

# **INDEX RULE BOOK**

**Euronext® Eurozone PAB 50**

Version 23-02

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# 1. GENERAL

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This document is applicable to the Euronext Eurozone PAB 50 ("Index Family"), which consists of all the Indices as mentioned in the Reference Table.

The Index Family is designed to reflect the price level trends in the trading of shares listed in Europe.

Euronext Paris is the Administrator of this Index Family. The Expert Committee acts as Independent Supervisor of the Index Family.

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## VERSION NOTES

Version	Effective date	New or changed parts	Reference/announcement
21-01	15-12-2021	restyled version in view of newly published Calculation and Corporate Actions rulebooks	
22-01	13-01-2021	Addition of 4% Decrement	
22-02	08-09-2022	Addition of Review Weighting Date	EIA 2022-318
23-01	25-04-2023	Removal of Worst in Class and ESG score exclusions Addition of MIL 1.2 exclusion	
23-02	28-06-2023	Small textual update on Review Cut-Off Date	

## 2. INDEX REVIEWS

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### 2.1 REVIEW FREQUENCY AND RELEVANT DATES

**Review frequency:** Annual

**Review Effective Date:** After the market close of the third Friday of December.

**Review Cut-Off Date:** After the market close of the penultimate Friday of November.

**Review Announcement Date:** At least five trading days before the Review Effective Date.

**Review Weighting Date:** Three trading days before the Review Effective Date.

**Review Weighting Announcement Date:** Two trading days before the Review Effective Date.

### 2.2 INDEX METHODOLOGY PRINCIPLES

#### 2.2.1 General Methodology Objectives

The Index seeks compliance with Paris Aligned Benchmark (PAB) objectives.

The Index targets 50 constituents after exclusion process. Compliance with PAB is aimed to via weight adjustments following core selection and preliminary weights.

The weight of the highest Weighted Carbon Intense stock in the index is diminished up to 30% and rebalanced to less Carbon Intense companies. We reiterate this process with a second company if needed and so on, until the index is compliant with the PAB Carbon Intensity requirements.

#### 2.2.2 Data Partner

Moody's ESG Solutions provides research datapoints related to ESG, Carbon exposure, Controversies and Activity involvement.

#### 2.2.3 Climate Impact sections

Grouping of companies based on NACE section classification (Annex I to EC Regulation No 1893/006) into two sections:

- High Climate Impact section
  - NACE Sections A to H and Section L
- Low Climate Impact section
  - NACE Section that are not part of the High Climate Impact section

NACE Section	NACE Section Name	Climate Impact Section Group
A	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	High
B	MINING AND QUARRYING	High
C	MANUFACTURING	High

D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLIES	High
E	WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	High
F	CONSTRUCTION	High
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	High
H	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	High
I	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	Low
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	Low
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	Low
L	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	High
M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	Low
N	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	Low
O	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	Low
P	EDUCATION	Low
Q	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	Low
R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	Low
S	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	Low
T	ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS- AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE	Low
U	ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	Low

## 2.3 REVIEW SELECTION

### Step 1: Index Universe

The Index Universe consists of the Companies included in the Euronext Eurozone 300 index. At reviews this means included in the Index after the Review Effective Date.

The Investable Universe consists of the Companies included in the Index Universe excluding those that don't have Carbon Emission Data.

### Step 2: Eligibility screening at reviews

The following Companies are not eligible:

- Companies with a 3 months ADTV of less than €10m on the market of reference.

