

ASSESSMENT

2 September 2024



Contacts

Shahdiya Kureshi
Associate Lead Analyst-Sustainable Finance
shahdiya.kureshi@moodys.com

Alice Presotto
Sustainable Finance Associate
alice.presotto@moodys.com

Adriana Cruz Felix
VP-Sustainable Finance
adriana.cruzfelix@moodys.com

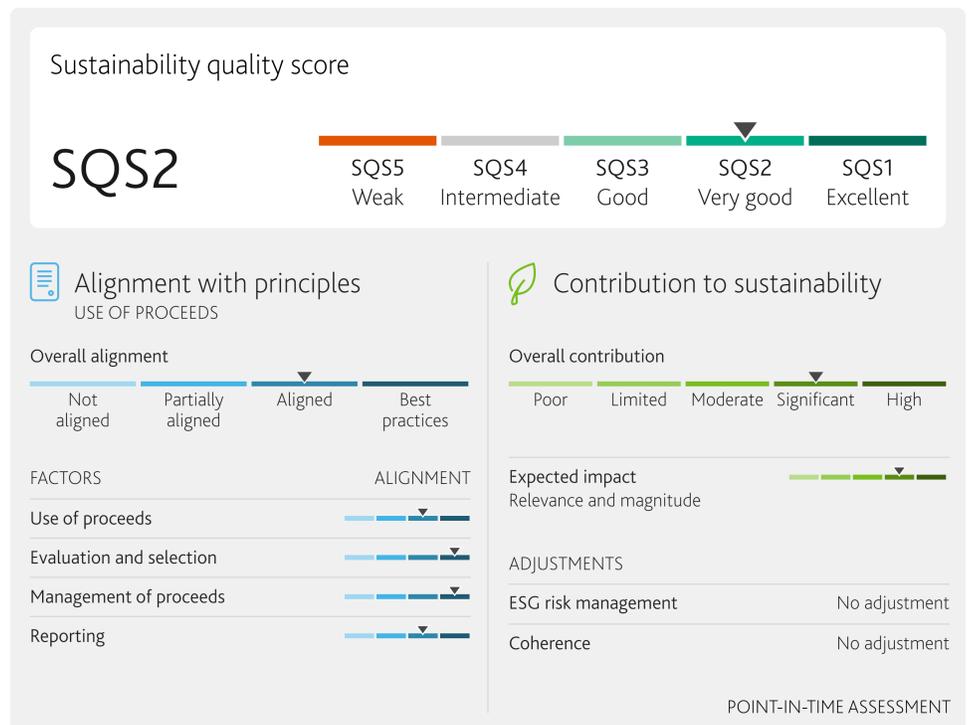
Amaya London
AVP-Sustainable Finance
amaya.london@moodys.com

Communauté Française de Belgique

Second Party Opinion – Sustainable Financing Framework Assigned SQS2 Sustainability Quality Score

Summary

We have assigned an SQS2 Sustainability Quality Score (very good) to Communauté Française de Belgique's (CFB) sustainable financing framework, dated 1 September 2024. CFB's use-of-proceeds framework aims to finance projects across three social categories and two green categories. The framework is aligned with the four core components of the International Capital Market Association's (ICMA) Green Bond Principles (GBP) 2021 (including the June 2022 Appendix 1), Social Bond Principles (SBP) 2023, and the Green Loan Principles (GLP) 2023 and Social Loan Principles (SLP) 2023 of the Loan Market Association, Asia Pacific Loan Market Association and Loan Syndications & Trading Association (LMA/APLMA/LSTA). The framework demonstrates a significant contribution to sustainability.



Scope

We have provided a Second Party Opinion (SPO) on the sustainability credentials of Communauté Française de Belgique's (CFB) sustainable financing framework, including the framework's alignment with the ICMA's GBP 2021 (including the June 2022 Appendix 1), SBP 2023, and the LMA/APLMA/LSTA's GLP 2023 and SLP 2023. Under the framework, CFB plans to issue use-of-proceeds green, social and sustainable bonds, loans and other financial instruments with the aim of financing projects comprising three social categories and two green categories, as outlined in Appendix 2 of this report.

Our assessment is based on the last updated version of the framework received on 1 September 2024, and our opinion reflects our point-in-time assessment¹ of the details contained in this version of the framework, as well as other public and non-public information provided by the company.

We produced this SPO based on our [Framework to Provide Second Party Opinions on Sustainable Debt](#), published in October 2022.

