



Tendencias hacia la simplificación del reporting de sostenibilidad

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Riesgo climático, información soft y oferta de crédito y otros análisis del Banco de España en materia de cambio climático

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Climate Risk, Soft Information, and Credit Supply

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Tendencias hacia la simplificación del reporting de
sostenibilidad: la solución ENGAGE for ESG

7 May, 2025. ICO

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Banco de España or the Eurosystem

Surge of high-intensity wildfires and climate change

- **High-intensity wildfires** are increasing in frequency and severity fostered by **climate change**
 - The duration of the wildfire season increased by 27% globally between 1979 and 2019 (Jonas et al., 2022).
- **Spain** is one of the countries most affected by wildfires in Europe (Costa et al., 2020).
 - Spain accounted for 40% of the EU territory consumed by forest fires in 2022.
- Wildfires have adverse effects on the **business activity**.
 - Drop in sales over assets of firms in affected areas of 7 pp (as compared to similar unaffected firms).

Wildfire risk is expected to increase significantly

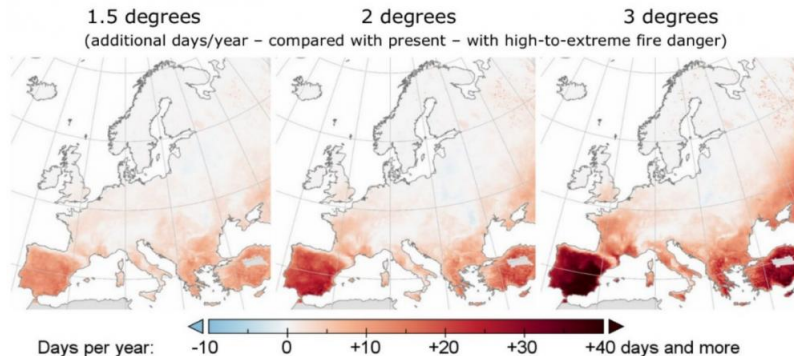


Figure: Additional days per year with high-to extreme fire danger for different levels of global warming compared to 1981-2010 (Feyen, L., et al. (2020))

- The projected increase in fire danger is strongest in southern European countries, where fires are already frequent and intense.

Research questions

- Do wildfires affect **bank lending**?
- Do **local banks** reduce lending to firms affected by a fire more or less than **outsider banks**?
- And to affected firms **in cases where soft information plays a critical role in lending decisions**?
- If local banks supply more credit post-fire to affected firms, do these lending practices increase their **risk exposure**?

Data

- **Firms' characteristics.** Banco de España's Central Balance Sheet Data Office (CBSDO) and SABI to obtain the geographical coordinates where each firm is located.
- **Corporate loan data.** Banco de España's Central Credit Register. Monthly data on all bank-firm relationships.
- **Wildfires.** CIVIO data on all fires in Spain with a burned area of at least 1 hectare from 2001 and 2017. We restrict the sample to those fires equal or larger than 500 hectares.

Our sample of wildfires

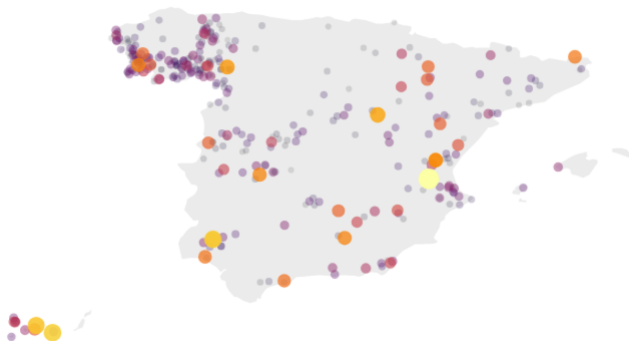


Figure: Map of Spain with the 337 wildfires larger or equal to 500 hectares during the period 2004-2017

Affected firms

Definition of affected and non-affected firms

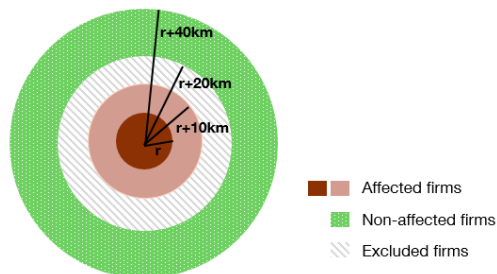


Table: Stats of firms affected and non-affected by fires (2004-2017)

	Affected firms		Non affected firms	
	Obs.	Mean	Obs.	Mean
Log (total assets)	54,317	5.8	423,342	5.9
ROA	54,317	-1.4	423,342	-1.5
Capital over total assets	54,317	14.7	423,342	14.4

Empirical strategy

- Econometric specification to disentangle credit supply provided by local banks to affected firms:

$$\Delta Credit_{f,b,t+1} = \beta PropCredit_{b,p,t-1} \times Fire_{f,t} + \gamma_{b,p,t} + \gamma_{f,t} + \epsilon_{f,b,t+1},$$

- $\Delta Credit_{f,b,t+1}$: log change in the amount of firm f 's credit with bank b between Dec of year $t - 1$ and Dec of year $t + 1$.
- $PropCredit_{b,p,t}$ is the fraction of bank b 's credit balance in province p where firm f is located, as of December of $t - 1$.
- $Fire_{f,t}$ is a dummy=1, if the firm is in the affected area.

Outline

- 1 Credit supply by local banks after fire
- 2 Credit supply by local banks after fire and soft information
- 3 Loan performance and employment in affected areas

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Credit growth after a fire

Hypothesis 1: *The amount of credit obtained by a given firm declines after a climate event.*

Dep. Var.:	(1) $\Delta Credit_{f,b,t+1}$	(2) $\Delta Credit_{f,b,t+1}$	(3) $\Delta Credit_{f,b,t-1}$	(4) Applications
Fire (10km)	-0.059* (0.032)		-0.005 (0.035)	-0.007 (0.008)
Fire (5km)		-0.065* (0.038)		
Fire (5km-10km)		-0.057* (0.033)		
Observations	444,772	444,772	356,621	43,983
R-squared	0.126	0.126	0.126	0.496
Firm controls	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ind.-Municipality-Size-Time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES

- $\Delta Credit_{f,t+1}$: log change in the amount of firm f 's outstanding credit between Dec of year $t - 1$ and Dec of year $t + 1$.
- $Fire_{f,t}$ is a dummy=1, if the firm is in the affected area.
- Col (4) based on loan applications.

Credit supply by local banks after a fire

Hypothesis 2: *Local banks reduce lending to firms to a significantly lesser extent than outsider banks.*

Dep. Var.: $\Delta Credit_{f,b,t+1}$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Prop Credit $\times$ Fire	0.324*** (0.069)	0.358*** (0.071)	0.349*** (0.073)	0.308*** (0.066)
Bank Market Share $\times$ Fire				0.210 (0.188)
Observations	664,960	663,481	653,201	664,960
R-squared	0.441	0.449	0.465	0.441
Firm-Time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bank-Province-Time FE	YES	YES	NO	YES
Bank-Industry-Time FE	NO	YES	NO	NO
Bank-Industry-Province-Time FE	NO	NO	YES	NO

Robustness: Lending opportunities to reallocate credit and the role of other bank characteristics

- **Portfolio allocation channel.**

- Local banks' credit supply to fire-affected firms is not driven by their lack of **lending opportunities** out of the affected area.

- **Credit supply determinants.**

- Among **bank characteristics**, only the **fraction of credit in a specific province** leads to a significant differential effect.

- **Soft information channel.**

- Local banks can better monitor affected firms (lower physical distance).
- **Does soft information enable effective monitoring after climate disasters?**

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Credit supply by local banks after a fire and relationship lending

Hypothesis 2 (cont'd): *Local banks provide more credit to firms with **stronger relationships** but also lend to affected firms without prior relationships (credit supply due to **soft information** rather than **evergreening**).*

Dep. Var.:	$\Delta L_{f,b,t+1}$		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	All	Low rel. lending	High rel. lending
LocalBank $\times$ Fire	0.324*** (0.069)	0.136 (0.101)	0.214** (0.088)
Observations	664,960	288,031	181,891
R-squared	0.441	0.509	0.608
Firm-Time FE	YES	YES	YES
Bank-Province-Time FE	YES	YES	YES

Credit supply by local banks firms without previous bank debt

*The soft information is further confirmed when we study credit supply by local banks to **firms without previous bank debt**.*

Dep. Var.: $\Delta Credit_{f,b,t+1}$	(1) All	(2) Distressed	(3) Non-distr.
Prop Credit $\times$ Fire	0.220** (0.092)	-0.439 (0.454)	0.227** (0.113)
Observations	55,950	3,389	49,904
R-squared	0.361	0.464	0.367
Ind.-Municipality-Size-Time FE	YES	YES	YES
Bank-Province-Time FE	YES	YES	YES

- This table considers only firms that had no bank debt in year $t - 1$ and that applied for it in either year t or $t + 1$

Credit supply by local banks to opaquer firms after a fire

Hypothesis 2 (cont'd): *Local banks lend significantly more to opaque firms than outside banks.*

Dep. Var.: $\Delta Credit_{f,b,t+1}$	(1) All	(2) More opaque	(3) Less opaque
Prop Credit $\times$ Fire	0.301*** (0.077)	0.382** (0.163)	0.247 (0.196)
Observations	590,683	114,001	117,853
R-squared	0.427	0.453	0.470
Firm-Time FE	YES	YES	YES
Bank-Province-Time FE	YES	YES	YES
Relative Economic Effect	0.019	0.024	0.015

- Opacity based on **accruals**: the higher the accruals the worse the quality of income reporting.
- Credit supply of local banks flows to **more opaque but non-distressed** firms (no misallocation) [▶ go to](#)

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Quality deterioration of loans granted by local banks

Hypothesis 3: *Local banks do not take more risk after a climate shock.*

Dep. Var.: $NPL_{b,m,i,t+2}$	(1)	(2)
Prop Credit	-0.022 (0.052)	-0.049 (0.515)
Observations	5,459	5,304
R-squared	0.397	0.449
Avg Firm controls	YES	YES
Ind-Municipality-Time FE	YES	YES
Bank-Time FE	YES	YES
Bank-Province FE	NO	YES

- We consider only the firm-bank pairs featuring no credit relationship before the fire.
- We compare the proportion of doubtful plus non-performing loans (NPL) at $t + 2$ of banks to firms in areas affected by a fire depending on the concentration of their credit in the corresponding province.

Contribution of local banks to mitigate the negative consequences of fires on firms' employment

Hypothesis 4: *Employment in fire-affected areas served by local banks does not decrease significantly after a fire.*

Dep. Var.: $\Delta Employment_{f,t+2}$	(1) All	(2) Local banks > 90%	(3) Non-local banks > 90%
Fire	-0.013* (0.007)	-0.006 (0.012)	-0.018* (0.010)
Observations	466,455	206,297	260,158
R-squared	0.136	0.119	0.150
Firm controls	YES	YES	YES
Ind.-Municipality-Size-Time FE	YES	YES	YES

- Dependent var.: Growth of the average number of employees at the firm level between $t - 1$ and year $t + 2$.
- Cols (2)-(3): Local banks defined as those with more than 90% of its credit balance in the province where the firm is located.

Conclusions

- The main **mechanism affecting bank credit allocation after a wildfire** is different access to information (soft vs hard) by local and outsider banks in their lending decisions.
- The access to **soft information** allows **local banks** to limit their lending less without incurring greater risk.
- Our results suggest that local banks play a critical **role in mitigating the effects of climate shocks in the economy**.

Other BdE related research (I)

- Not only fires could affect bank credit. In fact, according to Broto and Hubert (2025) since the late 70s, average aridity has increased in Spain, though varying heterogeneously across regions.



Figure: Red: higher aridity; Blue: lower aridity; White: stable aridity.

Other BdE related research (II)

- Broto and Hubert (2025) find that aridity negatively affects the **volume of credit** (with some delay).
- Overall **credit decreases 30 bp for a 1% increase in aridity** being agricultural and real estate sectors particularly harmed, as opposed to the tourism sector, unaffected.