Exclusions for PAB	Exclusion criteria	Moody's datapoint
1. (a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;	<p>Companies providing full weapon systems and platforms, or key parts and services, for controversial weapons (This criterion does not cover general parts or services) as determined by Moody's ESG Solutions. It includes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-Personnel Mines</li> <li>• Cluster Munitions</li> <li>• Chemical Weapons</li> <li>• Biological Weapons</li> <li>• Nuclear Weapons</li> <li>• Incendiary Weapons</li> <li>• Non-Detectable Fragments</li> <li>• Blinding Laser Weapons</li> </ul>	Controversial weapons involvement (MIL 1.2)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White phosphorus Weapons</li> <li>• Depleted Uranium Weapons</li> </ul>	
<p>1. (b) companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;</p> <p>1. (c) companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;</p>	<p>Companies not integrating Global Compact principles to a certain level i.e. "Non communicative" and/or "controversial" as determined by Moody's ESG solutions. It is based on the following description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of critical controversies on UNGC ESG criteria including environmental criteria</li> <li>• presence of revenues from production of tobacco</li> <li>• presence of revenues from landmines or cluster munitions</li> </ul>	<p>Level of Integration of Global Compact principles = 'Non communicative and/or controversial'</p>
<p>1. (d) companies that derive 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite</p>	<p>Companies with an Involvement of 0% of the turnover or more derived from Coal mining and extraction.</p>	<p>FOSF2.1 - Coal mining &gt;0%</p>
<p>1. (e) companies that derive 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels</p>	<p>Companies with an involvement of 10% of the turnover derived from Fossil Fuels (Oil &amp; Gas) industry including the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Upstream (exploration, production)</li> <li>○ Midstream (processing and transport)</li> <li>○ Power generation from fossil sources</li> </ul>	<p>FOSF1.2 - Fossil fuels industry revenues ≥10%</p>
<p>1. (f) companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels</p>	<p>Companies belonging to NACE section D35.2.2 i.e. "Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains" are excluded.</p>	<p>NACE Class code "Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains" FOSF1.2 - Fossil fuels industry revenues ≥50%</p>
<p>1. (g) companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2 e/kWh.</p>	<p>Exclusion of companies with a carbon intensity of more than 100g CO2 e/kWh</p>	<p>Carbon factor (V.E ENV1008) &gt; 100</p>

<p>2. Administrators of EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks shall exclude from those benchmarks any companies that are found or estimated by them or by external data providers to significantly harm one or more of the environmental objectives</p>	<p>Exclusion of companies facing critical controversies around environmental criteria</p>	<p>Level of integration of Global Compact principles = 'Non communicative and/or controversial'. It takes into critical controversies around environmental criteria</p>
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### Step 3: Selection Ranking

Eligible Companies are ranked on their Free Float Market Capitalization on the Review Cut-Off Date.

### Step 4: Selection of constituents at the reviews

The 50 highest ranking Companies are selected.



## 2.4 PERIODICAL WEIGHTING UPDATE

### Weighting method

The index is Non-Market Capitalisation weighted, based on PAB weighting procedure.

The Weighting Factors are explained in the following paragraphs.

### Number of shares

The new weightings are calculated such that each constituent will have the weight in accordance with the outcome of the weighting procedure detailed in 2.5.

The Number Of Shares are determined based on the closing prices of the Companies to be included in the Index on the Review Weighting Date.

### Free Float factor

The Free Float Factor is not applicable for this Index Family.

### Capping Factor

The Capping Factor is not applicable for this Index Family.

## 2.5 WEIGHT CALCULATION

PAB indices must comply with exposure constraints to sectors linked to climate impact. This will be achieved via proportional adjustments of the Preliminary Index Weights that were computed in sections above.

Each stock in the Index selection is assigned to a NACE Letter Section. Companies belonging to NACE Sections A to H and L (subject to change in line with regulation) will be collectively referred to as High Climate Impact Section (HCIS). The rest of stocks in the Index selection will be referred to as Low Climate Impact Section (LCIS).

The Preliminary Index Weights will be aggregated and grouped by the two Climate Impact Sections. The same will be done with weights of the Investable Universe. Depending on the comparison of these weights, the index preliminary weight may or may not be adjusted, as described in the following two sections. Options 1 and 2 outlined below are mutually exclusive and only one of them will be true at any given Index Review.

