



# **Annual Sustainability Report New World Indexed All Country Equity Fund Hedged**

**December 2024**

Version 24/1

Helping people build  
better futures

# Introduction

At Irish Life, we believe in doing right by your money by helping build a better future for all.

**Product Name:** New World Indexed All Country Equity Fund Hedged

**Legal Entity Identifier:** YYV6S3OE6EWZYI2FFW31

## Status under the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. This document provides information on the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

## Fund Description

The New World Indexed All Country Equity Fund Hedged ("Fund") tracks the Solactive ILIM New World Global Market Equity Index ("Index" or "reference benchmark"). This Index is designed to deliver equity market returns with enhanced exposure to more sustainable companies and a better alignment to the low carbon transition economy. The Broad Market Benchmark of the Fund is the Solactive GBS Global Markets Large & Mid Cap Index ("Broad Market Benchmark"). The Fund's developed market exposures is hedged to Euro.

The Fund is passively managed. The Fund has designated the Index as a reference benchmark and aims to track the performance of the Index. As a result of tracking the Index, the Fund promotes the same environmental and social characteristics as the Index. The environmental and social characteristics of the Index are measured against the Broad Market Benchmark.



## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes

☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: \_\_%

☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: \_\_%

☒ No

☐ It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of \_\_% of sustainable investments

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ with a social objective

☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund are as follows:



**To reduce the carbon exposure of the Fund's portfolio relative to the appropriate Broad Market Benchmark**



**To reduce the Fund's weighted average ESG risk rating score\* relative to the appropriate Broad Market Benchmark**

\* The weighted average ESG risk rating score of the Fund is calculated using ESG risk rating scores for each corporate issuer in which the Fund invests. These ESG risk rating scores are provided by Morningstar Sustainalytics.

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund are:

- > ESG Risk Rating
- > Carbon Intensity
- > Fossil Fuel Involvement

The reference period for this report is 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.



## How did the sustainability indicators perform?

### ESG Risk Rating Score\*

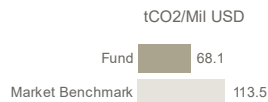
ESG Risk Rating measures the degree to which a company's economic value is at risk due to not considering ESG factors using a calculation of the company's unmanaged ESG risks.



\*A lower score indicates a lower level of unmanaged ESG risk and potential risk to the economic value.

### Carbon Intensity\*

Carbon intensity is a metric used to compare company emissions across industries. The absolute emissions is divided by total earnings with the figure expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per million USD of total revenue.

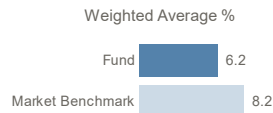


\*Carbon intensity equals Scope 1 and 2 emissions only.

Note: ESG risk scores and carbon metrics are currently calculated for equity and corporate bond only which represent 100.0% of the portfolio. Sustainability indicators for other asset classes such as property and sovereign bonds are calculated on a different basis.

### Fossil Fuel Involvement

Fossil Fuel Involvement measures the percentage of earnings that companies get from thermal coal extraction, coal-based power generation, oil and gas production, oil and gas based power generation, and oil and gas related products and services. It is expressed as the weighted average % of the Fund.



## ...and compared to previous periods?

### ESG Risk Rating Score\*

ESG Risk Rating measures the degree to which a company's economic value is at risk due to not considering ESG factors using a calculation of the company's unmanaged ESG risks.

	2024	2023	2022
Fund	18.9	20.0	19.9
Market Benchmark	20.5	21.6	21.9

\*A lower score indicates a lower level of unmanaged ESG risk and potential risk to economic value.

### Carbon Intensity\*

Carbon intensity is a metric used to compare company emissions across industries. The absolute emissions is divided by total earnings with the figure expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per million USD of total revenue.

	2024	2023	2022
Fund	68.1	79.9	104.6
Market Benchmark	113.5	122.5	167.2

\*Carbon intensity equals Scope 1 and 2 emissions only.

### Fossil Fuel Involvement

Fossil Fuel Involvement measures the percentage of earnings that companies get from thermal coal extraction, coal-based power generation, oil and gas production, oil and gas based power generation, and oil and gas related products and services. It is expressed as the weighted average % of the Fund.

	2024	2023	2022
Fund	6.2	7.1	9.0
Market Benchmark	8.2	9.1	11.0

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

**What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Not applicable

**How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable

**How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?**

Not applicable

**Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:**

Not applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The Fund aims to reduce negative impacts to the environment and society. These negative impacts are also called adverse impacts, of which the most significant are referred to as Principal Adverse Impacts (“PAI’s”).

