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 APG World Multi-Factor -X Index Family - STOXX Environmental Social & Governance Family	
Item 4. Does the methodology take into account ESG factors?	Yes	
Item 5. ESG factors taken into a	account for benchmark family.	
(a) List of environmental factors considered	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; Power Generation from Fossil Fuels; Subsectorial Classification.	
	This benchmark family takes the following environmental factors into account by selection: Environmental Ratings, Overall ESG Ratings.	
	This benchmark family takes the following environmental factors into account by weighting: Environmental Ratings, Overall ESG Ratings; EU Climate Transition Benchmark (EU CTB) requirements; EU Paris Aligned Benchmark (EU PAB) requirements.	
(b) List of social factors considered	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 Entertainment; Alcoholic Beverages; Fur & Speciality Leather; Gambling; Abortion; Contraceptives; Human Embryonic Stem Cells; Genetically Modified Plants & Seeds; Predatory Lending; Subsectorial Classification.	
	This benchmark family takes the following social factors into account by selection: Social Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	
	This benchmark family takes the following social factors into account by weighting: Social Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	
(c) List of governance factors considered.	This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into account by exclusion: Global Standards Screening; Governance Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	
	This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into account by selection: Governance Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	
	This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into account by weighting: Governance Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	
Item 6. ESG factors applied for	the stated benchmark.	

	1	Ţ
(a) List of environmental factors considered	APG Exclusion Flag	Exclusion
	APG ESG-Leader Flag	Exclusion
	APG Sustainability Risk Score	Weighting
(b) List of social factors considered	APG Exclusion Flag	Exclusion
	APG ESG-Leader Flag	Selection
	APG Sustainability Risk Score	Weighting
(c) List of governance factors considered.	APG Exclusion Flag	Exclusion
	APG ESG-Leader Flag	Selection
	APG Sustainability Risk Score	Weighting
Description of factors considered.	APG Exclusion Flag: a data attribute designed to identify companies that are excluded from the investment universe for product-based reasons (e.g., controversial weapons, tar sands, thermal coal, and tobacco), or conduct-based reasons, or because companies have a high risk of or proven to be violating one or more of the ten UNGC Principles. Tar sands and thermal coal exclusions are included starting from 1st June 2021. Conduct-based exclusions are included starting from 1st June 2021. APG ESG-Leader Flag: a data attribute designed to identify companies that are considered to be adequately managing ESG risks. Under this policy, companies are systematically assessed based on their conduct in relation to the management of ESG-related risks inherent in companies' industries and markets. The assessment contains both normative and relative components and focuses on companies' preparedness and behavior regarding business ethics, human rights, labor standards and the environment.	
Item 7. Data and standards use	3d	
(a) Data input.	The data are sourced externally from: APG	
(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	Dutch law and international treaties and conventions of the Netherlands.
	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).
	The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, The IGGN Global Corporate Governance Principles (Revised 2017), The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Principles
Date on which information has been last updated and reason for the update:	April 2024 - First Version