### Option 1)

If the sum of Preliminary Index Weights in the HCIS is *lower* than the sum of weights in the HCIS of the Investable Universe, adjustments will be performed. The objective is to increase the exposure of the index to the HCIS and make it at least equivalent to the exposure of the Investable Universe.

Ex:	Index Preliminary Weights	Investable Universe	Adjustments Needed to Index Preliminary Weights?
High Climate Impact Section	60%	70%	Yes, +10%
Low Climate Impact Section	40%	30%	Yes, -10%

- Preliminary weights will be multiplied by an Adjustment Ratio where  $AR_i$  is the Adjustment Ratio depending on the Climate Section (i) of the corresponding stock whose weight is being adjusted, according to the following definition

Value of i	Climate Section Name	$AR_i$
HCIS	High Climate Impact	$AR_{HCIS} = \frac{MIU_{HCIS}}{PREL_{HCIS}}$ <p>where</p> $MIU_{HCIS}$ = Weight of HCIS in the Investable Universe $PREL_{HCIS}$ = Preliminary Index Weight of HCIS
LCIS	Low Climate Impact	$AR_{LCIS} = \frac{MIU_{LCIS}}{PREL_{LCIS}}$ <p>where</p> $MIU_{LCIS}$ = Weight of LCIS in the Investable Universe $PREL_{LCIS}$ = Preliminary Index Weight of LCIS

### Option 2)

If the sum of Preliminary Index Weights in the HCIS is *higher or equal* than the sum of weights in the HCIS of the Investable Universe, no adjustments will be performed.

Ex:	Index Preliminary Weights	Investable Universe	Adjustments Needed to Index Preliminary Weights?
High Climate Impact Section	80%	70%	No
Low Climate Impact Section	20%	30%	No

#### 2.5.1 Climate Impact Section-Adjusted Preliminary Weights

Following the process above, the weights of the index will be referred to as Climate impact Section-Adjusted Preliminary Weights. This is for differentiation purposes and consistency, even if no adjustments were made due to Option 2. Once the total weights of the two sections are established, they are locked and will not change on aggregate, even if individual stock weights within each of these sections can be adjusted further to comply with decarbonization objectives, as described in the next section.

## 2.5.2 Decarbonization objectives

### 2.5.3 Carbon Intensity calculation and targets

Euronext will calculate the Carbon Intensity (CI) (see Step 2 below) for each of the companies in the Index as well as for each company in the Investable Universe.

The target metric for decarbonization objectives is the Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) (see Step 3 below). The following two objectives need to be respected at the same time – they form the **PAB Double Cap**.

#### i) Carbon Intensity reduction of the Index vs the Investable Universe of at least 50%

- The WACI of the Index each year will be compared to the WACI of the Investable Universe

#### ii) Year-on-year self-decarbonization trajectory of the Index<sup>1</sup>

- During the review in base year Euronext will calculate the WACI of the Index and calculate a decreasing trajectory of carbon intensity target for future years, with 7% annual geometrical decrease
- This self-decarbonization trajectory will be made public

Ex:	Index WACI Trajectory	Trajectory Formula
Base Year T	1000	WACI <sub>T</sub>
Year T+1	930	(1 - 0.07) * WACI <sub>T</sub>
Year T+2	864.9	(1 - 0.07) <sup>2</sup> * WACI <sub>T</sub>

### 2.5.4 Weight adjustments to achieve decarbonization objectives

Climate Impact Section-Adjusted Preliminary Weights (see section above) will be further adjusted iteratively, one company at a time, until the WACI of the Index complies with the targets. This process is described in the following steps.