Irish Life Investment Managers Limited (“ILIM” or the “Investment Manager”), considered the following key PAI’s when managing the Fund’s portfolio during the reference period:

**Carbon Exposure:**

- > Greenhouse gas emissions
- > Carbon footprint
- > Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector

**Impact on society:**

- > Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- > Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)

Further details on the principal adverse impacts can be found at

<https://www.ilim.com/media/2265/ilim-pai-regulatory-document.pdf>

**Principal adverse impacts** are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Average, 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

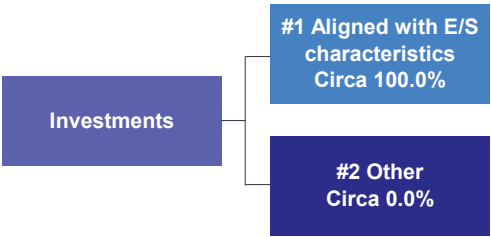
Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
APPLE INC	Information Technology	4.6%	United States
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	4.5%	United States
NVIDIA CORP	Information Technology	4.0%	United States
ALPHABET INC	Communication Services	2.2%	United States
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	2.0%	United States
TESLA INC	Consumer Discretionary	1.2%	United States
META PLATFORMS INC	Communication Services	1.1%	United States
VISA INC	Financials	1.0%	United States
MASTERCARD INC	Financials	0.9%	United States
ELI LILLY & CO	Health Care	0.9%	United States
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	Information Technology	0.9%	Taiwan
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	Health Care	0.8%	United States
BROADCOM INC	Information Technology	0.8%	United States
HOME DEPOT INC (THE)	Consumer Discretionary	0.7%	United States
NETFLIX INC	Communication Services	0.6%	United States

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period.



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?



**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made?

The Fund invested in equities which can be classified into sectors. The table below illustrates the sector breakdown of the equity investments made by the Fund during the reference period.

Investments by Sector	% of Assets
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	26.9%
FINANCIALS	17.1%
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	13.1%
HEALTH CARE	9.4%
INDUSTRIALS	8.8%
COMMUNICATION SERVICES	8.3%
CONSUMER STAPLES	4.8%
MATERIALS	3.3%
ENERGY	3.3%
UTILITIES	2.9%
REAL ESTATE	2.1%

Whilst the Fund seeks to achieve a reduction in exposures to companies that derive revenues from fossil fuels (relative to the Broad Market Benchmark) through the promotion of environmental characteristics, companies that derive revenue from involvement in the following fossil fuel activities remain within the portfolio:

- > exploration of fossil fuels
- > mining of fossil fuels
- > extraction of fossil fuels
- > production of fossil fuels
- > processing of fossil fuels
- > storage, refining, distribution (including transportation and storage and trade) of fossil fuels

The Fund's exposure to companies with involvement in the above sectors is estimated to be 6.2% of the weight of the Fund. This compares favourably to the Broad Market Benchmark which has 8.2% exposure of the weight of the Broad Market Benchmark.



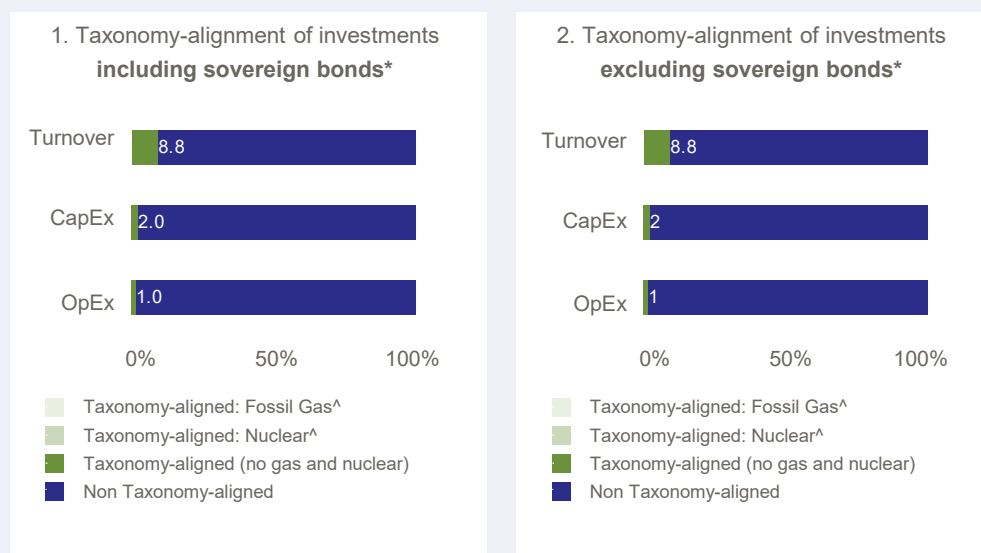
## To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy? (1)

- ☐ Yes  
☐ In fossil gas<sup>^</sup> ☐ In nuclear energy<sup>^</sup>  
☒ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



\*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

<sup>^</sup>Data relating to Taxonomy aligned Fossil Gas and Nuclear is not currently available. Data relating to these activities will be included in future Annual Sustainability Reports if the data becomes available.

The taxonomy data shown reflects climate change mitigation revenues only. Revenues related to the other EU Taxonomy environmental objectives such as "Climate change adaptation" and "Transition to a circular economy" are not material and so are not included in the data.

