strong emphasis on transparency, accountability and stakeholder engagement.

Since 2007, the EIB has issued its Sustainability Report and the related Sustainability Reporting Disclosures, which apply the standards set out by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). With this report, prepared in accordance with the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) framework, the EIB offers the reader an additional viewpoint on EIB activities based on a different standard which focuses on those elements that can have a direct financial impact on our organisation.

In preparing this report, the EIB updated the materiality assessment carried out in 2018 in accordance with the SASB framework. The approach encompassed a decision-making tool, the SASB five-factor model, to evaluate potentially material topics, specifically applied to the EIB.

The EIB commissioned its external auditors, KPMG, to provide limited assurance on selected statements and figures in the SASB Report. These statements are marked with and highlighted in *italics*.

We trust readers will find the information in this report interesting and relevant. We welcome any comments or questions, which should be addressed to: csr@eib.org.

Icons

To help readers navigate the report, we use icons to indicate the boundaries of each metric.

Ⓔ External

Ⓘ Internal

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SASB ACTIVITY METRICS

Investment banking and brokerage

Metric: FN-IB-000.B

(E) Value (in EUR '000) and number of projects financed by sector

	2022	2021	2020
Agriculture, fisheries, forestry	591 178 10	388 225 8	1 060 098 7
Composite infrastructure	591 178 10	238 568 4	434 736 5
Credit lines	15 454 438 101	20 893 995 147	22 628 504 175
Education	922 180 14	1 692 931 19	1 824 502 18
Energy	12 206 183 78	9 872 470 70	6 872 546 71
Health	4 140 984 27	3 823 861 28	3 904 891 26
Industry	8 085 986 89	7 913 278 91	6 755 102 81
Services	5 132 332 57	2 830 888 69	3 209 220 67
Solid waste	247 180 10	169 748 13	58 794 4
Telecommunications	1 103 613 15	2 436 827 18	1 671 500 15
Transport	11 580 989 75	11 017 554 77	10 270 510 79
Urban development	3 466 280 33	2 430 631 37	3 429 468 50
Water, sewerage	2 200 514 33	1 646 580 36	3 968 780 49
Total <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	65 149 407	65 355 577	66 088 651

For more information, please see [EIB-financed projects](#).

SASB ACCOUNTING METRICS

Employee diversity and inclusion

Metric: FN-IB-330a.1

I EIB gender representation by employee category (%)

	2022		2021		2020	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Managers	33.1	66.9	30.1	69.9	29.5	70.5
Executive staff	44.5	55.5	44.1	55.9	44.0	56.0
Support staff	84.8	15.2	85.9	14.1	87.2	12.8
Local agents	52.8	47.2	52.9	47.1	52.8	47.2

Incorporation of ESG factors in investment banking and brokerage activities

Metric: FN-IB-410a.2

E ESG integration

100% of EIB investments incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors. *EIB financing in 2022 amounted to €65.1 billion* .

For a breakdown by sector, please see FN-IB-000.B.

Metric: FN-IB-410a.3

E Sustainability due diligence

The EIB carries out a three-step “sustainability due diligence” on all the investment projects it finances in terms of their sustainability credentials such as environmental, social and governance aspects. Certain activities are completely excluded from EIB financing. *All projects supported have to meet the EIB environmental and social standards.*

Furthermore, the EIB makes a separate economic appraisal of the investment projects to assess their costs and benefits to society at large. This considers the human, technological or natural resources used by the project, often using shadow costs — including for carbon — and gauges its value for all stakeholders to determine whether society at large gains from the investment.

An economic appraisal is often needed because markets are not always sufficiently competitive, prices are often distorted, and property rights are at times not well defined, leaving externalities such as carbon emissions without an (appropriate) price assigned to them. A project’s financial return may, therefore, not be an adequate indicator to demonstrate the impact on society.

Only projects that pass both the financial screening and the separate sustainability due diligence can be financed by the EIB.

In addition to our well-established sustainability due diligence process, since 2021 our new projects and operations have been aligned with the Paris Agreement, and we no longer support projects not aligned with its goals, such as airport expansions or new conventional energy-intensive industrial plants.