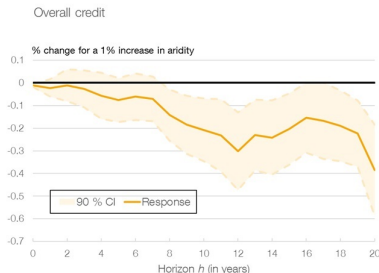


Figure: Impulse-response (local projections): the percent response of credit per capita to NFCs after a shock of a 1% increase in the aridity index.

Other BdE related research (III)

- Alves and Hubert (2025) show that improving the energy efficiency of homes leads to significant economic savings for households.
 - The **value of the property** with energy-efficient homes (rated A-B) is 9.7% higher than less efficient ones (rated F-G).
 - As the **heating needs** of a locality increase, the impact of energy efficiency on housing prices becomes more pronounced.
 - The impact of energy efficiency on housing prices has **increased over time**, with the effect being more pronounced in highly efficient homes.

Other BdE related research (IV)

- Lamas and Pérez Quirós (2023) also highlight adverse economic consequences of climate change-related **environmental degradation**.
 - The **return on housing investment** was 43% lower in the surroundings than in similar neighboring zones 6 years after the harmful algal bloom in 2015.
- García-Villegas and Martorell (2024) emphasizes the benefits of combining macroprudential policies with **carbon taxes** for enhancing financial stability and economic welfare during the transition to lower emissions.

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Credit supply by local banks after a fire. Alternative samples I

Dep. Var.: $\Delta Credit_{t,b,t+1}$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Prop Credit $\times$ Fire	0.324*** (0.069)	0.333*** (0.079)	0.368*** (0.085)	0.204** (0.093)	0.357*** (0.077)	0.351*** (0.100)	0.280** (0.133)
Observations	664,960	602,081	386,420	249,815	584,866	447,554	215,373
R-squared	0.441	0.437	0.452	0.449	0.450	0.428	0.494
Firm-Time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bank-Province-Time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

- (1) Same as column (1) in hypothesis 2 table for comparability reasons.
- (2) Affected firms restricted to first-time fire-damaged firms.
- (3) Only firms the first year that they appear in the sample.
- (4) Control group: radius +10km to +20km (instead of +20km to +40km).
- (5) Firms that have not received subsidies in t and $t + 1$.
- Include firms with ratio of tangible assets over TA below (6) and above (7) the median ratio each year.

Credit supply by local banks after a fire. Alternative samples II

Dep. Var.: $\Delta Credit_{f,b,t+1}$	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Prop Credit $\times$ Fire	0.320*** (0.113)	0.213*** (0.078)	0.423*** (0.139)	0.284*** (0.061)	0.486*** (0.109)
Observations	472,517	343,486	315,683	462,978	149,405
R-squared	0.465	0.434	0.457	0.471	0.389
Firm-Time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bank-Province-Time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

- Column (8) excluding firms that had credit with any type of guarantee.
- Column (9) based on firms located in municipalities with low probability of wildfires whereas column (10) is obtained using municipalities with higher probability.
- Column (11) includes the less strategic firms (based on their employment relative to total employment in the province) whereas column (12) considers more strategic firms.

Credit supply by local banks to opaquer and distressed firms after a fire

Dep. Var.: $\Delta Credit_{f,b,t+1}$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	More opaq All	More opaq Distressed	More opaq Non-distr.	Red. quest All	Red. quest Distressed	Red. quest Non-distr.
Prop Credit $\times$ Fire	0.382** (0.163)	0.152 (0.313)	0.424*** (0.157)	0.332*** (0.064)	0.317 (0.243)	0.334*** (0.081)
Observations	114,001	12,351	100,316	608,003	62,856	543,307
R-squared	0.453	0.584	0.447	0.451	0.561	0.442
Firm-Time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bank-Province-Time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

- Opaque firms are split in distressed (**negative equity**) vs. non-distressed [◀ return](#)



ENGAGE for ESG: La simplificación del reporting ESG

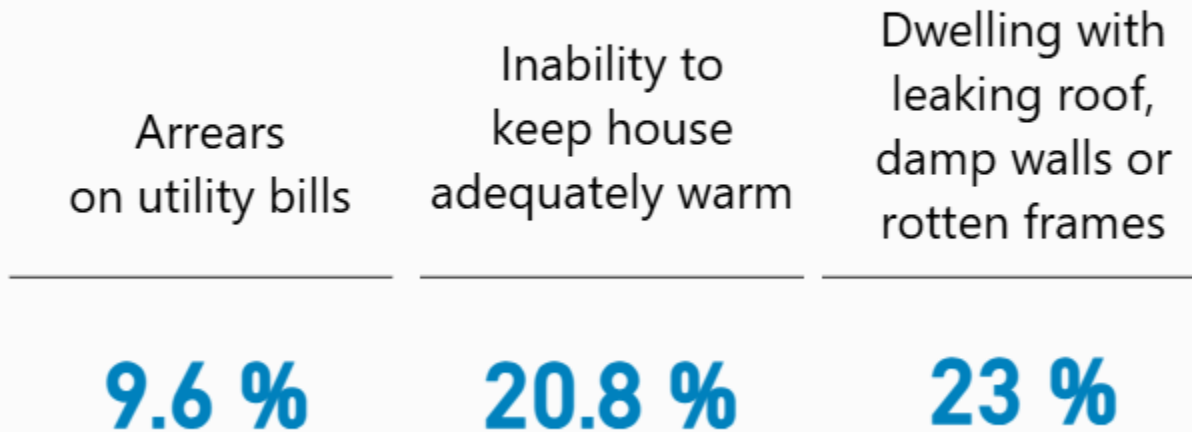
Maitane Puente Gonzalez & Marco Angheben

European DataWarehouse





Energy poverty in Spain



- **9.6%** of the total population was having arrears on their utility bills.
- **20.8%** of the total population was not able to keep their home adequately warm over the cold periods of the year.
- About **23%** of the total population was living in a dwelling with a leaking floor, damp walls or rotten windows, frames, or floor.

Source: Data as of 2023, [European Building Stock Observatory](#)



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Impacto de la DANA en la Comunidad Valenciana. Fuentes: Agencia EFE, Idealista



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ENGAGE for ESG initiative

- Co-funded by the European Union with a LIFE grant
- **Duration:** 1 November 2022 – 31 October 2025
- Six consortium partners from across Europe
- **Scope:** ENGAGE for ESG aims to provide:
 - A. A **simple solution** for **ESG reporting**
 - B. For **mortgages** and **home renovation loans** to check **alignment** with:
 1. the **EU Taxonomy Regulation**;
 2. the **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive**; and
 3. the **General Data Protection Regulation**.

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ENGAGE for ESG: A Comprehensive Solution

"We do not know what data is needed for EU Taxonomy Alignment"

"What data is needed to gain insights into the renovation potential?"

"How does this portfolio compare to other portfolios?"

"Which portfolio has the best renovation performance?"

"We have a mandate to fund EU Taxonomy aligned renovation investments but we have a challenge in identifying eligible investments"

Physical risks

**Green Asset Ratio
calculation**

**Transition risks
management**



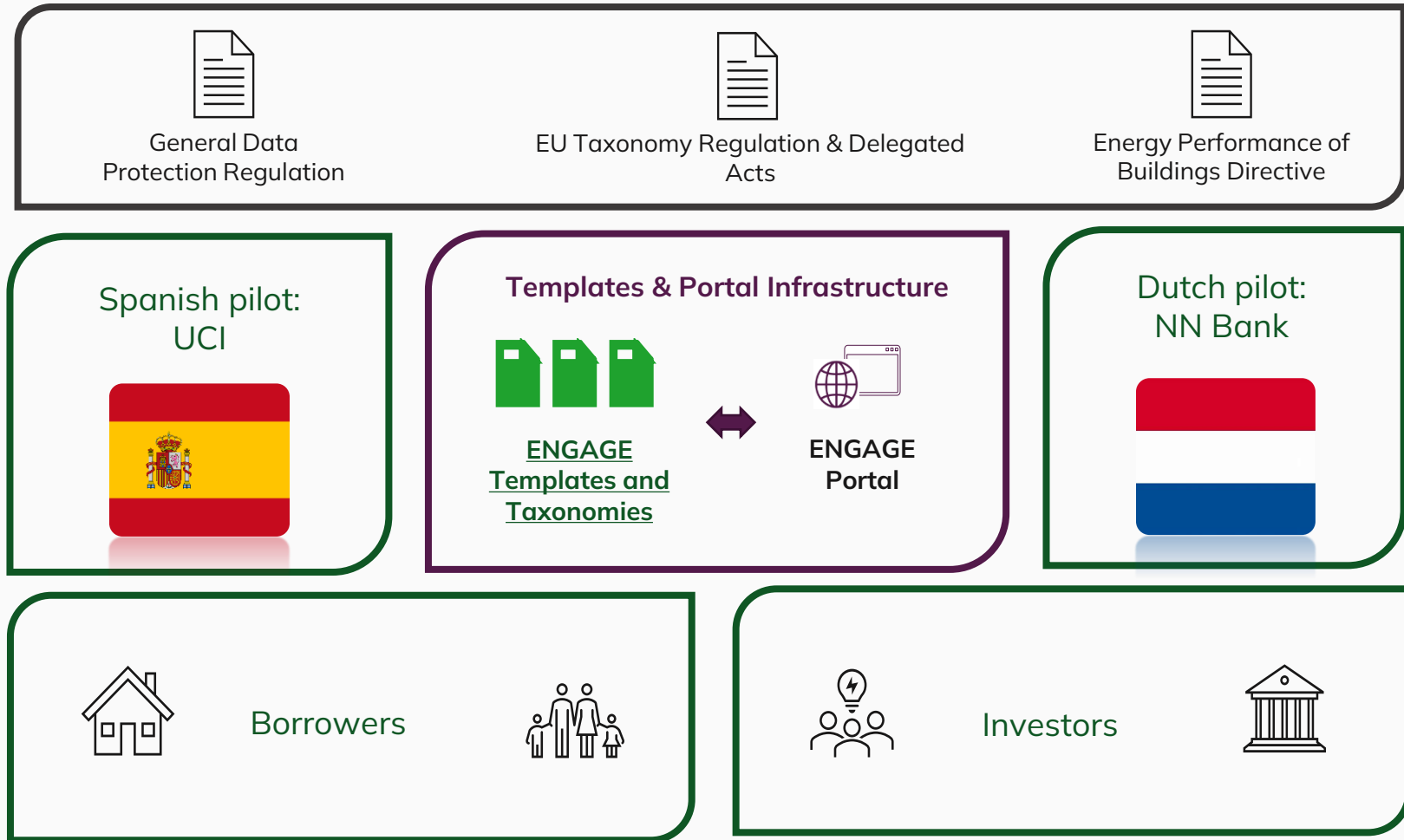
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ENGAGE for ESG initiative description

Two main pillars:

1. A **disclosure template** for residential real estate data;
2. A **portal** to assess EU Taxonomy alignment and data quality.





Hellenic Financial Stability Fund Sustainability Report 2023

On 20 November 2024 the Hellenic Financial Stability Fund (HFSF) published its [Sustainability Report for 2023](#).



- “
- *HFSF engaged with several external advisors to better understand the banks' needs and has also prompted for increased cooperation for all stakeholders.*
 - *HFSF participated in an educational session hosted by ENGAGE4ESG inviting regulators, banks and the Hellenic Bank Association to promote increased collaboration on data limitations in relation to EPC.*
 - *HFSF strongly urges Greek banks to join the ENGAGE for ESG initiative*”

Provide clarification and standardisation to the European real estate lending market via the development of a dedicated data template that comprises critical fields needed to assess the alignment of mortgages and home renovation loans with the EU Taxonomy and other relevant regulations.

