

# Bloomberg MSCI Euro High Yield Sustainable and SRI Index

This document is intended to be read in conjunction with the [Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Index Methodology](#) and the [Bloomberg MSCI ESG Fixed Income Indices Methodology](#); these documents collectively constitute the index methodology for this Index.

The Bloomberg MSCI Euro High Yield Sustainable and SRI Bond Index is a fixed-rate, EUR-denominated, high-yield, corporate bond benchmark. To be eligible for the index, bonds must have a minimum amount outstanding of EUR 250mn. The index includes issuers that meet the standard Bloomberg MSCI Sustainability thresholds and excludes issuers per the standard Bloomberg MSCI SRI and ESG Controversy screens. Additionally, the index applies additional screens related to fossil fuels and oil and gas while also applying an additional screen on weapons systems and support services. The index weights the component of the index with MSCI ESG Ratings of BBB or higher at 100% weight by market value while limiting the weight of the component of the index with MSCI ESG Ratings of BB at 50% weight by market value. The index was created in February 2021, with history backfilled to May 1, 2019.

The features specific to this Index are set out below.

**Description of Index Constituents** EUR High Yield Bonds

**Index Ticker** I36085EU Index: Total Return EUR Unhedged

## Eligibility Requirements:

**Currency** Principal and interest must be denominated in EUR

**Sector** Corporate

**Credit Rating** High Yield

**Minimum Amount Outstanding** EUR 250mn minimum par amount outstanding

**Coupon** Fixed-rate coupon with Pay-in-kind (PIK) bonds and Partial PIKs excluded

**Maturity** At least one year until final maturity, regardless of optionality

**Minimum Liquidity Requirements** See Minimum Amount Outstanding specified above

**Rebalance Date** Monthly

**Issuer Capping** Issuers that exceed 3% of the market value of the uncapped Bloomberg MSCI Euro High Yield Sustainable and SRI Index are limited at 3%. The excess market value over the 3% cap will be redistributed on a pro rata basis to all other issuers' bonds in the index that are under the 3% cap. The process is repeated until no issuer exceeds the 3% limit.

## Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

This section is not intended to be exhaustive and is being provided for information purposes only - detailed ESG disclosures set out in dedicated section below.

The Index applies the standard ESG factors outlined in the [Bloomberg MSCI ESG Fixed Income Indices Methodology](#) Appendix A: Bloomberg MSCI SRI Indices and Appendix B: Bloomberg MSCI Sustainability Indices ESG annexes:

- Securities must use the standard Bloomberg MSCI ESG Rating thresholds,
- Standard Bloomberg MSCI SRI screen, and
- Standard Bloomberg MSCI ESG Controversies score threshold.

Additional MSCI ESG screening:

### MSCI Business

#### Involvement Screens

The index excludes issuers deriving revenue from, or being involved in, business activities related to:

- Weapons Systems/Components/Support Systems/Services revenue  $\geq 5\%$
- Fossil Fuel Reserves
- Arctic Oil and Arctic Gas revenue  $> 0\%$
- Power Generation from Thermal Coal  $\geq 10\%$
- Installed Capacity for Thermal Coal  $\geq 10\%$
- Power Generation from Liquid Fuel or Natural Gas  $\geq 30\%$
- Installed Capacity for Liquid Fuel and Natural Gas  $\geq 30\%$
- Revenue from Power Generation from Liquid Fuel and Natural Gas  $\geq 30\%$
- Conventional Oil and Gas revenue  $> 0\%$  with  $\leq 40\%$  of the total revenue being derived from Alternative Energy

### Minimum ESG

#### Exclusions

On the last business day before month end, using the Forward Universe of the previous day, after applying the non-ESG criteria rules for inclusion, defined above, and additionally removing any non-ESG rated bonds, the number of issuers for the eligible universe are defined. If, after having additionally applied the ESG selection criteria above, less than 20% of the total number of issuers in the eligible universe are excluded, then the eligible issuers are ranked in the order below, according to the following criteria:

- MSCI ESG Rating score
- MSCI ESG Controversies score

Then based on this ranking, the lowest ranking issuers will be excluded from the index, until the number of excluded issuers is higher than 20% of the eligible universe total number of issuers. If more than one issuer has the same ESG Rating and ESG Controversy score and is required to be removed to reach the 20% threshold, then all issuers with the same ESG Rating and ESG Controversy score are removed.

## Document Version History

Date	Update
September 2023	Publication in new format

## Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Disclosures

This document should be read in conjunction with Appendix A: Bloomberg MSCI SRI Indices and Appendix B: Bloomberg MSCI Sustainability Indices in the [Bloomberg MSCI ESG Fixed Income Indices Methodology](#) ESG disclosures annexes. These annexes and the information below collectively constitute the ESG factors taken into account in this Index and associated disclosures.

