

Obvion N.V.
Burgemeester de Hesseleplein 31
6411 CH Heerlen
The Netherlands

10 August 2020

Climate Bonds Standard Board
c/o Climate Bonds Initiative
72 Muswell Hill Place
London, N10 3RR
United Kingdom

Dear CBI,

Re: Annual Report for the Certified Climate Bond Green STORM 2017

This statement and the attached report are provided in accordance with clause 7 of the *Application and Agreement for Climate Bonds Certification* between CBI and Obvion N.V. dated 4 May 2017.

I confirm that as of 30 June 2020, Obvion N.V. was, to the best of my knowledge, in conformance with the Certification requirements of the Climate Bonds Standard.

Attached is a report which provides an annual update on the projects which, as of 30 June 2020, were associated with Green STORM 2017 and are eligible under the Climate Bonds Standard.

I confirm that I am an authorized officer of Obvion N.V. and I am authorized to sign this statement.

Signed on behalf of Obvion N.V. by:

Name: Rachelle Rijk

Title: CFO

Date: 10 August 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Rachelle Rijk', written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Overview

Obvion N.V. (“Obvion”), the issuer of Green STORM 2017, is a subsidiary of Rabobank, an international cooperative bank focused on providing financial services in the Netherlands and involved in retail and wholesale banking, as well as food and agriculture internationally. Rabobank has the largest mortgage-lending business in the Netherlands, which is complemented with a lending portfolio that is directed towards retail customers and corporates.

Obvion has developed the Green STORM 2017 Green Bond Framework (the “Framework”) under which it has issued a green residential mortgage-backed security (Green STORM 2017) and used the proceeds to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, Obvion’s mortgage asset pool with relevant energy-efficient characteristics.

Sustainalytics has verified compliance of Green STORM 2017 with the Low Carbon Housing Standards of the Climate Bond Initiative at time of issuance.

Use of proceeds

The proceeds of the RMBS are used to finance or refinance existing mortgage loans from Dutch residential buildings that represent the top 15% in terms of energy performance in the country, or which have achieved at least a 30% improvement in energy efficiency. The mortgages to be (re)financed reflect a diversified and granular portfolio in terms of geography and building types.

Process for project selection and Eligibility Criteria

The selection criteria for inclusion in the mortgage pool of the Green Bond are based on construction year and Dutch residential Energy Performance Certificates. The Dutch Energy Performance Certificate system is a result of the Dutch government’s implementation of the revised 2010 EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. Energy Performance Certificates assign a label between “A” and “G” to each property, with “A” representing the best performance.

Obvion’s database of mortgages has been matched against the external database provided by Calcasa, a Dutch valuation service agency. Calcasa sourced the underlying data with regards to definitive Energy Performance Certificates directly from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (the Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland or RVO). Where definitive Performance Certificates were not available, Calcasa calculated them using the RVO’s methodology for determining Dutch residential Energy Performance Certificates.

From the asset pool that has been classified by Energy Performance labels, Obvion has selected mortgages for inclusion in Green STORM 2017 based on the following requirements (in addition to Obvion’s usual non-green mortgage loan selection criteria):

1. New residential buildings (built after 2002) that represent the top 15% in terms of energy performance:
 - Buildings that have obtained an Energy Performance Certificate (energy label) of “A” or “B” by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency. At time of issuance in 2017, “A” or “B” labeled residential buildings that received their building permit after the year 2000 represented the top 15% in terms of energy performance in the Dutch residential market.

2. Residential buildings built before 2002 that have achieved at least a 30% improvement in energy performance:
 - Buildings that received the highest possible final Energy Performance Certificate (“A”) due to the improvements made to the property; or
 - Buildings with a definitive Energy Performance Certificate of “C” or higher that have demonstrated an improvement of two levels in the Energy Performance Certificate. This has been calculated to represent a minimum improvement of 30% in terms of energy efficiency compared to an average home from the same building period.

Distribution of the pool over Energy Performance Certificates

At time of issuance, the underlying pool of Green STORM 2017 consisted of 2,560 loans with a total aggregate outstanding notional amount of around € 588 million. Of the underlying properties (residential buildings) about 73% had received an energy label “A”, 21% an energy label “B” and 6% an energy label “C”.

Currently (as per 30 June 2020) the aggregate outstanding notional amount decreased to € 563 million due to redemptions on the underlying mortgages and comprises 2,492 loans. The distribution of the energy labels is virtually unchanged.

Investors are informed annually on the distribution of the energy labels as part of the regular investor reports.

