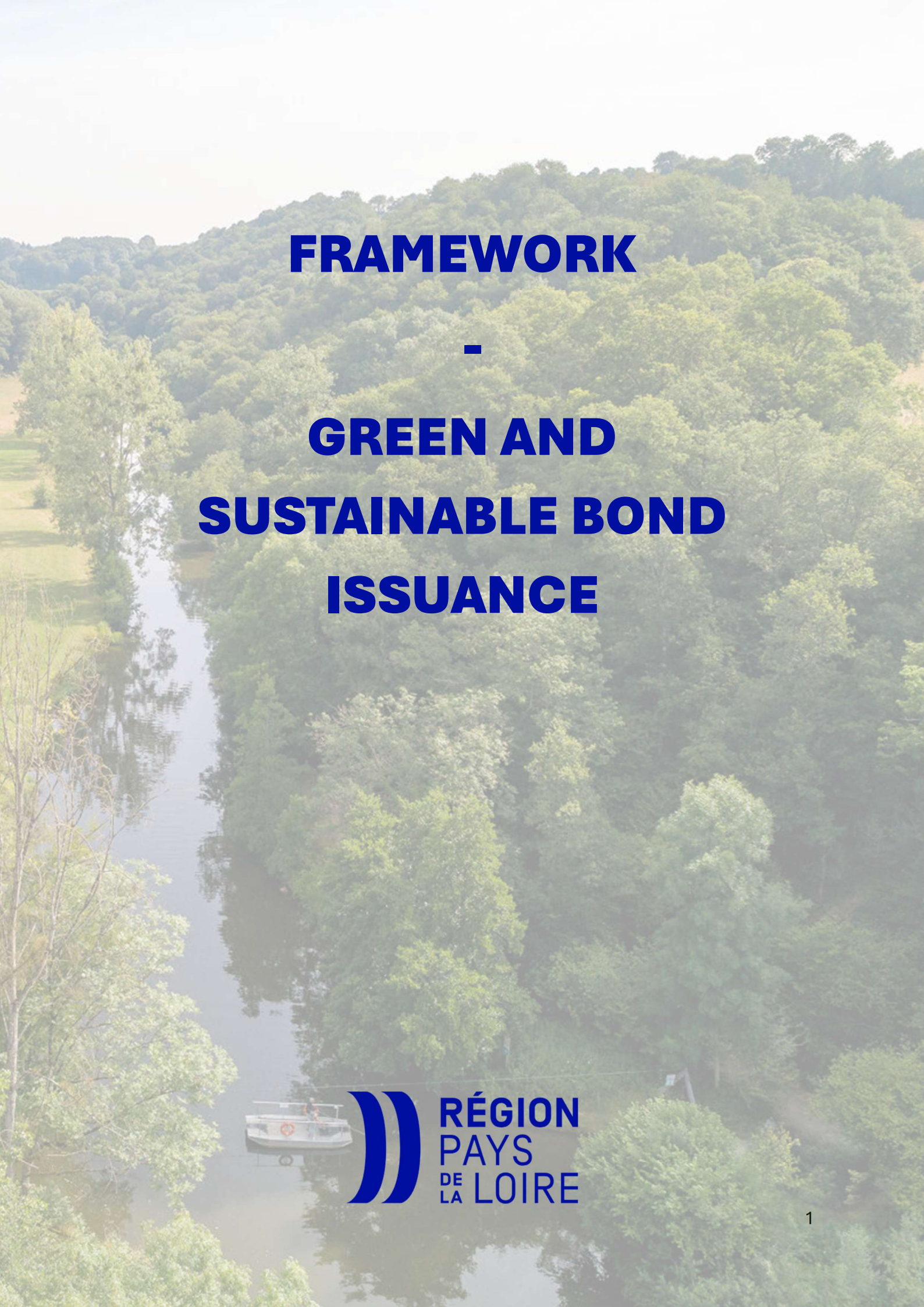




FRAMEWORK

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GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE BOND ISSUANCE

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I. The Pays de la Loire, at the service of sustainable and responsible development of the territory

The legal legitimacy of the region's action for sustainable development

Having become local authorities in 1982, the French regions have seen their competences widen with the successive decentralisation laws. Today, their responsibilities mainly cover economic development, vocational training, high school management, transport, spatial planning and the environment, as well as digital development.

The competences now devolved to the Pays de la Loire region place it at the heart of the social and environmental development of the regional territory.

The French law of 27 January 2014 on the modernisation of territorial public action and the affirmation of metropolises, known as the “MAPTAM law”, gives the Region a leading role in terms of spatial planning and sustainable development, biodiversity protection, as well as climate, air quality and energy.

The French law of 7 August 2015 on the new territorial organisation of the Republic (NOTRe) aims to strengthen the competences of the regions. It states that “the regional council is competent to promote the economic, social, health, cultural and scientific development of the region, to support access to housing and the improvement of the living environment, to support city policy and urban renewal, as well as to support educational policies and the balanced and inclusive development of territories, while ensuring the preservation of regional identity and the promotion of regional languages, while respecting the integrity, autonomy and competences of departments and municipalities.”

The Climate and Resilience Act and the 3DS Act provide a structuring basis for the regions' action in terms of ecological transition and sustainable financing. The first sets binding and operational environmental targets, including the path to Net Zero Artificialisation by 2050, the acceleration of energy renovation of buildings, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the development of low-carbon construction practices that provide a clear framework for directing public investment towards projects with a high climate and environmental impact. The second strengthens the capacity for action of local authorities by enshrining the principles of differentiation and territorialisation of public policies, allowing the Regions to adapt and manage their transition strategies more finely according to local challenges.

