

Principal adverse sustainability impacts statement

For the purposes of this documents, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions’ means the scope of greenhouse gas emissions referred to in points (1)(e)(i) to (iii) of Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹;
- (2) ‘greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions’ means greenhouse gas emissions as defined in Article 3, point (1), of Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council²;
- (3) ‘weighted average’ means a ratio of the weight of the investment by the financial market participant in an investee company in relation to the enterprise value of the investee company;
- (4) ‘enterprise value’ means the sum, at fiscal year-end, of the market capitalisation of ordinary shares, the market capitalisation of preferred shares, and the book value of total debt and non-controlling interests, without the deduction of cash or cash equivalents;
- (5) ‘companies active in the fossil fuel sector’ means companies that derive any revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels as defined in Article 2, point (62), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³;
- (6) ‘renewable energy sources’ means renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;
- (7) ‘non-renewable energy sources’ means energy sources other than those referred to in point (6);
- (8) ‘energy consumption intensity’ means the ratio of energy consumption per unit of activity, output or any other metric of the investee company to the total energy consumption of that investee company;

¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 1).

² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

³ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

- (9) ‘high impact climate sectors’ means the sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴;
- (10) ‘protected area’ means designated areas in the European Environment Agency’s Common Database on Designated Areas (CDDA);
- (11) ‘area of high biodiversity value outside protected areas’ means land with high biodiversity value as referred to in Article 7b(3) of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵;
- (12) ‘emissions to water’ means direct emissions of priority substances as defined in Article 2(30) of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ and direct emissions of nitrates, phosphates and pesticides ;
- (13) ‘areas of high water stress’ means regions where the percentage of total water withdrawn is high (40-80%) or extremely high (greater than 80%) in the World Resources Institute’s (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool “Aquaduct”;
- (14) ‘hazardous waste and radioactive waste’ means hazardous waste and radioactive waste;
- (15) ‘hazardous waste’ means hazardous waste as defined in Article 3(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ ;
- (16) ‘radioactive waste’ means radioactive waste as defined in Article 3(7) of Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom⁸;
- (17) ‘non-recycled waste’ means any waste not recycled within the meaning of ‘recycling’ in Article 3(17) of Directive 2008/98/EC;
- (18) ‘activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas’ means activities that are characterised by all of the following:
 - (a) those activities lead to the deterioration of natural habitats and the habitats of species and disturb the species for which a protected area has been designated;
 - (b) for those activities, none of the conclusions, mitigation measures or impact assessments adopted pursuant to any of the following Directives or national provisions or international standards that are equivalent to those Directives have been implemented:

⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1–39).

⁵ Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).

⁶ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

⁷ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

⁸ Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom of 19 July 2011 establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste (OJ L 199, 2.8.2011, p. 48).

- (i) Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹;
 - (ii) Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹⁰;
 - (iii) an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as defined in Article 1(2), point (g), of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹;
 - (iv) for activities located in third countries, conclusions, mitigation measures or impact assessments adopted in accordance with national provisions or international standards that are equivalent to the Directives and impact assessments listed in points (i), (ii) and (iii);
- (19) ‘biodiversity-sensitive areas’ means Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites and Key Biodiversity Areas (‘KBAs’), as well as other protected areas, as referred to in Appendix D of Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139¹²;
 - (20) ‘threatened species’ means endangered species, including flora and fauna, listed in the European Red List or the IUCN Red List, as referred to in Section 7 of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139;
 - (21) ‘deforestation’ means the temporary or permanent human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land;
 - (22) ‘UN Global Compact principles’ means the ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
 - (23) ‘unadjusted gender pay gap’ means the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees;
 - (24) ‘board’ means the administrative, management or supervisory body of a company;
 - (25) ‘human rights policy’ means a policy commitment approved at board level on human rights that the economic activities of the investee company shall be in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
 - (26) ‘whistleblower’ means ‘reporting person’ as defined in Article 5(7) of Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³;

⁹ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

¹⁰ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

¹¹ Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 026, 28.1.2012, p. 1).

¹² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives (OJ L 442, 9.12.2021, p. 1).

¹³ Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law (OJ L305, 26.11.2019, p. 17).

- (27) ‘inorganic pollutants’ means emissions within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) as defined in Article 3, point (13) of Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴, for the Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals- Solids and Others industry;
- (28) ‘air pollutants’ means direct emissions of sulphur dioxides (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) as defined in Article 3, points (5) to (8), of Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵, ammonia (NH₃) as referred to in that Directive and heavy metals (HM) as referred to in Annex I to that Directive;
- (29) ‘ozone depletion substances’ mean substances listed in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

For the purposes of this Annex, the following formulas shall apply:

- (1) ‘GHG emissions’ shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\sum_n^i \left(\frac{\text{current value of investment}_i}{\text{investee company's enterprise value}_i} \times \text{investee company's Scope}(x) \text{ GHG emissions}_i \right)$$

- (2) ‘carbon footprint’ shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{\sum_n^i \left(\frac{\text{current value of investment}_i}{\text{investee company's enterprise value}_i} \times \text{investee company's Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions}_i \right)}{\text{current value of all investments (€M)}}$$

- (3) ‘GHG intensity of investee companies’ shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\sum_n^i \left(\frac{\text{current value of investment}_i}{\text{current value of all investments (€M)}} \times \frac{\text{investee company's Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions}_i}{\text{investee company's €M revenue}_i} \right)$$

- (4) ‘GHG intensity of sovereigns’ shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

