

EU Taxonomy for Banks: Assessing Potentially Green Assets





# EU Taxonomy Assessment for Banks: GAR – Initial Eligibility Screening

The EU Taxonomy assessment starts with a strategic screening of the banking book to identify assets that are potentially green (eligible).

Only these eligible assets move forward to the next stage, where they are subject to detailed alignment checks to confirm whether the asset qualifies as green (aligned).



Green Asset Ratio (GAR) assessment does not begin by assessing all assets. It starts only with the EUTrelevant portion of the banking book:

- ✓ assets that are on-balance sheet
- ✓ not excluded by regulation
- ✓ potentially subject to taxonomy eligibility



This strategic filtering significantly narrows the scope of assets requiring taxonomy alignment analysis.







### GAR: Key steps to define eligible assets

### 1 Identify in-scope assets



The GAR assessment applies to on-balance sheet assets within the banking book<sup>1</sup>

Asset types that are out of scope by regulation are exluded from the taxonomy assessment (e.g. derivatives, cash and cash-equivalents, goodwill, commodities, and other non-relevant categories)

#### 2 Identify in-scope counuterparties



Exposures to CSRD-reporting entities fall under the scope of the taxonomy assessment

Exposures to non-CSRD entities, central governments, central banks, and supranational issuers are excluded from the taxonomy assessment

Real estate, home renovation, and car loans to households are in scope for taxonomy assessment

Exposures to public authorities may be included in the assessment if the use of proceeds is known and finances taxonomy-eligible activities

## Check that the financed activity (with known use of proceeds) is potentially green



Only exposures that finance activities listed in the Climate or Environmental Delegated Acts are considered in the taxonomy assessment

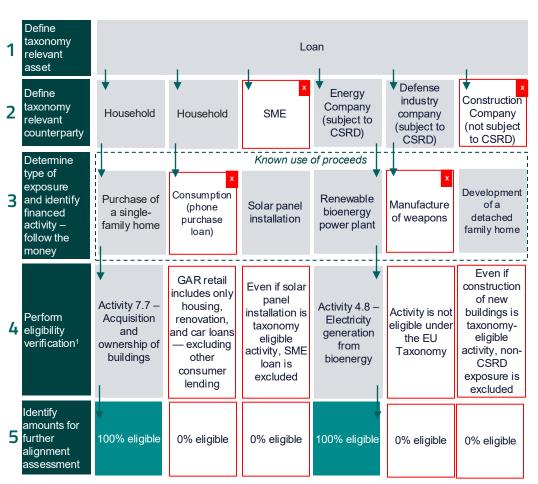


1. For other exposures such as trading portfolios or fees and commissions, dedicated KPIs must be disclosed separately. The off-balance sheet KPIs covers AuM and financial guarantees.



## +

# EU Taxonomy for Banks: Example of Eligibility Check for Loans



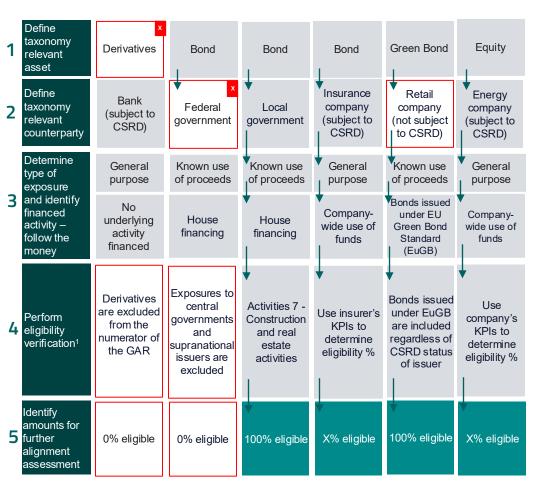
<sup>1.</sup> Verify % of financing allocated to activities listed in Climate/Environmental Delegated Acts





## +

# EU Taxonomy for Banks: Example of Eligibility Check for Securities



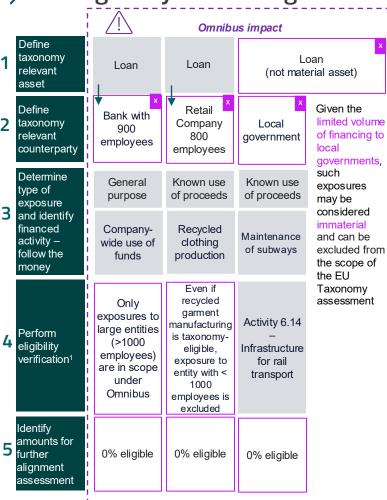
<sup>1.</sup> Verify % of financing allocated to activities listed in Climate/Environmental Delegated Acts for known use of proceeds





+

Impact of the Omnibus Proposal on Eligibility Screening



These assets were in scope for the taxonomy assessment prior to the Omnibus proposal. With the proposed changes, the number of exposures to assess and data points to collect would be reduced, leading to less effort required



However, the overall assessment approach remains unchanged



1. Verify % of financing allocated to activities listed in Climate/Environmental Delegated Acts for known use of proceeds



## Interested in the full picture? Let's talk.



#### Yuliia Kornieieva

Senior Manager SDH Head of ESG reporting



**4** +49 175 1908521



🕏 yuliia.kornieieva@sdh.eu





#### Elizaveta Kondrashova

Managing Director SDH Credit Risk and ESG Expert



**8** +49 151 74124775



Relizaveta.kondrashova@sdh.eu