Issuer profile

Communauté Française de Belgique (CFB), also known as Wallonia-Brussels Federation, comprises 4.7 million inhabitants across the Walloon Region and Brussels-based French-speaking regions, accounting for about 40% of Belgium's population.² As one of Belgium's six federated entities, CFB is funded by tax revenue that is collected by the Government of Belgium and transferred to it. Its scope of responsibilities covers certain public services, namely education, culture, sports and social protection. CFB has expanded on its 2021 Social Finance Framework, which helped finance its social programs and policies, by incorporating climate mitigation objectives into its 2024 Sustainable Finance Framework.

CFB's exposure to social challenges is somewhat higher than the rest of Belgium, largely related to structural demographic shifts from an aging population that could constrain economic growth and intensify pressure on limited resources and social services. Moreover, socioeconomic disparities persist across Belgium's three regions, with higher rates of unemployment in Wallonia and Brussels than in Flanders. However, the gap has somewhat narrowed in recent years. Similar to other European regions, CFB is mildly exposed to environmental risks, including natural capital and physical climate risks, with low levels of fresh water that are unevenly distributed between the north and south of the country.

Strengths

- » Investments in youth education and social inclusion programs provide broad and affordable access to essential services that could advance socioeconomic development for the CFB population.
- » Projects to renovate and construct school buildings meet international standards and are aligned with the long-term decarbonization pathway of Belgium's building sector, which aims to achieve a 1.5°C scenario by 2050.
- » Projects under the green buildings and energy efficiency categories will follow the substantial contribution criteria for 7.1 construction of new buildings and 7.2 renovation of existing buildings respectively, within the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act for climate change mitigation.

Challenges

- » In accordance with CFB's mandate to provide access to social services across its constituency, the social project categories target a broad target population, rather than the most underserved population most likely facing challenges in accessing essential services. However, grants and subsidies are available to ensure affordability.
- » The impact reporting will not be conducted until bond maturity or loan repayment, falling short of meeting this reporting best practice identified by Moody's Ratings for the alignment with principles.

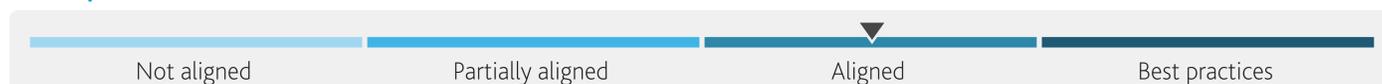
This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the issuer/deal page on <https://ratings.moody's.com> for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

Alignment with principles

CFB's sustainable financing framework is aligned with the four core components of the ICMA's GBP 2021 (including the June 2022 Appendix 1), SBP 2023 and the LMA/APLMA/LSTA's GLP 2023 and SLP 2023:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green Bond Principles (GBP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Bond Principles (SBP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green Loan Principles (GLP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Loan Principles (SLP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainability Linked Loan Principles (SLLP) |

Use of proceeds



Clarity of the eligible categories – ALIGNED

CFB has communicated the nature of expenditures and clearly defined the eligibility and exclusion criteria for the majority of the three eligible social categories and two eligible green categories. The projects to be financed under the green buildings and energy efficiency categories will comply with the substantial contribution criteria for the 7.1 construction of new buildings and 7.2 renovation of existing buildings activities respectively, within the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act, demonstrating its adherence to stringent, internationally recognized technical thresholds for these projects. However, the access to essential services: social inclusion category includes a broadly defined list of eligible projects.

The bond proceeds will be used to finance capital spending, public investments and research and development, and all eligible projects will be located within the Wallonia and Brussels regions.

Clarity of the environmental or social objectives – BEST PRACTICES

CFB has clearly outlined the environmental objectives associated with the five eligible categories. These objectives include access to essential services, affordable basic infrastructure, socioeconomic advancement, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency. All eligible categories are relevant to the respective environmental objectives to which they are aiming to contribute. The objectives are coherent with recognized international standards, including the United Nation's (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the projects are likely to contribute to the advancement of SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4 – Quality Education, SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities, SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 13 – Climate Action.