It is in this context that the Pays de la Loire Region has taken the initiative to put in place a planning strategy in these different areas.

The Region's strategic planning to meet the challenge of sustainable and responsible green development

The Pays de la Loire Region places the ecological transition at the heart of its territorial development strategy, with a clear ambition: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050 while ensuring equitable development for all of its 3.8 million inhabitants. This ambition is realised through a coherent set of strategic documents that form the architecture of regional planning:

A- SRADDET: a framework document for sustainable planning

The Regional Planning, Sustainable Development and Territorial Equality Scheme (SRADDET) is the backbone of regional planning. This document, drawn up within the framework of the regional competences defined by the General Code of Territorial Collectivities, integrates in a transversal way:

- Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets;
- The climate change adaptation strategy;
- Sustainable spatial planning guidelines;
- The principles of territorial equality between the 5 departments.

B- The SRDEII: economic development and ecological transition

The Regional Economic Development, Innovation and Internationalisation Scheme (SRDEII) links economic competitiveness and environmental transition by supporting:

- The 2 global competitiveness clusters: EMC2 (advanced production technologies) and Végépolys (specialised plant)
- The development of the sectors of the future: renewable energies, biotechnologies, sustainable IT
- Supporting SMEs and start-ups towards sustainable business models

C- Regional biodiversity strategy 2024-2030: preserving natural heritage

With an exceptional natural heritage, the Pays de la Loire are mobilised for the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity.

This specialised strategy structures the protection of exceptional regional ecosystems:

- 2 regional natural parks: Brière and Loire-Anjou-Touraine
- Grand-Lieu Lake National Nature Reserve
- Natura 2000 sites throughout the country
- Marais Poitevin (2nd largest wetland in France)



Loire-Anjou-Touraine



Brière



Lac de Grand-Lieu



Marais Poitevin

The strategy integrates biodiversity conservation into all sectoral policies, ensuring a transversal approach to environmental protection.

D- Regional plan for a circular economy: optimising resources

Through its Regional Action Plan for the Circular Economy (PAEC), the Region's ambition is to make the sustainable management of its resources a real opportunity for economic development, by creating added value, generating jobs and developing innovative sectors.

This regional plan for a circular economy, an operational plan, aims to transform the regional economic model into:

- Structuring the recycling and recovery sectors
- Supporting companies towards eco-design
- Developing territorial industrial synergies
- Creating non-relocatable local jobs in the reuse and recovery sectors

In addition, the Pays de la Loire region is developing its exceptional natural assets - 450 km of coastline and maritime potential - as part of an energy strategy integrated with the SRADDET and SRDEII. This approach is divided into three major axes: the development of offshore wind power, which exploits the potential of the Atlantic coast by creating sustainable industrial jobs, particularly at the Chantiers de l'Atlantique in Saint-Nazaire, the deployment of a green hydrogen sector of excellence based on the 450 regional research laboratories and existing industrial skills, and the exploitation of renewable marine energies via the Technocampus Océan in Nantes, which constitutes a true innovation ecosystem.

These strategic investments generate sustainable jobs whilst reducing household energy bills, particularly benefiting low-income families in rural and peri-urban areas.

The Pays de la Loire Region is implementing a particularly ambitious integrated ecological transition and protection strategy for its residents, based on SRADDET as a framework document and set out in all sectoral plans.

This global approach combines first and foremost the active promotion of energy renovation of buildings, which is a priority objective and coordinated with national programs, by targeting primarily the rural territories of the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe as well as the priority neighbourhoods of the agglomerations of Nantes, Angers and Le Mans, in order to effectively combat the energy poverty of the most vulnerable populations.

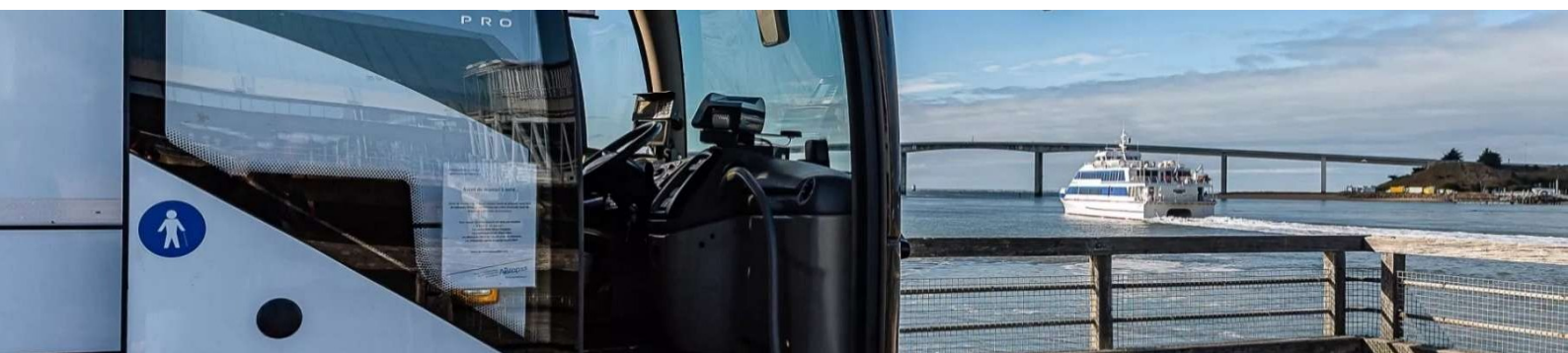
At the same time, the Region is developing a regional sustainable transport and mobility scheme integrated into the SRADDET, deploying a resolutely multimodal approach that includes the modernisation of the Pays de la Loire TER network with the improvement of intra-regional rail service and interregional connections, particularly as part of the project structuring the Liaisons Nouvelles Ouest

