

ASSESSMENT

8 March 2024



Send Your Feedback

Contacts

Tom Collet
 Sustainable Finance Analyst
 tom.collet@moody's.com

Camille Bienayme
 Associate Analyst
 camille.bienayme@moody's.com

Adriana Cruz Felix
 VP-Sustainable Finance
 adriana.cruzfelix@moody's.com

City of Paris

Second Party Opinion – Sustainability Bond Framework Assigned SQS2 Sustainability Quality Score

Summary

We have assigned an SQS2 Sustainability Quality Score (very good) to the City of Paris' sustainability bond framework dated February 2024. The issuer has established its use-of-proceeds framework to finance projects across seven categories, of which four are green (clean transportation, energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate change adaptation) and three are social (access to essential services, socioeconomic advancement and empowerment, and social and affordable housing). The framework is aligned with the four core components of the International Capital Market Association's (ICMA) Green Bond Principles (GBP) 2021 (including June 2022 Appendix 1), Social Bond Principles (SBP) 2023 and Sustainability Bond Guidelines (SBG) 2021. The framework also demonstrates a high contribution to sustainability.

Sustainability quality score

SQS2


Alignment with principles USE OF PROCEEDS

Overall alignment



FACTORS



Contribution to sustainability

Overall contribution



Expected impact

Relevance and magnitude

ADJUSTMENTS

ESG risk management	No adjustment
Coherence	No adjustment

Scope

We have provided a Second Party Opinion (SPO) on the sustainability credentials of the City of Paris' sustainability bond framework dated February 2024, including its alignment with the ICMA's GBP 2021 (including the June 2022 Appendix 1), SBP 2023 and SBG 2021. Under its framework, the City of Paris plans to issue sustainable bonds to finance projects in four green categories (clean transportation, energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate change adaptation) and three social categories (access to essential services, socioeconomic advancement and empowerment, and social and affordable housing), as outlined in Appendix 2 of this report.

Our assessment is based on the City of Paris' sustainable financing framework dated February 2024, and our opinion reflects our point-in-time assessment of the details contained in this version of the framework and other public and non-public information provided by the issuer.

We produced this SPO based on our [Framework to Provide Second Party Opinions on Sustainable Debt](#), published in October 2022.

Issuer profile

The City of Paris is the administrative and economic capital of France. The city had an estimated population of 2,142,366 and a population density of 20,403 inhabitants per square kilometer as of January 2021, and it covers a total area of about 105 square kilometers, divided into 20 municipal boroughs (arrondissements). In June 2020, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th boroughs were grouped into a single — each the 17 has its own directly elected council and administrative offices.

Regional and local governments (RLGs) in developed economies are very diverse in terms of geography and ecosystems, responsibilities assumed, tax base concentration, and policies and regulations designed to reduce carbon emissions or mitigate air pollution and other environmental risk factors. RLGs are generally resilient to climate shocks and negative climate trends. However, they are exposed to demographic risks as their populations age. Such risks can slow economic growth and increase demand for services, resulting in less dynamic fiscal revenue, increased social expenditure and unfunded pension liabilities. Poor employment growth prospects and labor participation may also strain advanced economies' RLGs' finances, particularly where the working-age population is contracting, along with high levels of income inequality and pressure on housing affordability (especially in big cities).

Strengths

- » Eligible projects address environmental challenges that are highly relevant for the issuer and its sector.
- » The environmental benefits are relevant and measurable.
- » The bond proceeds are allocated within a year.

Challenges

- » There is no active monitoring of environmental, social and governance (ESG) controversies.
- » There is no external verification of the environmental and social indicators.

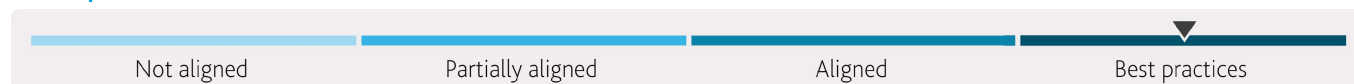
This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the issuer/deal page on <https://ratings.moody.com> for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

Alignment with principles

The City of Paris' sustainability bond framework dated February 2024 is aligned with the four core components of the ICMA's GBP 2021, SBP 2023 and SBG 2021:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green Bond Principles (GBP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Bond Principles (SBP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Green Loan Principles (GLP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social Loan Principles (SLP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainability Linked Loan Principles (SLLP) |

Use of proceeds



Clarity of the eligible categories – BEST PRACTICES

The City of Paris has clearly defined and communicated the nature of expenditures, location and eligibility criteria for all categories. The eligible projects will be financed through capital spending and are located in the City of Paris.

Clarity of the environmental or social objectives – BEST PRACTICES

The City of Paris has clearly outlined relevant environmental and social objectives associated with all environmental and social projects, which are in line with international standards. These objectives include climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and access to essential services. The framework has referenced relevant United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to articulate the eligible category objectives.

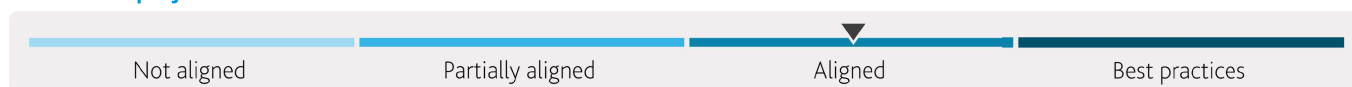
Clarity of expected benefits – BEST PRACTICES

The environmental and social benefits are clearly identified for all the eligible categories. These benefits are considered relevant for all eligible categories, are measurable and will be quantified in the reporting. The issuer has reported that there will not be any refinancing, and hence there will not be a lookback period.