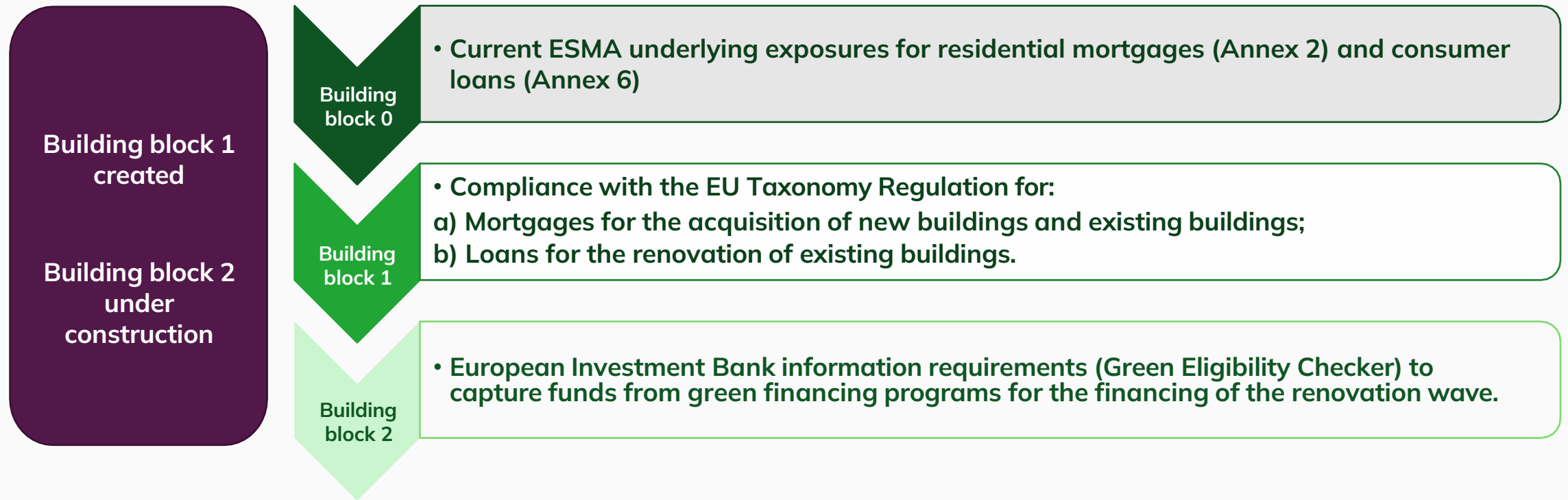
Address the complexities in navigating the EU Taxonomy Regulation and its derived legislation by creating the ENGAGE Portal to help financial institutions check the alignment of their mortgages and home renovation loans with the Taxonomy.

Facilitate the creation of a European sustainable finance ecosystem that allows for analysis, integration, and reduction of risks for energy efficiency investments across the European Union. More information on “Introducing ENGAGE: A Solution for EU Taxonomy Compliance”.



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The ENGAGE Templates: structure





The EU Taxonomy – Scope for ENGAGE

- The **EU Taxonomy** is a regulation that constitutes the cornerstone of the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan.
- The EU Taxonomy provides a **common language** and uniform criteria to identify the extent to which economic activities may be considered environmentally sustainable.
- Its aim is to reorientate **capital flows towards lower-emission economic activities** that will help decarbonize the economy.
- The EU hopes to reach **its 2030 climate targets** and **the ultimate goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050**.
- The EU Taxonomy defines the **minimum criteria that economic activities should comply with in order to be considered environmentally sustainable**.

EU Taxonomy Alignment Steps

Substantial
Contribution
Criteria

+

Do No Significant
Harm

+

Minimum
Safeguards

=

Sustainable Activity



Taxonomy
Regulation



Climate Delegated
Act



Annex I –
Climate Change
Mitigation



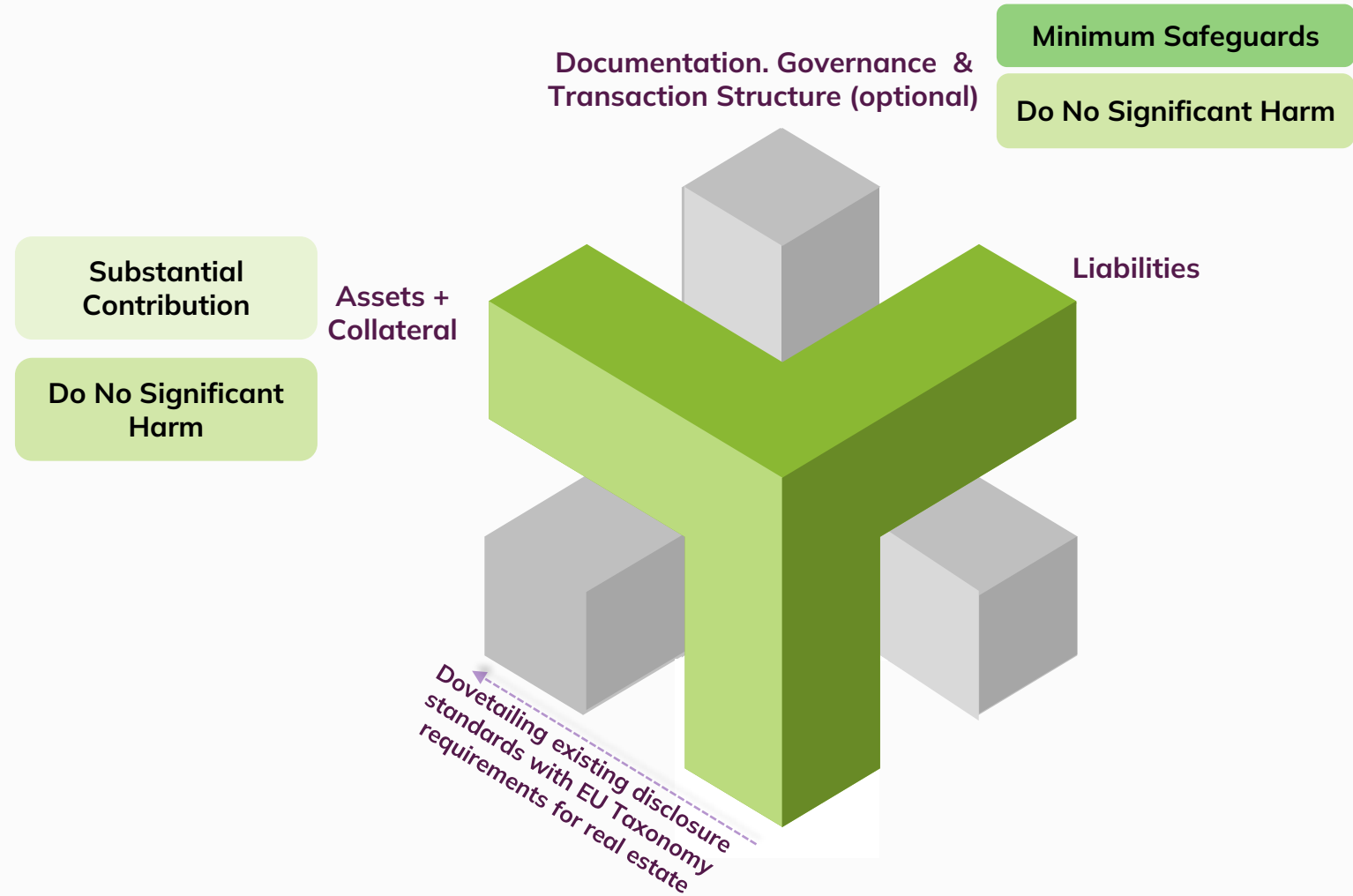
ENGAGE Templates Structure



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Dovetailing – Common Denominators

- ✓ By identifying common denominators among regulatory disclosure requirements, financial institutions can simplify and streamline their reporting processes.
- ✓ This is expected to reduce the time and resources required to comply with multiple regulations, allowing financing institutions to focus on their core business.



The ENGAGE Templates can be used for loan portfolios, funds, securitisations and covered bonds



The ENGAGE Templates key characteristics

The ENGAGE Templates are industry driven standards on a voluntary basis based on two principles

- **Neutrality**

- The ENGAGE Templates have been designed to be agnostic for residential mortgage loans
- The Templates also cater for an unsecured green bond transaction.
- The Templates are flexible enough for covered bond assets or mortgage portfolios in general.

- **Proportionality**

- The ENGAGE Templates have been designed based on the identification of the necessary data fields to carry out the EU Taxonomy assessments. In this way, it is transparent for users:
 - 1. Which fields are needed to assess alignment with the EU Taxonomy;**
 - 2. How Taxonomy assessment checks or calculations for alignment are conducted.**

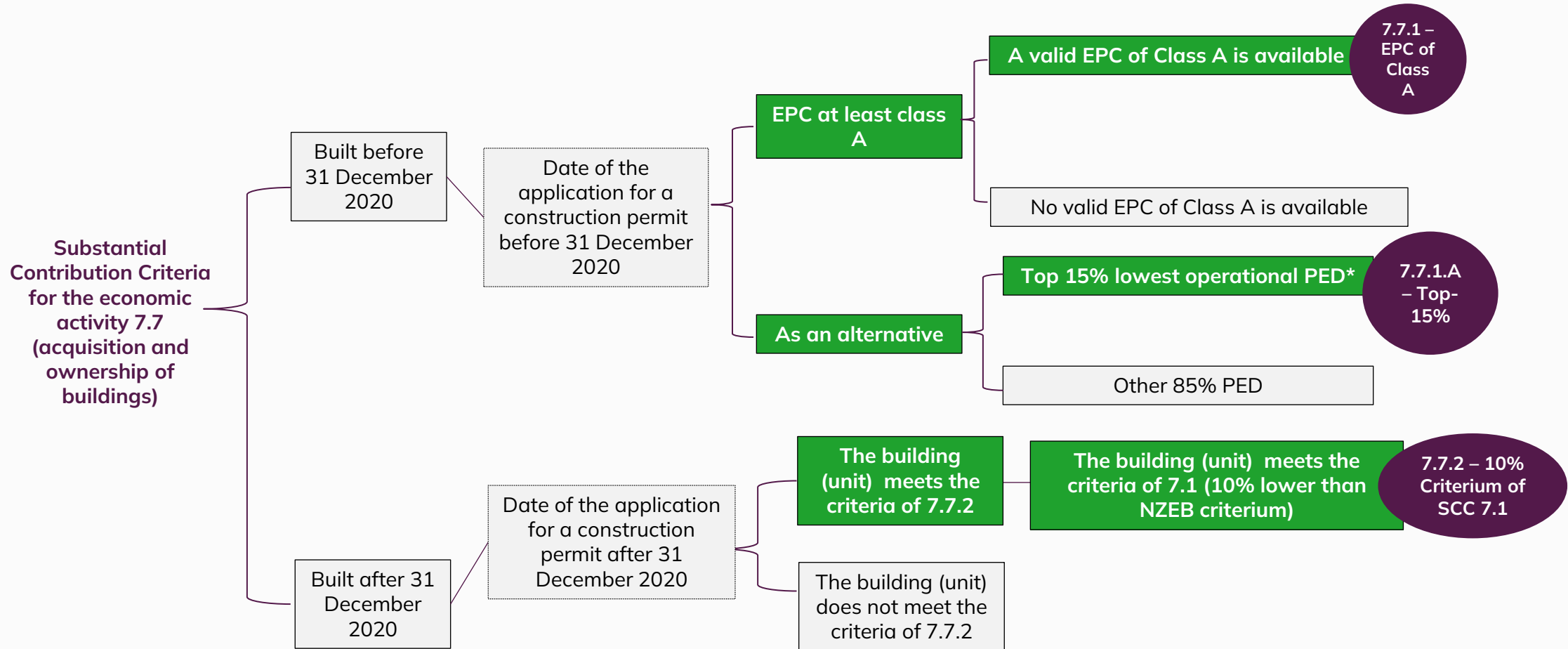
All fields in the ENGAGE Templates are conditional:

- This means that they are mandatorily requested to the extent necessary for the performance of the alignment check with the relevant section(s) of Annex I of the Climate Delegated Act.
- Where information is not available, the ENGAGE Templates adopt the ESMA “no data” options.





