SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURE REGULATION - SFDR -

Use Case: AMUNDI FUNDS – EURO CORPORATE SHORT TERM GREEN BOND

"Almost two years after the European Union's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation came into force in March 2021, the landscape of funds classified as "light green" (Article 8) or "dark green" (Article 9) is going through some radical changes"

Morningstar Report - SFDR Article 8 and Article 9 Funds: Q4 2022 in Review - January 2023





REGULATION TO FOSTER SUSTAINABILITY TRANSPARENCY

What is the SFDR?

The <u>Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation</u> (SFDR) introduced various **disclosure-related requirements** for financial market participants and financial advisors at entity and product level. Applicable since March 2021. This regulation provides transparency on sustainability within the financial markets in a standardised way

Prevent greenwashing

Ensure comparability

What are the disclosure requirements?

The disclosure requirements imply the **double materiality** assessment through the **sustainability risks** (financial impact of ESG factors) and the **principal adverse impacts** (impact of the investment on ESG factors).



FOCUS

14 MANDATORY INDICATORS

- GHG emissions (6 indicators)
- Biodiversity (1 indicator)
- Water (1 indicator)
- Waste (1 indicator)
- Social & Governance Indiactor (5 indicators)

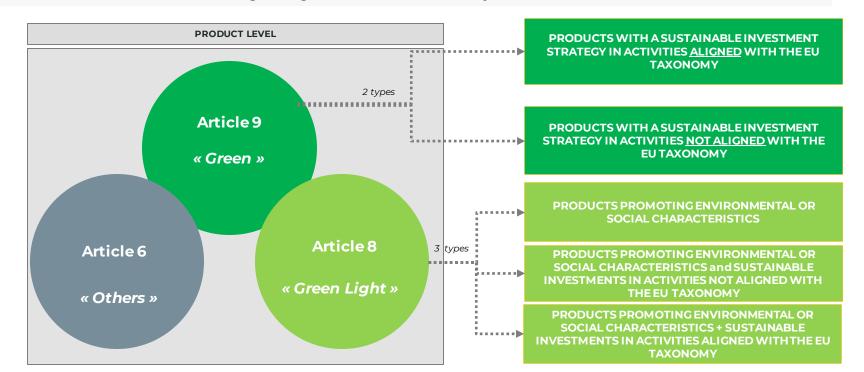
4 MANDATORY SPECIFIC INDICATORS

- Sovereign (2 indicators)
- Real Estate (2 indicators)

REGULATION TO CLASSIFY SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

What does it imply?

It implies a classification of financial products in three categories (Article 6, 8 and 9) and transparency requirements regarding PAIs and sustainability risks.





USE CASE: AMUNDI FUNDS — EURO CORPORATE ST GREEN BOND

• Article 9 Product not aligned with the EU Taxonomy

Extract of pre-contractual disclosure related to the investment objective



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sub-fund follows the sustainable investment objective to have the portfolio composed of minimum 80% of sustainable investments, with at least 75% of the net assets invested in a diversified portfolio of Investment Grade "Green Bonds" meeting the criteria and guidelines of the Green Bond Principles as published by the International Capital Market Association. The contemplated "Green Bonds" seek to finance projects that generates a positive and measurable environmental impact in terms of CO2 emissions reduction.

Extract of pre-contractual disclosure related to PAIs

quarterly to track the trend and remediation enorts.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☑ Yes, the Sub-Fund considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS applying to the Sub-Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches:

 Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.

Extract of pre-contractual disclosure related to taxonomy alignment

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Amundi Funds – Euro Corporate Short
Term Green Bond

Legal entity identifier: 549300U5T6UEW30I8O37

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sust inable investment objective? It will make a minimum of It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as x sustainable investments with an its objective a sustainable investment, it will environmental objective: 80 % have a minimum proportion of % of in economic activities that sustainable investments qualify as environmentally with an environmental objective in economic sustainable under the EU activities that qualify as environmentally Taxonomy sustainable under the EU Taxonomy in economic activities that do with an environmental objective in not qualify as environmentally economic activities that do not qualify as sustainable under the EU environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy with a social objective It will make a minimum of It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments sustainable investments with a social objective: %

SOURCES

9.12.2019

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 317/1

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(Legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 27 November 2019

on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (2),

Whereas:

- (1) On 25 September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted a new global sustainable development framework: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the '2030 Agenda'), which has at its core the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Commission Communication of 22 November 2016 on the next steps for a sustainable European future links the SDGs to the Union policy framework to ensure that all Union actions and policy initiatives, both within the Union and globally, take the SDGs on board at the outset. In its conclusions of 20 June 2017, the Council confirmed the commitment of the Union and its Member States to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in a full, coherent, comprehensive, integrated and effective manner, and in close cooperation with partners and other stakeholders.
- (2) The transition to a low-carbon, more sustainable, resource-efficient and circular economy in line with the SDGs is key to ensuring long-term competitiveness of the economy of the Union. The Paris Agreement adopted under the







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