Best practices identified - use of proceeds

- » Eligibility criteria are clearly defined for all project categories
- » Objectives set are defined, relevant and coherent for all project categories
- » Relevant benefits are identified for all project categories
- » Benefits are measurable and quantified for most projects, either ex-ante with clear baselines or with a commitment to do so in future reporting
- » Commitment to transparently disclose the share of proceeds used for refinancing where feasible
- » Commitment to transparently communicate the associated lookback period(s) where feasible

Process for project evaluation and selection



Transparency and quality of the process for defining eligible projects – ALIGNED

The City of Paris has established a clear, structured process for evaluating and selecting eligible projects, which is formalized in its publicly available framework. A dedicated procurement department ensures the integration of ESG criteria in contracts, which apply to most of the projects. The Directorate of Finance and Purchases collects data on the eligible projects and carries out an initial analysis of asset eligibility, in concert with operational teams managing the projects and elected council members. The sustainability bond committee — comprising members with relevant expertise — selects, reviews and approves the eligible projects on an annual basis. The issuer has reported that the projects will be monitored for compliance only until full allocation of proceeds instead of until the maturity of the bond. The selection process is traceable and well documented.

Environmental and social risk mitigation process – ALIGNED

The City of Paris is transparent in its environmental and social risk mitigation processes — both on an institutional level, as stated in the sustainable governance indicators outlined in the framework, and at the project level, with reporting detailing how specific ESG risks are mitigated, with quantified indicators when available. The issuer does not actively monitor controversies associated with projects. If controversies related to financed projects were to arise, a response would be provided to the media. However, visibility into whether remediation actions would be taken is limited.

Best practices identified – use of proceeds

- » The roles and responsibilities for project evaluation and selection are clearly defined and include relevant expertise
- » The process for project evaluation and selection is traceable
- » Material environmental and social risks for most project categories are identified
- » Presence of corrective measures to address environmental and social risks across projects

Management of proceeds



Allocation and tracking of proceeds – BEST PRACTICES

The City of Paris has defined a clear process for the management and allocation of bond proceeds in its publicly available framework and reporting. Net proceeds from the bonds are placed in the city's general treasury account, but separately tracked to ensure their use only for eligible projects. The City of Paris confirmed it has taken specific measures as part of the annual financial audit process to monitor the amounts invested in selected eligible projects. The issuer has to respect the allocation period of a maximum of 12 months, which constitutes a best practice.

Management of unallocated proceeds – BEST PRACTICES

Unallocated proceeds are kept in cash in the standard liquidity fund of the City of Paris' treasury, following the French regulatory framework for local authorities. There are no temporary placements for unallocated proceeds. In the event of project divestment, the issuer has specified that it will reallocate the proceeds to projects that are compliant with the bond framework.

Best practices identified – use of proceeds

- » Broad disclosure of a clearly articulated and comprehensive management of proceeds policy to external stakeholders; bondholders or lenders at a minimum
- » Short allocation period, for example typically less than 24 months
- » Disclosure on temporary placement and presence of exclusion criteria toward environmentally or socially harmful activities
- » Commitment to reallocate proceeds to projects that are compliant with the framework

Reporting**Transparency of reporting – ALIGNED**

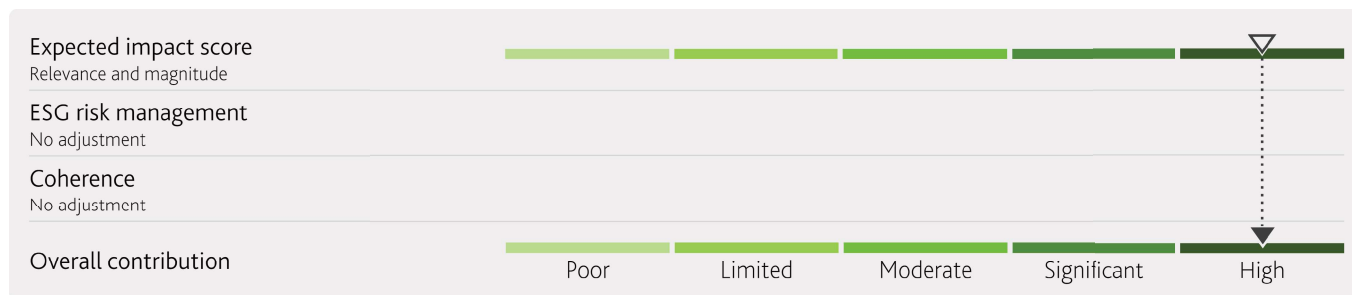
The City of Paris will report annually until full allocation and in case of significant changes on the bonds issued under its framework, and the reporting will be made publicly available. The reporting will cover relevant information about the allocation of proceeds and the expected sustainable benefits of the projects. The environmental and social indicators are clear and relevant, and cover all the expected environmental and social benefits. The methodologies and assumptions used to report on the impact of the eligible projects will be publicly disclosed. An audit will be conducted throughout the year by the regional public finance department and annually by an independent external auditor to verify the monitoring and allocation of funds to eligible projects until full allocation and in case of material changes. However, there is no independent verification of the environmental and social indicators.