Bretagne Pays de la Loire (LNOBPL), the significant extension of emblematic cycle routes such as the Loire à Vélo and the Vélodyssée integrated into the urban travel plans of large agglomerations, as well as a specific intermodality and opening-up strategy guaranteeing access to services and employment for all citizens, including in the most isolated areas of Mayenne and Sarthe.

This mobility policy is part of a broader strategy of territorial cohesion integrated into SRADDET, explicitly aimed at reducing inequalities between urban and rural areas by improving access to public services through the development of public service homes in rural areas with particular attention to the less dense departments, the determined fight against medical deserts by the development of telemedicine and multidisciplinary health homes particularly crucial for the elderly and isolated families in rural areas.

Supporting professional transitions is a central pillar of this strategy, embodied in a regional vocational training and apprenticeship scheme that, within the scope of regional competences, develops a transition support approach including training-employment adequacy in green professions through the development of the training offer in the sectors of the ecological transition.

The entire strategy is based on democratic and partnership governance structured around a process of drawing up and monitoring plans, including permanent institutional consultation with the State (regional prefect), local authorities (departments, inter-municipalities) and the European Union for the management of the ERDF and EAFRD structural funds, as well as effective citizen participation through public consultation when drawing up plans, monitoring committees involving socio-economic actors and participatory evaluation of public policies. This governance is enriched by structuring interregional cooperation, including the Loire-Bretagne Metropolitan Pole associating Nantes, Rennes, Brest, Angers and Saint-Nazaire on the issues of ecological transition and sustainable development, and enhanced cooperation with the Brittany region on joint projects concerning maritime, agricultural and tourism issues in the context of the ecological transition.



This strategic planning architecture, based on SRADDET and set out in all the sectoral plans, illustrates the structural commitment of the Pays de la Loire Region to an environmental transition that leaves no one behind. It combines ecological ambition and social justice at the service of all territories and all citizens, while respecting regional competences and in coordination with all territorial actors.

II. The green and sustainable bond program of the Pays de la Loire region in response to the challenges of its territories

The effects of climate change are now a tangible reality that affects everyone. Faced with this emergency, the Pays de la Loire Region has strengthened its commitment to the environmental transition and the

protection of the most vulnerable citizens. The regional ambition is clear: to become the conductor of a responsible development of the territory.

This commitment is part of a global vision based on three major political priorities: employment, ecology and youth. These priorities are divided into five structural challenges that are those of its territory, its residents and that guide the Region's strategy through a set of strong responses in areas as varied as **ecology (challenge 1), youth (challenge 2), economy and employment (challenge 3) or territorial cohesion (challenge 4)**, thus forming an ambitious strategic roadmap for the Region by 2035.

Ecological transition as a common thread of regional policy

The Region has multiple objectives: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve our resources, produce more carbon-free and renewable energy, and adapt to global warming.

A- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

The Region has stepped up its efforts to support economic actors in their ecological transition. A concrete example is the participation in the "Decarbonisation Loire Estuaire 3" (ZIBAC) and GOCO₂ projects, aimed at accelerating the decarbonisation of the agricultural, agri-food, industrial and port sectors.

In the transport sector, which accounts for 34% of final energy consumption and 26% of greenhouse gas emissions in Pays de la Loire, the Region has put in place an ambitious plan. The objective is to reduce CO₂ emissions by 16,000 tons by 2030 through the development of public transport and active mobility.

Regarding energy renovation, the 2025-2030 High School Investment Strategy (SIL) foresees that nearly 50% of operations are related to energy renovation. The Region has also launched a major plan to solarise the heritage of high schools, aiming to install 100,000 m² of photovoltaic panels by 2030, for an investment of 30 million euros.

B- Preserving our resources

The region has stepped up its actions to regain water resources, protect the Loire Estuary, preserve the coastline, and act in favour of biodiversity. A specific plan for the protection and development of hedges was adopted in March 2024, and the Region continues to promote the circular economy.

C- Producing more carbon-free and renewable energy

Several actions of the Region contribute to this objective. Thus, the Region is focusing on the development of Marine Renewable Energies, with the ambition of making it the first source of renewable energy production in the Pays de la Loire by 2050. The creation of a sustainable energy campus, funded by France 2030, reinforces this strategy.

The regional commitment is also reflected in the support of 100% of companies in their ecological transition and the definition of a new strategy for sustainable and virtuous livestock farming.

D- Adapting to global warming

In Pays de la Loire, adaptation to climate change is based on two key structures: the regional IPCC, created in 2020 and composed of about twenty researchers, which analyses the vulnerabilities of the territory and proposes concrete adaptation and mitigation solutions; and the ORACLE Observatory, by the Regional Chamber of Agriculture, which focuses on agricultural impacts and levers of adaptation of the sector. These bodies produce regular reports to guide territorial policies in the face of regional climate challenges (heatwaves, droughts, water availability). The region is thus part of a planned adaptation approach, anticipating the impacts of warming rather than reacting to it.