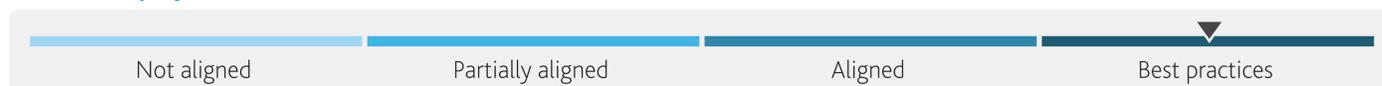
Clarity of the expected benefits – BEST PRACTICES

CFB has identified clear and relevant expected environmental benefits for all the five eligible categories based on the projects that are likely to be financed under each category. The issuer has identified measurable indicators for all the eligible categories, which will be quantified in the reporting. The issuer has confirmed it will transparently communicate the estimated share of financing upon request by investors, which it expects to be minimal because most of the proceeds will be allocated within the issuance's budget year. Moreover, the issuer commits to a maximum look-back period of 24 months or less.

Best practices identified - use of proceeds

- » Objectives set are defined, relevant and coherent for all project categories
- » Relevant benefits are identified for all project categories
- » Benefits are measurable and quantified for most projects, either ex-ante with clear baselines or with a commitment to do so in future reporting
- » Commitment to transparently disclose the share of proceeds used for refinancing where feasible
- » Commitment to transparently communicate the associated lookback period(s) where feasible

Process for project evaluation and selection



Transparency and quality of process for defining eligible projects – BEST PRACTICES

CFB has established a clear and structured decision-making process for determining the eligibility of projects and assets in its framework, which will be published on its website. The CFB Debt Agency will propose the eligible projects to the Head of Budget and Finance and the Treasury Advisory Counsel, which will evaluate and select the projects to be financed.

The CFB Debt Agency and CFB's subject matter experts will monitor the projects' compliance with the eligibility criteria detailed in the framework until the maturity of the financing instrument. The Treasury Advisory Counsel will meet at least twice a year to evaluate and select the projects, with the meeting outcomes documented and validated by the Budget Minister. Moreover, an external auditor will validate the project's compliance with the eligibility criteria for the use-of-proceeds annual report. If a material environmental or social risk associated with a financed project is identified, CFB will make its best effort to replace it with another eligible project.

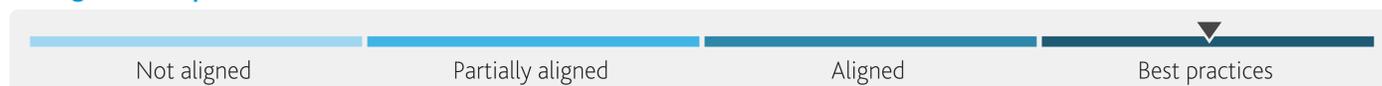
Environmental and social risk mitigation process – BEST PRACTICES

CFB has established an adequate environmental and social risk identification and mitigation process to manage risks related to the eligible projects, which is outlined in the framework published on its website. The Treasury Advisory Counsel will monitor for exposure to potential ESG risks and controversies associated with the eligible projects throughout the life of the financing instrument. Moreover, an external auditor will validate that the projects are not exposed to potential ESG risks and controversies for the annual use-of-proceeds report. CFB has identified potential environmental or social risks ex-ante for the project categories.

Best practices identified - process for project evaluation and selection

- » The roles and responsibilities for project evaluation and selection are clearly defined and include relevant expertise
- » There is evidence of continuity in the selection and evaluation process through the life of the financial instrument(s), including compliance verification and procedures to undertake mitigating actions when needed
- » The process for project evaluation and selection is traceable
- » Material environmental and social risks for most project categories are identified
- » Presence of corrective measures to address environmental and social risks across projects
- » ESG controversies are monitored

Management of proceeds



Allocation and tracking of proceeds – BEST PRACTICES

CFB has defined a clear process for the management and allocation of proceeds, which is detailed in its framework that will be publicly available on the website. Net proceeds from the green, social and sustainable debt instruments issued under the framework will be placed in CFB's general treasury account, in accordance with the guidelines set by the Ministry of Budget. The funds will be tracked to ensure they are only used for eligible projects. CFB will periodically track how funds have been matched to eligible green and social projects as part of its annual financial audit process, and it commits to allocating net proceeds within 12 months.

Management of unallocated proceeds – BEST PRACTICES

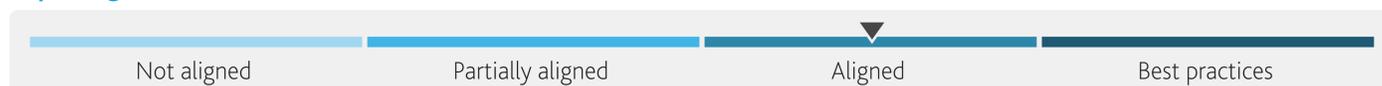
CFB will place any temporarily unallocated proceeds in cash or cash equivalents, in compliance with CFB's treasury policy. Because of these requirements, the issuer has limited authority over whether the unallocated proceeds will exclude carbon-intensive or

controversial projects. In the event of a project's cancellation, divestment or noncompliance with the eligibility criteria, the issuer has formalized in its framework that it will reallocate an equal amount of the funds to other eligible projects.