ENGAGE Templates v1.1: decision tree



The EU Taxonomy is the common denominator of many sustainable finance regulations



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The ENGAGE Portal: high level overview

- The ENGAGE Portal enables lending institutions to **upload and assess the alignment of their loan portfolios with the EU Taxonomy**.
- The Portal incorporates detailed **loan and collateral level checks**.
- Access to multiple stakeholders (internal reporting, rating agencies, investors, regulatory supervisors, etc.) upon invitation.
- The ENGAGE Portal allows users to assess multiple portfolios based on the EU Taxonomy.
- The Portal output is twofold:
 1. The **data quality feedback**;
 2. The **EU Taxonomy alignment report**.
- **Trial access** available subject to a standard legal arrangement (available upon request).

The screenshot displays the ENGAGE Portal interface. At the top, the ENGAGE logo is on the left, and navigation links 'LOG OFF | GET IN TOUCH | [LinkedIn icon] | CHANGE PASSWORD' are on the right. Below the logo, 'Programs' and 'Administrator' are listed. The main header is 'PROGRAMS' with a 'HOME | PROGRAMS' breadcrumb. A sidebar on the left shows a dropdown menu with 'Hypoport B.V.' (selected), 'Unión de Créditos Inmobiliarios', and 'Woonnu'. The main content area shows 'HYPOPORT B.V.' with an 'ENGAGE' status. Below this is the 'ENGAGE PILOT PORTFOLIO' section, which includes a table with columns 'Asset type', 'Country', 'Status', and 'Closing date'. The table contains one row: 'RMBS', 'The Netherlands', 'Current', and '11-2024'. Below the table is a section for 'ENGAGE Data Templates' with a dropdown menu. A table lists a template 'PoolABC_2024-10-20.zip' with a 'Download report' button, the date '10-2024', and an info icon. An 'Add file' button is at the bottom right of this section. The footer is divided into three columns: 'ENGAGE SOLUTION' (with links: FAQs, DISCOVER ENGAGE, GET IN TOUCH), 'LEGAL INFO' (with links: PRIVACY POLICY, TERMS & CONDITIONS, IMPRINT), and 'LOGIN AREA' (with links: LOGIN, LOGIN REQUEST). At the very bottom, there is a European Union logo with text 'Co-funded by the European Union', a disclaimer about the European Union's role, and a copyright notice '© Copyright 2022-2024 Engage for ESG Activation Investments. All Rights Reserved.'.



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ENGAGE Portal output: data quality report (1/2)

Rule Description	Number of Fails
Primary Energy Demand (PED) of the building (EREC14) equal to ND5 when Nearly zero-energy building (NZEB) threshold (EREC18) populated	34,720
Top15_Explanatory Variable (EREC22) equal to ND5 when Building unit in top-15% indicator (EREC21) is equal to 'Yes'	8,999
Top15_Object Reference Value (EREC23) equal to ND5 when Building unit in top-15% indicator (EREC21) is equal to 'Yes'	8,999
Issuance date of most recent available Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) registration (EREC9) earlier than Construction Year (EREC5)	2,711
Construction Year (EREC5) earlier than the Date of the Construction permit application date (EREC6)	1,368
Construction Year (EREC5) earlier than or equal to 1900-01-01	980
Estimated or officially produced Primary Energy Demand (EREC15) equal to ND5 when General Activity Designation (EREC4) is equal to 'Construction of new buildings'	677
Primary Energy Demand (PED) of the building (EREC14) equal to ND5 when General Activity Designation (EREC4) is equal to 'Construction of new buildings'	677
Issuance date of most recent available Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) registration (EREC9) earlier than Construction permit application date (EREC6)	47
Building unit in top-15% indicator (EREC21) is equal to 'Yes' when Construction permit application date (EREC6) after 31 December 2020	7

Data quality report output by single position



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ENGAGE Portal output: EU Taxonomy alignment report (2/2)



Portfolio Name
Portfolio Date (DD-MM-YY)

Example Portfolio 2024
01-08-2024

Total # of Loans 1300
Total # of Building Units 1100
Total Balance €444,600,000.00
TSC passed % 0.00%

		TSC assessment*						TSC pass Total Portfolio												
Section	Economic Activity	Subsection	SCC (check passed)			DNSH* (check) passed			TSC Passed (SCC + DNSH)			SCC (check passed)			DNSH (check) passed			TSC Passed (SCC + DNSH)		
			# of loans	# of Building Units	Balance	# of loans	# of Building Units	Balance	# of loans	# of Building Units	Balance	% of all loans	% of total Building ut	% of total Balance	% of total loans	% of total Building ut	% of total Balance	% of total loans	% of total Building ut	% of total Balance
7.1	Construction of new buildings																			
7.2(1)	Renovation of existing buildings	Major Renovations																		
7.2(2)		Reduction of (net) Primary Energy Demand																		
7.3	Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment																			
7.4	Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)																			
7.5	Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings																			
7.6	Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies																			
7.7(1)	Acquisition and ownership of buildings	Buildings built before 31 December 2020: building has at least an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) class A																		
7.7(1a)		Buildings built before 31 December 2020 - Alternative: building is within Top 15%																		
7.7(2)		Buildings built after 31 December 2020																		
Total																				

ENGAGE – EU Taxonomy alignment report with a breakdown of Technical Screening Criteria assessment per economic activity



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The gate to the ENGAGE Portal



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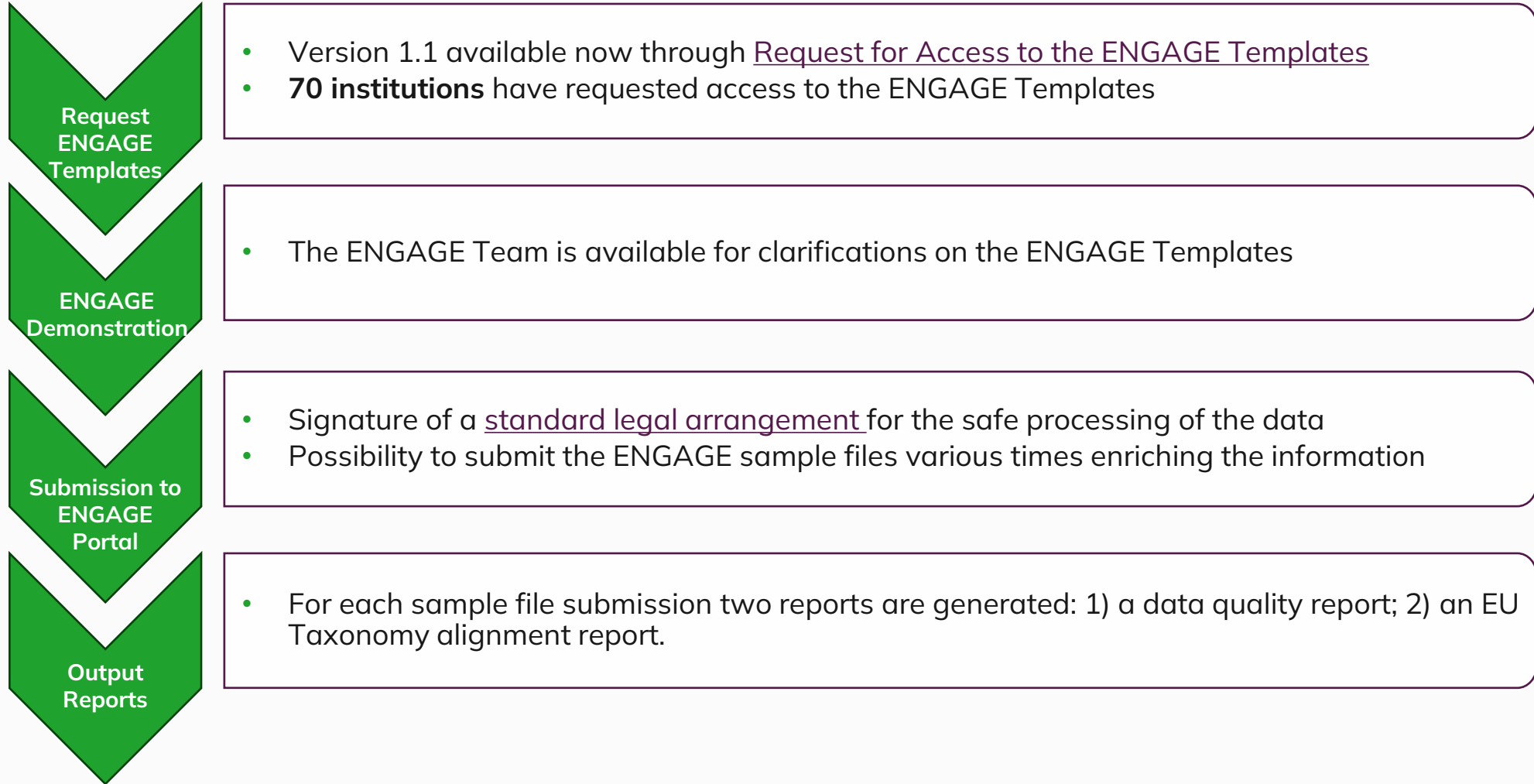
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Free ENGAGE trial period until October 2025





The UCI experience: data availability

Data fields available for all loans*

General Activity Designation	Building Top15 indicator	Geographic Region - Climate Area	URL towards MSS Issuer Statement	Environmental Objective	Link towards eight fundamental conventions
Nearly zero-energy building (NZEB) threshold	Top15_Explanatory Variable	Top15 Methodology Description	Description on how Minimum Safeguards are complied with	Link towards UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Link alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Data fields available for 80-99% of the loans

Construction Year	Estimated or officially produced (EPC)	Primary Energy Demand (PED) of the building	Primary Energy Demand (PED) Based on Building or Building unit	Climate Area code
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Class	Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Status	Estimated or officially produced Primary Energy Demand (PED)	Primary Energy Demand (PED) Based on Reference Building	

Data fields available for 1-40% of the loans

Issuance date of most recent available (EPC) registration	Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Methodology	Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Validity Length	EU-Equivalent EPC) Method / EPBD-Regime
---	--	--	---

Non-available data

Top15 Numerator	Building unit in top-15% indicator	Top15_Object Threshold Value	Top15_Document Issuance Date	Construction permit application date
Top15 Denominator	Top15_Object Reference Value	Top15_Document Name	Top15_Document URL	

* Statistics obtained from a large data sample in the ENGAGE portal



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The UCI experience: benefits and challenges



BENEFITS

- Serves for **self-assessment** and to verify the percentage of information we have about these relevant points.
- **Enhances our data quality and accuracy**, as we can use the validation rules and checks provided by the ENGAGE Templates to ensure that our data is complete and consistent.
- Increases our **market visibility and reputation**, as we can demonstrate our transparency and accountability to our stakeholders and potential customers. The Templates **mitigate our reporting process operational risk** which helps us with the accuracy of the data and therefore covers our reputational risk.
- Gives us leverage to ask Spanish and Portuguese authorities to update mandatory property information.



