

EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

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### What is the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation?

- The EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) is EU regulation designed to improve transparency around sustainability in the market for investment products.
- The directive sits alongside the EU taxonomy and the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directives (interacting and using definitions in each) as the key acts that will drive a greener economy.
- The SFDR directives are designed to better serve investors and regulate financial institutions and financial product owners to create better transparency in what is deemed green and how well it is serving "green" goals.
- The regulation makes it obligatory for financial market participants to publish in reporting and on websites the adverse sustainability impacts, alignment of remuneration to management of the risks and potential adverse impacts, and the risks that climate change poses to investors.



### Who is impacted by the CRSD?

- Financial market participants (e.g. investment firms, pension funds, asset managers, insurance companies, banks, VC's) with 500+ employees.
- Applies to anyone marketing products based in the EU (even if based elsewhere)
- Impacts all major listed firms, banks, investment firms, with significant subsidiaries in Europe.
- Implies 4,800 asset management firms, and c. 15K European listed companies. Investment rirms will
  need to source information from their portfolio firms implying a significant impact on wide range of
  firms operating in the EU block.

Sources: <a href="https://www.efama.org/about-our-industry/our-industry-numbers">https://www.efama.org/about-our-industry/our-industry-numbers</a>; <a href="https://focus.world-exchanges.org/articles/number-listed-companies">https://focus.world-exchanges.org/articles/number-listed-companies</a>



### What are the requirements of the SFDR: Entity and Product level disclosures



#### Corporate entity level disclosures: investment firms

Information on policies to ensure investment advice and decision-making process includes sustainability risks and adverse impacts.

Transparency on how remuneration and governance of sustainability risks are factored in entity policies.

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Product level disclosures to the investors (will impact the companies being invested in most)

Explain how sustainability risks are integrated in investment decisions.

Description of the Principle Adverse Impacts (PAIs) that investments can have on key sustainability factors.

Classification of financial products into three category of products:
Article 6, Article 8, Article 9
Funds.

Describe the methodologies for the assessment, measurement and monitoring of policies and disclosures.

Sources: https://www.efrag.org



#### Definition of Sustainable investment and Sustainable risk



#### **Sustainable investment**

Contributes either to an environmental objective or a social objective does not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives and the investee company follows good governance practices.



#### Sustainable Risk

This is an environmental, social or governance event or condition which, if it occurs, could cause a material negative impact on the value of an investment.

 $Sources: \ https://www.simmons-simmons.com/en/features/sustainable-financing-and-esg-investment$ 



### Definition of key sustainability factors laid out by the regulation

- Description of the Principle Adverse Impacts (PAIS) that investments can have on key sustainability factors.
- Sustainability factors mean environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.
- In addition, the Regulation introduces six specific sub-categories of environmental objectives which are part of a broader set of objectives noted in SFDR:



Climate change mitigation



Climate change adaptation



Protection of water and marine resources



Transition to a circular economy



Pollution control



Protection of ecosystems

Sources: https://www.simmons-simmons.com/en/features/sustainable-financing-and-esg-investment



#### Introduction of new product classification article 6, 8 and 9 funds

#### **Article 6 funds**

Funds which do not integrate any kind of sustainability into the investment process and could include stocks currently excluded by ESG funds such as tobacco companies or thermal coal producers.

#### **Article 8 funds**

Funds that promote, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices.

#### **Article 9 funds**

Funds where a financial product has sustainable investment as its core objective and an index has been designated as a reference benchmark.

69.5% of funds for sale in the EU\*

27.9% of funds for sale in the EU\*

3.6% of funds for sale in the EU\*

Sources: https://www.morningstar.com/en-uk/lp/sfdr-article8-article9 \*As of March 2022



## What is the time table for implementation of the CRSD?

2021 > 2022 > 2023

- 10 March 2021 SFDR comes into force – publish on website policy for integrating sustainability risks into its investment decisions
- June 30<sup>th</sup> large firms with over 500 employees disclose their due diligence process for sustainability factors.
- January 2022: Periodic reporting on "Environmental" and "Social" characteristics and sustainable investment objectives as well as relevant alignment with the EU Taxonomy on its two climate change mitigation and adaption objectives.
- December 30, 2022: Firms that consider PAIs must disclose how their products consider these impacts, while others have to explain why they do not.
- January 2023: Products that promote "Environmental" or "Social" characteristics and products with sustainable investment as their objective must have periodic and precontractual reporting in place on alignment with the EU Taxonomy's remaining four objectives:
  - I. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
  - II. The transition to a circular economy;
  - III. Pollution prevention and control; and
  - IV. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.
  - V. June 30, 2023: Firms must disclose the detailed indicators for PAIs for the period from January 2022 to December 2022.

Sources: https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/news-insights/blog/what-is-the-impact-of-the-eu-sustainable-finance-disclosure-regulation-sfdr



# How does the SFDR fit with other EU Reporting frameworks?

Regulation:	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD, discussed here)	Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)	Taxonomy Regulation
Scope	All EU large companies and all listed companies (except listed micro enterprises)	Financial market participants offering investment products, and financial advisers	Financial market participants; all companies subject to CSRD
Reporting required	Report on the basis of formal reporting standards and subject to external audit	Entity and product level disclosure on sustainability risks and principal adverse impacts	Turnover, capital and operating expenditures in the reporting year from products or activities associated with Taxonomy
Status	Expected to apply from 2023	Applies from 10 March 2021	Applies from January 2022

Sources: https://www.efrag.org



### **Further reading**

- <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R2088&from=EN">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R2088&from=EN</a>
- <a href="https://assets.contentstack.io/v3/assets/blt3de4d56151f717f2/blt76669b75d92911de/5efca0f18304a">https://assets.contentstack.io/v3/assets/blt3de4d56151f717f2/blt76669b75d92911de/5efca0f18304a</a> <a href="color: color: colo
- <a href="https://finance.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2017-07/170713-sustainable-finance-report\_en.pdf">https://finance.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2017-07/170713-sustainable-finance-report\_en.pdf</a>
- https://www.efrag.org