#### Step 1: Initialize the Temporary Index weights

- The initial stock weights used for the Index in this iterative process are set to be the Climate Impact Section-Adjusted Preliminary Weights

#### Step 2: Establish the CI and weighted CI of all companies individually

- For each stock in Index and in the Investable Universe calculate:

$$CI = \frac{\text{Sum of Emissions}}{\text{Enterprise Value incl. Cash}}$$

- Emissions are Scope 1+2+3 carbon emission, provided by VE<sup>2</sup>
- Enterprise Value incl. Cash = Market capitalization + Debt
- For Index:
  - Stock-level weighted CI = CI \* Temporary Index weight
- For Investable Universe:
  - Stock-level weighted CI = CI \* FFMC weight

<sup>1</sup> Trajectory calculation only applicable since the publication of the index

<sup>2</sup> Carbon intensity of stocks not covered by Scope 3 VE data is estimated with sector medians

**Step 3:** Establish the WACI of the Index and the Investable Universe

- Both follow a generic calculation for a portfolio of stocks
- $WACI \text{ of Portfolio} = \sum \text{Stock-level weighted CI}$

**Step 4:** Establish the targets for decarbonization objectives

- Target 1 = 50% \* WACI of Investable Universe in the year of the review
- Target 2 = WACI value of the self-decarbonization trajectory in the year of the review
  - N.B.: Target 2 in Base Year (2021) is not applicable, applies only from Base Year + 1
- The minimum of Target 1 and Target 2 is the PAB Double Cap

**Step 5:** Compare the WACI of the Index from Step 3 with the PAB Double Cap from Step 4

- Condition: WACI of the Index needs to be lower or equal to the PAB Double Cap
  - If this condition is satisfied, stop with the process, no more adjustments to the Temporary Index weights are done and they become the final index weights, proceed to Step 11
  - If this condition is *not* satisfied, continue with the process

Next steps comprise the iterative process itself and are only executed if the condition in Step 5 is not satisfied.

**Step 6 [Outer Loop]:** Determine the candidate stock for reduction of Temporary Index weight

- 1<sup>st</sup> iteration only
  - Choose the company with the highest weighted CI
- 2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> iteration
  - Choose the company with the highest weighted CI subject to it being different from stocks already chosen in the 1<sup>st</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> iteration
- Principle - perform loops in batches of 5 iterations where stocks will be selected based on highest weighted CI but always at least 5 different stocks will be chosen successively (6<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> iter., 11<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> iter. and so on) until the targets are met
  - N.B.: As a consequence of these rules and as an example of permissible action, if stock has had its weight reduced in the first batch (1<sup>st</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> iteration), its weights can be further reduced in the next batches if it happens to still have the highest weighted CI at any point

**Step 7 [Inner Loop]:** Decrease the Temporary weight of the candidate stock from Step 6

- First decrease of -10%
- If PAB targets not met (Step 10), further 2 decreases, each of -10%, for an aggregated maximum reduction of -30%

Ex:	Weight of Stock ABC
Temporary weight when entering Step 7	4%
Temporary weight after -10%	3.6% = 4% x (1 - 0.1)
Temporary weight after -20%	3.2% = 4% x (1 - 0.2)
Temporary weight after -30%	2.8% = 4% x (1 - 0.3)

**Step 8:** Determine stocks eligible for rebalancing the weight decreased in Step 7

Companies with the following attributes are eligible for weight increase rebalancing:

- Same Climate Impact Section as stock from Step 6
- Lower CI (*not* necessarily weighted CI) compared to stock from Step 6
- No weight reduction so far within the current batch
  - N.B.: this in no way contradicts the further 10% decrements in Step 7 as the stocks being eligible for weight rebalancing are by definition different from the stock in step 7
- Not capped

**Step 9:** Rebalance the weight taken in Step 7 to eligible companies from Step 8

- The weight redistribution is proportional to  $1/(\text{FFMC})$ , taking into account only the FFMC of the eligible companies, subject to the following constraints:
  - If a stock reaches one of the weight limits before the reallocation of the weight corresponding to its proportion according to the  $1/(\text{FFMC})$  principle, the weight is capped at maximum and the excess weight that was not allocated is distributed among the rest of the eligible stocks using the  $1/(\text{FFMC})$  principle again, excluding the FFMC of the capped stock