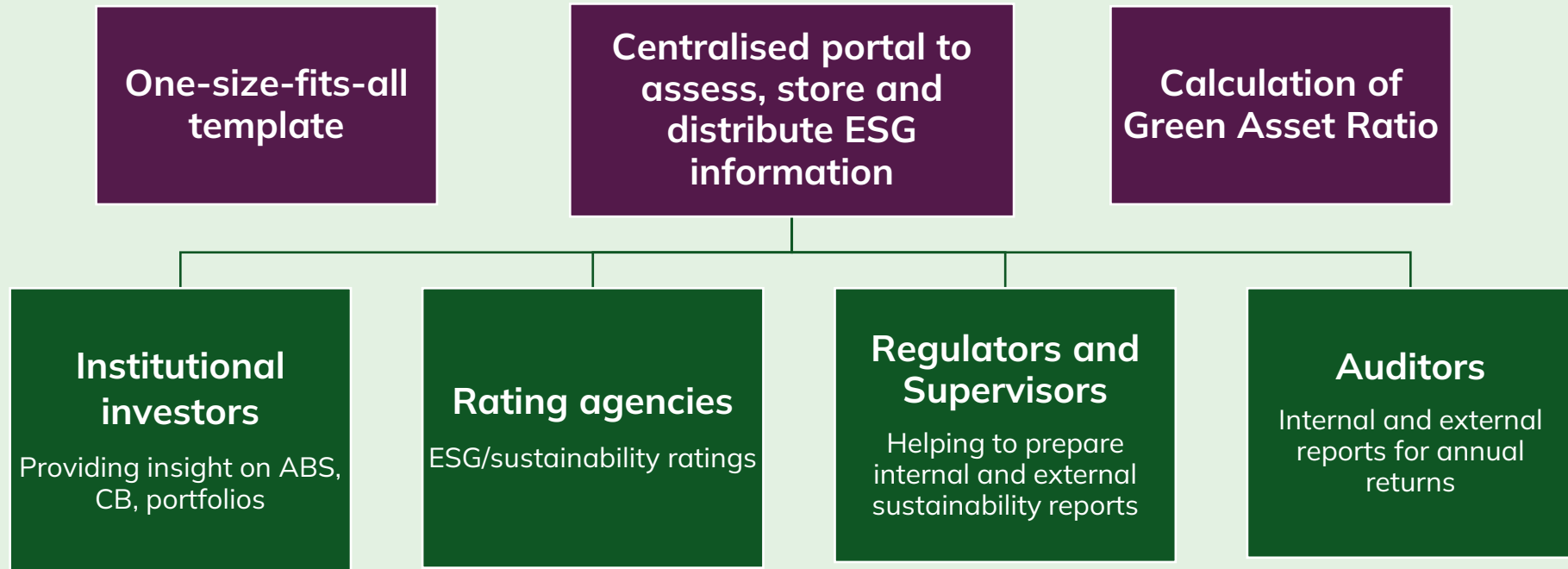
CHALLENGES

- The **Spanish challenge** is to release to the financial sector information needed to calculate certain classifications (such as natural hazard exposures and real estate stockage EPC distribution for each province). After having this information, we estimate a 6-month development to codify this information in the system for new originations. For the portfolio we assume to use estimation models. Public information about the energy certification of buildings in Spain can be found at <https://www.miteco.gob.es/>.
- The **Portuguese challenge** is aligning our internal data systems and processes with the ENGAGE Templates. This requires an investment in IT infrastructure and human resources to map, extract, transform, and load our data into the ENGAGE Templates. Public information about the energy certification of buildings in Portugal can be found at <https://www.sce.pt/>.





ENGAGE for ESG: main success factors





Frank Elderson, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB and Vice-Chair of the Supervisory Board of the ECB, 12 February 2025

- To identify climate and nature-related risks, central banks, supervisors and the banks we supervise are reliant on **good data**. Reporting requirements in the EU's sustainable finance framework will improve the **availability of reliable and comparable data** that are needed to identify and manage financial risks. This is essential to ensure that the broader sustainable finance framework can serve its purpose of **unlocking finance for the green transition** and thereby contributing to Europe's competitiveness agenda".*





Upcoming Events & Latest Developments

2025 ENGAGE for ESG webinar series



Register here: [2025 ENGAGE for ESG Webinar Series: Session V – ENGAGE4ESG](#)

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The Quarterly Newsletter



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El papel del ICO en el fomento de las inversiones sostenibles

Ashwin Harpalani

Instituto de Crédito Oficial





El papel del apoyo público a la promoción de las inversiones sostenibles

Madrid, 7 de mayo de 2025

La Sostenibilidad es una prioridad asumida por el conjunto del Grupo ICO y se consolida como uno de los pilares fundamentales y de carácter transversal de su estrategia 2022-2027, junto al crecimiento empresarial y la competitividad, y la digitalización e innovación



La política de sostenibilidad de ICO está alineada con el Pacto Verde Europeo, la Agenda 2030, el Acuerdo de París y los principios rectores de sostenibilidad de la UE



Como Banco Nacional de Promoción, el ICO promueve una **transición justa** hacia una **economía neutra en carbono para 2050**

Su actuación abarca la financiación de actividades sostenibles y la participación como emisor sostenible en los Mercados de Capitales y fomentar alianzas público-privadas que impulsen la transformación económica y social

Financiación sostenible ESG

- El **56% de la nueva actividad del grupo ICO en el primer semestre de 2024 ha sido clasificada como sostenible**, superando el objetivo fijado en la estrategia, del 40%
- En financiación Directa, los fondos se canalizan principalmente a través de Préstamos Verdes y los Bonos Verdes, seguidos por los Préstamos Ligados a Sostenibilidad (KPIs), y se dirigen a proyectos destinados principalmente a energía renovable y movilidad sostenible
- En Mediación la Sostenibilidad se clasifica a través de un cuestionario que cumplimentan las entidades financieras
- A través de Axis (Capital Riesgo) se fomenta la actividad sostenible, principalmente a través de Fond-ICO Sostenibilidad e Infraestructura y la iniciativa de Impacto Social

Gobernanza y Transparencia

- La **Política de Sostenibilidad** es aprobada por el Consejo General, lo que asegura el compromiso estratégico del ICO
- El **Comité de Sostenibilidad** coordina las acciones y supervisa la integración ESG en decisiones clave
- **Transparencia:** Nuestro reto es lograr que el EINF sea comparable con la información financiera, para reforzar la comparabilidad y fiabilidad

Bonos ICO Sostenibles



Emisor de referencia



17
Emisiones



8.550 M€
Emitidos



+18.910 M€
Movilizados

6 emisiones verdes

+1.164.400 Tm CO2

Economía circular, movilidad, eficiencia energética, energías renovables, tratamiento de aguas...

11 emisiones sociales

+400 viviendas sociales

+523.900 empleos

Vivienda social, despoblación, educación, sanidad...

+76.700 proyectos

Impulso iniciativas sostenibles

spainSIF

fin resp



GRUPO DE ACCIÓN RSE EN EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS

e
Forética

JOINT INITIATIVE ON CIRCULAR ECONOMY

EQUATOR PRINCIPLES



Grupo Trabajo Internacionalización y Derechos Humanos



Resultados y productos de financiación sostenible

	Importe Total		Cuota Sostenibilidad	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Nueva Actividad Financiación Directa	6.464	6.184	54%	46%
Líneas mediación nacional (desembolsos ejercicio) (1)	2.094	2.228	44%	58%
Canal Internacional (desembolsos ejercicio)	715	281	61%	25%
AXIS (nueva actividad, aprobaciones) (2)	252	306	100%	90%
FOND-ICO global	900	-	86%	-
Importe total	10.425	8.999	56%	50%

Categorización Sostenibilidad	Nº Operaciones	Importe (millones €)	%
Medioambiente	208	2.829	44%
Cambio Climático	204	2.666	41%
Protección biodiversidad y ecosistemas	1	28	0 
Economía circular	2	115	2%
Uso sostenible y protección de los recursos hídricos y marinos	1	20	0,3%
Social	30	665	10% 
Vivienda	27	652	10%
Inclusión social	3	12	0,2%
Sostenible	238	3.493	54%
Sin determinar	374	2.971	46%
TOTAL	612	6.464	100%

		Inversión Movilizada (millones €)
x 8,6		24.225
		23.490
		73
		628
x 1,3		34
		919
		901
		18
		25.144
		14.206
		39.351

Inversión Responsable – Activo

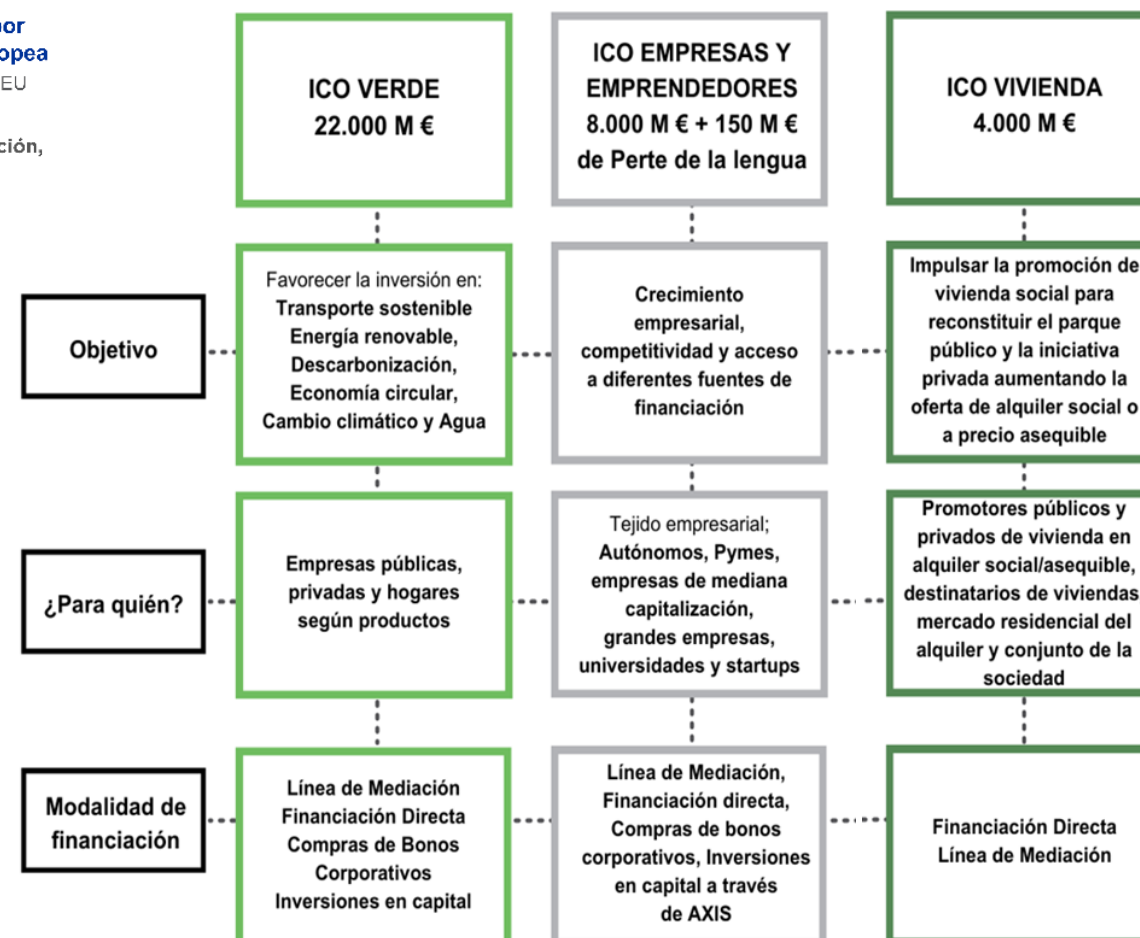
- **Financiación Directa**
 - Préstamos verdes y sociales
 - Préstamos ligados a objetivos de sostenibilidad
 - Adquisición de bonos sostenibles
 - Titulizaciones verdes
- **Capital Riesgo – Axis**
 - Fond-ICO Global, F.C.R.
 - Fond-ICO Pyme F.C.R.
 - Fond-ICO Sostenibilidad e Infraestructuras
 - Fond-ICO Next Tech, F.C.R.
- **Implementing Partner EU**
 - NextGen
 - Programa “Invest EU”
 - CEF-AFIF
 - JICE
 - COI
- **Mediación**
 - Financiación Nacional
 - Línea ICO – Empresas y Emprendedores
 - Línea ICO – SGR/SAECA y MAPA SAECA
 - Línea ICO – Crédito Comercial
 - Financiación Internacional
 - Línea ICO – Internacional
 - Línea ICO – Exportadores
 - Canal Internacional
 - Financiación Líneas PRTR (1ª Fase)
 - Línea ICO RED.ES Acelera
 - Línea ICO RED.ES Kit Digital
 - Línea ICO MITMA Movilidad Sostenible
 - Línea ICO Rehabilitación Edificatoria Residencial

Emisión de Bonos Sostenibles - Pasivo

- **Bonos Verdes**
- **Bonos Sociales**

El ICO, designado como *Implementing Partner* por la Comisión Europea, actúa como canalizador clave del MRR, facilitando la ejecución eficiente de los fondos y garantizando su alineación con los objetivos estratégicos de sostenibilidad y transición ecológica

Actualmente, el **Grupo ICO (ICO/Axis)** gestiona **34.150 millones de euros** de la Adenda del Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia (líneas activas)



ICO - VERDE

Apoyo a la transición verde

22.000 M€ Préstamos

Ejemplos de proyectos financiables



Reciclaje y
reutilización de aceite
vegetal usado



Compra de cámaras
refrigeradoras
eficientes



Compra flota de
vehículos eléctricos



Aparcamiento de
bicicletas



Sistemas de monitorización
de cultivos y riego eficiente



Plan de
Recuperación,
Transformación
y Resiliencia



Funded by
the European Union
NextGenerationEU



4.000 M€

Integración de criterios de sostenibilidad en el análisis y valoración de inversiones tanto en fondos como en compañías

Reglamento de Divulgación de Finanzas Sostenibles (SFDR)



4.500 M€

Criterios cualitativos vinculados a sostenibilidad y reporte por parte de los fondos invertidos

Análisis impacto ESG reportada anualmente por los fondos participados



250 M€

Fondos de inversión sostenibles que invierten en empresas que alinean crecimiento empresarial con el impacto social y medioambiental.

