

CONSIDERATION OF ESG FACTORS IN THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY		
Item 1. Name of the benchmark administrator.	STOXX Ltd.	
Item 2. Type of benchmark.	Equity	
Item 3. Name of the benchmark.	Benchmark - iSTOXX Europe ESG Climate Awareness Select 50 Family - STOXX Factor Based Environmental Social & Governance Family	
Item 4. Does the methodology take into account ESG factors?	Yes	
Item 5. How 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 & Gas; Conventional Oil & Gas; Thermal Coal; Genetically Modified Plants & Seeds; Pesticides; Palm Oil; 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 & Military Contracting); Nuclear Power; Tobacco; Adult Environmental; Alcoholic Beverages; Fur & Speciality Leather; Gambling; Abortion; Contraceptives; Human Embryonic Stem Cells; Genetically Modified Plants & 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: Social Rating; Overall ESG Rating.</p> <p>This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into account by weighting: Social Rating; Overall ESG Rating.</p>	
Item 6. How ESG factors are applied for the stated benchmark.		
(a) List of environmental factors considered	UN Global Compact Violations	Exclusion
	Environmental Rating – CDP Performance Band	Exclusion

	Environmental Rating	Exclusion	
	Environmental Rating – KPI Scores	Exclusion	
	Subsectorial Classification - Coal	Exclusion	
	Environmental Rating – Carbon Intensity Score	Weighting	
(a)List of social factors considered	UN Global Compact Violations	Exclusion	
	Social Rating	Exclusion	
	Business Involvement – Controversial Weapons	Exclusion	
	Subsectorial Classification – Tobacco	Exclusion	
(c)List of governance factors considered.	UN Global Compact Violations	Exclusion	
	Governance Rating	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>Environmental Ratings – CDP Performance Band: CDP ratings follow a proprietary scoring logic which is dependent upon external verification of issuers' reported emissions. Issuers are excluded with a rating below C-.</p> <p>Environmental, Social & Governance Ratings: Sustainalytics' Environmental' Social and Governance Ratings measure how well issuers proactively manage the environmental, social and governance issues that are the most material to their business.</p> <p>Environmental Rating – KPI Scores. Issuers must have acceptable ratings on two specific environmental Sustainalytics' KPI scores (renewable energy programmes and renewable energy use).</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>Subsectorial Classification. FTSE Russell Industry Classification Benchmark Subsectors are the lowest level of taxonomic hierarchy for the categorization and comparison of companies.</p> <p>Environmental Ratings: – Carbon Intensity Score is derived from issuers' GHG emissions data and their turnover. Where possible, this data is obtained from CDP's database. Where this data is unavailable, GHG emissions estimates are sourced from ISS-Ethix.</p>		
Item 7. Data and standards used			
(a) Data input.	<p>The data are sourced externally from:</p> <p>(i) Sustainalytics, a wholly owned subsidiary of Morningstar Inc. https://www.sustainalytics.com/</p> <p>(ii) CDP, a not-for-profit charity that runs a global environmental disclosure system. https://www.cdp.net/en</p>		

	<p>(iii) ISS-Ethix, a subsidiary of Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. https://www.issgovernance.com/esg/</p> <p>(iv) FTSE Russell, a wholly owned subsidiary of London Stock Exchange Group. https://www.ftserussell.com/</p>
(b) Verification and quality of data.	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.
(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:	December 2020 - First Version