Best practices identified – use of proceeds

- » Reporting on allocation of proceeds and benefits done at least at eligible category level
- » Exhaustive allocation reporting – balance or % of unallocated funds, types of temporary investments (e.g. cash or cash equivalent) and share of financing vs re-financing
- » Clear and relevant indicators to report on the expected environmental/social impact of all the projects, where feasible, or eligible categories
- » Independent audit of the tracking and allocation of funds at least until full allocation and in case of material changes
- » Disclosure of reporting methodology and calculation assumptions to bondholders or lenders at a minimum

Contribution to sustainability

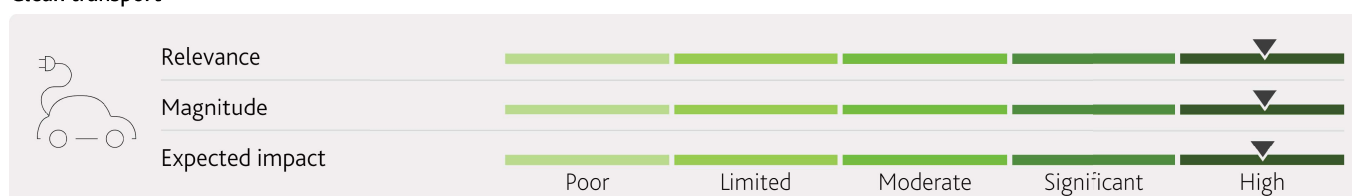
The framework demonstrates a high overall contribution to sustainability.



Expected impact

The expected impact of the eligible project categories on the environmental and social objectives is high. As the issuer has not suggested a specific distribution of the allocation of the proceeds among the categories, we have allocated the same weight to all categories. A detailed assessment by eligible category is provided below.

Clean transport

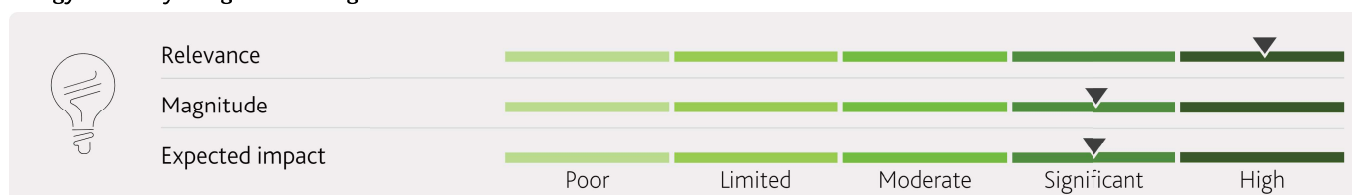


This category aims to finance low-carbon transport assets: such as cycle lanes, public passenger transport infrastructure and electric vehicles for sanitation purposes.

According to the Ministry of Ecological Transition, transportation accounts for 31% of the energy consumed in France and about 30% of the country's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The City of Paris is the most congested city in France, with half of the car traffic being intracity and half from the suburbs. Although Paris is one of the top 10 cities in the world in terms of urban mobility readiness¹, challenges remain in terms of system efficiency and social impact, where the city lags the European average, resulting in our assessment of a high relevance score.

In terms of magnitude of the impact, all assets are dedicated to or support public zero tailpipe emissions vehicles, and hence follow the strictest market standards. With regard to cycle lanes, recent studies^{2,3} have shown that the creation of cycle lanes is likely to increase the levels of on-street cycling without necessarily inducing mode substitution for non-cyclists. These factors combined result in our assessment of a high magnitude score for the category.

Energy efficiency and green buildings



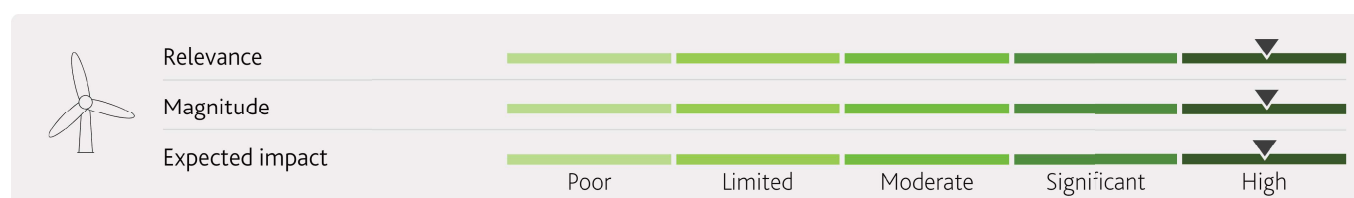
This category aims to finance the construction, renovation and maintenance of buildings; investments in energy efficiency for infrastructures; and projects to monitor and optimize energy consumption.

According to the French Ministry of Ecological Transition, the real estate sector accounts for 44% of the country's energy consumption (mainly because of the heating needs of the residential sector), and around 25%-30% of the country's total GHG emissions⁴. The construction of energy-efficient buildings is an important priority in France. The 2018 Multi-Year Energy Program set a goal to reduce

the final energy consumption of buildings by 15% between 2016 and 2028⁵. According to the National Low-Carbon Strategy⁶, 370,000 buildings must be completely renovated each year between 2015 and 2030, with an additional 700,000 buildings per year between 2030 and 2050. This compares with less than 300,000 buildings each year currently. The average energy consumption of residential buildings in Paris is 242 kWh/m² per year⁷. In 2022, more than 50% of the Parisian agglomeration buildings had an energy performance certificate of E, F or G, with only 19% attaining a C level or above. This data demonstrates our assessment of a high relevance score for the category.

Regarding the impact of construction of new buildings, the City of Paris aims to comply with several green building certifications, including the best-in-class certification RE2020 in France, which considers the impact across the life cycle of buildings. In renovation projects related to public venues, such as swimming pool, the city will ensure a minimum improvement of 20% in terms of energy efficiency. However, for renovation projects of social housing, there is no guarantee of the energy consumption reduction potential. In addition to global certifications, the City of Paris uses specific certification such as BiodiverCity and Fibois Pact, although the city confirms that such certification will be used alongside global certifications that require minimum energy consumption thresholds. The fact that not all projects will achieve best market thresholds results in our assessment of a significant magnitude for the category.