**Step 10:** Compare the new WACI of the re-weighted Index against the PAB Double Cap

- Condition: WACI of the Index needs to be lower or equal to PAB Double Cap
- If this condition is satisfied, stop with the iterations and proceed to Step 11
- If this condition is *not* satisfied, continue with the iterations
  - If the weight in stock in Step 7 has been decreased *less than 3 times* within this instance of the inner loop
    - Stay within the inner loop, go back to Step 7 and decrease the weight by further 10%
  - If the weight in stock in Step 7 has been decreased *3 times* within this batch of iterations
    - Keep the rebalanced weights, exit the inner loop and go back to Step 6 to select a different stock

**Step 11:** Final weights, publish index and the final WACI

In case the algorithm above does not converge to a solution, stock selection from Step 5.6 is modified such as the stock with the highest Carbon Intensity is replaced by the largest FFMC eligible stock with lower Carbon intensity. Sections 5.6 and 5.7 are then performed again. This might continue iteratively until the index meets all the objectives.

### 3. REFERENCES

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Index name	Isin code	Mnemo	Bloomberg Code	Reuters code	Base date	Base value	Publication since	Index Type
Euronext Eurozone PAB 50	FR0014003PR0	EPABP	EZPAB5P	.EPABP	1 Jan 2010	1000	2 Jun 2021	Price Return
Euronext Eurozone PAB 50 NR	FR0014003PM1	EPABN	EZPAB5N	.EPABN	1 Jan 2010	1000	2 Jun 2021	Net Return
Euronext Eurozone PAB 50 GR	FR0014003PL3	EPABG	EZPABG	.EPABG	1 Jan 2010	1000	2 Jun 2021	Gross Return
Euronext Eurozone PAB 50 Decrement 5%	FR0014003PK5	EPAB5	EZPAB50	.EPAB5	1 Jan 2010	1000	2 Jun 2021	Decrement 5% on NR
Euronext Eurozone PAB 50 Decrement 4%	FRCLIM000007	EPAB4	EZPAB4	.EPAB4	1 Jan 2010	1000	13 Jan 2022	Decrement 4% on NR

#### 3.1 BASE CURRENCY

The Base Currency of this index family is Euro.

#### 3.2 PUBLICATION

The opening index level is disseminated at the same time as the first index level. The index is calculated based on the most recent prices of transactions concluded on the relevant markets. The level of the index is in principle published every 15 seconds. The index is calculated from 09:00 hours until Euronext Markets stop regular daytime trading on the days when the Euronext Markets are open for trading.

The closing level is the last level disseminated on the trading day.

