

| <b>CONSIDERATION OF ESG FACTORS IN THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY</b> |  |
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| Item 1. Name of the benchmark administrator.                     | STOXX Ltd.   |
| Item 2. Type of benchmark.                                       | Equity   |
| Item 3. Name of the benchmark.                                   | Benchmark – iSTOXX MUTB Global ex-Japan Paris Aligned Index<br>Family – STOXX Factor Based Environmental Social & Governance Family  |
| Item 4. Does the methodology take into account ESG factors?      | Yes  |
| Item 5. ESG factors taken into account for benchmark family.     |  |
| (a) List of environmental factors considered                     | <p>This benchmark family takes the following environmental factors into account by exclusion: Global Standards Screening; Controversy Ratings; Environmental Ratings, Overall ESG Ratings; Unconventional Oil &amp; Gas; Conventional Oil &amp; Gas; Thermal Coal; Genetically Modified Plants &amp; Seeds; Pesticides; Palm Oil; Power Generation from Fossil Fuels; Subsectorial Classification.</p> <p>This benchmark family takes the following environmental factors into account by selection: Environmental Ratings, Overall ESG Ratings.</p> <p>This benchmark family takes the following environmental factors into account by weighting: Environmental Ratings, Overall ESG Ratings.</p>   |
| (b) List of social factors considered                            | <p>This benchmark family takes the following social factors into account by exclusion: Global Standards Screening; Controversy Rating; Social Rating, Overall ESG Rating; Controversial Weapons; Weapons (Small Arms &amp; Military Contracting); Nuclear Power; Tobacco; Adult Entertainment; Alcoholic Beverages; Fur &amp; Speciality Leather; Gambling; Abortion; Contraceptives; Human Embryonic Stem Cells; Genetically Modified Plants &amp; Seeds; Predatory Lending; Subsectorial Classification.</p> <p>This benchmark family takes the following social factors into account by selection: Social Rating; Overall ESG Rating.</p> <p>This benchmark family takes the following social factors into account by weighting: Social Rating; Overall ESG Rating.</p> |
| (c) List of governance factors considered.                       | <p>This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into account by exclusion: Global Standards Screening; Governance Rating; Overall ESG Rating.</p> <p>This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into account by selection: Governance Rating; Overall ESG Rating.</p> <p>This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into account by weighting: Governance Rating; Overall ESG Rating.</p>  |
| Item 6. ESG factors applied for the stated benchmark.            |  |

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| (a) List of environmental factors considered | Physical Risk Score   | Selection |
|  | Decrement Plan Computation Score  | Selection |
|  | Level Involvement Score   | Selection |
|  | Carbon Risk Overall Score   | Selection |
|  | UN Global Compact Violations  | Exclusion |
|  | Controversy Rating –Severe  | Exclusion |
|  | UN Sustainable Development Goal 12,13,14,15 Obstruction   | Exclusion |
|  | Product Involvement – Fossil Fuel   | Exclusion |
|  | Carbon Intensity Reduction  | Weighting |
|  |   |           |
| (b) List of social factors considered        | UN Global Compact Violations  | Exclusion |
|  | Controversy Rating –Severe  | Exclusion |
|  | Business Involvement – Controversial Weapons  | Exclusion |
|  | Product Involvement – Tobacco   | Exclusion |
|  |   |           |
| (c) List of governance factors considered.   | UN Global Compact Violations  | Exclusion |
|  | Controversy Rating –Severe  | Exclusion |
|  |   |           |
| Description of factors considered.           | <p>UNGC Violations: Sustainalytics' Global Standards Screening provides an assessment of a company's impact on stakeholders and the extent to which a company causes, contributes or is linked to violations of international norms and standards (UNGC, OECD, UNGPs and their underlying conventions).</p> <p>Our Carbon Risk Ratings assess a company's carbon risk, driven by the transition to a low-carbon economy. The ratings are determined by evaluation of a company's material exposure to and management of carbon issues.</p> <p>Level Involvement Score: Sustainalytics assesses companies for their level of involvement in controversies that have an impact on the environment or society and the associated business risks companies face from such involvement. Each controversy is categorized from Category 1 (low ESG impact) to Category 5 (severe ESG impact).</p> <p>Physical Risk Score: ISS ESG's new Climate Physical Risk Analysis, within the Climate Impact Report, provides investors with in-depth, proprietary financial analysis to help assess the financial impact of physical climate risks on assets, issuers and portfolios. The ISS ESG climate physical risk assessment gives the investor a holistic overview of its exposure to physical climate risks.</p> <p>The ISS ESG SDG Impact Rating identifies companies' positive and negative impact towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) across three pillars: Product &amp; Services, Operations and Controversies. STOXX will use the dataset to minimize index exposure to obstructions in the 4 environmental related UN SDGs, SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13 Climate Action, SDG 14 Life Below Water and SDG 15 Life On Land., by screening out companies identified to have significant obstruction in</p> |           |

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|  | <p>these areas.</p> <p>Controversy Rating: Sustainalytics assesses companies' involvement in incidents with negative ESG implications. A controversy is defined as an event or aggregation of events relating to an ESG topic and is measured by its severity on a scale of 1 to 5 (1- Low, 2- Moderate, 3- Significant, 4- High, 5- Severe).</p> <p>Decrement Plan Computation Score: Measures the annualized emissions reduction percentage calculated from ISS referencing data from both current and 2050 forecasts.</p> <p>Controversial Weapons: Sustainalytics' Controversial Weapons Radar monitors company involvement in the following areas: anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, cluster weapons, depleted uranium, nuclear weapons and white phosphorus weapons.</p> <p>Product Involvement: Sustainalytics' Product Involvement Research identifies companies' involvement on a range of product involvement categories.</p> <p>More detailed information on the application of these categories is available within the relevant methodology guides.<br/> <a href="https://www.stoxx.com/rulebooks">https://www.stoxx.com/rulebooks</a></p> |
| Item 7. Data and standards used  |  |
| (a) Data input.  | <p>The data are sourced externally from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Sustainalytics, a wholly owned subsidiary of Morningstar Inc.<br/> <a href="https://www.sustainalytics.com/">https://www.sustainalytics.com/</a></li> <li>(ii) ISS ESG, a subsidiary of Institutional Shareholder Services Inc.<br/> <a href="https://www.issgovernance.com/esg/">https://www.issgovernance.com/esg/</a></li> </ul>  |
| (b) Verification and quality of data.                                      | <p>The verification and quality of data are checked both externally and internally by automated and manual quality assurance processes involving, inter alia, change control; change mapping; ID mapping; exception reporting; pre-publication reviews; continuous incident monitoring; quarterly rebalancing and centralised definitions.</p>   |
| (c) Reference standards  | <p>UNGC Violations: The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Principles, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), and their underlying conventions.</p> <p>Controversial Weapons: International treaties and conventions used to define Controversial Weapons include Non-proliferation Treaty (1968), Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (1972), Chemical Weapons Convention (1997), Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (1999), Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008), United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (1980), and Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980).</p>  |
| Date on which information has been last updated and reason for the update: | April 2023 - First Version   |