Climate change affects all of us. But it is expected to hit developing countries the hardest. Its potential effects on temperatures, precipitation patterns, sea levels, and frequency of weather-related disasters pose risks for agriculture, food, and water supplies. At stake are recent gains in the fight against poverty, hunger and disease, and the lives and livelihoods of people in developing countries.

Tackling this immense challenge must involve both mitigation—to avoid the unmanageable—and adaptation—to manage the unavoidable—all while maintaining a focus on its social dimensions.

Addressing climate change requires unprecedented global cooperation across borders. The World Bank Group is helping support developing countries and contributing to a global solution, while tailoring our approach to the differing needs of developing country partners. We are strengthening and building climate change partnerships with our member governments and a wide array of organizations.

In 2008, the World Bank launched its “Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change” to help stimulate and coordinate public and private sector activity in this area. The World Bank Green Bond is an example of the kind of innovation the World Bank is trying to encourage within this framework.

**GOALS**

The green bond program of the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, rated Aaa/AAA) supports the transition to low-carbon and climate resilient development and growth in client countries. This includes both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change—all while observing the World Bank’s safeguard policies for environmental and social issues. The product was designed in partnership with Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (SEB) to respond to specific investor demand for a triple-A rated fixed income product that supports projects that address the climate challenge. Since 2008, the World Bank has issued over USD 6.4 billion in Green Bonds.

**World Bank Green Bond Project Selection Criteria**

Eligible projects are selected by World Bank environment specialists and meet specific criteria for low-carbon development.

Examples of eligible mitigation projects are the following:

- Solar and wind installations;
- Funding for new technologies that permit significant reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- Rehabilitation of power plants and transmission facilities to reduce GHG emissions;
- Greater efficiency in transportation, including fuel switching and mass transport;
- Waste management (methane emissions) and construction of energy-efficient buildings;
- Carbon reduction through reforestation and avoided deforestation.

Examples of eligible adaptation projects are the following:

- Protection against flooding (including reforestation and watershed management);
- Food security improvement and implementing stress-resilient agricultural systems (which slow down deforestation);
- Sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation.

The green bond program of the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, rated Aaa/AAA) supports the transition to low-carbon and climate resilient development and growth in client countries. This includes both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change—all while observing the World Bank’s safeguard policies for environmental and social issues.
ISSUER

The World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IBRD), rated Aaa/AAA (Moody’s/S&P), is an international organization created in 1944. It operates as a global development cooperative owned by 188 nations. It provides its members with financing, expertise and coordination services so they can achieve equitable and sustainable economic growth in their national economies and find effective solutions to pressing regional and global economic and environmental problems. The overriding goal is to achieve major, sustainable improvements in standards of living worldwide.

The World Bank has been issuing bonds in the international capital markets for over 60 years to fund its activities. World Bank bonds are issued as liquid benchmark bonds, plain vanilla, local currency bonds, and as structured notes.

INVESTORS

The World Bank develops products that meet investors’ specific demand. Many investors are concerned with the effects of climate change, and, with their investments, they want to specifically make a difference by supporting climate change related projects. The urgency of this issue has led to the emergence of a green bond market to which institutional and retail investors are increasing allocations.

For investors, World Bank Green Bonds are an opportunity to invest in climate solutions through a triple-A rated fixed income product. The credit quality of the Green Bonds is the same as for any other World Bank bonds. Repayment of the bond is not linked to the credit or performance of the projects, and investors do not assume the specific project risk. Investors benefit from the AAA/Aaa credit of the World Bank, as well as from the due diligence process of the World Bank for its activities.

LIST OF INVESTORS

- Aberdeen Asset Management
- ACTIAM (Formerly SNS AM)
- Adlerbert Research Foundation
- Aegon Asset Management
- AMP Capital
- AP2 and AP3 – Swedish National Pension Funds
- Australia Local Government Super
- Australian Ethical Investment Ltd
- Barclays Treasury
- BlackRock
- Breckinridge Capital Advisors
- Caisse Centrale de Reassurance
- California State Treasurer’s Office
- CalSTRS
- Calvert Investments
- Church of Sweden
- Colonial First State Global AM
- Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management
- Everence Financial
- FMO (Netherlands Dev. Fin.)
- Ike Group
- LF Liv
- Mirova
- MISTR
- Natixis Asset Management
- New York Common Retirement Fund
- Nikko Asset Management
- Pax World Balanced Fund
- Pictet
- QBE Insurance Group Ltd
- Rathbone Greenbank
- Saras
- SEB Ethos rafsfond / SEB Fonden / SEB TryggLiv
- Skandia Liv
- Sonen
- Standish Mellon Asset Management
- State Street Global Advisors
- TIAA-CREF
- Trillium Asset Management
- UN Joint Staff Pension Fund
- UniSuper
- WWF-Sweden
- ZKB (Zürcher Kantonalbank)
- Zurich Insurance
- Zwitserleven

INVESTOR RELATIONS  |  CAPITAL MARKETS DEPARTMENT  |  WORLD BANK TREASURY
1818 H Street NW    MSN C7-710    Washington DC 20433    USA
E debtsecurities@worldbank.org    T +1 (202) 477 2880    W http://treasury.worldbank.org

GREEN BOND ISSUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Coupon</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Maturity Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 300 million</td>
<td>Floating</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 180 million</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 510 million</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEK 3.350 billion</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 50 million</td>
<td>1.375%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 550 million</td>
<td>0.375%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 550 million</td>
<td>FRN</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUR 20 million</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUR 550 million</td>
<td>0.250%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRL 135 million</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUF 7.950 billion</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOK 400 million</td>
<td>3.75%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRY 75 million</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAR 850 million</td>
<td>8.75%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZD 50 million</td>
<td>5.625%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUD 280 million</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 50 million</td>
<td>0.92%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2015-2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLN 65 million</td>
<td>3.25%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUB 750 million</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYR 23 million</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MXN 50 million</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUD 300 million</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEK 1.5 billion</td>
<td>1.375%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP 180 million</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 2.143 million</td>
<td>3.5% / FLT</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 7.69 million</td>
<td>2.5% / FLT</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD 10 million</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUD 42.2 million</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAR 150 million</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUB 529.2 million</td>
<td>6.75%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUR 50 million</td>
<td>Equity Index-Linked</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Links to information on the World Bank web site:
http://treasury.worldbank.org/greenbonds
http://www.worldbank.org/climatechange