Best practices identified - management of proceeds

- » Broad disclosure of a clearly articulated and comprehensive management of proceeds policy to external stakeholders; bondholders or lenders at a minimum
- » Short allocation period, for example typically less than 24 months
- » Commitment to reallocate proceeds to projects that are compliant with the framework

Reporting



Transparency of reporting – ALIGNED

CFB will report annually on the use of proceeds issued under the framework, and in the event of material developments until full allocation of the proceeds. CFB will publish its annual allocation report on its website, which will include details and brief descriptions on the financed eligible projects or categories, the amount of proceeds allocated at the category level and the outstanding amount of unallocated net proceeds, the share of refinancing, and any material developments, including issues or controversies related to the projects. Each allocation report will be reviewed by an independent third-party verifier until full allocation of the proceeds.

In addition, the issuer will publish an annual impact report on its website that will cover the expected environmental and social impact indicators related to the green and social eligible projects financed. The issuer has identified relevant environmental and social reporting indicators for all of the eligible categories, which are disclosed in the framework. The calculation methodologies and assumptions used to report on the environmental and social impacts, and metrics will be included in the sustainable bond reports. Previous allocation and impact reports are publicly available on the [CFB website](#). An external auditor will verify the environmental and social impacts associated with the financed green projects until the full allocation of proceeds. The impact report for the social projects will include case studies detailing the social benefits achieved.

Best practices identified - reporting

- » Reporting covers material developments and issues related to the projects or assets
- » Reporting on allocation of proceeds and benefits done at least at eligible category level
- » Exhaustive allocation reporting – balance or % of unallocated funds, types of temporary investments (e.g. cash or cash equivalent) and share of financing vs re-financing
- » Clear and relevant indicators to report on the expected environmental/social impact of all the projects, where feasible, or eligible categories
- » Disclosure of reporting methodology and calculation assumptions to bondholders or lenders at a minimum
- » Independent audit of the tracking and allocation of funds at least until full allocation and in case of material changes
- » Independent impact assessment on environmental benefits by a qualified third-party reviewer at least until full allocation and in case of material changes and/or case studies to report on the social impact/benefits

Contribution to sustainability

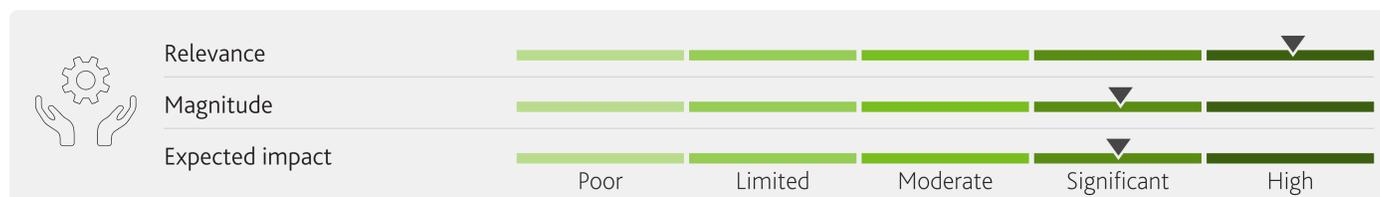
The framework demonstrates a significant overall contribution to sustainability.



Expected impact

The expected impact of the eligible categories on the social and environmental objectives is significant. Based on information provided by the issuer, we expect the access to essential services: education category to account for the largest share of the proceeds from forthcoming issuances, followed by green buildings, energy efficiency, access to essential services: social inclusion, and affordable basic infrastructure: sports and culture. Therefore, we assign a higher weight to the first two categories when we assess the framework's overall contribution to sustainability. A detailed assessment by eligible category is provided below.