Business ethics

Metric: FN-IB-510a.1

I Monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings

The EIB has no monetary losses recognised in its 2022 accounts as a result of legal proceedings associated with fraud, insider trading, anti-trust, anti-competitive behaviour, market manipulation, malpractice or other related financial industry laws or regulations, based on the materiality aspect for the annual financial statements.

Metric: FN-IB-510a.2

I Whistleblowing Policy

The EIB Group Whistleblowing Policy is a key element to safeguard and enhance the Bank's integrity and transparency. The policy underpins the systems the Bank has in place to combat practices that might damage its activities and reputation. It applies to all EIB staff members and any other person working for the EIB, including consultants and other service providers as set out in their contractual agreements with the EIB. Additionally, the Whistleblowing Policy now provides for the possibility to receive reports from external reporting persons.

The EIB Group Whistleblowing Policy enables any relevant persons to report misconduct. It does so by setting out clear reporting lines, ensuring maximum protection for any whistleblower acting in good faith, for any person who supports the whistleblower and for any person associated with a whistleblower (i.e. a relative, partner or spouse working at the EIB), granting information rights to the whistleblower, and condemning any retaliatory action or reprisals. This covers alleged fraud, corruption, money laundering or financing of terrorism, as well as any failure or infringement of ethics or integrity. The Whistleblowing Policy also extends the protection offered to external reporting persons, by ensuring their confidentiality and the potential prohibition of any acts of retaliation to the extent that these are committed by persons subject to the various EIB Group codes of conduct.

Aside from its designated internal and external reporting channels (see Article 5, Reporting channels), the possibility of public disclosure has also been introduced, dependent on a number of cumulative conditions:

- a. that such reporting is necessary to avoid a significant threat to the financial interests of the European Union; and
- b. that the whistleblower has already issued a report to the internal and/or external reporting channels, without having received written feedback; and
- c. that the whistleblower did not accept any payment or other benefit for such reporting and the reporting does not cause the EIB to violate its obligations to protect the confidential information of another party.

For more information, please see the [EIB Group Whistleblowing Policy \(2021\)](#).

Systemic risk management

Metric: FN-IB-550a.1

I Buffer for systemic relevance

Although the EIB is not identified as a global systemically important bank (G-SIB) by the Financial Stability Board, as a matter of prudence the Bank has decided to provide for an additional buffer for systemic relevance of 1.0% CET (common equity tier 1). The EIB's self-imposed buffer for systemic relevance is based on its own, independent decision.

Metric: FN-IB-550a.2

I Systemic risk management

The EIB implements a holistic capital management and planning framework which ensures that its operations are compatible with its risk appetite, on both an historical and a forward-looking basis. The Bank uses various capital metrics, including regulatory capital, for assessing the adequacy of its capital base and for determining the available capital for its new business activities. In the context of its annual Operational Plan, the Bank prepares projections of key capital metrics to ensure that the proposed business plan is sustainable from a capital perspective. The capital management and planning framework also incorporates regular stress tests and sensitivity analyses, to test the EIB's resilience to both systemic and idiosyncratic events.

For more information, please see the [EIB Group Risk Management Disclosure Report 2021](#).

Data security

Metric: FN-CB-230a.1

I Cybersecurity attacks or breaches

The Bank did not record any material instances of cybersecurity attacks or breaches by unauthorised third parties in 2022. Areas for improvement in IT controls identified by the EIB's internal and external auditors have been implemented to further enhance IT security.

Metric: FN-CB-230a.2

I Data security risks

In response to growing and evolving global cybersecurity threats, the Bank is putting in place what it considers to be measures appropriate to its business and remains on heightened alert to such risks. The Bank has implemented a formal cybersecurity risk management framework that protects its critical IT infrastructure while adhering to EU and Bank policies on privacy and civil liberties. This policy framework has been embedded into the governance structure so that senior management receives regular reports on developments and metrics. The policy framework is regularly updated to reflect best practice and the risk appetite.

Ongoing technical and non-technical initiatives, cyber resilience assessments, risk assessments of new IT solutions, mainstreaming of simulations, training and compliance ensure continuous development of policy measures and adherence to them. The management of cybersecurity risks is largely addressed by available in-house expertise and contracted external support or guidance, as required.