Métricas: inclusión social fomentando empleabilidad de jóvenes, formación en habilidades digitales, reducción tasa abandono escolar, empleados con discapacidad, mejora de la calidad de vida de colectivos vulnerables, cambio climático.

Iniciativa Sostenibilidad e Impacto Social 50M€



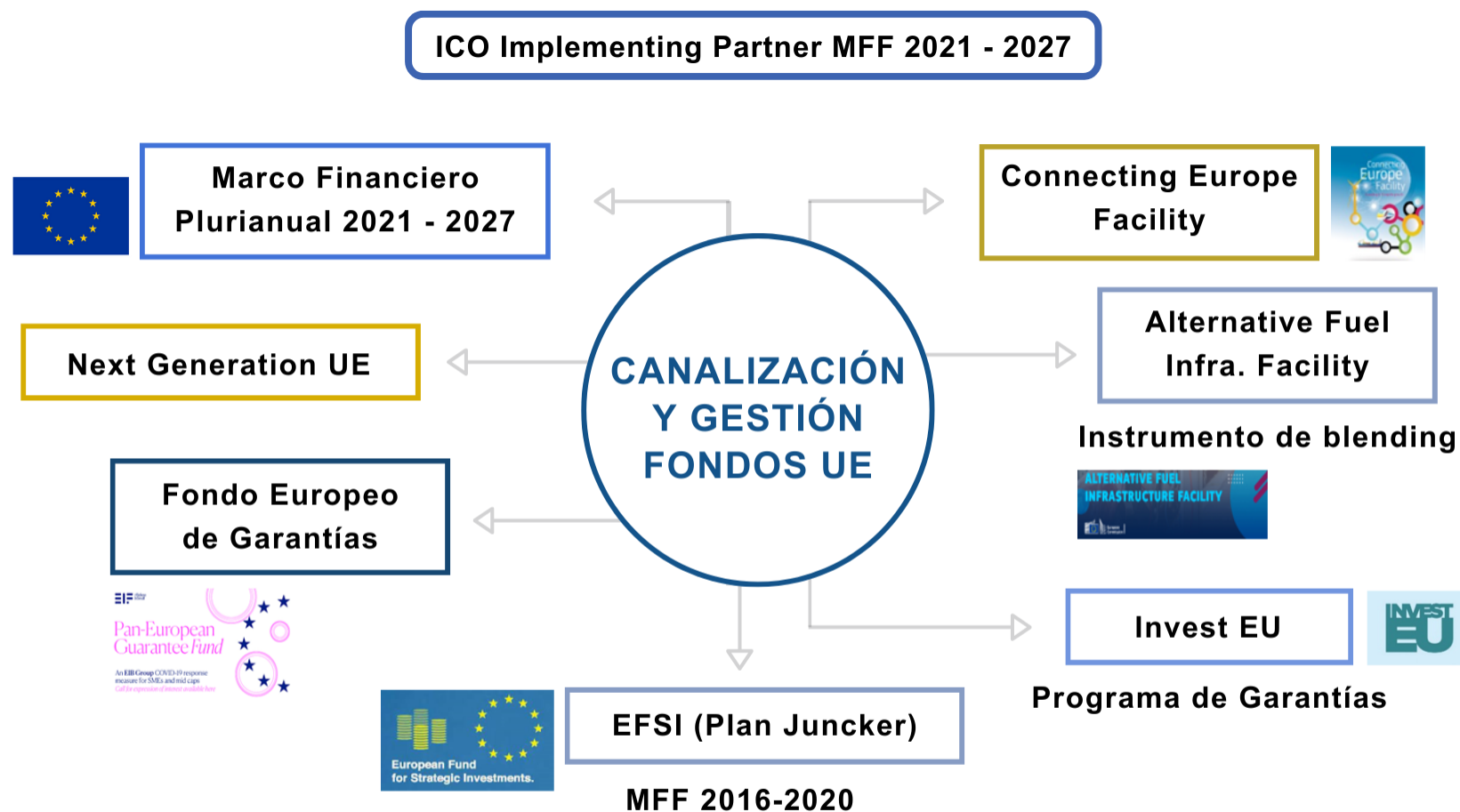
400 M€

Inclusión de la denominación comercial ESG en línea con el Reglamento 2019/2088 y los criterios interpretativos de la CNMV.

50% de las inversiones indicadas en el folleto promueven objetivos A o S

Objetivo:
Infraestructuras sostenibles
movilidad, energía,
medioambiente, sociales

El ICO canaliza recursos de la Unión Europea hacia empresas españolas y proyectos con interés español



ICO financiación combinada: préstamos, avales, subvenciones

Colaboración de ICO en la implementación de Fondos Europeos

Subvenciones: AFIF: (“Alternative fuels infrastructure facility”)

1

Importe y objetivo de AFIF:

Importe total EUR 780 millones en la ventanilla general destinados proyectos relacionados con el cambio a combustibles alternativos y sin dependencia del exterior de la UE en el marco la **movilidad sostenible y multimodal** para la **modernización de la red europea de transportes** (“Ten-T”)

2

Proyectos Financiables:

Infraestructuras de carga alternativa (hidrógeno, amoniaco, metanol, SAF y eléctrica) y producción, almacenamiento y transporte de Hidrógeno verde y baterías en la red Ten-T.

3

Estructura de la Financiación:

AFIF combina:

- i. **Una subvención concedida por la Comisión Europea (“CE”):** hasta el 30%^(*) de la inversión, con;
- ii. **La financiación de ICO:** hasta el 100% del proyecto con un mínimo de 10% del coste global del proyecto (incluye costes elegibles - para recibir la subvención de la CE - y también no elegibles). La financiación de ICO puede ser en forma de capital o deuda.

4

Solicitud, Concesión y Gestión de la Subvención por la CE:

- ✓ A cargo de **CINEA** (Agencia Europea para el Clima e Infraestructuras)
- ✓ Información relativa a la facilidad: CINEA-CEF-TRANSPORT-CALLS@ec.Europa.eu

(*) Puede llegar hasta el 50% de la inversión, en el caso de empresas españolas que inviertan en Estados Miembros receptores de los Fondos de Cohesión y 70% en outermost regions.

Alternative fuels infrastructure facility (“AFIF”)

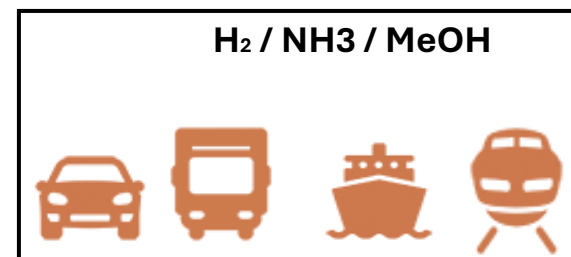
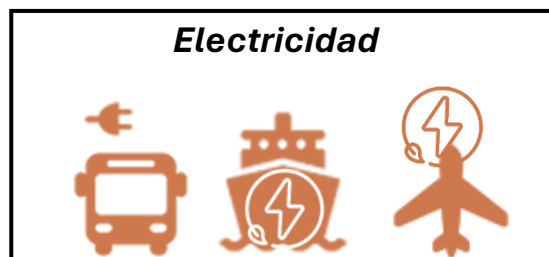
5

Proyectos Elegibles y Límites de Subvención:

1) Estaciones Infraestructuras dedicadas a:

PUNTOS DE RECARGA ELÉCTRICOS PARA	POTENCIA MÍNIMA	LÍMITE SUBVENCIÓN
• LDV/HDV	150 kW	20.000 €
• HDV	350 kW	40.000 €
• CONEXIÓN a RED		20%
• E./H2 STORAGE PROD(**).		

2) Infraestructuras “Cero Emisiones” (asociadas al H2, NH3, MeOH) carga flota transporte público y aeropuertos: hasta el 30%(*) de subvención cada una.



- (**) Producción Electrolizadores > 1MW
- Infraestructura de repostaje de H2 en la RTE-T de ferrocarril si se ha concedido una excepción al requisito de electrificación de acuerdo con el apartado 3 del artículo 12 o el apartado 3 del artículo 39 del Reglamento de la RTE-T, o en tramos situados en redes aisladas, o en terminales para el repostaje de locomotoras de maniobra.

Alternative fuels infrastructure facility (“AFIF”)

6

Proceso para la Obtención de la Subvención:

1) Comunicación de interés a MITMS

2) ICO / Entidad Financiera

Pasos para la concesión de la financiación:

- Contacto con el ICO vía correo electrónico cef.afif@ico.es
- Entrega de documentación. Análisis económico financiero del cliente y proyecto.
- Concesión de la Carta de apoyo de la entidad financiera.

3) Comité CEF: la CE notifica a beneficiarios e ICO la emisión de una opinión positiva sobre la concesión de la subvención.

4) Decisión final de la CE.

5) ICO / Entidad Financiera firma el contrato de financiación del Proyecto en un plazo de 12 meses desde la cut-off.

6) La CE firma el contrato de subvención con el Proyecto.