Access to essential services: education



Projects to finance education programs for students of all ages is highly relevant for expanding access to quality education to the CFB population across the Wallonia and Bruxelles regions. Improving educational outcomes to ensure essential skills for future learning and employment opportunities will be critical for the long-term economic growth and CFB population's well-being amid social challenges from an aging society and rapidly evolving world of work. Although the region has overall good access to education, continued investments are imperative to ensure quality programming across all education levels, which could help close significant gaps in certain educational outcomes between Belgium and peer economies. For example, results for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardized assessment for 15-year-old students, have been declining over the last decade across Belgium and the CFB region, and are lower than those in certain peer economies. Moreover, Belgium's share of population aged 20-64 years holding less than an upper secondary degree is 22%, which is higher than the average of 19% of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member states. To address these growing disparities, CFB has introduced several reforms across all levels of education under its CFB's *Pacte Pour un Enseignement d'Excellence* (Excellence in Education Pact). One of its key initiatives includes teacher training and recruitment programs that would help enlarge the talent pool of skilled instructors, who are acutely needed in schools located in socioeconomically underserved communities. In addition, adult education to support lifelong learning and upskilling is particularly relevant for narrowing the CFB region's employment and income gaps. In 2023, the unemployment rate for the Wallonia region was 8.2%, which was higher than Flanders at 3.3%.³ In addition, income per capita for the Wallonia region was €32,200 purchasing power standard (PPS), which was lower than the €45,200 PPS for the Flanders region and €74,800 PPS for the Brussels-Capital region.⁴

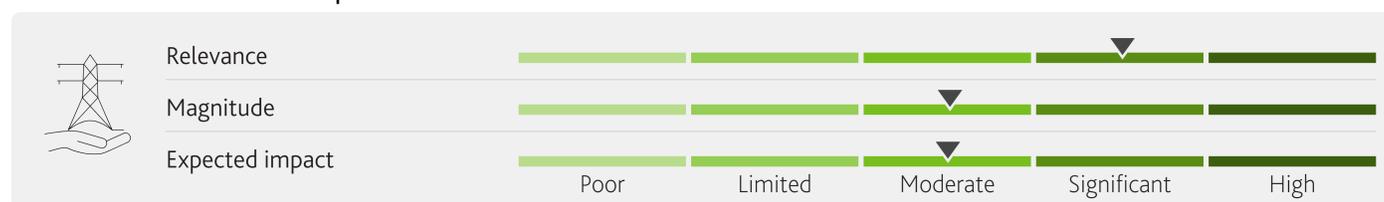
Improving access to quality education is also highly relevant for CFB, as providing fair access to education services is its core mandate, accounting for most of its budget.

Projects under this category to provide educational services and programs would significantly contribute to expanding access to essential services, which could generate long-term socioeconomic benefits. Most of the proceeds will be allocated to programs and facilities that support children's education, which could have a significant positive impact as they provide fundamental skills that will

accompany children throughout their development. The youth education programs, which include nursery, primary and secondary school levels, as well as specialized education programs for children with learning disabilities, are free of cost and will benefit the CFB population. In addition, measures to enhance the quality of educational instruction through teacher training and recruitment programs will support CFB's reforms to improve educational outcomes. The youth education programs and teacher training underpin the CFB's mandate to provide access to education for the region's broad population. However, these programs do not specifically address communities that are most likely to be underserved by education systems, such as those located in low-income or rural areas.

Programs to provide financial support through educational grants and loans for secondary and tertiary students who face financial hurdles in pursuing higher education, including foreign students, could improve the tertiary education attainment rate, which is linked to higher earning potential and lower income inequality. In addition, most of the eligible adult learning programs financed under this category offer tailored courses that correspond to labor market needs, which could expand employment opportunities. Among the courses in CFB's *Enseignement de Promotion Sociale* (EPS) program, those that offer general education and tertiary degrees, as well as upskilling for job transitions, would contribute more to advancing socioeconomic empowerment than some of the general interest courses that are also available. The EPS program is accessible to all adult students, including those from EU member states and non-EU countries. Moreover, the programs are affordable, with relatively low associated costs that can be offset by grants and subsidies offered to students from underserved or low-income households, youth between ages 16 and 18, people living with disabilities, unemployed, asylum seekers and people in career transitions.

Affordable basic infrastructure: sports and culture



Sports and cultural programming is significantly relevant for broadening the CFB population's access to essential services, because they provide valuable opportunities for social inclusion and well-being. Sports and outdoor public spaces can promote health and well-being, in line with the UN's SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being. Moreover, the need for sports anti-doping programs is underscored by the EU's Anti-Doping Convention. Expanding access to cultural institutions can promote social inclusion by providing spaces for public discourse and services, as well as offer learning opportunities in alternative settings outside the classroom. In particular, libraries are becoming increasingly important hubs for digital services and learning, and Belgium has fewer public libraries than most of its peer countries, with 9.65 public libraries per 100,000 inhabitants compared with 14.59 for Western and Central Europe, on average.⁵ However, sports and cultural programming are less critically needed services relative to healthcare, housing and education.