Throughout 2022, internal information, communication and technology (ICT) controls were thoroughly applied, which was confirmed by an annual self-assessment on the design effectiveness of general internal ICT controls.

Financial inclusion and capacity building

Metric: FN-CB-240a.1

E Financing small and medium enterprises

In 2022, the EIB provided financing to intermediaries in support of SMEs and mid-caps for a total amount of €14.11 billion. In the same year, more than 53 400 SMEs and mid-caps were granted new loans through EIB financing.

SMEs are micro, small and medium-sized enterprises employing up to 249 employees, in alignment with EU Recommendation 2003/361/EC. Mid-caps are enterprises with 250 to 3 000 employees.

Community relations

Metric: RT-CH-210a.1

E Engagement with communities

The EIB attaches great importance to engaging with civil society and to building cooperative relations with citizen organisations. The active dissemination of information, constructive dialogue and partnership with civil society organisations are essential to informing the public, building trust in the EIB and improving the sustainability and quality of the projects financed by the EIB. As a public institution, the EIB actively promotes the right to access information, engages with civil society and builds cooperative relations with its representatives. The Bank engages with its stakeholders in a variety of ways:

- Every year, it invites civil society stakeholders to participate in a seminar with its Board of Directors; please see [here](#) for more information on the EIB Board of Directors' Seminar with Civil Society 2022.
- It organises public consultations on its key policies which give stakeholders the opportunity to help shape the EIB's key institutional and thematic policies, while giving the Bank the opportunity to explain how and why decisions are made. Following extensive public consultations, the new EIB Group Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework and the revised EIB Transport Lending Policy were approved by the EIB's Board of Directors in February and July 2022, respectively.
- It regularly hosts events to explain what it is doing, to explore emerging issues and to benefit from the feedback and ideas of civil society.
- It creates partnerships with civil society organisations on topics of relevance to the EIB's priorities.

For more information, please refer to the [EIB's engagement with civil society — 2022 highlights](#).

In the Bank's financing, we apply the [EIB Environmental and Social Standards](#). Standard 2 of the new EIB Group Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework promotes an inclusive and systematic approach to engaging constructively with stakeholders. It acknowledges stakeholder engagement as essential for the effective assessment, management and monitoring of environmental, climate and social impacts and risks, and to ensure projects are sustainable and deliver better outcomes. This standard outlines the promoter's responsibilities for implementing continuous and transparent engagement with project stakeholders.

In addition, the EIB Institute promotes and supports social, cultural and academic initiatives with European Union Member States. It is a key pillar of the Bank's engagement with citizens. For more information, please visit the [EIB Institute](#) website.

Climate action
Metric: IF-HB-420a.2

E Climate Strategy

The European Investment Bank is the European Union’s climate bank. Our [Climate Strategy](#) defines our mission: to play a leading role in mobilising the finance needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C. The EIB is the world’s largest multilateral provider of climate finance. The Climate Strategy guides our actions within and outside the European Union to reinforce EIB finance for projects that have a positive climate impact.

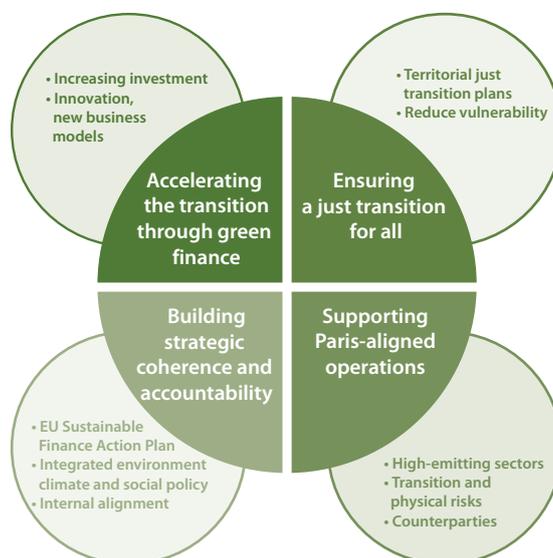
The first EIB Adaptation Plan, published in October 2021, builds on the Group’s approach to climate adaptation and resilience outlined in the Climate Bank Roadmap. It also sets an extra target to raise the share of EIB climate action for adaptation to 15% of its overall climate finance by 2025. Additionally, the plan aims to increase the Bank’s support for vulnerable countries and communities, and to provide more access to advisory services and technical assistance to build resilience in both the public and private sector. Through this initiative, the EIB endorses the EU Adaptation Strategy for smarter, faster and more systemic adaptation within and outside the European Union.