The Region guarantees responsible development

The Region's work in support of youth and territories illustrates the commitment to responsible and balanced development.

A- Regional action in favour of youth

Youth is the future of the Region. Therefore, it is essential for the Region to mobilise to enable it to build its own, by giving it confidence, encouraging it and opening a range of possibilities.

- Distribution of quality teaching equipment: for the 4th consecutive year, at the beginning of September 2024, the Region handed out a laptop computer configured and ready to use to all high school students entering 2de and to 1st year students of CAP - nearly 50,000 young people. This initiative is a powerful tool for equal opportunities and support for academic success.

- Facilitating career guidance and integration: the Region has stepped up actions to help young people build their professional future. The orientation site, the Olympiad of trades, and the Orientibus¹ are concrete examples of this. The Orientibus, of which five units currently travel through the Pays de la Loire, has become a privileged local tool to inform young people about more than 50 professions and the corresponding training courses.

- Organisation of the Big Bang of employment: this innovative and itinerant event, organised in each department, aims to promote the dynamism of employment, professional sectors and companies in our region.

B- Regional action for the territories

Faced with environmental, demographic and land challenges, the Region has strengthened its presence in the territories to promote balanced development:

- Support for local authorities: from 2020 to 2022, the Region mobilised more than €66 million under the Regional Recovery Plan. From 2023 to March 2026, these territorial support mechanisms will be renewed, with a more balanced approach across the Region.

- Creation of "houses of the region": recognising that 90% of the municipalities of the Region are located in rural areas and that 49% of the regional population is concentrated there, the Region has decided to strengthen its presence throughout the territory. These relays of the institution at the heart of the departments aim to federate local actors and coordinate their actions.

- Concrete responses to local concerns: these houses in the region will provide concrete answers on major issues such as access to healthcare, support for local businesses, or strengthening the impact of European funds on the development of these territories.

¹ Orientibus is a mobile tool from the Pays de la Loire region that offers interactive workshops (virtual reality, self-assessment, digital resources) to help young people and adults build their career guidance project.

Finally, with the issuance of green and sustainable bonds, the Pays de la Loire Region affirms its desire to align its funding levers with its political priorities. This reflects its commitment to responsible development through concrete projects, supported by investors who share these same values.



III. An issuance framework compliant with the best market standards

Regional bond issuances pursue one or more sustainable development goals defined in the regional intervention strategy, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the environmental objectives defined by the European Union.²

The projects thus financed will have to contribute to the following United Nations SDGs:

Environmental categories:



Social categories:



In order to report on the targeted contribution to these objectives and to align with best market practices in the green, social and sustainable bond market, the Region has established this bond issuance framework in accordance with the voluntary principles published by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), namely the 2025 version of the Green Bond Principles (GBP), the Social Bond Principles and the 2021 version of the Sustainability Bond Guidelines (collectively, the "Principles").

In accordance with the Principles, and for each issuance of green, social or sustainable bonds, the Région des Pays de la Loire ensures compliance with the following four pillars, described below:

² Règlement (UE) 2020/852 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 18 juin 2020 établissant un cadre visant à favoriser les investissements durables.

- 1 Use of proceeds;
- 2 Process for project evaluation and selection;
- 3 Management of proceeds;
- 4 Reporting.

This third version of the Region's bond issuance framework takes into account the latest developments in sustainable finance standards and illustrates how certain activities of the Region align with the Taxonomy of Sustainable Activities established by the European Union³, in particular the transport and buildings categories.

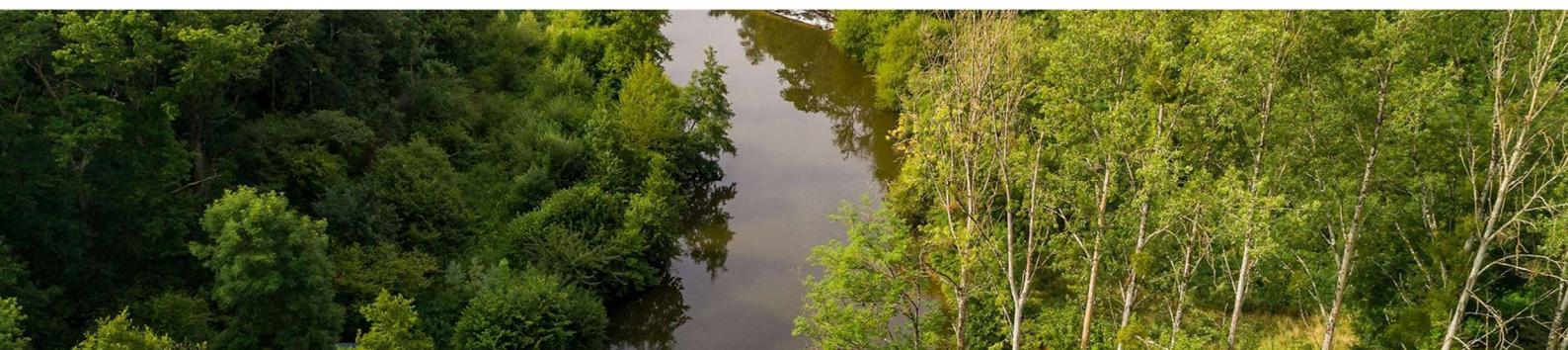
Furthermore, the Region intends to continue its work on analysing the taxonomic alignment of eligible green categories and may, where appropriate, update this issuance framework in accordance with the progress of this work and regulatory developments.

