

# PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK



## INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION / ASSURANCE REPORT ON UTILISATION OF GREEN DEPOSITS FOR FY 2024-25

PREPARED BY



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(A Government of India Undertaking)



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## **1. ABOUT THE ASSIGNMENT**

Punjab National Bank had engaged with IFCI Ltd. to provide **independent third-party verification/ assurance** of the utilization of funds under its Green Deposit Scheme, specifically the "PNB PALAASH GREEN DEPOSIT".

This report has been prepared by IFCI Ltd. in alignment with the engagement with Punjab National Bank, covering the financial year starting from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, however, the first green deposit was recorded on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2024. The objective of this assessment is to provide limited assurance to stakeholders—including depositors, regulators, investors, and internal management—that the green deposits raised during this timeframe have been allocated and utilized in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Framework for Acceptance of Green Deposits (issued on 11th April 2023, effective from 1st June 2023) and Punjab National Bank's internal Green Deposit Policy dated 19<sup>th</sup> April 2024.

The scope of this verification includes:

- a) Assessing the eligibility of funded projects in line with RBI's taxonomy of green activities.
- b) Evaluating the accuracy and traceability of fund allocations.
- c) Identifying any unallocated funds, if applicable.
- d) Reviewing the Bank's policy-level documents related to green deposits.

As an independent third party, IFCI Ltd. has no financial interest or conflict of interest in the outcome of this review.

This Report has been prepared by IFCI Ltd., based on:

- Data, documents, information and clarifications furnished by Punjab National Bank.
- Discussions held with relevant officials of Punjab National Bank.

The assurance procedures were performed independently and objectively to provide a limited level of assurance.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1. RBI'S FRAMEWORK FOR ACCEPTANCE OF GREEN DEPOSITS**

In April 2023, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) introduced the Framework for Acceptance of Green Deposits vide circular dated 11th April 2023 to promote sustainable finance and ensure transparency in the allocation of funds raised through green deposits. This framework, effective from June 1, 2023, applies to Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs, Local Area Banks, and Payments Banks) and all deposit-taking NBFCs, including Housing Finance Companies.

Key highlights of the framework include:

- **Objective:** To encourage regulated entities (REs), such as scheduled commercial banks and deposit-taking NBFCs, to offer green deposits to investors who seek environmental returns in addition to financial ones.

- **Policy Requirements:** REs must formulate a Board-approved Green Deposit Policy that outlines the principles for fund allocation, project eligibility, exclusions, and internal control mechanisms.
- **Eligible Sectors:** Green deposits must be deployed in sectors such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transportation, climate change adaptation, sustainable water and waste management, green buildings, pollution prevention and control, and biodiversity conservation.
- **Exclusions:** Prohibited uses include nuclear power generation, fossil fuel-related projects (e.g., coal, oil, natural gas), direct waste incineration, and any activity with a significant adverse impact on the environment.
- **Impact Assessment and Disclosure:** Banks are required to publish annual disclosures on green deposit utilisation and, if possible, the environmental impact of funded projects.
- **Third-Party Verification / Assurance:** Banks must obtain independent assurance on the utilization of green deposits to ensure compliance with sustainability objectives.

## **2.2. PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK'S POLICY ON GREEN DEPOSIT.**

In April 2024, Punjab National Bank formulated a Board approved framework called "Financing Framework for Green, Social, and sustainability linked activities/projects" and in June 2024 approved a new deposit scheme based on the Policy on Green Deposit i.e. "PNB PALAASH GREEN DEPOSIT".

### **A. Key Highlights of Punjab National Bank's Scheme for Green Deposit**

Launched in 2024, the "PNB PALAASH GREEN DEPOSIT" is Punjab National Bank's brand initiative under the RBI's green deposit framework. Salient features include:

- **Scheme Name:** *PNB PALAASH GREEN DEPOSIT*
- **Objective:** To promote environment friendly initiatives by encouraging depositors to invest in green projects and activities that contribute to sustainable development. The policy aims to mobilize deposits and use the proceeds for funding projects and activities that promote environmental conservation, renewable energy, energy efficiency and other green initiatives.
- **Eligibility:** Available to Individuals /Proprietorship firms/ Partnership firms / Private and Public Limited Companies / HUFs / Specified Associates / Societies / Trusts, Departments of Authority created by Government (Central or State), Limited Liability Partnership, etc.
- **Deposit Features:**
  - The deposit scheme offers tenures of 303, 506, 1204 days and 1895 days.
  - Competitive interest rates, with additional benefits for senior citizens.
  - Premature withdrawal allowed, subject to penalties.

