


- 2014
NFRD Directive
Preparation of Directive 2014/95
- 2015
Paris Accords
- 2018
European Commission
Action Plan
Elaboration of 3 main recommendations articulated around 10 actions for specific sectors of the financial system
- 2019
Ecolabel
SFDR
Publication of Regulation 2019/2088 "Disclosure" or SFDR obliging financial sector actors to publish sustainability information.
Climate Transition Benchmark Regulation
- 2020
Climate Transition Benchmark Regulation
European Taxonomy
Publication of Regulation 2020/852 setting out a framework to encourage investment in sustainable activities.
- 2021
SFDR : Disclosure enforcement
- 2022-2023
European Taxonomy enforcement




The SFDR has introduced various requirements regarding product communication for financial market participants and advisors. These requirements are divided into three levels: entity, service and product.

Products with ESG features

Product with no durability objective

Sustainable investment products

It offers the possibility to obtain more transparency on the sustainability of the financial markets in a unified way, avoiding "green-washing" and ensuring comparability.




As part of the European Commission's Action Plan, the 2019/2089 Climate Transition Benchmark Regulation aims to propose a harmonized mechanism to make low-carbon benchmarks more reliable.

These indices are as follows:

- The Climate Transition Benchmark (CTB) ;
- The indices related to the Paris Agreements (Paris Aligned Benchmark, or "PAB").

The implementation of these indices will make it possible to measure the performance of the players in terms of ESG risk management and to ensure a decarbonization trajectory.



Regulation 2020/852 European Taxonomy should provide a framework for the market of so-called "sustainable" and "green" financial products. More specifically, the European Taxonomy is a classification tool that should help market players to direct their investments towards economic activities that respect the environment. Thus, this regulation will enable the creation of a common European standard that will promote the ecological transition.

Its objective is twofold, since it must :

- Promote the comparability of sustainable financial instruments;
- Preserve from "Green Washing" by ensuring that the information communicated by the actors concerned by this regulation is reliable and reflects reality.

Obligations imposed on banks and asset managers

1 Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

- Transparency of the various actors about the main negative impacts linked to their investment decisions
- Transparency of financial products with the aim of being part of "green" investments
- Integration of the concept of double materiality by considering the risks and implications in terms of sustainability

2 Climate transition benchmark regulation

- Transparency of the various index managers in the construction of their methodological approaches
- Strengthening and standardization of the information provided to investors concerning the ESG performance of firms and their carbon footprint

3 European taxonomy

- Transparency of the proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy policy
- Transparency of the methodology used to measure the compliance of the various activities related to Taxonomy

How can CH&Co. help ?

- We can organize a taskforce to define workstreams during a 2-weeks diagnosis
- We also developed a full approach to ease regulations implementation :



- Product and offer (inventory, fund prospectus adaptation, model portfolios adaptation etc.)



- Controls and processes (Impact analysis, calculation of indexes, definition of controls, adaptation of processes)



- Data and tools (repositories, classification implementation, data management)



- Change management (training, internal and external communication)

Our offer also includes a detailed approach per function of the value chain.