Renewable energy

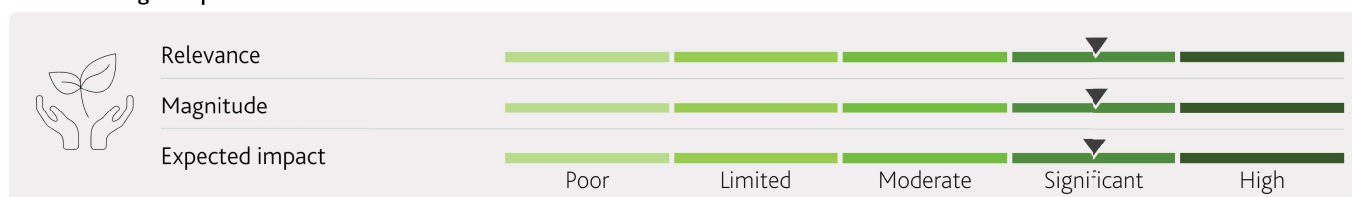


Under this category, the City of Paris plans to finance - among others - the installation of solar panels on the roofs of public buildings to directly produce the energy consumed by the buildings.

The International Renewable Energy Agency estimates that the share of renewable energy in the power sector needs to increase from 25% in 2017 to 86% by 2050. The City of Paris aims to produce locally 10% of renewable energy by 2030 and 20% by 2050. To do so, 20% of Parisian roofs should be equipped with solar panels⁸. In 2022, 12% of the administrative buildings were equipped with solar panels. Moreover, the number of hours of sunlight has increased in the capital (1,700 hours per year) although it is below the national average (1,850 hours per year)⁹. Therefore, renewable energy is highly relevant to respond to key environmental challenges in the city.

In terms of magnitude of the impact, the installation of solar panels appears to be the most appropriate solution. Paris is a highly dense city with a lack of available spaces for ground-mounted solar panels or for wind turbines. According to a solar cadastral of the City of Paris made by the Atelier Parisien d'Urbanisme, the installation of solar panels will take place on roofs which have a solar capacity between 700 and 900 kWh/m²/year (the maximum is 1,200 kWh/m²/year)¹⁰. This project aims to install 6,000 m² of solar panels, which will produce the equivalent of the energy consumed by 700 households. These factors combined result in our assessment of a high magnitude score for the category.

Climate change adaptation



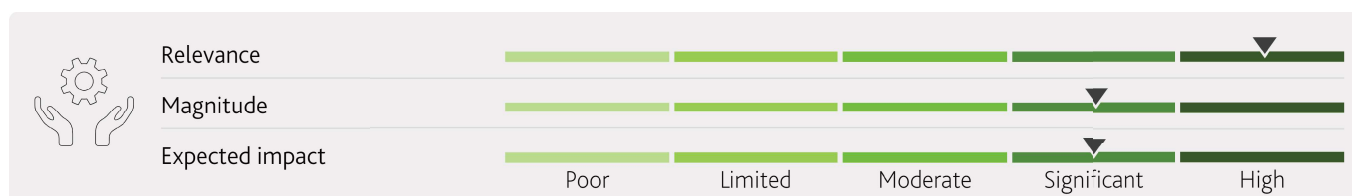
This category plans to finance the development of green areas to mitigate the risks related to heat island effect, and protect and restore biodiversity.

Through the “Plan Arbre” introduced by the city in 2020, 63,707 trees were planted, including 13,500 in Paris. By 2026, the total of trees planted should reach 170,000, including 20,000 in Paris and the rest in Paris and its outskirts. By 2030, the canopée index will cover 23% of the territory¹¹.

With its very dense urban fabric, the City of Paris influences its meteorological environment by generating an urban microclimate known as an urban heat island. During the August 2003 heat wave, a difference of 4°C to 8°C was observed between the center of Paris and the surrounding less urbanized areas, highlighting the relevance of projects that aim to reduce the effects of extreme heat. In terms of green areas, Paris seems to be the city of France with the least green areas per inhabitant¹², with a canopée index below the international target of 40%. Compared with EEA-38 cities, Paris ranks 33rd in terms of total green infrastructure. Although Paris is generally not as vulnerable to the effects of climate change as other big cities in Europe, the relevance of projects responding to physical climate risks remains significant.

In terms of magnitude of the impact, the development of green areas to increase the albedo effect in cities is in line with the EU Adaptation Strategy, which calls for promoting nature-based solutions for adaptation. According to the European Commission, large-scale nature-based solutions will increase climate resilience and contribute to multiple objectives of the European Green Deal, with additional benefits related to biodiversity, water management and health. However, these efforts are only part of the possible range of relevant solutions to address climate change adaptation and resilience in cities, resulting in our assessment of a significant magnitude score for this category.

Access to essential services

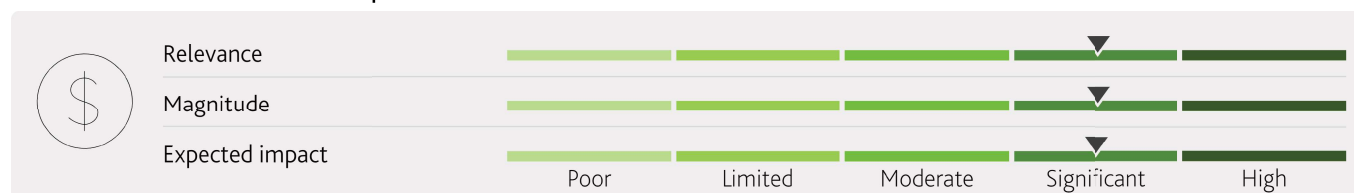


The financed projects are, among others, the construction and renovation of healthcare centers and social housing to adapt to the needs of persons with reduced mobility (PMR), and investment in social cohesion (leisure infrastructures, trainings) to improve the quality of life of vulnerable population.