## 4. ESG DISCLOSURES

EXPLANATION OF HOW ESG FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY	
<b>Item 1.</b> Name of the benchmark administrator.	Euronext Paris
<b>Item 2.</b> Type of benchmark	Equity Benchmark
<b>Item 3.</b> Name of the benchmark or family of benchmarks.	<b>Euronext Eurozone PAB 50 Index</b>
<b>Item 4.</b> Does the benchmark methodology for the benchmark or family of benchmarks take into account ESG factors?	Yes
<b>Item 5.</b> If the response to Item 4 is positive, please find below the ESG factors that are taken into account in the benchmark methodology and how they are used for selection, weighting and exclusion	
a) List of combined ESG factors	<p>Exclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Companies not integrating Global Compact principles to a certain level i.e. “Non communicative” and/or “controversial” as determined by Moody’s ESG solutions. It is based on the following description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of critical controversies on UNGC ESG criteria including environmental criteria</li> <li>• Presence of revenues from production of tobacco</li> <li>• Presence of revenues from landmines or cluster munitions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Companies with an Involvement &gt;0% of the turnover or more derived from Coal mining and extraction.</li> <li>• Companies with an involvement ≥10% of the turnover derived from Fossil Fuels industry including the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upstream (exploration, production)</li> <li>• Midstream (processing and transport)</li> <li>• Power generation from fossil sources</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Companies belonging to NACE section D35.2.2 i.e. “Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains” are excluded.</li> <li>• Electricity producers with lifecycle GHG Emissions higher than 100Gco2/kWh as determined by Moody’s ESG Solutions.</li> <li>• Companies providing full weapon systems and platforms, or key parts and services, for controversial weapons (This criterion does not cover general parts or services) as determined by Moody’s ESG Solutions. It includes :</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-Personnel Mines</li> <li>• Cluster Munitions</li> <li>• Chemical Weapons</li> <li>• Biological Weapons</li> <li>• Nuclear Weapons</li> <li>• Incendiary Weapons</li> <li>• Non-Detectable Fragments</li> <li>• Blinding Laser Weapons</li> <li>• White phosphorus Weapons</li> <li>• Depleted Uranium Weapons</li> </ul> <p>Weighting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weighting based on Free Float Market Capitalization.</li> <li>• Further weighting adjustments to meet PAB objectives. If the weights stemming from the core methodology and alignment of High Carbon Impact sections do not satisfy the decarbonization targets, we proceed to an iterative reweighting of the constituents. The weight of the highest Weighted Carbon Intense stock in the index is diminished up to 30% and rebalanced in in its Super-sector, to less Carbon Intense companies. We reiterate this process with a second company if needed and so on, until the index is compliant with the PAB Carbon Intensity requirements.</li> </ul>
b) List of environmental factors considered:	Refer to a)
c) List of social factors considered:	Refer to a)
d) List of governance factors considered:	Refer to a)
<b>Item 6. Data and standards used.</b>	
<p>a) Data input.</p> <p><i>(i) Describe whether the data are reported, modelled or, sourced internally or externally.</i></p> <p><i>(ii) Where the data are reported, modelled or sourced externally, please name the third party data provider.</i></p>	<p><b>Moody’s ESG Solutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moody’s ESG Solutions research on Carbon Emissions</li> <li>• United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) screening</li> <li>• Controversial weapons involvement (MIL 1.2)</li> <li>• Fossil fuels industry revenue (FOSF 1.2)</li> <li>• Coal mining (FOSF 2.1)</li> <li>• Carbon factor (V.E ENV1008)</li> </ul>
<p>b) Verification of data and guaranteeing the quality of those data.</p> <p><i>Describe how data are verified and how the quality of those data is ensured.</i></p>	<p>Moody’s ESG Solutions</p> <p>Moody’s ESG Solutions represents and warrants that to the best of its knowledge the Methodology is robust and reliable, rigorous, and capable of validating and verifying including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shall promptly correct any errors made in its computations of the Data and inform Euronext thereof, immediately.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodically review the Methodology</li> <li>• Has clear written rules identifying how and when discretion may be exercised when deviating from the methodology</li> <li>• Will inform Euronext prior to making any material change to the Methodology and will provide Euronext with the rationale for such change.</li> </ul>
<p>c) Reference standards</p> <p><i>Describe the international standards used in the benchmark methodology.</i></p>	<p><b>Moody's ESG Solutions</b></p> <p>The methodology behind ESG performance indicators and the assessment of controversies severity is based on the following international standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)</li> <li>• OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and sectorial guidance</li> <li>• G20/OECD recommendations on Corporate governance</li> <li>• UN Conventions and recommendations,</li> <li>• UN Global Compact Principles</li> <li>• UN Sustainable Development Goals</li> <li>• ILO Conventions, including the core ones, and recommendations</li> <li>• TFCO recommendations</li> <li>• Paris Agreement (UNFCCC)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Information updated on:</b></p>	<p>19<sup>th</sup> of April 2023</p>