In accordance with this issuance framework, the Région des Pays de la Loire may issue three types of green, social or sustainable bonds:

- **Green Bonds:** the net proceeds of green bonds are intended to finance exclusively expenditures related to one or more categories of eligible green projects, as defined in the "Use of Proceeds" section of this framework and in accordance with the Green Bond Principles (GBP).
- **Social Bonds:** the net proceeds of social bonds are intended to finance exclusively expenditures related to one or more categories of eligible social projects, as defined in the "Use of Proceeds" section of this framework and in accordance with the Social Bond Principles (SBP).
- **Sustainability Bonds:** the proceeds of sustainability bonds are intended to finance exclusively expenditures related to one or more categories of eligible green projects and/or one or more categories of eligible social projects, as defined in the "Use of Proceeds" section of this framework and in accordance with the Sustainability Bond Guidelines (SBG).

[Use of proceeds](#)

The net proceeds of the bond issuance will be used to finance or refinance all or part of the capital expenditures of the Pays de la Loire Region in "green and sustainable" projects.



³ Regulation (EU) 2020/852, known as the "European Taxonomy"

A- Eligible green projects categories

	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	EUT ENVIRONEMENTAL OBJECTIVE	EXAMPLES OF PROJETS OF THE REGION	SDG
Buildings	Construction European Taxonomy Criteria, category 7.1 : Construction of new buildings projects : - Projects must comply with RE2020 - the Primary Energy Consumption (PEC) must be at least 10% below the NZEB directive threshold - Energy performance must achieve a DPE A energy certificate - buildings >5000m² must pass airtightness and thermal integrity tests, and their Global Warming Potential (GWP) must be calculated and must be communicable at any stage of their lifecycle - projects exclude fossil fuel heating systems or market criteria: - the project has obtained the following certifications: - HQE, >= "Excellent" - HQE Bâtiment durable V4	7.1 Construction of new buildings	- Construction of new highschool buildings	  
	Renovation European Taxonomy Criteria, category 7.2: Renovation projects: - works comply with the EPBD (Energy Performance of Buildings Directive) - or, there must be an actual reduction of at least 30% in Primary Energy Consumption (PEC), through a series of measures taken within a maximum period of three years - compliance with criterion ENR 1.2.1 of the HQE Bâtiment Durable en Rénovation label also enables alignment. - projects exclude fossil fuel heating systems or market criteria: - the project has obtained the following certifications: - HQE, >= "Excellent" - HQE Bâtiment durable V4	7.2 Renovation of existing buildings	- Energy renovation of existing high schools - Rehabilitation and universal accessibility adaptation of buildings (asbestos removal, disabled access/PRM)	  

Energy	Solar Energy	European Taxonomy Criteria, category 4.1: Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology The activity generates electricity using solar PV technology.	4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	- Development of photovoltaic installations	 
	Wind Energy	European Taxonomy Criteria, category 4.3: the construction and operation of electricity generation facilities producing electricity from wind energy. The activity generates electricity from wind power.	4.3 Electricity generation from wind power	- Development of wind energy installations	 
	Marine Energy	European Taxonomy Criteria, category 4.4: the construction and operation of electricity generation facilities producing electricity using marine energy technologies. The activity generates electricity from ocean energy. .	4.4 Electricity generation from ocean energy technologies	- Development of infrastructure to harness marine energy	 
	Biomass	European Taxonomy Criteria, category 4.7: the construction and operation of electricity generation facilities producing electricity from renewable gaseous and liquid fuels. This activity does not include the production of electricity exclusively from biogas and biofuels (see section 4.8). - GHG emissions throughout the life cycle of electricity production from renewable gaseous and liquid fuels are below 100 g CO₂ equivalent/kWh. - Life cycle GHG emissions are calculated on the basis of project-specific data, where available, using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, failing that, ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018. - Quantified life cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party. - Where installations include any form of abatement (including carbon capture or the use of decarbonised fuels), that abatement activity complies with the criteria set out in the relevant section of this Annex, where applicable.	4.7 Electricity generation from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels 4.8 Electricity generation from bioenergy	- Développement d'installations pour la biomasse	