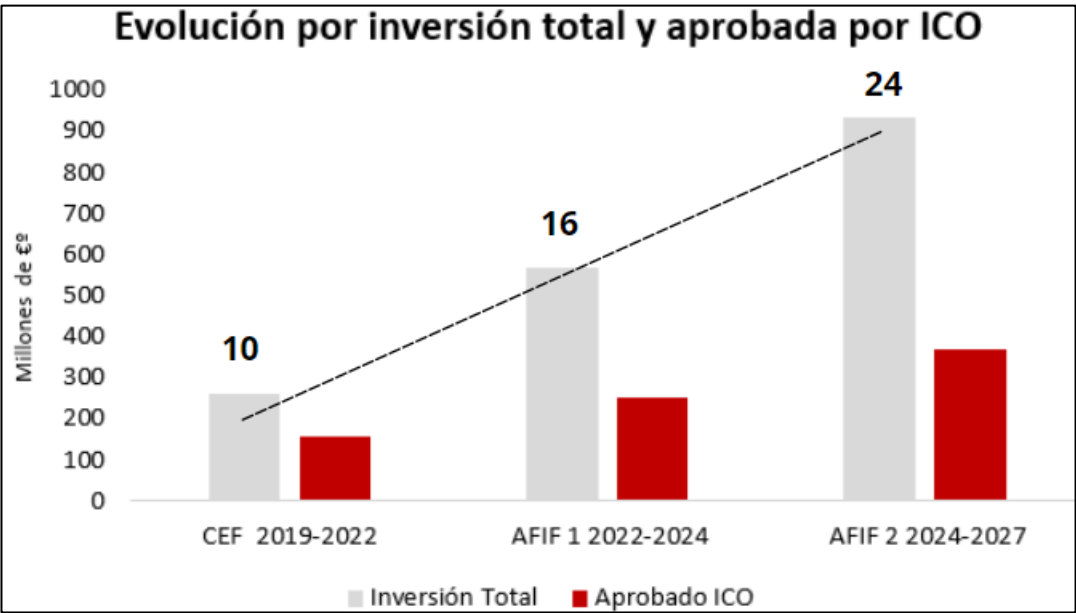
7

Calendario y Fechas Límite:



	Cut-off 1º	Cut-off 2º	Cut-off 3º
Fecha máxima de envío / solicitud:	24/sep/2024 17:00h CET	11/jun/2025 17:00h CET	4/mar/2026 17:00h CET

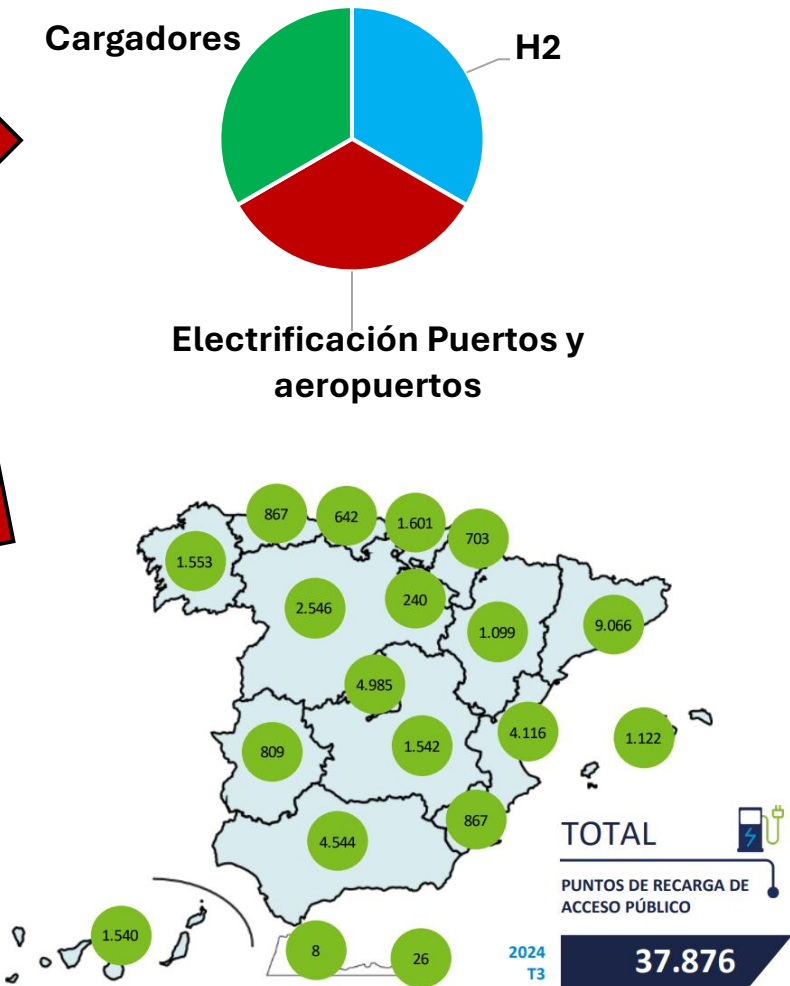
Alternative fuels infrastructure facility (“AFIF”)



- ICO ha financiado el **13.4%** de los cargadores en España y **71,3%** de los cargadores de >150kW en España.
- **23 proyectos** de cargadores, electrificación de puertos y aeropuertos y H2 (EUR 1.000 millones)
- **7 proyectos de H2** (EUR 500 millones)

Sectores CEF:

Cargadores en UE:



	ICO	ESP	UE-27
GNC/GNL	52	248	3.642
Total cargadores	5.074	37.876	479.392
Cargadores > 153kw	1.929	2.705	57.491

El ICO canaliza recursos de la Unión Europea hacia empresas españolas y proyectos con interés español

JICE

El ICO, junto a otros cuatro Bancos e Instituciones Nacionales de Promoción europeos y el BEI, lanzó en 2019 la **Iniciativa Conjunta para la Economía Circular** para apoyar el desarrollo y la ejecución de **proyectos y programas que aceleren la transición a una economía sostenible y circular** en Europa

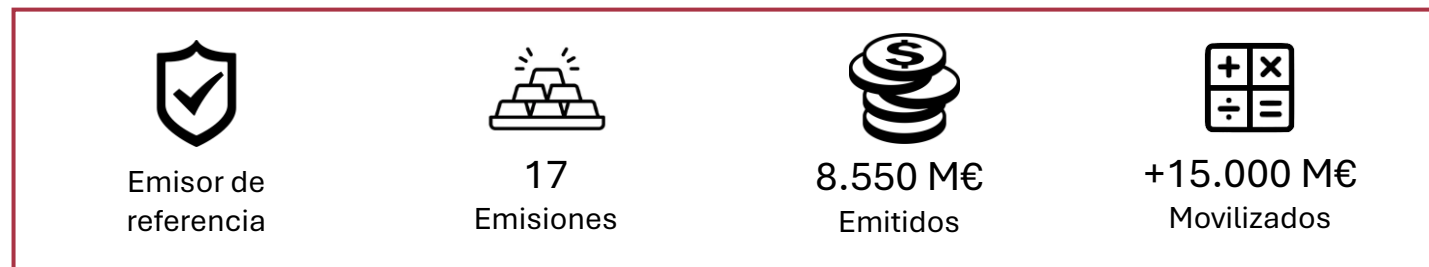


COI

Clean Oceans es la mayor iniciativa conjunta para la **financiación de proyectos destinados a reducir la contaminación por plásticos en el mar**



El ICO es un emisor de referencia de bonos sostenibles a nivel nacional y europeo, movilizando un importe muy significativo en colaboración público privada hacia objetivos ESG



- La emisión de bonos sostenibles es un **instrumento clave en la estrategia de sostenibilidad del ICO**
- Promueven la **financiación de proyectos respetuosos con el medio ambiente** y el **beneficio social** de las personas
- Dos tipos de bonos: los **Bonos Sociales** y los **Bonos Verdes**

Emisiones

-  Emisión inaugural en **2015**
-  **11** emisiones → **+5.550M €**
-  Instrumento clave en la estrategia de sostenibilidad del ICO
-  Financiación de operaciones que generan un impacto social positivo

Sectores

-  Cohesión económica y territorial
-  Despoblación
-  CCAA con PIB per cápita inferior a la media
-  Vivienda social
-  Educación
-  Sanidad

Alineación



Métricas

-  Creación de empleo
Mantenimiento de empleo
-  ↓ personas sin hogar
↑ número de mujeres con acceso a la propiedad
-  ↑ igualdad de género en la matriculación escolar
Mejorar del ratio alumno-profesor
-  ↑ camas hospitalarias
↓ distancia a centros sanitarios

Impacto

-  **69.204** proyectos financiados
-  **523.900** empleos creados o mantenidos
-  **300** oportunidades laborales para personas discapacitadas
-  **+400** viviendas sociales
-  **1** hospital con alcance para **339.494** pacientes

Emisiones

-  Emisión inaugural en **2019**
-  **6** emisiones → **+3.000M €**
-  Instrumento clave en la estrategia de sostenibilidad del ICO
-  Financiación de proyectos que contribuyen a la protección del medioambiente y la lucha contra el cambio climático

Sectores

-  Energías renovables
-  Eficiencia energética
-  Movilidad
-  Economía circular
-  Tratamiento de aguas

Alineación



Métricas

-  Emisiones GEI reducidas o evitadas
Energía renovable generada
Ahorro de energía
-  Reducción de los contaminantes atmosféricos
Ratio km-pasajero
-  ↑ % materiales reciclables
↓ % sustancias dañinas utilizadas
-  ↓ en pérdidas de agua
↓ consumo de agua derivado de las actividades económicas

Impacto

-  **+15.000M€** movilizados
-  **+1.163.433 Tm CO2** evitadas
-  **44** proyectos aprobados



El marco jurídico de transparencia ESG aplicable a entidades de crédito

Beatriz Benítez Mateo-Sagasta

finReg360





El marco jurídico de transparencia ESG aplicable a entidades de crédito

7 mayo 2025



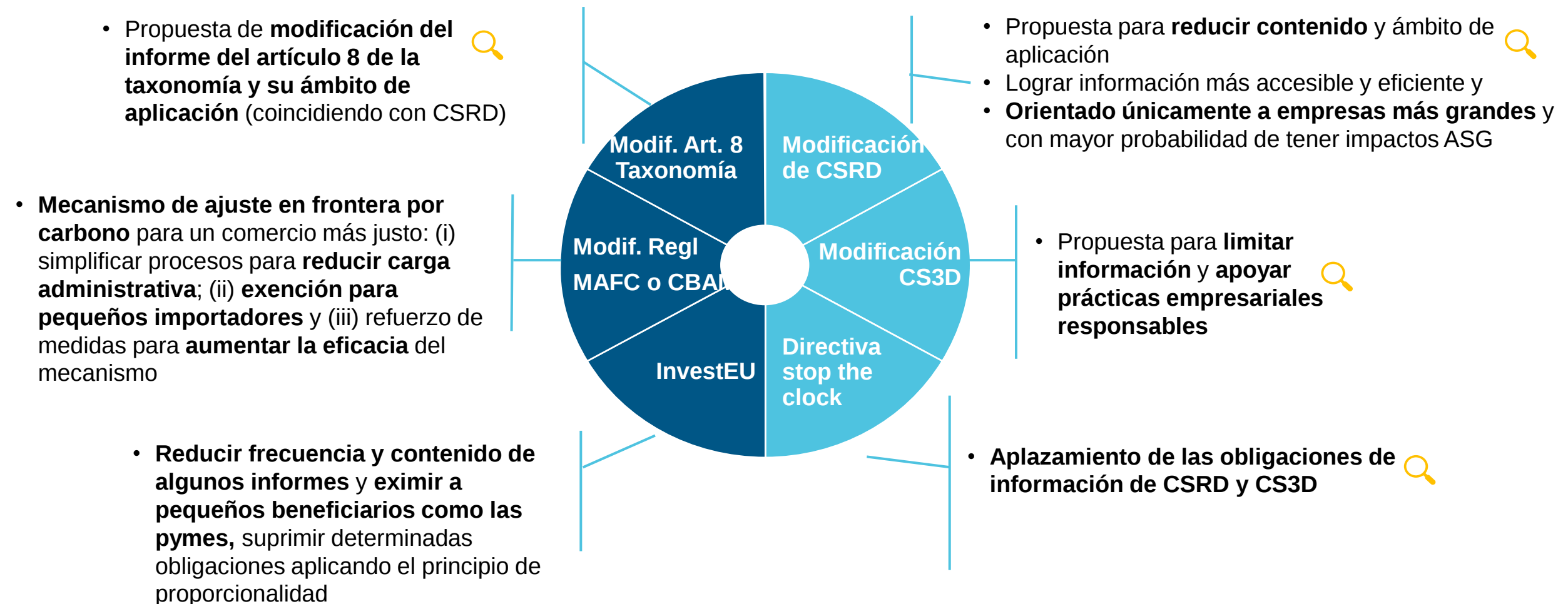
Beatriz Benítez Mateo-Sagasta
Directora, finReg360



1. Propuesta de simplificación de la normativa de finanzas sostenibles

Tras estos primeros avances y desarrollos legislativos, la Comisión propone ahora una serie de medidas legislativas orientadas a la simplificación de los requisitos de divulgación en materia de sostenibilidad

Paquete ómnibus I de la Comisión Europea para simplificar y mejorar la competitividad* - 26 febrero 2025