In 2013, 33.5% of people aged 65 and above were living alone, and lacked access to a retirement house, such as Establishment of Accommodation for Dependent Elderly People (EPHAD). Furthermore, according to data from the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE), there is a particular need for such services in the local context, as Paris is one of the departments in France with the lowest equipment rate for support of the elderly¹³. In terms of social cohesion, the City of Paris aims to focus on “priority areas”, defined by national law. The Ile-de-France region, where Paris is located, is the region counting the highest number of priority areas in France. In particular, in Paris, 7% of the inhabitants are part of a priority area¹⁴. In terms of accessibility to buildings, 33% of social housing and 63% of the public venues in Paris are accessible to PMR¹⁵. To enhance access to buildings for all, there is a need to invest in upgrading all buildings. Health and housing services, as well as social cohesion, are a highly important social issue for the public sector.

In terms of magnitude of the impact, eligible projects are expected to generate a positive long-term impact. The targeted population is well defined: homeless people, low-income population, young people, elderly, people with disabilities, single-parent families and populations living in priority areas. In terms of affordability, the category covers public and private entities, and although healthcare expenditures are in many cases regulated, there are no specific criteria for all the financed projects, potentially limiting their impact on the most vulnerable populations as well as a high variability of impact between projects, which explains the significant magnitude score for this category.

Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment

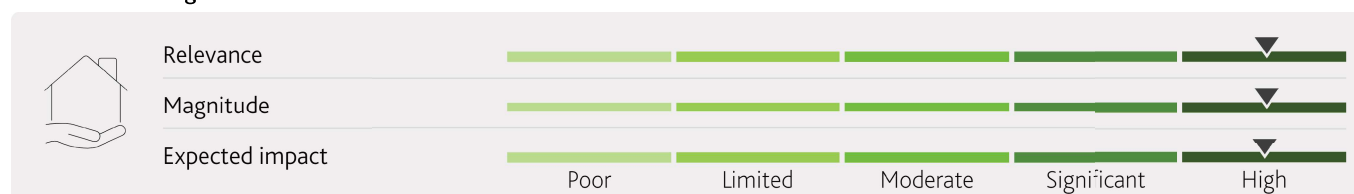


Under this category, the City of Paris plans to invest in its plan to facilitate the insertion of unemployed people, notably through training, mobilization of the Parisian civil society and partnership with national or regional organizations (Pôle emploi, CPAM [Primary Sickness Insurance Fund]).

In France, the unemployment rate is around 7%-8% in 2022, while in Paris it is below the national average, at 5%¹⁶. The sector of small economy represents an important share of the city's economy, as 69% of the companies in the city are considered very small companies. Paris is also dependent on the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE), representing 7.3% of the employees of the region of Ile-de-France¹⁷. Therefore, financing these enterprises is significantly relevant to generate employment as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are the largest employers in France.

In terms of magnitude, projects are expected to generate a positive long-term impact, and the target population is relevant and focuses on the vulnerable population, namely unemployed population and SMEs. However, the magnitude of this category is considered significant as there is no visibility into additional means implemented to promote further capacity building, training and empowerment of the populations.

Affordable housing



The category includes both the renovation of substandard housing and building of new social housing units.

According to a study by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, rent indexes in France have risen faster than consumer prices and gross disposable household incomes since the 1980s, leading to a sharp increase in the share of income allocated to housing expenses in recent years. The number of social housing units within Paris' territory was 255,355 as of 31 December 2020. In 2021, the share of social housing reached 24.2%¹⁸. In 2020, 230,000 families applied for social housing. Because of the high level of demand for social housing in Paris, the relevance of the category is considered high.

In terms of magnitude, renovating substandard housing has a highly positive long-term impact in terms of health and quality living conditions, as well as in terms of the environmental footprint of the renovated buildings (leading, for example, to increased energy efficiency). Building new social housing units will increase access to housing to populations in need and generate a positive long-term impact. The issuer will be targeting areas that currently have a social housing deficit, thus increasing social cohesion, and the beneficiaries will be low-income population and students. All these factors combined result in our assessment of a high magnitude for the category.

ESG risk management

We have not applied a negative adjustment for ESG risk management to the expected impact score. The City of Paris has described its general management of ESG externalities in the reporting. At the local level, the city introduced its first Climate Action Plan in 2007, which was last updated in 2019. It includes more than 500 measures in favor of the fight against climate change. Moreover, the City of Paris conducted in 2021 a vulnerability and robustness climate change-related study. This study enables the city to anticipate the climate-related risks it will face in the future and to act upon them. Multiple issues have been revealed by the study: such as the risks of the multiplication of heat waves having consequences on human life and civil infrastructure, biodiversity loss and flooding.

Coherence

We have not applied a negative adjustment for coherence to the expected impact score. The sustainability bond framework is in line with the broader objectives set at the City of Paris level. The objectives include the 2018 updated Plan Climat Énergie that aims to reduce the city's energy consumption by 50% between 2004 and 2030, and to increase the quality of life with the following goal: zero Parisians to be exposed to pollution levels exceeding the permissible limits by 2024.

Appendix 1 - Mapping eligible categories to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals

The seven eligible categories included in the City of Paris' framework are likely to contribute to seven of the UN SDG, namely:

UN SDG 17 Goals	Eligible Category	SDG Targets
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being	Access to Essential Services	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage with access to quality and affordable essential health-care services and medicines for all
	Renewable Energy	7.2: Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Energy Efficiency and Green Buildings	7.3: Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment	8.3: Promote policies that support productivity, job creation, entrepreneurship, innovation, and encourage the growth of SMEs
	Access to Essential Services	8.5: Achieve full, productive employment and decent work for all women and men, and equal pay for work of equal value
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment	9.3: Increase SMEs' access to finance, and their integration into value chains and markets, particularly in emerging markets
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality	Access to Essential Services	10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities, including by promoting legislation, policies and action
	Affordable Housing	11.1: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Clean Transportation	11.2: Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all
	Climate Change Adaptation	11.7: Provide universal access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces for all
	Climate Change Adaptation	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
	Clean Transportation	
GOAL 13: Climate Action	Energy Efficiency and Green Buildings	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
	Renewable Energy	

The UN SDGs mapping in this SPO considers the eligible project categories (or key performance indicators) and associated sustainability objectives/benefits documented in the issuer/borrower/lender's financing framework, as well as resources and guidelines from public institutions, such as the ICMA SDG Mapping Guidance and the UN SDG targets and indicators.