Additionally, expanding sports and cultural programming is significantly relevant for the CFB region, because providing these services to its community is an integral part of its mandate. However, administering education programs, which account for the largest share of its budget, is CFB's primary focus.

The eligible projects to finance sports and cultural infrastructure would moderately contribute to the expansion of affordable basic infrastructure for the CFB population. Although the financed projects could help facilitate social objectives to improve health, well-being and learning, they are not as effective at addressing these social challenges compared with projects that directly invest in healthcare and education.

The sports programs, which include sports coaching, physical education and anti-doping programs, and public outdoor spaces such as parks and swimming halls are accessible for the CFB population, including people living with disabilities. Most youth programs are free of cost, while fees for adults are relatively low and can be offset by subsidies and grants provided by the Health Ministry and local authorities. The cultural and artistic facilities eligible for financing under this category — including libraries, culture and language centers, museums and theaters — are also accessible and affordable. However, in accordance with CFB's mandate to provide broad access to these services across its constituency, the projects' eligibility criteria do not prioritize or earmark funds for underserved populations in areas where sports and cultural infrastructure are sparse, such as rural or low-income areas.

Access to essential services: social inclusion

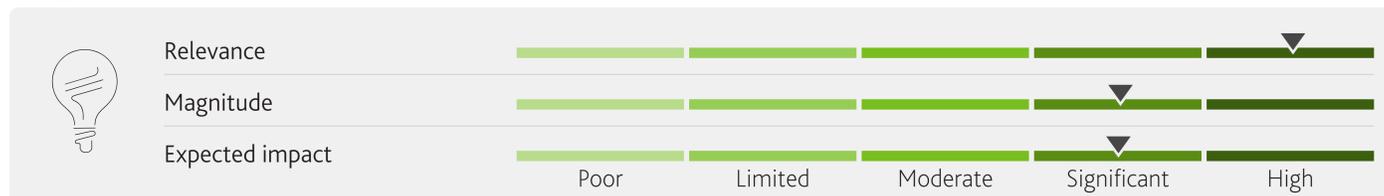


Expenditures to support family policies for better health and well-being are highly relevant for increasing access to essential services that can promote long-term socioeconomic development for the CFB population. Although Belgium’s child well-being outcomes are on average with its OECD peer economies, continued investment to ensure broad access to youth and family services is critical amid social challenges related to rising income inequality.⁶ According to UNICEF, child development programs are crucial for the social stability and cohesion of communities, with positive effects that can span generations.

Moreover, administering social inclusion programs is relevant for achieving CFB’s social policies and constitutional mandate, which includes providing services for early childhood development, preventative healthcare in schools and child protection.

The eligible projects to ensure access to social inclusion programs would highly contribute to children’s health and well-being, and support the CFB population’s long-term socioeconomic advancement. The broad range of youth and family services eligible for financing, including those administered by the Office de la Naissance et de l’Enfance (The Birth and Childhood Office), provides essential social services such as prenatal care, vaccination, nutrition and support for children in crisis situations. The family and youth services are well-designed solutions that address social issues faced by the target population, which are children and their families who are particularly exposed to early childhood challenges. Moreover, the programs are accessible and affordable for the public, and tackle key concerns among youth that could help narrow social inequalities in the future. For example, programs to support youth experiencing difficulties in school could help increase school retention rates, strengthening their future employment opportunities and financial stability. Currently, Belgium’s lower secondary school completion rates are around 95% for girls and 93% for boys, slightly below the average for high-income countries, at 97% for girls and 94% for boys.

Energy efficiency



Investments in energy efficiency measures for buildings are highly relevant for achieving Belgium’s net-zero climate transition goals by 2050, because the building sector accounts for about 18% of the country’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Renovations to boost the energy performance of Belgian’s building stock, which is, on average, older and less insulated relative to other European countries, is particularly important because fossil fuels account for about 70% of the country’s energy mix.⁷

Moreover, financing the building sector’s shift toward better energy performance is highly relevant for CFB to support the national and regional governments’ climate policies for reducing the sector’s GHG emissions. These policies include transitioning buildings away from oil-based heating toward low-carbon solutions, such as heat pumps and renewables.