Transport	Train	- Where CO₂ that would otherwise result from the electricity generation process is captured for the purpose of underground storage, the CO₂ is transported and stored underground in accordance with the technical screening criteria set out in sections 5.11 and 5.12 of the European Taxonomy. - The project meets one of the following criteria: - During construction, measuring equipment to monitor physical emissions, such as methane leaks, is installed, or a leak detection and repair programme is put in place; - During operation, physical measurements of methane emissions are recorded and leaks are eliminated - Where the activity blends renewable gaseous or liquid fuels with biogas or bioliquids, the agricultural biomass used for the production of biogas or bioliquids meets the criteria set out in Article 29(2) to (5) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, while forest biomass meets the criteria set out in Article 29(6) and (7) of that Directive. European Taxonomy Criteria, category 4.8: the construction and operation of electricity generation facilities producing electricity exclusively from biomass, biogas or bioliquids, excluding the production of electricity from a blend of renewable fuels and biogas or bioliquids (see section 4.7). Electricity production from biomass: Life cycle GHG emissions from electricity production using renewable gaseous and liquid fuels are below 100 gCO₂e/kWh. The activity meets one of the following criteria: - During construction, measuring equipment for monitoring physical emissions, such as methane leaks, is installed, or a leak detection and repair programme is put in place; - During operation, physical measurements of methane emissions are reported and leaks are eliminated Quantified life cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party. Where installations incorporate any form of abatement (including carbon capture or the use of decarbonised fuels), that abatement activity complies with the relevant sections of this Annex, where applicable. Where CO₂ that would otherwise be emitted by the electricity generation process is captured for the purpose of underground storage, the CO₂ is transported and stored underground in accordance with the technical screening criteria set out in sections 5.11 and 5.12 of this Annex.			
		European Taxonomy Criteria – Category 6.1: - Direct CO₂ emissions (at the exhaust) from passenger trains and coaches are zero; - Direct CO₂ exhaust emissions from passenger trains and coaches are zero when operated on a track equipped with the necessary infrastructure, and they use a conventional engine when such infrastructure is not available (bimodal). European Taxonomy Criteria – Category 6.14: - The activity meets one of the following criteria: - The infrastructure [as defined in Annex II.2 of Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁷⁴] is either: - Electrified ground infrastructure and its associated subsystems: infrastructure, energy, on-board control-command and signalling, and trackside control-command and signalling subsystems, as defined in Annex II.2 of Directive (EU) 2016/797;	6.1 Passenger interurban rail transport 6.14 Infrastructure for rail transport	-Construction of passenger rail transport lines -Replacement of railway rolling stock	

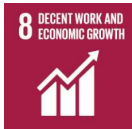
Biodiversity		- New and existing ground infrastructure and its associated subsystems where there is a track electrification plan and, to the extent necessary for the operation of electric trains, passing loops, or where the infrastructure will be adapted to accommodate trains with zero CO₂ exhaust emissions within ten years of the start of the activity: infrastructure, energy, on-board control-command and signalling, and trackside control-command and signalling subsystems, as defined in Annex II.2 of Directive (EU) 2016/797; - Until 2030, existing ground infrastructure and its associated subsystems that are not part of the TEN-T network^{27b} and its indicative extensions to third countries, nor of any main-line rail network defined at national, supranational or international level: infrastructure, energy, on-board control-command and signalling, and trackside control-command and signalling subsystems, as defined in Annex II.2 of Directive (EU) 2016/797; - The infrastructure and facilities are intended for the transshipment of freight between modes: terminal infrastructure and track superstructures for the loading, unloading and transshipment of goods; 2. The infrastructure and facilities are dedicated to the transfer of passengers from rail to rail or from other modes of transport to rail. The infrastructure is not intended for the transport or storage of fossil fuels. Other Eligibility Criteria: Investments in infrastructure for rail public transport, in electric and bio-CNG rolling stock and in rechargeable batteries, and in feasibility studies prior to the construction of such infrastructure.			 
	Cycling Infrastructure	European Taxonomy Criteria – Category 6.13: The infrastructure that is constructed and operated is dedicated to personal mobility or cycle logistics: pavements, cycle paths and pedestrian zones, electric charging and hydrogen refuelling facilities for personal mobility devices.	6.13 Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics	- Creation of secure bicycle shelters	  
	Water	Sustainable Water Resource Management Investment in improving water efficiency and water quality, in accordance with European regulatory frameworks (including, in particular, the environmental aid scheme SA 111726) and the criteria below: Studies and works aimed at improving water efficiency by reducing the volume of water abstracted and/or consumed, excluding routine site operations and monitoring activities without specific objectives.		- Life Revers'eau Project, a set of actions aimed at improving waterways in the Pays de la Loire region: around sixty water-related projects. In particular, nitrate and phosphate concentration.	

Natural Environments	Studies and works aimed at improving effluent quality with regard to nitrate and phosphate concentration, within the framework of a comprehensive pollution reduction programme and going beyond regulations and/or standards.			 
	- Investments in projects for the preservation and/or restoration of natural environments (habitats, ecosystems, species) and/or protection of protected areas (according to the IUCN protected area categories system or Natura 2000 sites, or according to the French classification of nature reserves, national parks, regional and marine natural parks) within the region's territory. - Investments in public awareness, training and support to understand the importance of nature preservation and the fight against climate change, through dedicated establishments and in particular scientific mediation, in order to achieve one of the following objectives: - Inform and communicate on biodiversity; - Create spaces for exchange; - Develop educational tools; - Encourage the involvement and action of citizens, both collectively and individually.		- Preservation, planting and renewal of trees in forests - Planting of hedgerows	 



B – Eligible Social Project Categories

The eligible responsible projects funded by the Pays de la Loire Region are as follows:

		ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	TARGET POPULATION	EXAMPLES OF PROJETS OF THE REGION	SDG
Social and Solidarity Economy	Employment	Expenditures aimed at supporting job creation and responsible and innovative socioeconomic development: aid for social and solidarity economy structures, aid for very small enterprises (VSEs) in support of the territorial economy, emergency aid provided to SMEs and VSEs in the event of an exceptional crisis (health crisis, natural disaster, etc.) Expenditures aimed at safeguarding employment and supporting training. SMEs in disadvantaged areas: loans intended to finance SMEs in France meeting at least one of the following criteria: - SMEs located in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas (high unemployment rate) - SMEs located in rural revitalisation zones (ZRR) - SMEs located in priority urban policy zones (QPV)	SMEs and VSEs in the Region - Companies with fewer than 250 employees, with an annual turnover of less than or equal to €50M or a total balance sheet of less than or equal to €43M	Job creation and programs aimed at preventing and/or mitigating unemployment arising from socio-economic crises, climate transition projects and/or other considerations related to a "just transition" Support for companies for job creation under the "industry of the future plan" and innovative projects	  
	Education	Investments with the aim of providing quality public education in secondary and higher education: - The construction or extension of educational infrastructure to improve access to education, or - Investment in educational materials (IT tools, documentary resources, etc.) to improve learning conditions.	Students and pupils of the territory	General distribution of laptops to students in Year 10 (Seconde) and first year of CAP (Certificate of Professional Aptitude)	 
Access to essential services	Health	Investment in projects promoting access to care and health for all. In particular : Hospitals and healthcare facilities: Design, construction, extension, acquisition, renovation, maintenance, equipment or any activities related to the operation of infrastructure relating to public, non-profit and private hospitals that facilitate accessibility to healthcare services (geographical location, specific status, approved establishment, etc.)	All residents of the Region	- Creation of multidisciplinary health centres in rural areas - Le Mans Health Hub - New Faculty of Health in Nantes - Construction and renovation of healthcare and social training facilities (e.g.: Construction of the health & social training hub in Angers, extension of the health & social training hub in Laval)	 

C – Exclusion of certain sectorial activities

Expenditure relating to the following sectors is excluded from the green and sustainable bonds of the Pays de la Loire Region:

- Production of nuclear energy
- Production of fossil fuels and generation of electricity from fossil fuels
- Production or trade of weapons and ammunition
- Production or trade of alcoholic beverages
- Production or trade of tobacco
- Production or trade of any product or activity deemed illegal under conventions and agreements, or subject to international prohibitions.

Selection and evaluation of projects

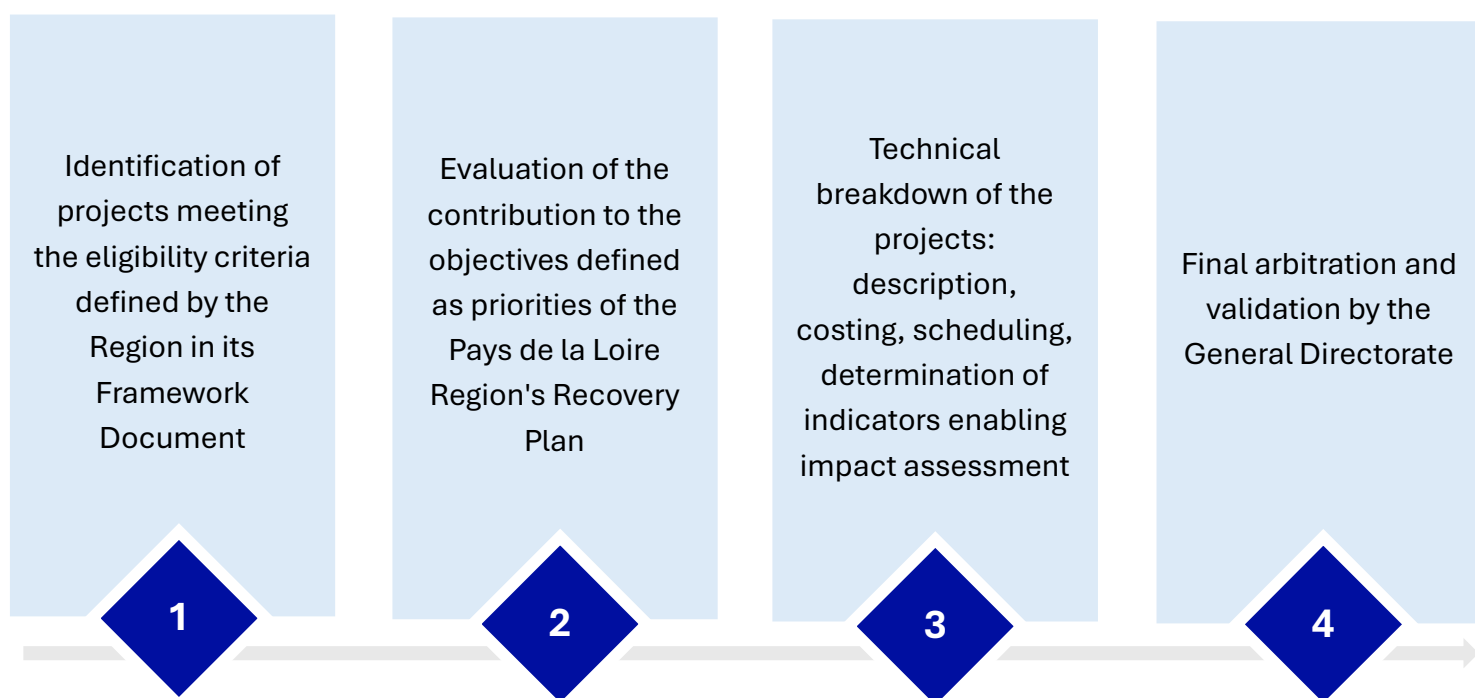
The selection and evaluation process is designed to ensure that the funds obtained from the Region's green, social or sustainable bond issuances are exclusively allocated to financing the Issuer's general investment budget for eligible projects with environmental and/or social purposes. It is the product of cooperation between the Direction des Finances et de la Commande Publique and the Directions Opérationnelles in charge of the implementation of the various projects.