## **B. Key Highlights of Punjab National Bank’s Policy on Green Deposit**

### **• Fund Utilization:**

- Proceeds raised through green deposits are directed toward green projects based on Punjab National Bank’s Financing Framework for Green, Social and Sustainability linked activities/projects, which lists a set of green activities/projects which comply with the list provided in RBI framework for acceptance of Green Deposits.
- The Treasury division carries out temporary allocation (which would only be in liquid instruments up to a maximum original tenure of one year) that shall be allowed from green deposits proceeds, pending their allocation to the eligible activities/ projects.
- The Allocation of proceeds raised through green deposits, Process of evaluation and selection of green activities/ projects, Third Party verification/ Assurance of fund allocation are guided by the Board approved policy on Financing Framework of Bank for Green Activities/Projects date 20<sup>th</sup> April 2024

### **• Governance & Reporting:**

- The bank maintains transparency through periodic reporting on green deposits mobilization and fund utilization through Sustainability and Resilience Committee (SARC) meetings which convenes quarterly.
- Bank is required to submit an Annual Review Report (ARR) to its board which should include amount raised under green deposits, list of projects/activities financed, amount allocated to each activity, Third-party verification / assurance and Impact assessment report.

## **3. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED**

The engagement was to provide an independent verification on whether the allocation of the green deposits raised, are in accordance with RBI’s Framework on acceptance of Green Deposits. The objective was to verify that funds raised under the green deposit scheme were allocated to eligible green activities and projects.

The assurance procedures were conducted to provide limited assurance, primarily through inquiry, document review, and evaluation on a sample basis. The methodology included the following components:

### **a) Review of Policies and Internal Frameworks**

- Examined the alignment of bank’s Board-approved Green Deposit Policy and Green Financing Framework documents with RBI’s 2023 Green Deposit Guidelines.
- Reviewed policy coverage on eligible sectors, project selection, fund allocation, and exclusion criteria.
- Reviewed bank’s product schemes’ circulars under which green deposits raised have been disbursed.

- Conducted interactions with key officials in the Bank’s Risk and Credit departments to understand internal processes, controls, and governance.

**b) Evaluation of the tracking systems**

- Reviewed extracts from bank’s Core Banking System (CBS) as provided by the bank for understanding tagging conventions. No independent system verification was performed.
- Collected and analysed green deposit mobilisation data.
- Analysed Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) generated reports provided by the Bank showing green deposit mobilisation and loan disbursements.
- Verified that the funded loan schemes (e.g., EV and solar loans) align with RBI’s taxonomy of eligible green activities.

**c) Sample-based verification of loan eligibility and end use of funds**

- To assess whether the proceeds were allocated to eligible green activities, IFCI reviewed a stratified sample of loans covering both EV and rooftop solar categories and different branch locations.
- For each sample, the following documents were reviewed to verify eligibility and end use of funds:
  - Process Notes
  - Loan sanction letters.
  - For EV loans vehicle registration certificates showing the bank as hypothecator.
  - For Solar loans, post installation verification reports/photographs.
  - Disbursement proof

**d) Review of Oversight and Disclosure Review**

- Reviewed the portfolio level disclosure in the Annual Report.
- Examined the third-party impact assessment report submitted by the bank.
- IFCI scope is limited to reviewing the policies and internal controls and fund allocation practices to ensure compliance with laid down norms and selection criteria in PNB’s Green Deposit Policy.

**Scope Limitation**

This assurance is based only on documents and information provided by the Bank. We did not perform a system walkthrough, Management Information System (MIS)/CBS validation, or physical verification, and express no opinion on the completeness or accuracy of internal system records.