Renovation projects financed under this category to increase the energy performance of existing school buildings will contribute significantly to reducing GHG emissions in Belgium’s building sector. The eligibility criteria for building renovation projects include a minimum improvement of 30% in primary energy demand, which is in line with international standards. Moreover, the buildings’ energy performance target could make a significant contribution in reducing GHG emissions, as it aligns in the medium term (until 2035) with the 1.5°C decarbonization pathway for Belgium’s building sector. The estimated maximum energy performance for the renovated school buildings is 100 kWh/m a year, which is a significant drop in energy consumption from the region’s current school building stock that consumes around 200 kWh/m annually in primary energy, on average. The buildings’ emissions cuts will be achieved using a range of energy-reducing measures and technologies. Those with clear benefits include wall insulation improvements to avoid

at least 35% of the heat loss from the wall surface; heating, ventilation and air conditioning system installations that reduce heat loss by at least 65%; and solar panel installations on buildings. The expected minimum benefits from upgrades to lighting systems are not provided, and the thermodynamic boilers, which use condensation technology, could have potential lock-in effects of continued GHG emissions if they run on electricity from the local grid.

Green buildings



Constructing energy-efficient school buildings is highly relevant for reducing the building sector’s GHG emissions and meeting Belgium’s carbon neutrality goals by 2050. The building stock in the Brussels and Wallonia regions tends to be older than Flanders’, with low energy performance levels that do not align with a 1.5°C transition scenario. Modernizing the building stock with energy-efficient heating that either reduces energy demand or uses renewable energy is important for lowering GHG emissions, in light of Belgium’s energy mix that is highly reliant on fossil fuels.

Investments for the construction of school buildings with improved energy performance will significantly contribute to reducing the building sector’s GHG emissions. The school buildings financed under this category will meet an energy performance criterion of at least 20% lower than the threshold set for the Quasi-Zéro-Energie (Nearly Zero Energy Building or NZEB) standard, which aligns with the long-term decarbonization pathway required for the building sector in Belgium to achieve a 1.5°C climate scenario by 2050.

Most of the projects will entail the reconstruction of high energy-consuming school buildings, which could generate GHG emissions from the additional energy and materials required for their construction. To help address this, CFB commits to reducing the embodied emissions associated with the new school buildings from the baseline emissions of its current stock and measuring them with the Belgian Tool to Optimize the Total Environmental impact of Materials (TOTEM).

Projects with renewable energy and low-carbon installation for heat, such as solar panels and geothermal heat pumps, are prioritized. However, the framework neither explicitly excludes new installations for heat using fossil fuels nor sets the maximum threshold for low-carbon energy, which could generate lock-in effects from continued GHG emissions because of the Belgium grid’s high dependence on fossil fuels.

Potential environmental externalities related to the projects will be continuously monitored using TOTEM. In addition, environmental impacts associated with the deconstruction of buildings, namely disposal and treatment of asbestos, are adequately addressed by local regulations. The projects’ eligibility criteria include a 5% minimum threshold for reusable materials from the deconstructed buildings, and the request for proposal requires that the recycled materials from the projects reach the EU target of 70%. The projects also intend to address other environmental issues by strengthening the buildings’ water management systems, and increasing local biodiversity through landscaping in the surrounding areas.

ESG risk management

We have not applied a negative adjustment to the expected impact score for ESG risk management. CFB operates in Belgium, which is a designated country under the Equator Principles. Belgium is also a signatory of all the major UN Human Rights conventions, including the European Convention on Human Rights, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and adheres to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, which assure that the country is required to sufficiently address the management of most ESG risks. Additionally, CFB commits to Belgium’s National Action Plan (NAP) on Business and Human Rights, which is managed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights. The NAP is the foundation for various Belgian government resources that provide individuals and organizations with guidance on how to integrate human rights into their business’ or organization’s operations. CFB adheres to the federal government’s anticorruption policies and regulations.

Coherence

We have not applied a negative adjustment to the expected impact score for coherence. CFB's sustainable financing framework reflects the issuer's policy objectives and supporting activities, which include providing education services, increasing social inclusion, administering medico-social support for children and parents, and ensuring the availability of sport facilities and cultural centers.

CFB has adopted the Ecological Transition Decree, whose key objectives are carbon neutrality by 2050 at the latest, a 55% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared with the 1990 levels, and the commitment to behavioral adaptation measures linked to the ecological transition and the preservation of biodiversity. The decree integrates specific emission reduction targets for CFB's operations that demonstrate its commitment toward environmental sustainability.