Appendix 2 - Summary of eligible categories in the City of Paris' framework

Eligible Category	Description	Objectives	Impact Reporting Metrics
Clean Transport	<p>Projects aimed at developing low-carbon energy transportation (bicycles, electric vehicles) and public transportation</p> <p>Investments in constructions of low-carbon transport assets and infrastructure* dedicated to public passenger transport or zero direct emission vehicles</p> <p>Low-carbon vehicles for sanitation purposes</p> <p>*Expenditure will only be for charging stations and the parking slot will be excluded</p>	Climate Change Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in TCO2-epa - Reduction of air pollutants: particulate matter (PM), sulphur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) - Number of clean vehicles deployed (e.g. electric)
Energy Efficiency and Green Buildings	<p>Projects aimed at reducing the energy consumption of buildings or public lighting, while maintaining an equivalent level of service (existing situation or vs. standard)</p> <p>Investments in the construction, renovation or maintenance of buildings that are part of our sustainable development approach and that comply standards and certifications</p> <p>Investments that reduce energy consumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy-efficient and energy-saving heating, ventilation, insulation, lighting and electrical equipment - Projects that ensure that equipment/infrastructure remains energy efficient - Projects that enable monitoring and optimization of the amount and timing of energy consumption such as smart meters, load control systems, sensors or building information systems 	Climate Change Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual energy savings in MWh/GWh (electricity) and GJ/TJ (other energy savings)/a - Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equivalent/b - Number of LED or SSL lighting fixtures with lumen/watt (Lm/W)
Renewable Energy	<p>Projects aimed at developing local renewable energy production and/or energy recovery</p> <p>Investments dedicated to generation, transmission and distribution of energy from renewable sources including solar</p>	Climate Change Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equivalent/a - Annual renewable energy generation in MWh/GWh (electricity) and GJ/TJ (other energy) - Annual Absolute (gross) GHG emissions from the project in tonnes of CO2 equivalent/a/b
Climate Change Adaptation	<p>Projects aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change (especially the heat island effect) and promoting the development of biodiversity through the expansion of green area surfaces in Paris</p> <p>Activities that increase the resilience of ecosystems, protect populations and fight against the heat island effect</p> <p>Measures supporting the protection and restoration of biodiversity and terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p>Activities or investments that contribute to GHG emissions segregation</p>	Climate Change Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of urban residents with access to thermally safe conditions in buildings/transport systems - Increased number of households with access to resilient energy systems - Increased number of people/businesses/acres with secure water supply - Total New surface of green areas opened to the public (m²) - Total surface of New green areas on buildings : green roofs, facades and green walls, etc. (m²) - Total number of planted trees within Paris intra muros area

Eligible Category	Description	Objectives	Impact Reporting Metrics
Access to Essential Services	<p>Projects aimed at providing access to essential services for vulnerable populations (access to mobility, healthcare, employment, security) and projects aiming at improving quality of life in "priority areas", as defined by law and which present the highest economic and social difficulties</p> <p>Investments that enhance access to public, not-for-profit, free or subsidized essential services, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure for healthcare, childcare and elder care centres - Infrastructure for the provision of child, youth or adult education and vocational training services - Accessibility to public buildings and infrastructures: fitting out access to buildings public and Infrastructure <p>Strengthen social cohesion and solidarity between territories and between generations</p> <p>Projects aiming at improving quality of life in "priority areas", presenting the highest level of economic and social difficulties within the City :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructures for education, culture, leisure and sports 	Reduced Inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of hospital and other healthcare facilities built/upgraded - Number of residents benefitting from healthcare which is otherwise not accessible - Number of students supported - Number of beneficiaries
Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment	<p>Projects aimed at providing support to employment generation and socio-economic advancement and empowerment</p> <p>Investments in projects supporting micro-, small- and medium- sized businesses</p>	Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of jobs supported/created/retained - Number of disabled people employed
Affordable Housing	<p>Projects aimed at increasing the social and affordable housing supply to meet the demand of Parisians</p> <p>Investments in projects promoting access to housing for all</p>	Sustainable Cities and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of beneficiaries - Number of dwellings

Endnotes

- 1 [Urban Mobility readiness index](#), Oliver Wyman Forum, 2022
- 2 [Do new urban and suburban cycling facilities encourage more bicycling?](#) Raktim Mitra, Avet Khachatryan, Paul M. Hess, August 2021.
- 3 [Impacts of new cycle infrastructure on cycling levels in two French cities: An interrupted time series analysis](#), Xiao et. al, July 2022
- 4 [Ministry of Ecological Transition and Geographical Cohesion](#), 2021
- 5 [French Strategy for Energy and Climate](#), Ministry of the Ecological Transition and Solidarity, 2019
- 6 [National Low-Carbon Strategy, Ministry of Ecological Transition and Solidarity](#), 2020
- 7 [A Paris, des enjeux de rénovation énergétique très forts pour plus de la moitié des logements](#), INSEE, 2022
- 8 [Climate Plan of Paris](#), Ville de Paris, 2020
- 9 [Paris Meteorology](#)
- 10 [Solar Cadastral](#), Ville de Paris, 2022
- 11 [Tout savoir sur l'arbre à Paris](#), Ville de Paris
- 12 [State of Art of big cities in France mainland, Construction](#), 2022
- 13 [Hosting capacity of elderly according to the type of venue in 2019](#), INSEE, 2021
- 14 [In Ile-de-France, 13% of inhabitants live in a priority area](#), INSEE, 2022
- 15 [Disability in Paris, analysis of recent trends, Atelier Parisien d'Urbanisme](#), 2018
- 16 [Unemployment rate First term](#) 2023, INSEE, 2023
- 17 [Social and Solidarity Economy in Paris](#), Ville de Paris, 2023
- 18 [Social Housing numbers in Paris](#), Atelier Parisiens d'Urbanisme, 2022