To this end, a sustainable finance committee has been established, composed of representatives from the Direction des Finances et de la Commande Publique and the main Directions Opérationnelles involved in sustainable projects. This committee is chaired by the Region's Finance Director.

This committee meets as often as necessary, and at least once a year, with a view to:

- Proposing changes to the issuance framework so that it best reflects the regional strategy, legislative and technological developments, as well as market practices;
- Validating the selection of projects covered by the allocation and impact report that will be communicated to investors;
- Verifying that the selected projects comply with the eligibility criteria defined in the use of proceeds section.

Projects are selected and evaluated according to the following process:



The list of potentially eligible projects will be subject to arbitration by the General Directorate, which will validate the compliance of these projects regarding the strategic planning of the Region's actions as well as the strategic roadmap mentioned previously, in order to guarantee ever greater consistency in the actions of the Pays de la Loire.

Monitoring and management of proceeds

The monitoring of the net proceeds of the Pays de la Loire green, social and/or sustainable bond issued will be carried out within the regulatory framework applicable to French local authorities, which requires them to deposit their free funds in a single account at the Public Treasury (Article 26 of the Organic Law on Finance Laws of 1 August 2001).

With a view to monitoring and reporting on projects, a half-yearly consultation between the Directorate of Finance and Public Procurement and the relevant directorates will be implemented. The financial officers of the operational departments will thus be made aware of the need to treat the financing of selected projects as a particular point of vigilance, notably to avoid any "double earmarking" of funding.

In the event that a selected project were to be affected by a major controversy, or were to become ineligible, or were cancelled or postponed, the Pays de la Loire Region commits to reallocating the corresponding share of the funds allocated from the green, social and/or sustainable bond to another eligible project within 24 months.

The allocation of funds to the selected projects will then be confirmed at a first level through the Region's financial tool, which associates every expenditure with the relevant programme authorisation through the legal commitments attached to it, and at a second level through the oversight of the Regional Directorate of Public Finances (DRFiP), which verifies that the requested payment corresponds to an expenditure that has been duly committed, cleared and ordered. This monitoring will be carried out until the total amount of net proceeds equals the total amount of the projects and/or until the maturity date of the bond.

The majority of the financing will concern the current year of issuance and the following year, while refinancing will be limited to the year preceding the bond issuance. For information purposes, the refinancing rate may not exceed 30% of the amount of issuances and may not concern expenditures prior to 2025

Reporting

Each year, on the anniversary date of the issuance and until the total amount of Eligible Projects equals the amount of the securities issuance, or until the maturity date if that date occurs first, the Region will publish, on [its website](#), a report intended to present the progress of the projects financed by the Pays de la Loire sustainable bond. This report will be drafted and published with a dual objective:

A – To present the allocation monitoring of proceeds invested in Eligible Projects

Investors will thus receive the following information:

- The list and description of eligible projects as well as the amount allocated to each project;
- For each project, the share financed by the bond, in relation to the total cost of the project;
- The total amount of unallocated proceeds;
- The percentage of project refinancing in relation to new financing..

B – To present the impacts of each project on the environment or the development of the territory

Through project sheets based on the following performance indicators, the calculation methodologies and assumptions of which will be set out in the annual reporting:

		EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL INDICATORS
Green Growth	Sustainable buildings	- Built surface area (in m²) - Number of beneficiaries - Ex-ante estimation of annual energy savings (kWh/m²) - Ex-ante estimation of annual reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (kgeqCO₂/m²) - Air tightness performance of the building envelope (m³/h.m²) - Level of bio-based materials used
	Renewable energy	- Number of supported projects - Ex-ante installed capacity (MW) - Ex-ante estimation of annual renewable energy produced (MWh) - Ex-ante estimation of annual reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (tCO₂e)
	Sustainable mobility	- Passenger kilometres (cumulative distance travelled by passengers, in km) - Modal shift (number of additional passengers/day) - Ex-ante estimation of annual reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (tCO₂e)
Social and solidarity economy	Employment	- Number of jobs created - Number of businesses benefiting from the project - Sector of activity - Type of business

Youth	Education	- Number of students concerned - Territorial distribution of aid
Health	Health	- Number of projects created - Number of healthcare professionals established - New training capacity created in health and social care - Territorial distribution of aid

The Region may select alternative or complementary indicators to those identified, whether quantitative or qualitative, that the Region deems appropriate to report on the performance and impact of funded project.

External Audit

A- External verification of the issuance framework

This green and sustainable bond framework document was subject to external verification prior to the first issuance carried out under its aegis. Indeed, the Pays de la Loire Region mandated S&P Global Ratings to provide a second opinion on this document.

This second opinion is available on the Region's website at the following address:

<https://www.paysdelaloire.fr/mon-conseil-regional/linstitution/financements-directs-et-notation-financiere>

B- External verification of allocation reports

The Regional Directorate of Public Finances (DRFiP) controls the regularity of expenditure mandated by the Region and makes payment thereof. In its capacity as assigned accountant of the Pays de la Loire Region, the Regional Director of Public Finances of the Pays de la Loire Region certifies that the expenditures listed on the produced statement have indeed been paid.

C- Amendment

In the event of an update to its framework document, the Region undertakes to obtain a new second opinion.