Appendix 1 - Mapping eligible categories to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals

The five eligible categories included in Communauté Française de Belgique's (CFB) sustainable financing framework are likely to contribute to six of the UN's SDGs, namely:

UN SDG 17 Goals	Eligible Category	SDG Targets
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being	Assess to essential services: Social Inclusion	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage with access to quality and affordable essential health-care services and medicines for all
GOAL 4: Quality Education	Assess to essential services: Education	4.3: Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education 4.4: Increase the number of youth and adults with technical and vocational skills for employment and entrepreneurship
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Energy efficiency and Green Buildings	7.2: Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix 7.3: Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Assess to essential services: Education	8.5: Achieve full, productive employment and decent work for all women and men, and equal pay for work of equal value 8.6: Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality	Assess to essential services: Education and Social Inclusion	10.1: Achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average 10.2: Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Affordable Basic Infrastructures: Sport and Culture, Energy efficiency, Green Buildings	11.7: Provide universal access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces for all 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
GOAL 13: Climate Action	Energy efficiency and Green Buildings	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 13.3: Improve awareness and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction

The mapping of the UN's SDGs in this SPO considers the eligible project categories and associated sustainability objectives documented in the issuer's financing framework, as well as resources and guidelines from public institutions, such as the ICMA's SDG Mapping Guidance and the UN's SDG targets and indicators.

Appendix 2 - Summary of eligible categories in Communauté Française de Belgique's (CFB) sustainable financing framework

Eligible Categories	Description	Sustainability Objectives	Impact Reporting Metrics
Assess to essential services: Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Investments and expenditures in educational programs and facilities from nursery school to tertiary education -Student financial support, including non-reimbursable grants and loans -Investments and expenditures in adult learning (social advancement), e-learning and artistic learning -Measures to improve quality of teaching and teacher employment -Acquisition of equipment to ensure a quality education in public schools, including special education and psycho-pedagogical facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure inclusive and quality education for all -Promote lifelong learning and social inclusion -Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -School enrolment rate (by age and by education level – nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary education (higher education and university)) -Number of students by education level (nursery, primary, secondary tertiary education) -Average annual cost by CFB per students by education level (nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary education) -Repetition rate in mandatory education (primary and secondary school) -Number of tertiary education graduates (including gender split) -Split of students in tertiary education by gender and kind of teaching in higher education -Split of teachers by education level and gender -Number of students benefitting from non-reimbursable grants and loans
Affordable Basic Infrastructures: Sport and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sport activities and public open spaces (incl. parks, fields, centres, swimming halls), including sport coaching, physical education and anti-doping programmes -Free “sports pour tous” programmes and activities -Cultural and artistic facilities (incl. libraries, culture and language centres, museums, theatres) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contribute to positive inclusion within society -Provide access to quality basic infrastructure for all -Improve quality of life in particular in densely populated urban areas and local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of affiliates and split by gender for each sport federation -Number of athletes recognized by CFB contract (split by gender, by activity) -Number of anti-doping tests administered
Assess to essential services: Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support programmes with a social purpose including social reintegration programs, youth support programs and ONE (Office de la naissance et de l'enfance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contribute to positive inclusion into society -Strengthen social cohesion and solidarity -Reduce social inequalities and exclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of young people in the youth support programs -Number of prevention programs, keeping children in difficulty in the school system and children in the programs -Number of prenatal consultations -Number of free follow-up of children between 0 and 6 years old in preventive medicine – ONE (vaccination rate, obesity)
Energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Renovation of existing buildings, delivering an improvement of at least 30% in Primary Energy Demand (PED) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Climate Change Mitigation -Improving energy efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Annual energy savings in MWh/GWh (electricity) and GJ/TJ (other energy savings) -Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equivalent
Green buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of new buildings with the Primary Energy Demand (PED) at least 20% lower than the threshold set for the Quasi-Zéro-Energie (Q-ZEN) standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Climate Change Mitigation -Improving energy efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kWh/m² of Gross Building Area (GBA) p.a. -% of energy use reduced/avoided vs local baseline/building code -Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equiv. vs local baseline/baseline certification level -Type of scheme, certification level and m2 GBA

Endnotes

- [1](#) The point-in-time assessment is applicable only on the date of assignment or update.
- [2](#) Communauté Française de Belgique's sustainable financing framework, June 2024.
- [3](#) [Employment and unemployment](#), STATBEL, 2024.
- [4](#) [Gross domestic product per capita](#), Staatistiek Vlanderen.
- [5](#) [Belgium](#), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.
- [6](#) [The OECD Child Well-being dashboard](#).
- [7](#) [Energy system of Belgium](#), IEA.

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REPORT NUMBER 1412353