ESG Factors	
Fossil Fuel Reserves	Excludes researched companies with evidence of owning fossil fuel reserves regardless of their industries, including companies that own less than 50% of a reserves field. Fossil reserves are defined as proved and probable reserves (i.e. 1P and 2P) for coal and proved reserves (i.e. 1P) for oil and natural gas. Evidence of owning reserves includes companies providing the exact volume of reserves, and companies making a statement about their ownership of reserves.
Arctic Oil and Arctic Gas	<p>Researched companies deriving more than 0% of their revenue from Arctic Gas or Arctic Oil production are excluded.</p> <p>The definition of Arctic is geographical and includes production activities north of the 66.5 latitude. This factor includes offshore or onshore gas or oil production.</p>
Power Generation from Thermal Coal	<p>Researched companies that derive 10% or more of their power from Thermal Coal are excluded.</p> <p>Researched companies that have an installed capacity for Thermal Coal of 10% or more of their maximum percentage total, are excluded.</p>
Power Generation from Liquid Fuel and Natural Gas	<p>Researched companies that derive 30% or more of their power from Liquid Fuel and Natural Gas are excluded.</p> <p>Researched companies that have an installed capacity for Liquid Fuel and Natural Gas of 30% or more of their maximum percentage total are excluded.</p> <p>Researched companies that derive 30% or more of their revenue from Liquid Fuel and Natural Gas based power generation are excluded.</p>
Conventional Oil and Gas	<p>Researched companies that derive more than 0% of their revenue from conventional oil and gas are excluded if 40% or less of their revenue is from Alternative Energy.</p> <p>It includes all types of conventional oil and gas production including, deepwater, shallow water and other onshore/offshore. It excludes revenues from unconventional oil &amp; gas (oil sands, shale oil, shale gas) and arctic oil and gas.</p> <p>Alternative Energy includes revenue from products, services, or infrastructure projects supporting the development or delivery of renewable energy and alternative fuels.</p>
Weapons Systems	Researched companies that derive revenue greater than or equal to 5% from weapons systems/components, and support systems and services, are excluded.
Data and standards used	
<p>a) Data input.</p> <p>(i) Describe whether the data are reported, modelled or, sourced internally or externally.</p> <p>(ii) Where the data are reported, modelled or sourced externally, please name the third party data provider.</p>	<p>All ESG data for the benchmarks is sourced externally from:</p> <p>MSCI Research  <a href="mailto:esgclient@msci.com">esgclient@msci.com</a>  <a href="https://www.msci.com/research-and-insights">https://www.msci.com/research-and-insights</a></p> <p>MSCI ESG Research relies on a proprietary methodology informed by a range of data sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corporate documents: annual reports, proxy filings, environmental and social reports, securities filings, websites and Carbon Disclosure Project responses. Externally sourced data</li> <li>Government data: central bank data, U.S. Toxic Release Inventory, Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Information System (CERCLIS), RCRA Hazardous Waste Data Management System, etc. We continue to assess the value of other, similar information sources, particularly for European companies.</li> <li>Popular, trade, and academic journals: accessed through websites, subscriptions and searches of online databases.</li> <li>News media: major news publications globally, including local-language sources across a range of markets.</li> <li>Relevant organizations and professionals: reports from and interviews with trade groups, industry</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>experts and nongovernmental organizations familiar with the companies' operations and any related controversies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modelled data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For climate-related metrics, when data is not disclosed by companies, MSCI ESG Research uses a proprietary GHG emission estimation model.</li> <li>When companies do not report exact revenue figures for a covered business activity, MSCI ESG Research provides an estimate of the extent of companies' involvement in the subject activity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For top level scores (ESG Ratings, Environmental, Social and Governance pillars), MSCI ESG Research estimates macro-level risk exposure for companies' based on the type and location of operations, distribution of products. Data sources used in the exposure calculations include, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA)</li> <li>US Department of Energy; International Council on Clean Transportation</li> <li>Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University</li> <li>Organization of Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>Canadian Industrial Water Survey</li> <li>Hoekstra, A.Y. and Mekonnen, M.M. (2011)</li> <li>Ecorisk</li> <li>World Development Indicators (WDI)</li> <li>Annual Change of Forest Resources _ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</li> <li>World Wildlife Fund (WWF)</li> <li>US EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)</li> <li>Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI)</li> <li>US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</li> <li>International Labour Organization (ILO)</li> <li>US Occupational Health &amp; Safety Administration (OSHA)</li> <li>UK Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR)</li> <li>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</li> <li>World Health Organization (WHO)</li> <li>UN Principles for Responsible Investments (UN PRI)</li> <li>World Resource Institute (WRI)</li> <li>Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)</li> <li>US Census Bureau Current Population Survey Supplement</li> <li>World Bank Governance Indicators (WGI)</li> <li>Transparency International (TI)</li> <li>World Bank (WB)</li> <li>SNL Financial</li> <li>Thomson Financial</li> </ul> <p>Refer to the <a href="#">MSCI ESG &amp; Climate Methodologies page</a> for further details on the data sources for the relevant ESG factors.</p>
<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><b>MSCI ESG Score</b></p> <p>The ESG Ratings process includes multiple steps to review the quality of the analysis and consistent application of the methodology.</p> <p>The following quality assurance and oversight processes are observed:</p>