## 4. DEPOSIT MOBILISATION AND UTILISATION

### 4.1. GREEN DEPOSIT MOBILISATION

Details of Green Deposits mobilised during the period under review, i.e. in FY 2024-2025, are as under:

- Total green deposits mobilised during the review period: **INR 394.31 crore.**
- Number of deposit accounts under "PNB PALAASH GREEN DEPOSIT": **16,996**
- Location: Pan India

### 4.2. GREEN DEPOSIT UTILISATION

Details of Green Deposits utilised during the period under review, i.e. from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, are as under:

- Total proceeds allocated to eligible green projects: **INR 394.31 crore** (100% of mobilisation)
- Funds remaining unallocated as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025: **Nil**

### 4.3. DETAILS OF PROJECT FUNDED

PNB identifies eligible projects for financing under its Financing Framework for Green, Social and Sustainability Linked Activities/Projects, which aligns with the Reserve Bank of India's Framework for Acceptance of Green Deposits. The selection process ensures that proceeds from green deposits are deployed only toward activities categorized as environmentally sustainable.

The entire deposit mobilized during the period under review was allocated towards two broad purposes:

1. Financing for installation of rooftop solar power systems up to 3 KW and
2. Four-wheeler electric vehicle loan.

Out of the total deposits mobilized, INR 271.24 cr. were sanctioned for 2629 EV loans and INR 123.07 cr., for 8778 rooftop solar power system. These figures were also reported in the Impact Assessment Report prepared by CARE Edge (see Annexure 7.3).

### 4.4. PROJECT CATEGORY FUNDED

Funds were allocated across the following eligible green sectors as per RBI's permitted taxonomy:

Eligible Sector	Number of Projects	Total Funds Allocated (INR in crore)	Compliance with Eligibility
Renewable Energy (solar/wind)	8778	123.07	Compliant
Energy Efficiency	Nil	Nil	N.A.

Eligible Sector	Number of Projects	Total Funds Allocated (INR in crore)	Compliance with Eligibility
Sustainable Water Management	Nil	Nil	N.A.
Clean Transportation	2629	271.24	Compliant
Green Buildings	Nil	Nil	N.A.
Biodiversity & Conservation	Nil	Nil	N.A.
Total	11407	394.31	

- The reviewed projects aligned with RBI's permitted list as per Framework for Acceptance of Green Deposits circular dated 11th April 2023.

#### 4.5. USE-OF-PROCEEDS

To assess whether the proceeds were allocated to eligible green activities, IFCI reviewed a judgemental sample of loans covering both EV and Rooftop solar categories. The Bank shared EDW-generated summary reports showing green deposit mobilisation and the list of loans disbursed under the Electric Vehicle and Rooftop Solar schemes.

##### Sampling Approach

- The Bank's lending consisted of small ticket loans; retail loans disbursed under PNB Green car loan (e-vehicle loan) and Financing of Rooftop solar Power Systems up to 3 KW. These loans are structured as standard retail products with clearly defined eligibility, documentation and approval procedures processed at branch level under centrally approved scheme guidelines.
- Due to the large number of small-ticket loans (~11,407 retail loans) with a maximum sanctioned amount of INR 15,00,000 for EVs and INR 1,75,500 for solar rooftop loans, a **stratified random sampling** approach was adopted. The strata were defined along two dimensions – loan type and branch location. The sampling ensured a balanced representation that covers loans across the both the loan type as well as branches across the country. To see the details of the samples selected refer Annexure 7.1.

For each sampled loan, the following documents were examined to confirm that the proceeds were used for eligible green activities as defined under RBI's taxonomy:

- Process Notes** indicating loan purpose, borrower details, eligibility criteria and control checks approved by the competent authority.
- Sanction letters** indicating loan purpose under EV or rooftop solar scheme.
- Vehicle Registration Certificate** showing the vehicle as electric and with the Bank recorded as hypothecator (for EV loans). All sampled EV loans were supported by RCs identifying the vehicle as electric.
- For rooftop solar, screenshots or proof of applications made through **Jan Samarth Portal**, a National digital portal devised by the Government of India for credit linked

government schemes, feasibility approval from the DISCOM on MNRE Portal. We also verified that the vendor is empanelled as per the MNRE vendor list.

- **Post-installation photographs / verification reports** provided by the Bank (for solar loans). All sampled solar loans included installation verification evidence such as photographs/ installation certificate/site visit reports.
- Bank provided documents/screenshots for **disbursements** made directly to the vendor/seller from whom the asset was purchased.