### What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

During the reference, the proportion of investments made by the Fund in transitional and enabling activities was 7.7% of the weighted average revenue of the Fund.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

**Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

**Transactional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- > **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- > **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- > **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

(1) Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the right hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



## How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

### 1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds\*

Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear)	2024	2023	2022
Turnover	8.8	6.7	3.3
CapEx	2.0	4.3	2.9
OpEx	1.0	1.1	0.0

### 2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds\*

Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear)	2024	2023	2022
Turnover	8.8	6.7	3.3
CapEx	2.0	4.3	2.9
OpEx	1.0	1.1	0.0

\*For the purpose of these tables, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

The taxonomy data shown reflects climate change mitigation revenues only. Revenues related to the other EU Taxonomy environmental objectives such as "Climate change adaptation" and "Transition to a circular economy" are not material and so are not included in the data.

## What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable

## What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



## What investments were included under “Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Fund invested in cash, equity derivatives such as future contracts and also FX derivatives such as FX forwards. Equity derivatives may be used to maintain or manage exposure to the market while managing the cash flows from subscriptions and redemptions into and out of the Fund more efficiently than by buying and selling transferable securities. The Fund did not generate synthetic short positions for investment purposes using financial derivatives. Given the nature of derivative investments, no minimum environmental or social safeguards can be applied. For cash holdings, no cash was held with banks which are on the Investment Manager's exclusion list including for example where the bank has been involved in violations of the UN Global Compact principles.



## What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Fund is a passive product which tracks the Index. It aims to perform in line with the Index. The Fund promotes the same environmental and social characteristics as the Index as a result of tracking the Index. The Index is designed to deliver equity market returns with enhanced exposure to positive ESG factors and reduce investment exposure to carbon risk. The following environmental and social characteristics are integrated into the Index methodology:

- a) Basic Screening Criteria - The Index screens out corporate exposures based on an assessment of their adherence to international norms including in relation to environmental protection, human rights, labour standards, anti-corruption and exposure to certain activities such as controversial weapons and the manufacture and supply of tobacco products.
- b) Exclusions based on ESG Scores - Each corporate issuer is given an ESG score ("ESG Score") which is calculated based on data obtained from Morningstar Sustainalytics. Each corporate issuer is then ranked based on a comparison of its ESG Score against scores from Morningstar Sustainalytics for the average corporate issuer in its industry (i.e. their ESG Score and ESG Momentum scores).
- c) Tilting - Each corporate issuer is given a decarbonisation score and ESG Score which is calculated based on data obtained from Morningstar Sustainalytics. Companies with better decarbonisation scores and ESG Scores are overweighted versus companies which perform poorer in these metrics.



## How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

### How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

The Index integrates environmental and/or social characteristics into the Index methodology as described above. The Broad Market Benchmark, does not promote environmental and/or social characteristics and is weighted based on market capitalisation. The Index is based on the constituents of the Broad Market Benchmark with a rules based methodology applied. The methodology is designed by the Investment Manager and applied by the benchmark administrator.

### How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

The Fund follows a passive indexation strategy and aims to replicate the Index. The Index is designed to have a lower carbon exposure than the Broad Market Benchmark and to have a lower weighted average ESG risk rating score than the Broad Market Benchmark. The Fund promotes the same environmental and social characteristics as the Index as a result of tracking the Index. During the reference period, the performance of the environmental or social characteristics of the Fund were in line with the Index.

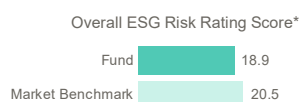
### How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

The Fund follows a passive indexation strategy and aims to replicate the Index. As a result the investment strategy of the Fund is aligned with the methodology of the Index by full or close to full replication of the underlying constituents of the Index.

### How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

#### ESG Risk Rating Score\*

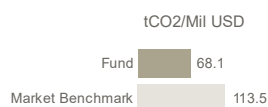
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\*A lower score indicates a lower level of unmanaged ESG risk and potential risk to the economic value.

#### Carbon Intensity\*

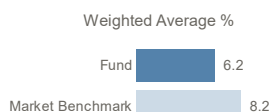
Carbon intensity is a metric used to compare company emissions across industries. The absolute emissions is divided by total earnings with the figure expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per million USD of total revenue.



\*Carbon intensity equals Scope 1 and 2 emissions only.

#### Fossil Fuel Involvement

Fossil Fuel Involvement measures the percentage of earnings that companies get from thermal coal extraction, coal-based power generation, oil and gas production, oil and gas based power generation, and oil and gas related products and services. It is expressed as the weighted average % of the Fund.



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Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

This disclosure is being made in accordance with the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation 2019/2088 ("SFDR"). For the purposes of this document "Irish Life" means Irish Life Assurance Plc ("ILA") and Irish Life Investment Managers Limited ("ILIM").

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Past performance may not be a reliable guide to future performance. Investments may fall as well as rise.

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Irish Life Investment Managers Limited is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

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