The EIB Climate Strategy is the cornerstone of the Bank’s approach to climate considerations. The Climate Strategy is structured around three strategic action areas that serve as guidelines for the Bank’s future climate action: (1) reinforcing the impact of EIB climate financing, (2) increasing resilience to climate change, and (3) further integrating climate change considerations across all the Bank’s standards, methods and processes.

The [EIB Group Climate Bank Roadmap 2021-2025](#) builds on the EIB’s revised Climate Strategy and outlines the Group’s response to the worsening climate situation, which calls for an acceleration and scaleup of its climate and environment-related actions. It is the operational framework setting out how the EIB Group will support the objectives of the European Green Deal, and lays out clear goals for the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by:

- Raising the EIB’s annual financing for climate action and environmental sustainability to more than 50% of our financing by 2025.
- Supporting at least €1 trillion of climate action and environmental sustainability investments over the critical decade 2021-2030.
- Aligning all our financing activities with the goals and principles of the Paris Agreement.

The Green Deal is the European Commission’s framework for making the European Union’s economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities, and making the transition just and inclusive for all. The EIB Group Climate Bank Roadmap internalises these commitments by focusing on four key areas.



1. Accelerating the transition through green finance

The Climate Bank Roadmap actively supports the focus areas outlined in the European Green Deal, from building greater resilience to climate change through to protecting nature, within and beyond the European Union. In product innovation, the EIB Group is well placed to support the entire spectrum of technological innovation, from seed capital for very early-stage development to senior debt for mature technologies.

2. Ensuring a just transition for all

The EIB Group's approach to the just transition established in the Climate Bank Roadmap aims to ensure that no people or places are left behind in the transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient societies. Supporting cohesion was one of the founding principles of the EIB when it was established in 1958, and continues to be a core priority. The EU Just Transition Mechanism is the European Union's response to the concerns of those countries that currently rely on carbon-intensive sectors or where local economies may become less viable due to the effects of climate change. The EIB Group will play a central role within the mechanism, supporting to varying degrees each of its three main pillars: (1) the Just Transition Fund, (2) the InvestEU programme, and (3) a public sector loan facility.

3. Supporting Paris-aligned operations

The Climate Bank Roadmap lays out the alignment framework for putting our commitments into practice and clarifies the ongoing and future work needed. Financing activities have to be aligned with both the temperature and adaptation goals and must be consistent with low-carbon pathways and climate-resilient development.

To align with low-carbon pathways, we adopted sector-specific criteria for key industries such as energy (where we will apply the new Energy Lending Policy), aviation, road infrastructure, road vehicles, and agriculture and forestry.

Since 2021, our new projects have been aligned with the Paris Agreement and we no longer support projects not aligned with its goals, such as airport capacity expansions and new conventional energy-intensive industrial plants.

To align with the Paris Agreement, we agreed to increase the EIB shadow cost of carbon over time. As shown in the graph below, the cost will rise to €250 by 2030, and to €800 by 2050. The shadow cost of carbon is a key technical parameter we use to perform the economic appraisal of investment projects. As indicated above, as part of the sustainability due diligence process, the EIB makes a separate [economic appraisal](#) of the investment projects to assess the costs and benefits to society as a whole. This takes into account the resources used by the project (human, technological or natural), in some cases using shadow prices, including for greenhouse gas emissions, and gauges the value generated by the project to determine whether there are overall gains for society.

EIB SHADOW COST OF CARBON (in € per tCO₂e)



The graph shows the EIB shadow cost of carbon, as included in the roadmap. It is based on an assumed carbon tax levied to implement the Paris Agreement and it helps to assess whether EIB financing is on track with this goal. This will be reviewed on an annual basis and the cost will be adjusted accordingly.