The sampled loans demonstrated compliance with RBI's taxonomy and the Bank's internal guidelines. The overall system is functioning effectively, however the review identified minor inconsistencies in level of documentation detail across samples. While the bank verifies end use in all loans, and documents supports such as photographs, end-use verification reports, and vendor installation certificates, there lacked a standardized template. The Bank has recognized the need for a uniform verification format and plans to introduce a structured template to enhance documentation quality and traceability. These observations, while not impacting the assurance outcome, represent opportunities for process improvement and stronger governance controls.

The evidence reviewed provides limited assurance that the sampled loans were sanctioned under eligible green schemes and funds were utilised for the intended purpose. No financing of ineligible activities was noted in the sample reviewed.

Given the retail nature of the portfolio, the procedures performed focused on verifying allocation and end use rather than re-performing detailed credit appraisal or borrower level due diligence. IFCI relied on EDW disbursement summaries shared by the Bank. Eligibility and end-use were assessed based on the documents provided by the bank for the sampled accounts.

#### **4.6. REVIEW OF POLICIES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS**

IFCI reviewed the Bank's Board-approved Green Deposit Policy and the Financing Framework for Green, Social and Sustainability-linked Activities/Projects to assess the existence of defined processes relating to:

1. **Project evaluation and selection:** The Framework identifies eligible sectors aligned with RBI's taxonomy and sets exclusion criteria. The EV and Rooftop Solar scheme circulars set out product-level eligibility and required documentation.
2. **Management of proceeds:** The Framework describes how deposit mobilisation, allocation principles, and periodic oversight are to be undertaken by designated functions. The Framework describes roles of Business Acquisition and Relationship Management Division (BARM), Credit Review and Monitoring Division (CRMD), Treasury, Strategic Management and Economic Advisory Division (SMEAD), and the Sustainability and Resilience Committee (SARC) in monitoring deposit mobilisation and utilisation.

Each designated department has adhered to their roles and responsibilities. During the assurance process, we have verified the appraisal and disbursement of loans carried out in accordance with the Bank’s extant guidelines.

Daily matching of green deposits and green finance is performed using the Enterprise Data Warehouse reports. The daily movement of assets and liabilities is compared with the previous day’s position to identify any shortfall or surplus. Governance oversight was confirmed through the Quarterly SARC meeting minutes and executive summaries shared by the Bank, indicating periodic internal oversight of deposit mobilisation and disbursement activity. As prescribed in the Financing Framework, any temporary excess of green liabilities over green assets is to be directed by Treasury into short-term liquid instruments (tenure ≤ 1 year). As on 31 March 2025, total green finance of ₹ 394.31 crore was matched against total green deposits of ₹ 394.31 crore.

#### **4.7. EXCLUSIONS AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES**

- No proceeds of the green deposits raised during the FY 2024-2025 were used for prohibited or excluded sectors such as:
  - ✓ Projects involving new or existing extraction, production and distribution of fossil fuels, including improvements and upgrades; or where the core energy source is fossil-fuel based.
  - ✓ Nuclear power generation.
  - ✓ Direct waste incineration.
  - ✓ Alcohol, weapons, tobacco, gaming, or palm oil industries.
  - ✓ Renewable energy projects generating energy from biomass using feedstock originating from protected areas.
  - ✓ Landfill projects.
  - ✓ Hydropower plants larger than 25 MW.
- No prohibited activities were observed in the loan sample reviewed by IFCI.

## **5. COMPLIANCE WITH RBI GUIDELINES**

*(As per the RBI Circular dated April 11, 2023, for Framework for acceptance of Green Deposit)*

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	REs shall issue green deposits as cumulative/non-cumulative deposits. On maturity, the green deposits would be renewed or withdrawn at the option of the depositor.	Launched in 2024, the “PNB PALAASH GREEN DEPOSIT” is Punjab National Bank’s brand initiative under the RBI’s green deposit framework.
2	REs shall put in place a comprehensive Board-approved policy on green deposits	PNB has a Board approved framework called “Policy on Green Deposit” and a