El informe corporativo de sostenibilidad marca el fin de la “información no financiera”. Con el paquete ómnibus, se propone reducir el contenido del informe



Contenido del reporte

- a) **Modelo negocio y estrategia**
- b) **Objetivos y HT**
- c) **Órganos de administración, dirección y supervisión y conocimientos y capacidades**
- d) **Políticas ASG**
- e) **Sistemas de incentivos ligados a ASG**
- f) **Procedimientos de diligencia debida e impactos negativos,**
- g) **Riesgos ASG**
- h) **Indicadores (KPI) de todos los aspectos anteriores**

A

Estándares transversales

Principios generales

Información general

Importancia y materialidad ASG en la gobernanza, estrategia, gestión de incidencias, riesgos y oportunidades, y parámetros y metas de la entidad

B

Estándares temáticos

Ambiental	Social	Gobernanza
• Cambio climático • Contaminación • Recursos hídricos y marinos • Biodiversidad y ecosistemas • Uso de los recursos y economía circular	• Personal propio • Trabajadores de la cadena de valor • Colectivos afectados • Consumidores y usuarios finales	• Conducta empresarial

C

Estándares sectoriales

Retraso en su publicación a 2026

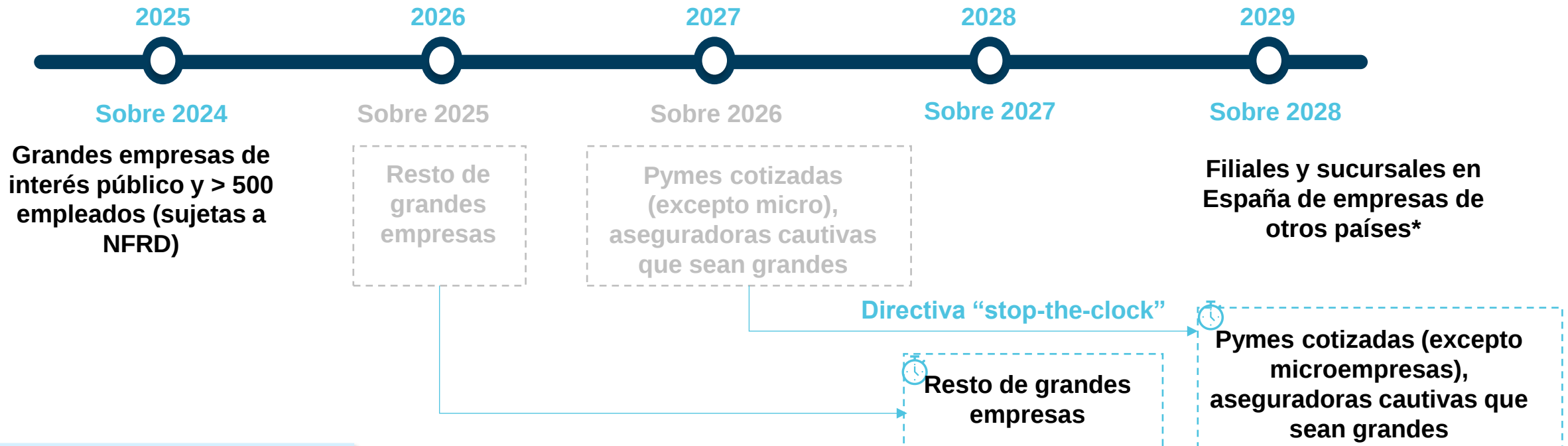
Abordan los impactos, los riesgos y las oportunidades que pueden ser importantes en un **sector específico** y que no están cubiertos, o no lo suficiente, por las normas temáticas

! Paquete ómnibus

- **Reducir sustancialmente el número de indicadores**
- **Clarificar** disposiciones ambiguas
- **Mejorar coherencia** con otras normas
- **Simplificar datos** solicitados
- Suprimir facultad de la Comisión para emitir **estándares sectoriales específicos para evitar aumentar el número de datos exigidos en los informes**

La Comisión **elaborará normas europeas de información sobre sostenibilidad (ESRS)** que limiten la información que las grandes empresas puedan exigir a las pymes que forman parte de su cadena de producción empresarial

Recientemente se ha publicado la Directiva “stop-the-clock” que aplaza las obligaciones de reporting para determinadas entidades sujetas a CSRD



Entidades de crédito =
entidades de **interés público**

Gran empresa si cumple 2 de estos criterios:
a) balance > 25 M€,
b) Vol. negocio >50M€,
c) >250 empleados

⚠ Paquete omnibus

Propone **reducir el ámbito de aplicación:**

- **Grandes empresas**
- **>1.000 empleados y**
- **Facturación >50M€ o balance superior a 25M€**



Reduce en un 80% el nº de empresas sujetas (de 50.000 a menos de 7.000)

Propone pymes no sujetas (muchas de ellas forman parte de la cadena de producción de empresas grandes que sí lo están)

Las entidades deben realizar un reporte periódico sobre el cumplimiento determinados indicadores sobre en qué medida están sus actividades alineadas con taxonomía como complemento a CSRD

¿Qué información deben reportar?

En qué medida están sus actividades están alineadas con taxonomía:

- KPI anual, metodología de cálculo y modelo normalizado de divulgación.
- Evaluación sobre si sus actividades contribuyen sustancialmente a alguno de los objetivos ambientales de la taxonomía atendiendo a los KPI

GAR: Green
Asset Ratio

Cálculo de la
ratio de activos
verdes

⚠ Paquete omnibus

Propone **reducir el ámbito de aplicación** coincidiendo con CSRD – para el resto será voluntario:

- **Grandes empresas**
- Con más de **1.000 empleados** y
- Facturación >450M€

Otras novedades:

- Introduce un umbral mínimo de materialidad
- Permite el “**alineamiento parcial**” para empresas que hayan avanzado hacia objetivos de sostenibilidad, pero aún no cumplan completamente con todos los requisitos de la taxonomía.
- Quedan exentas las actividades que representen <10% de la facturación
- Simplifica criterios más complejos como en DNSH

La Directiva de Diligencia Debida (CS3D) establece el deber de las entidades de prevenir, mitigar, corregir y reparar los efectos adversos en materia de sostenibilidad

¿Qué deben hacer las entidades?



Integrar diligencia debida en sus estrategias



Identificar impactos adversos



Prevenir y mitigar impactos adversos



Procedimiento de reclamación



Supervisar la eficacia



Comunicar diligencia debida



Divulgación pública sobre diligencia debida:

- Explicar qué riesgos ASG genera su actividad y cadenas de suministro o valor (derechos humanos y medio ambiente)
- Evitar efectos negativos
- Adoptar medidas adecuadas («obligación de medios»), teniendo en cuenta gravedad y probabilidad, medidas en las circunstancias concretas y la necesidad de fijar prioridades.
- Las empresas del grupo 1 deben contar con un plan para garantizar que su estrategia empresarial sea compatible con la limitación del calentamiento del planeta a 1,5 °C, de conformidad con el Acuerdo de París

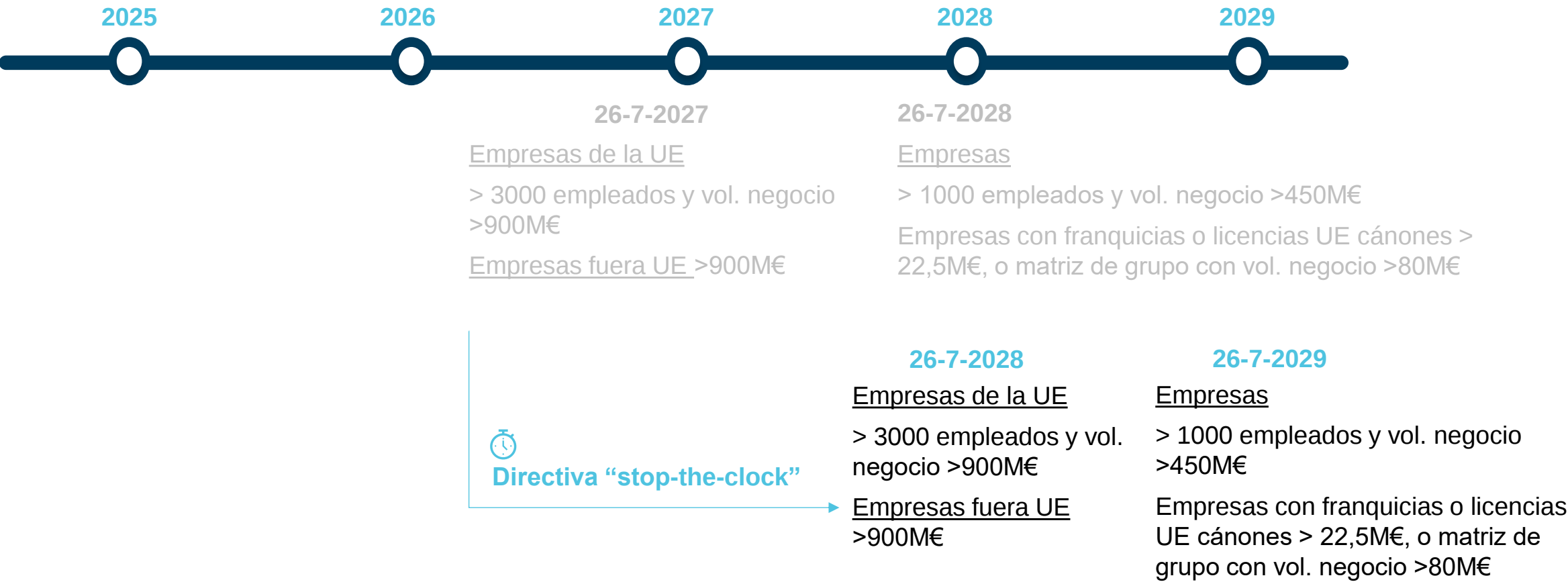


Paquete ómnibus

Las principales medidas propuestas son:

- Elaborar **directrices** que permitan basarse en mayor medida en las mejores prácticas
- Suprimir obligación de realizar **evaluaciones sistemáticas** exhaustivas sobre los **impactos negativos** que puedan darse en las **cadenas de valor complejas**
- Ampliar **plazo entre revisiones periódicas de uno a cinco años**
- **Limitar entrega de información de pymes** a empresas que están sujetas a CS3D a la que se indique en las “normas europeas de información sobre sostenibilidad”
- **Mejorar normativa** para lograr una regulación homogénea en toda la UE

La Directiva stop-the-clock también retrasa los plazos de aplicación de CS3D hasta julio de 2028, mientras que las directrices se publicarán en tres tramos a partir de julio de 2026 y el último tramo en julio de 2027



La Directiva de eficiencia energética de los edificios propone a las entidades financieras que, de forma voluntaria, establezcan un marco global de cartera para fomentar los préstamos concedidos para renovaciones relacionadas con la eficiencia energética

1 Fechas clave

- **24-04-2024:** Directiva 2024/1275 de eficiencia energética de los edificios, en el marco de la estrategia de la UE para lograr la neutralidad climática en 2050
- **Plazo transposición: 29-5-2026** (salvo dos disposiciones cuya aplicación se adelanta al 1-1-2025)

2 Finalidad

- **Acelerar la transición hacia un parque inmobiliario de cero emisiones en 2050**
- Descarbonización y el uso de energías renovables.

3 Fomento de los préstamos concedidos para la renovación energética

- **Marco global para la cartera**, de uso voluntario por parte de las entidades financieras, **que ayude a los prestamistas a dirigir y aumentar los volúmenes de préstamos concedidos.**
- Plazo: 29-5-2025 para aprobar **acto delegado que complete la Directiva**
 - ✓ Dirigir y **aumentar los volúmenes de préstamos concedidos**, especialmente, de préstamos para renovaciones energéticas
 - ✓ Garantizar propuestas para **proteger a los hogares vulnerables** a través de **soluciones de financiación mixta**
 - ✓ Identificar los **edificios menos eficientes de sus carteras y actuar en consecuencia.**



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La aplicación de las obligaciones de información ESG en España: riesgos y oportunidades

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