¹⁴ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

¹⁵ Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1–31

$$\sum_n^i \left(\frac{\text{current value of investment}_i}{\text{current value of all investments (€M)}} \times \frac{\text{The country's Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions}_i}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}_i(\text{€M})} \right)$$

(5) ‘inefficient real estate assets’ shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{((\text{Value of real estate assets built before 31/12/2020 with EPC of C or below}) + (\text{Value of real estate assets built after 31/12/2020 with PED below NZEB in Directive 2010/31/EU}))}{\text{Value of real estate assets required to abide by EPC and NZEB rules}}$$

For the purposes of the formulas, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘current value of investment’ means the value in EUR of the investment by the financial market participant in the investee company;
- (2) ‘enterprise value’ means the sum, at fiscal year-end, of the market capitalisation of ordinary shares, the market capitalisation of preferred shares, and the book value of total debt and non-controlling interests, without the deduction of cash or cash equivalents;
- (3) ‘current value of all investments’ means the value in EUR of all investments by the financial market participant;
- (4) ‘nearly zero-energy building (NZEB)’, ‘primary energy demand (PED)’ and ‘energy performance certificate (EPC)’ shall have the meanings given to them in paragraphs 2, 5 and 12 of Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶.

Table 1

Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

Financial product INVL Global Sustainable Life (hereinafter – “Product”).

Summary

The Product considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors.

This statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors covers the reference period from 1 July to 31 December 2022.

¹⁶ Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (recast) (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13)

The Product until 31/12/2022 invested its assets into the underlying fund - Lyxor MSCI World Climate Change (DR) UCITS ETF (ISIN: LU2056739464). Once Lyxor shared the information that the ETF does not have sustainable investment object, product management team have put best efforts to reinvest. From the 2023 January the Product invested assets in Swisscanto (Lu) Sustainable Equity Fund which has sustainable investment objective.

Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

The Product until 31/12/2022 invested its assets into the underlying fund - Lyxor MSCI World Climate Change (DR) UCITS ETF, ISIN: LU2056739464. The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of Lyxor ETF managed by Amundi are explained here:

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as do not significant harm (DNSH) filter is applied by the Amundi.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution.

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal, and tobacco.

The Product did not have separate policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies						
Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact [year n]	Impact [year n-1]	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS						
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	117,83		Coverage 99% Eligible Assets – 100%	The Product until 31/12/2022 invested its assets into the underlying fund - Lyxor MSCI World Climate Change (DR) UCITS ETF (ISIN: LU2056739464). Once Lyxor shared the information that the ETF does not
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	52,40		Coverage 99% Eligible Assets – 100%	
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	111,23		Coverage 99% Eligible Assets – 100%	
		Total GHG emissions	218,45		Coverage 99% Eligible Assets – 100%	

	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	36,13		Coverage 99% Eligible Assets – 100%	have sustainable investment object, product management team have put best efforts to reinvest. From the 2023 January the Product invested assets in Swisssanto (Lu) Sustainable Equity Fund which has sustainable investment objective.
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	5,96		GHG intensity of investee companies Scope 1, 2, 3 Coverage 99% Eligible Assets – 100%	
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	0.05		Coverage 99% Eligible Assets – 100%	See above
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from	0.87		Coverage 42% Eligible Assets – 100%	See above

		non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources				
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	According to NACE codes: A – 0 B – 1.16 C – 1.07 D – 6.39 E – 0.84 F – 0.10 G – 0.77 H – 0.99 L – 0.32		Eligible Assets – 100% Coverage: A – N/A % B – 1% C – 45% D – 2% E – 0% F – 1% G – 7% H – 2% L – 3%	See above
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near	0.08		Coverage 100% Eligible Assets – 100%	See above

		to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas				
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	85.89		Coverage 12% Eligible Assets – 100%	See above
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	94.04		Coverage 34% Eligible Assets – 100%	See above

INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS

Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	N/A		Coverage 100% Eligible Assets – 100%	
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints	0.27		Coverage 100% Eligible Assets – 100%	See above

		handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises				
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	0.05		Coverage 39% Eligible Assets – 100%	See above
	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	0.29		Coverage 98% Eligible Assets – 100%	
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of	N/A		Coverage 100% Eligible Assets – 100%	See above

	weapons and biological weapons)	controversial weapons				
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There is lack of data for additional principal adverse impact indicators and they are not reported.

Description of policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

The Product incorporation of ESG factors in its investment appraisal, due diligence and decision-making processes identifies principal adverse impacts on relevant sustainability factors.

The Product considers principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) of investment decisions on sustainability factors, these contribute to measuring the attainment of the sustainable investment objective and partly as a form of risk avoidance. The Product monitors on the mandatory indicators.

The Product until 31/12/2022 invested its assets into the underlying fund – Lyxor MSCI World Climate Change (DR) UCITS ETF (ISIN: LU2056739464). Amundi is the investment manager of Lyxor ETF. The ETF in which the Product invested its assets considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in this way:

The ETF considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion:** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based, and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **Engagement:** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote:** Amundi’s voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi’s Voting Policy.
- **Controversies monitoring:** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi’s funds.

Engagement policies

SB draudimas, as a portfolio manager of the Product, has an approved Engagement Policy, however, because of the fact that the Product invests its assets in external fund, concerns such as shareholder voting and setting reporting standards for direct managers of investments are not precisely relevant to the Product. However, the product management team try to get information from the managers of the external fund for their own investment and stewardship efforts.

References to international standards

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into ESG scoring methodology. Lyxor ETF managed by Amundi proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example, the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis is conducted which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

Historical comparison

2022 is the first reporting period for the financial product and therefore a historical comparison cannot be made.