The second dimension of alignment concerns climate resilience. To manage physical climate risk and ensure consistency with resilient development at project level, the EIB uses a climate risk assessment system for direct lending. This system helps the Bank and its clients to understand how climate change may affect their projects and identify adaptation measures. As part of the assessment, an initial screening based on the sub-sector and country of operation is performed for all new operations. In the case of high or medium risk, a second and more detailed screening takes place to identify any project vulnerabilities. During the appraisal process, a more comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessment is carried out to identify measures that can be integrated in the project to reduce climate vulnerabilities. At the end, we estimate the residual physical climate risk for each operation.

At the counterparty level, our climate risk screening tool assesses climate risk factors, as well as counterparty exposure to these factors, and quantifies the impact that each risk factor will have on the counterparty.

A model has been developed for each of the Bank's main credit segments (corporates, financial institutions, public sector entities, sub-sovereign public authorities, project finance and equity). The methodology determines the physical risk, transition risk and mitigation/adaptation capacity of each counterparty and provides a climate score from one (low risk) to five (high risk).

Under the Paris Alignment of Counterparties (PATH) framework published in 2021, the EIB Group took another step to enhance its due diligence process for counterparties. The PATH framework applies to certain corporates and financial institutions globally. The main goal of the framework is to engage with and support counterparties that are aligned or are willing to align with the Paris Agreement, while ensuring that the Group does not finance organisations engaged in incompatible activities such as coal mining and high-carbon oil production. The need to align is most acute for companies in high-emitting sectors and those operating in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change. This framework is designed to support such counterparties in making the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.

4. BUILDING STRATEGIC COHERENCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

To deliver on the three workstreams above, the EIB Group needs to integrate them into a coherent policy approach supporting sustainable finance. This approach must also ensure robust and timely delivery of all Paris alignment activities, and provide opportunities for monitoring, learning and improvement. The EIB Group approach is based on three cross-cutting aspects:

1. Establishing new policies that set out how climate and environment-related activities fit within the wider context of sustainable finance and overall environmental and social sustainability, including alignment with the EU taxonomy.
2. Providing transparency, accountability and quality assurance. To further factor climate change, environmental and social considerations into our financing activities, we are enhancing and developing additional risk management tools to assess physical, transition and systemic risks at the project, portfolio and counterparty level.
3. Securing institutional support for the EIB Group's activities by building strategic partnerships with selected key stakeholders, communicating on progress and challenges, and training employees for the tasks ahead.

Additional detailed information can be found in the EIB Group Task Force on [Climate-related Financial Disclosures \(TCFD\) Report 2022](#), which discloses climate-related information to end investors in the areas of governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets, and in the [EIB Group 2022 Climate Bank Roadmap Progress Report](#), which outlines the progress made in implementing the EIB Group Climate Bank Roadmap.

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Metric:	EM-CO-110a.1		

① **Direct (Scope 1)¹ greenhouse gas emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year resulting from EIB Group internal operations**

	2022	2021	2020
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions (in Mt CO₂e/year)	0.000024	0.000041	0.000042

For more information, emissions calculations (including scope 2 and 3), and details on compensation of scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, please see the [EIB Group Carbon Footprint Report 2022](#).

② **Carbon footprint of EIB financing**

	2022	2021	2020
Number of projects	91	86	99
Total EIB amount signed (in € billion)	16	15.6	14.4
Absolute emissions (in Mt CO₂e/year)²	1.6	2.3	5.2
Carbon sequestration from forestry (in Mt CO₂e/year)³	0.03	0	0.3
Relative emissions (in Mt CO₂e/year)³	-4.6	-2.3	-3.7

The table reports projects with significant estimated greenhouse gas emissions, i.e. emissions above one or both of the following two thresholds:

- Absolute emissions (actual emissions from the project) > 20 000 (> 100 000 until 2018) tonnes of CO₂e per year for a standard year of the project's operations.
- Relative emissions (estimated increases or reductions in emissions compared to the expected alternative) > 20 000 tonnes of CO₂e per year.

Analysis of our carbon footprint suggests that these two thresholds cover approximately 95% of emissions from the EIB's investment projects.

For more information, please see the [EIB Group Sustainability Report 2022](#).

1. Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity (i.e. any owned or controlled activities that release emissions directly into the atmosphere).