- Quality review process: Data quality checks are conducted on all companies prior to the publication of their ESG Rating.
- Analytical review: All ESG Ratings are subject to review by an analyst and a reviewer. In cases where the analyst review results in a proposal for a change to an ESG Rating, and for defined other circumstances, the Rating is subject to a review by a second senior analyst.
- Ratings Methodology Committee: This committee addresses the following specific cases, as well as other escalations related to methodology application:
  - Proposal to add a company-specific Key Issue in a company's assessment.
  - Ratings change of two letters or more.
  - New AAA- or CCC-rated company.
  - Requests for deviations from the weights for industry Key Issues due to significant differences in business model from the industry peer set.
  - Requests to deviate from standard methodology for including or excluding controversies cases in a company's ratings analysis.
- ESG Methodology Committee: This committee addresses escalations from the Ratings Methodology Committee and reviews changes to the ESG Ratings methodology, including:
  - Updates to the ESG Industry Materiality Map, which determines the relevance of ESG Key Issues to sub-industries.
  - Changes to data sources or calculations used in ESG Ratings.
  - Methodology proposals for consultation.

Please see the MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology and Process via the MSCI [ESG Methodologies website](#) for further detail.

#### **MSCI ESG Controversies and Global Norms**

The consistency of ESG controversies assessments and scoring based on MSCI ESG Controversies and Global Norms Methodology is ensured through ongoing peer review and MSCI ESG Controversies Methodology Committee (CMC) reviews. The CMC has direct oversight of the content of the company ESG Controversies reports and of the consistent application of the methodology.

The following situations require CMC review and approval:

- Proposed downgrades of controversy cases to Red Flag status must first be approved by the CMC before being escalated to the MSCI ESG Methodology Committee (EMC).
- Proposed upgrades of controversy cases from Red Flag status.
- Proposed significant score changes to existing controversy cases.
- Proposed designation of a case as of Historical Concern (whereby the case no longer has a score or a corresponding flag, but is retained in the company's ESG Controversies report for context and reference).

In addition to ESG controversy case reviews and approvals, the CMC reviews and approves clarifications and updates to the MSCI ESG Controversies and Global Norms methodology.

The CMC escalates selected individual ESG controversy cases, including upgrades from and downgrades to Red Flag status, to the EMC, which governs all MSCI ESG solutions and presides over the development, review and interpretation of all ESG Research methodologies, including the MSCI ESG Controversies and Global Norms methodology. The EMC is also responsible for the review and approval of revisions to the MSCI ESG Controversies and Global Norms methodology. Please see the MSCI ESG Controversies and Global Norms Process via their [ESG Methodologies website](#) for further detail.

#### **MSCI Business Involvement Screens**

Initial company research and analysis is followed by a rigorous quality review process. Data accuracy and company profiles are peer-reviewed, then sent to content leads for final approval. In specific cases in which a company's business activity is not clearly defined by MSCI ESG Research's methodology and there is no precedent, the case is escalated to the Head of Screening Research. Cases that require further interpretation or an update to the methodology are brought to the MSCI ESG Impact and Screening Methodology Committee for resolution.

	Please see the <a href="#">MSCI Business Involvement Methodology Overview</a> for further detail.
c) Reference standards <i>Describe the international standards used in the benchmark methodology.</i>	<p><b>MSCI ESG Score</b></p> <p>MSCI ESG Research relies on a proprietary methodology informed by a range of data sources. MSCI ESG Research does not explicitly mandate reporting along specific disclosure standards. Commonly utilized disclosure frameworks for data collected and used by MSCI ESG Research include GRI, SASB, UN Global Compact; and, for specific performance indicators, GHG Protocol, and applicable ISO standards.</p> <p><b>MSCI ESG Controversies and Global Norms</b></p> <p>The evaluation framework used in MSCI ESG Controversies is designed to be consistent with international norms represented by the UN Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the UN Global Compact principles.</p> <p><b>MSCI Business Involvement Screens</b></p> <p>The MSCI ESG Research team utilised a combination of industry classifications, business descriptions and keyword searches in company filings to identify potential involvement in each of the screening topics.</p>
Date on which information has been last updated and reason for the update:	September 2023 (first publication)

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