Moody's assigns SPOs in alignment with the main tenets of the ICMA Guidelines for Green, Social, Sustainability and Sustainability-Linked Bonds External Reviews and the LSTA/LMA/APLMA Guidance for Green, Social and Sustainability-Linked Loans External Reviews, as applicable; Moody's practices may however diverge in some respects from the practices recommended in those documents. Moody's approach to assigning SPOs is described in its Assessment Framework, and is subject to the ethical and professional principles set forth in the Moody's Investors Service Code of Professional Conduct.

Additional terms with respect to Second Party Opinions (as defined in Moody's Investors Service Rating Symbols and Definitions): Please note that a Second Party Opinion ("SPO") is not a "credit rating". The issuance of SPOs is not a regulated activity in many jurisdictions, including Singapore. JAPAN: In Japan, development and provision of SPOs fall under the category of "Ancillary Businesses", not "Credit Rating Business", and are not subject to the regulations applicable to "Credit Rating Business" under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and its relevant regulation. PRC: Any SPO: (1) does not constitute a PRC Green Bond Assessment as defined under any relevant PRC laws or regulations; (2) cannot be included in any registration statement, offering circular, prospectus or any other documents submitted to the PRC regulatory authorities or otherwise used to satisfy any PRC regulatory disclosure requirement; and (3) cannot be used within the PRC for any regulatory purpose or for any other purpose which is not permitted under relevant PRC laws or regulations. For the purposes of this disclaimer, "PRC" refers to the mainland of the People's Republic of China, excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

© 2024 Moody's Corporation, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Moody's Analytics, Inc. and/or their licensors and affiliates (collectively, "MOODY'S"). All rights reserved.

CREDIT RATINGS ISSUED BY MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS AFFILIATES ARE THEIR CURRENT OPINIONS OF THE RELATIVE FUTURE CREDIT RISK OF ENTITIES, CREDIT COMMITMENTS, OR DEBT OR DEBT-LIKE SECURITIES, AND MATERIALS, PRODUCTS, SERVICES AND INFORMATION PUBLISHED OR OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE BY MOODY'S (COLLECTIVELY, "MATERIALS") MAY INCLUDE SUCH CURRENT OPINIONS. MOODY'S DEFINES CREDIT RISK AS THE RISK THAT AN ENTITY MAY NOT MEET ITS CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS AS THEY COME DUE AND ANY ESTIMATED FINANCIAL LOSS IN THE EVENT OF DEFAULT OR IMPAIRMENT. SEE APPLICABLE MOODY'S RATING SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS PUBLICATION FOR INFORMATION ON THE TYPES OF CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS ADDRESSED BY MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS. CREDIT RATINGS DO NOT ADDRESS ANY OTHER RISK, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO: LIQUIDITY RISK, MARKET VALUE RISK, OR PRICE VOLATILITY. CREDIT RATINGS, NON-CREDIT ASSESSMENTS ("ASSESSMENTS"), AND OTHER OPINIONS INCLUDED IN MOODY'S MATERIALS ARE NOT STATEMENTS OF CURRENT OR HISTORICAL FACT. MOODY'S MATERIALS MAY ALSO INCLUDE QUANTITATIVE MODEL-BASED ESTIMATES OF CREDIT RISK AND RELATED OPINIONS OR COMMENTARY PUBLISHED BY MOODY'S ANALYTICS, INC. AND/OR ITS AFFILIATES. MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS AND MATERIALS DO NOT CONSTITUTE OR PROVIDE INVESTMENT OR FINANCIAL ADVICE, AND MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS AND MATERIALS ARE NOT AND DO NOT PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS TO PURCHASE, SELL, OR HOLD PARTICULAR SECURITIES. MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS AND MATERIALS DO NOT COMMENT ON THE SUITABILITY OF AN INVESTMENT FOR ANY PARTICULAR INVESTOR. MOODY'S ISSUES ITS CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS AND OTHER OPINIONS AND PUBLISHES OR OTHERWISE MAKES AVAILABLE ITS MATERIALS WITH THE EXPECTATION AND UNDERSTANDING THAT EACH INVESTOR WILL, WITH DUE CARE, MAKE ITS OWN STUDY AND EVALUATION OF EACH SECURITY THAT IS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR PURCHASE, HOLDING, OR SALE.

MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS, AND MATERIALS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR USE BY RETAIL INVESTORS AND IT WOULD BE RECKLESS AND INAPPROPRIATE FOR RETAIL INVESTORS TO USE MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS OR MATERIALS WHEN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION. IF IN DOUBT YOU SHOULD CONTACT YOUR FINANCIAL OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PROTECTED BY LAW, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, COPYRIGHT LAW, AND NONE OF SUCH INFORMATION MAY BE COPIED OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCED, REPACKAGED, FURTHER TRANSMITTED, TRANSFERRED, DISSEMINATED, REDISTRIBUTED OR RESOLD, OR STORED FOR SUBSEQUENT USE FOR ANY SUCH PURPOSE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IN ANY FORM OR MANNER OR BY ANY MEANS WHATSOEVER, BY ANY PERSON WITHOUT MOODY'S PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT. FOR CLARITY, NO INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY BE USED TO DEVELOP, IMPROVE, TRAIN OR RETRAIN ANY SOFTWARE PROGRAM OR DATABASE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, FOR ANY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, MACHINE LEARNING OR NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING SOFTWARE, ALGORITHM, METHODOLOGY AND/OR MODEL.

MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS, ASSESSMENTS, OTHER OPINIONS AND MATERIALS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR USE BY ANY PERSON AS A BENCHMARK AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES AND MUST NOT BE USED IN ANY WAY THAT COULD RESULT IN THEM BEING CONSIDERED A BENCHMARK.

All information contained herein is obtained by MOODY'S from sources believed by it to be accurate and reliable. Because of the possibility of human or mechanical error as well as other factors, however, all information contained herein is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind. MOODY'S adopts all necessary measures so that the information it uses in assigning a credit rating is of sufficient quality and from sources MOODY'S considers to be reliable including, when appropriate, independent third-party sources. However, MOODY'S is not an auditor and cannot in every instance independently verify or validate information received in the credit rating process or in preparing its Materials.

To the extent permitted by law, MOODY'S and its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors and suppliers disclaim liability to any person or entity for any indirect, special, consequential, or incidental losses or damages whatsoever arising from or in connection with the information contained herein or the use of or inability to use any such information, even if MOODY'S or any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors or suppliers is advised in advance of the possibility of such losses or damages, including but not limited to: (a) any loss of present or prospective profits or (b) any loss or damage arising where the relevant financial instrument is not the subject of a particular credit rating assigned by MOODY'S.

To the extent permitted by law, MOODY'S and its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors and suppliers disclaim liability for any direct or compensatory losses or damages caused to any person or entity, including but not limited to by any negligence (but excluding fraud, willful misconduct or any other type of liability that, for the avoidance of doubt, by law cannot be excluded) on the part of, or any contingency within or beyond the control of, MOODY'S or any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors or suppliers, arising from or in connection with the information contained herein or the use of or inability to use any such information.

NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, COMPLETENESS, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OF ANY CREDIT RATING, ASSESSMENT, OTHER OPINION OR INFORMATION IS GIVEN OR MADE BY MOODY'S IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc., a wholly-owned credit rating agency subsidiary of Moody's Corporation ("MCO"), hereby discloses that most issuers of debt securities (including corporate and municipal bonds, debentures, notes and commercial paper) and preferred stock rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. have, prior to assignment of any credit rating, agreed to pay to Moody's Investors Service, Inc. for credit ratings opinions and services rendered by it. MCO and Moody's Investors Service also maintain policies and procedures to address the independence of Moody's Investors Service credit ratings and credit rating processes. Information regarding certain affiliations that may exist between directors of MCO and rated entities, and between entities who hold credit ratings from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and have also publicly reported to the SEC an ownership interest in MCO of more than 5%, is posted annually at www.moody.com under the heading "Investor Relations — Corporate Governance — Charter Documents - Director and Shareholder Affiliation Policy."

Moody's SF Japan K.K., Moody's Local AR Agente de Calificación de Riesgo S.A., Moody's Local BR Agência de Classificação de Risco LTDA, Moody's Local MX S.A. de C.V., I.C.V., Moody's Local PE Clasificadora de Riesgo S.A., and Moody's Local PA Calificadora de Riesgo S.A. (collectively, the "Moody's Non-NRSRO CRAs") are all indirectly wholly-owned credit rating agency subsidiaries of MCO. None of the Moody's Non-NRSRO CRAs is a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization.

Additional terms for Australia only: Any publication into Australia of this document is pursuant to the Australian Financial Services License of MOODY'S affiliate, Moody's Investors Service Pty Limited ABN 61 003 399 657 AFSL 336969 and/or Moody's Analytics Australia Pty Ltd ABN 94 105 136 972 AFSL 383569 (as applicable). This document is intended to be provided only to "wholesale clients" within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001. By continuing to access this document from within Australia, you represent to MOODY'S that you are, or are accessing the document as a representative of, a "wholesale client" and that neither you nor the entity you represent will directly or indirectly disseminate this document or its contents to "retail clients" within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001. MOODY'S credit rating is an opinion as to the creditworthiness of a debt obligation of the issuer, not on the equity securities of the issuer or any form of security that is available to retail investors.

Additional terms for India only: Moody's credit ratings, Assessments, other opinions and Materials are not intended to be and shall not be relied upon or used by any users located in India in relation to securities listed or proposed to be listed on Indian stock exchanges.

Additional terms with respect to Second Party Opinions (as defined in Moody's Investors Service Rating Symbols and Definitions): Please note that a Second Party Opinion ("SPO") is not a "credit rating". The issuance of SPOs is not a regulated activity in many jurisdictions, including Singapore. JAPAN: In Japan, development and provision of SPOs fall under the category of "Ancillary Businesses", not "Credit Rating Business", and are not subject to the regulations applicable to "Credit Rating Business" under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and its relevant regulation. PRC: Any SPO: (1) does not constitute a PRC Green Bond Assessment as defined under any relevant PRC laws or regulations; (2) cannot be included in any registration statement, offering circular, prospectus or any other documents submitted to the PRC regulatory authorities or otherwise used to satisfy any PRC regulatory disclosure requirement; and (3) cannot be used within the PRC for any regulatory purpose or for any other purpose which is not permitted under relevant PRC laws or regulations. For the purposes of this disclaimer, "PRC" refers to the mainland of the People's Republic of China, excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

REPORT NUMBER

1374775