2. Emissions and carbon sequestration are prorated to the EIB lending volume prior to aggregation. Total project emissions (absolute) and savings (relative) would be significantly larger.

Greenhouse gas emissions (continued)

Metric: EM-CO-110a.2



Management of Scope 1 emissions

In 2019, the EIB successfully implemented an environmental management system in accordance with the European Union's Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)³. EMAS provides the EIB with a robust framework to measure, monitor, evaluate and report. It offers the management a holistic view on the environmental performance of all internal operations and supports the implementation of important programmes and initiatives. The annual [EMAS Environmental Statement 2022](#), including 2021 performance data, is available online. Our EMAS environmental management system is audited on an annual basis, and in 2022 we successfully passed our recertification audit ensuring EMAS registration for another year.

Since 2007, the EIB has been measuring, managing and continually reducing the carbon emissions resulting from its internal activities as part of its corporate responsibility efforts every year. Having surpassed the European Union's target of 20-30% carbon emission reduction by 2020, we have defined a new target to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Climate Bank Roadmap and the Paris Agreement goal of limiting temperature rises to 1.5°C. We have committed to reducing our net carbon emissions by 30% by 2025, compared to the level they would have been in a business-as-usual growth scenario. This translates into a reduction of absolute net greenhouse gas emissions of about 12.4% compared to the baseline in 2018.

Through the Corporate Climate programme, we have divided our 74 environmental and carbon reduction measures to improve our environmental performance into three main categories: the way we work, the way we travel, and the way we do business.

In 2022, we replaced the conventionally fuelled shuttle bus between the EIB Group buildings in Kirchberg, Luxembourg, with an electric one, replaced cars from our fleet with hybrid and electric models, and introduced ambitious sustainability and circular requirements for the Bank's main service contracts. At the end of 2022, we also introduced additional energy efficiency measures to align with the European Commission's and national guidelines to reduce gas consumption by 15% in the winter of 2022/2023.

Lastly, we finalised the first phase of our sustainable supply chain engagement plans with our largest contractors, and started including greener requirements in new contracts.

For the carbon footprint of our internal corporate activities in Luxembourg, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology to ensure year-on-year consistency in our direct and indirect emissions, which include emissions generated by business travel and employee commuting and homeworking.

After eight years of supporting the Wildlife Works REDD+ project in the Kasigau corridor in Kenya through the purchase of high-quality carbon credits generated by the project, the EIB Group is taking a new approach to the procurement of carbon credits. The compensation of the residual emissions from our internal activities for 2021 and 2022 will be done via a public procurement procedure in the course of 2023.

For more information, please see the [EIB Group Carbon Footprint Report 2022](#).

3. European Commission – Eco-Management Audit Scheme (EMAS): https://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm

E**Carbon footprint of EIB financing**

The EIB climate-related standards in the Environmental and Social Standards require EIB financing to be aligned with EU climate policies, which should be taken into account at all stages of the project cycle.

As indicated above, in the economic appraisal of investment projects, the EIB assesses the costs and benefits to society as a whole. This takes into account the resources used by the project (human, technological or natural), in some cases using shadow prices, including for greenhouse gas emissions, and gauges the value generated by the project to determine whether there are overall gains for society.

The Bank uses established techniques to appraise a project's economic value, such as cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis and multi-criteria analysis. Cost-benefit analysis is the preferred method wherever sufficient data are available. This is generally the case in sectors such as agro-industry, energy, manufacturing, telecommunications, tourism, transport and water/wastewater. In other areas, including education, health or urban and regional development, the benefit of a project may not be easily measured monetarily.

Project promoters must ensure that all projects comply with appropriate national and, where applicable, EU legal requirements, including multilateral agreements, related to climate change policy.

The EIB calculates and reports the carbon footprint of the projects it finances to provide transparency on the greenhouse gas emissions footprint of its financing activities.

For more information, please see the [EIB Project Carbon Footprint Methodologies](#).