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	laying down therein, all aspects in detail for the issuance and allocation of green deposits. A copy of the above policy on 'Green Deposits' shall be made available on the website of the RE.	copy of the same is also available on their website.
3	REs shall put in place a Board-approved Financing Framework (FF) for effective allocation of green deposits	PNB has a Board approved framework called "Financing Framework for Green, Social, and sustainability linked activities/projects", externally reviewed as per RBI requirement by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited
4	The allocation of proceeds raised from green deposits shall be based on the official Indian green taxonomy. Pending finalization of the taxonomy, as an interim measure, REs shall be required to allocate the proceeds raised through green deposits towards the green activities/projects which encourage energy efficiency in resource utilisation, reduce carbon emissions and greenhouse gases, promote climate resilience and/or adaptation and value and improve natural ecosystems and biodiversity	The proceeds have been utilised for financing of rooftop solar installations and electric four-wheeler vehicles. (See Annexure 7.2)
5	The Third-Party Verification/Assurance Report	This report by IFCI is to comply with this requirement.
6	REs, with the assistance of external firms, shall annually assess the impact associated with the funds lent for or invested in green finance activities/projects through an Impact Assessment Report.	PNB had engaged with Care Analytics and Advisory Private Limited (CAAPL) to prepare an Impact Report w.r.t. loans extended. (See Annexure 7.3)

## **6. CONCLUSION**

The verification conducted in accordance with the procedures mentioned above indicated that all green deposit proceeds have been allocated to eligible green activities - rooftop solar installation projects and four-wheeler EV loans which are aligned with RBI's list of eligible sectors. PNB also has an internal financing framework implemented for evaluating, approving, and monitoring green projects, which is operational as evidenced by supporting documents reviewed. The existence of a Board-approved Financing Framework, a Green Deposit policy,

and oversight mechanisms demonstrate operational discipline. The bank has also met the requirements of impact reporting as per RBI requirements and it is proposed to submit the Annual Review report to the Board in a subsequent meeting.

To strengthen the Bank's governance and operational efficiency, IFCI has suggested a set of enhancements that the Bank has acknowledged to implement in the coming years. These are observations such as ensuring consistency in documentation processes to include key details in sanction letters for rooftop solar projects and introducing a standardised post-installation verification template with essential checks for end-use verification. The Bank shall also segregate green deposit-funded loans from other green financing activities and automate tagging and reconciliation through MIS and CBS integration to improve accuracy and traceability by avoiding manual errors. These recommendations are intended to strengthen the Bank's operation and support continued improvement

Based on the independent verification conducted by IFCI, it would be appropriate to form a limited assurance that Punjab National Bank has adhered to the requirements laid out in the Reserve Bank of India's Framework for Acceptance of Green Deposits (2023).

## 7. ANNEXURES

### 7.1 OVERVIEW OF SAMPLES SELECTED

Category	Population (accounts)	Population value (INR in crore)	Sample (accounts)	Sample value (INR in crore)
Renewable Energy – Solar	8,778	123.07	12	0.20
Clean Transportation – EV	2,629	271.24	18	2.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,407</b>	<b>394.31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.83</b>

### 7.2 PORTFOLIO-LEVEL INFORMATION ON THE USE OF FUNDS RAISED FROM GREEN DEPOSITS


(As per Annexure 2 of RBI Circular dated April 11, 2023)

Particulars	(Amount in INR crore)		
	Current Financial Year (FY'25)	Previous Financial Year (FY'24)	Cumulative*
Total green deposits raised (A)	394.31	Nil	394.31
<b>Use of green deposit funds</b>			
(1) Renewable Energy	123.07	Nil	123.07
<i>Subcategory – Solar Energy</i>	<i>123.07</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>123.07</i>
(2) Energy Efficiency	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Clean Transportation	271.24	Nil	271.24
(4) Climate Change Adaptation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(5) Sustainable Water and Waste Management	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Pollution Prevention and Control	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Green Buildings	Nil	Nil	Nil
(8) Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	Nil	Nil	Nil
(9) Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Green Deposit funds allocated (B = Sum of 1 to 9)	394.31	Nil	394.31
*Amount of Green Deposit funds not allocated (C = A – B)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Details of the temporary allocation of green deposit proceeds pending their allocation to the eligible green activities/projects	Nil	Nil	Nil

### 7.3 IMPACT REPORT

Extracts from the Impact Assessment report by Care Edge Analytics:

PNB's Green Deposit Impact Analysis Report



The key highlights of the policy are as follows:

