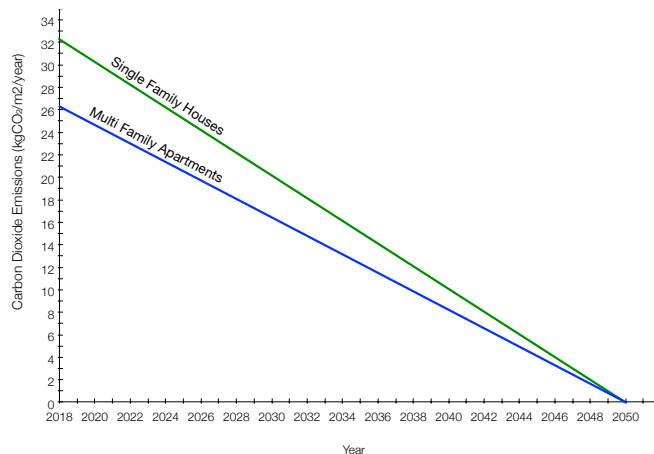


ELIGIBLE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING - IRELAND

Trajectory

Residential buildings in Ireland are eligible for certification if their Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (E) published on the Building Energy Rating (BER) Certificate, lies below the established hurdle rate.

The hurdle rate is established from a trajectory defined by the 2018 baselines of $E \leq 32.92 \text{ kgCO}_2/\text{m}^2/\text{year}$ for single family houses and $E \leq 26.29 \text{ kgCO}_2/\text{m}^2/\text{year}$ for multi-family apartments. Any residential building is eligible if it meets the hurdle for the mid-point of the term of the bond.



The trajectories used to establish the hurdle rates for Single Family Housing and Multi Family Apartments in Ireland are shown as solid green and blue line in the diagram above. It can be seen that the hurdle rate starts at the 2018 baseline of Carbon Dioxide Emissions and the target and falls over time.

Simplified eligibility proxy

New buildings constructed after 2015 construction are automatically eligible for qualification for bonds where the mid-point of the bond term is no later than 2032.

Residential property upgrades

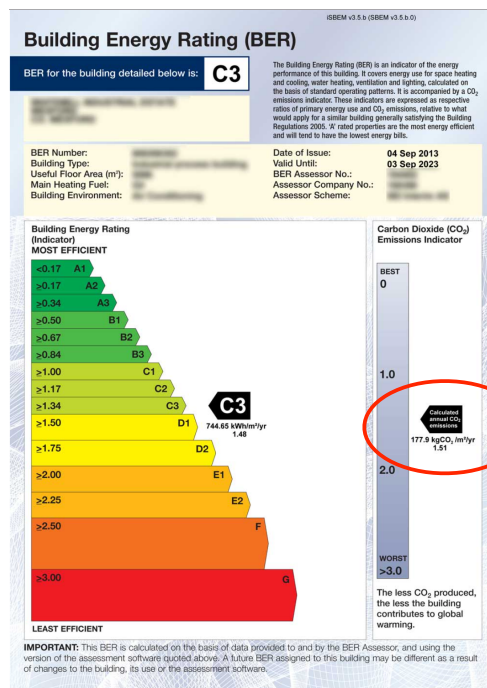
Residential property upgrades can be eligible through the building upgrades criteria of the climate bonds standard.

Eligible properties are to have achieved a minimum CO₂ emissions reduction of 30% for a 5 year bond, rising to a minimum of 50% reduction for a 30 year bond. CO₂ emissions savings are to be demonstrated through comparison of the CO₂ E given on the BER Certificates undertaken before and after the upgrade works.

Additional Information

These criteria for Ireland are subject to periodic review and may change.

2018 baselines derived from registry of BER data sourced from the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland's (SEAI) website.



Location of CO₂ Emissions on the BERS certificate