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Independent limited assurance report

We were engaged by the management of the EIB Group (the European Investment Bank (hereafter the “EIB”) and its subsidiary, the European Investment Fund (hereafter the “EIF”) together referred to as “the Group”) to report in the form of an independent limited assurance conclusion that based on the work performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the statements and indicators marked in italics and with a tick that are disclosed in the EIB Group Sustainability Report, prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (hereafter “GRI”) Standards, and the EIB Sustainability Disclosures, prepared in accordance with the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (hereafter “SASB”) framework (hereafter “the reports”), are not prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the EIB internal framework for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Responsibilities of the management of the EIB Group

The Management of the EIB Group is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the the EIB Group Sustainability Report and the information and assertions contained within it, in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”) Standards applicable in 2022 at the Group; for determining the EIB Group’s objectives in respect of sustainable development performance and reporting, including the identification of stakeholders and material issues; and for establishing and maintaining appropriate performance management and internal control systems from which the reported performance information is derived.

Similarly, the management of the EIB Group is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the EIB Sustainability Disclosures and the information and assertions contained within it, in accordance with the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (“SASB”) framework applicable in 2022 at the EIB Group.

This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Reports that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibilities

Our responsibility is to examine the reports and to report thereon in the form of an independent limited assurance conclusion based on the evidence obtained. We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Boards as adopted for Luxembourg by the Institut des Réviseurs d’Entreprises (hereafter “IRE”).

That standard requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain limited assurance about whether the statements and indicators marked in italics and with a tick that are disclosed in the EIB Group Sustainability Report, prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, and the EIB Sustainability Disclosures, prepared in



accordance with the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) framework (“the Reports”), are prepared in all material respects with the EIB internal framework for the year ended 31 December 2022 and are free from material misstatements.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, “Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements” (“ISQM 1”), as adopted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF) and accordingly, maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including the design, implementation and operation of a system of quality management of audits or reviews of financial statements, or other assurance and related services engagements.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behaviour.

Summary of work performed

A limited assurance engagement on the reports consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of information presented in the Reports, and applying analytical and other evidence gathering procedures, as appropriate, with relation to the statements and indicators marked in italics and with a tick . These procedures included:

- Inquiries of management to gain an understanding of the Group’s processes for determining the material issues for the Group’s stakeholder groups;
- Interviews with relevant staff at corporate and business unit level responsible for providing the information in the reports;
- A media analysis and an internet search for references to the Group during the reporting period;
- Inquiries about the design and implementation of the systems and methods used to collect and process the information reported, including the aggregation of data into information as presented in the reports;
- Comparing the indicators and statements in the reports marked in italics and with a tick to corresponding information in the relevant underlying sources, when applicable;
- Verifying that the indicators and statements in the reports marked in italics and with a tick were correctly derived from the Group’s 2022 audited financial statements, when applicable.

The procedures selected depend on our understanding of the statements and indicators marked in italics and with a tick within the reports and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise.

Our engagement also included: assessing the appropriateness of the statements and indicators marked in italics and with a tick within the reports and the suitability of the criteria used by the Group in preparing the statements and indicators marked in italics and with a tick within the reports in the circumstances of the engagement.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.



Inherent limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, it is possible that errors or irregularities may occur and may not be detected. Our limited assurance engagement is not designed to detect all weaknesses and errors in the reports as the evidence has been obtained on a sample basis. Accordingly, we do not express an audit or a reasonable assurance conclusion on the reports as a whole or on the indicators and statements in the reports marked in italics and with a tick ☑.

Further, the internal control structure within which the control procedures which are the subject of our engagement are designed to operate, has not been subject to any limited assurance procedures and no opinion is expressed as to its effectiveness.

Any projection of the suitability of design and implementation of controls and their meeting the requirements of the reports to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The limited assurance opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Conclusion

Our conclusion has been formed on the basis of, and is subject to, the matters outlined in this report.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the indicators and statements in the reports marked in italics and with a tick ☑ are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the internal reporting criteria applicable in 2022 at the Group.

Restriction of use of our report

Our report is solely for the purpose set forth in this report and is not be used for any other purpose.

It might not be translated, summarised, disclosed, published or transmitted electronically, in a whole or in part, for any other purposes, without our prior consent.

We will agree with you the basis and timing of communications.

Luxembourg, 28 June 2023

KPMG Audit S.à r.l,
Cabinet de révision agréé

M. Weber



**EIB 2022 Sustainability
Disclosures in accordance
with SASB Framework**
(Sustainability Accounting Standards Board)



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