1. Purpose: To draw a road map for the Issuance and allocation of green deposits, in accordance with the RBI green deposit framework dated 11.04.2023.
2. Use of Proceeds: Proceeds of green deposits shall be used only to finance/ invest in eligible green activities/ projects. Eligible green activities/ projects include Renewable Energy, Waste Management, Clean Transportation, Energy Efficiency, Afforestation/ Reforestation as per RBI green deposit framework.
3. Temporary allocation of green deposit proceeds: Bank shall arrange temporary allocation (which would only be in liquid instruments up to a maximum original tenure of one year, as specified under the Financing Framework) of green deposit proceeds, pending their allocation to the eligible activities/projects. The bank shall provide details of the investment made in liquid instruments at yearly interval.
4. Project Evaluation: The green deposit proceeds shall be used only to finance/ or to invest in the projects that fall under the eligible green activities/ projects prescribed by RBI.
5. Sustainability Focus: Funds are allocated to projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other eco-friendly sectors.
6. Transparency: Includes third-party verification, impact assessments, and regular reporting to ensure accountability.

**4. Green Deposit Impact Assessment**

PNB has a board-approved green deposit policy aligned with the RBI's green deposit framework. The bank developed its green deposit policy based on the RBI's Green Deposits framework. According to records provided by PNB, all green deposits have been allocated to the Rooftop solar and Electric vehicles (EV).

**4.1 Green Deposit Impact assessment of Renewable Energy project**

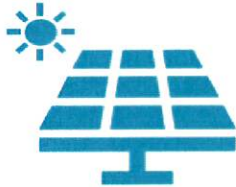
A	B	C	D	E	F
Name of the project	Green deposit Amount allocated in FY 24-25 (Rs crore)	KW Capacity	Units generated by 1 kW capacity/ year (kwh)*	Total units generated (kWh/year)	Emission Avoided tCO <sub>2</sub> e
				(C*D)	(E*0.727/10 <sup>3</sup> )
Solar Roof Top Projects	123.07	25024	1435	3,59,09,440	26106.16

1) \*\*To calculate abated emissions, we have referred to the weighted average emission factor (0.727 TCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh electricity) provided by the Central Electricity Authority. This factor is combined with the energy generation data from renewable sources to arrive the specific CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) for power generation in India.

2) \* <https://pvwatts.nrel.gov/pvwatts.php> NREL PV Watts calculator was used for getting estimated generation for 1kW capacity plant at the India Location.

3) There is no unused portion of the Green Deposit portfolio of the bank as on 31.03.2025

Green Deposit Impact assessment of Renewable Energy project



Total Emissions Avoided =  
26106.16 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

4.2 Green Deposit Impact Assessment of Clean Transportation

PNB has a board-approved green deposit policy aligned with the RBI's green deposit framework. The bank developed its green deposit policy in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) framework. According to the RBI green deposits framework green car loan portfolio falls in the green eligible category, namely 'Clean Transportation'.

Year	Number of EV Financed (Units)	Amount of EV loans (Rs Crore)
FY 24-25	2,629	271.24

Source PNB data.

According to the International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT), the life cycle GHG emissions of Petrol cars correspond to 213 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq./ km, for hatchback 228 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq./km and for sedan 272 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq./km. The life cycle GHG emissions of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV)s in India are at 131–162 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq./km for the hatchback segment, 150–185 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq./km for the sedan segment, and 140–169 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq./km for the SUV segment.

The emissions avoided are calculated using the average difference between the emissions of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles (238) and the average of upper-limit emissions of battery electric vehicles (BEVs) (172). According to the data mentioned in Table 2, BEVs produce 66 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq./km fewer emissions than ICE vehicles, indicating the difference between GHG emissions by ICE vehicles and BEVs (238g CO<sub>2</sub> eq./km - 172 g CO<sub>2</sub> eq./km) avoided.

Table 3- Green Deposit Assessment: (CO<sub>2</sub>e) Emissions Avoided

Indicators	FY 25 (Units)
Emissions avoided per BEV car (g/km) *	66
Average annual distance covered by a car in India*	12,000
Emission avoided (g/km) per car (Yearly)	7,92,000
Emission avoided (Tonnes) per car (yearly)	0.792
Total BEV cars (Units) Financed by PNB	2,629
Emission avoided for all units (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions Annually)	2082.16

Source- ICCT Report: A GLOBAL COMPARISON OF THE LIFE-CYCLE GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS OF COMBUSTION ENGINE AND ELECTRIC PASSENGER CAR

\*[https://theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/Global-LCA-passenger-cars-jul2021\\_0.pdf](https://theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/Global-LCA-passenger-cars-jul2021_0.pdf)