Item 1. Name of the benchmark administrator.	STOXX Ltd.
Item 2. Type of benchmark.	Equity
Item 3. Name of the benchmark.	Benchmark – iSTOXX Univest World Factor ESG Index 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 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.
(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.

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(a) List of environmental factors considered	UN Global Compact Violations	Exclusion	
	Product Involvement- Thermal Coal Mining or Power Generation	Exclusion	
	Environmental Ratings: – SBTi commitment	Selection	
	Environmental Ratings: – SBTi commitment	Weighting	
	Environmental Ratings: – CDP	Selection	
	Environmental Ratings: – CDP	Weighting	
	Environmental Ratings: – Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) pathway	Selection	
	Environmental Ratings: – Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) pathway	Weighting	
	Environmental Ratings: – Carbon Trajectory	Selection	
	Environmental Ratings: – Carbon Trajectory	Weighting	
(b) List of social factors	UN Global Compact Violations	Exclusion	
considered	Human Rights	Inclusion	
	Human Capital Risk MEI Score	Selection	
	Business Involvement – Controversial Weapons	Exclusion	
	Corporate Governance Risk MEI Score	Selection	
	Product Involvement – Tobacco	Exclusion	
(c) List of governance factors	UN Global Compact Violations	Exclusion	
considered.	Human Rights	Inclusion	
	Human Capital Risk MEI Score	Selection	
	Corporate Governance Risk MEI Score	Selection	
Description of factors considered.	company's impact on stakeholders and the extent to which a or is linked to violations of international norms and standards their underlying conventions). Controversial Weapons: Sustainalytics' Controversial Weapon involvement in the following areas: anti-personnel mines, biolicluster weapons, depleted uranium, nuclear weapons, and with Controversy Rating: Sustainalytics assesses companies' in negative ESG implications. A controversy is defined as an erelating to an ESG topic and is measured by its severity on Moderate, 3- Significant, 4- High, 5- Severe).	roversial Weapons: Sustainalytics' Controversial Weapons Radar monitors company vement in the following areas: anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, er weapons, depleted uranium, nuclear weapons, and white phosphorus weapons. roversy Rating: Sustainalytics assesses companies' involvement in incidents with tive ESG implications. A controversy is defined as an event or aggregation of events ng to an ESG topic and is measured by its severity on a scale of 1 to 5 (1- Low, 2-	

of human resources. It includes the management of risks related to scarcity of skilled labour through retention and recruitment programmes and includes career development measures such as training programmes. Additionally, it includes labour relations issues, such as the management of freedom of association and non-discrimination, as well as working hours and minimum wages.

Corporate Governance MEI Risk Score: Sustainalytics' Corporate Governance comprises six pillars: Board/Management Quality & Integrity; Board Structure; Ownership & Shareholder Rights; Remuneration; Audit & Financial Reporting; and Stakeholder Governance. These six pillars represent foundational structures for the management of ESG risks

Product Involvement: Sustainalytics' Product Involvement Research identifies companies' involvement on a range of product involvement categories.

Environmental Ratings: – CDP A List is comprised of the top ranked companies on climate change on its database https://www.cdp.net/en/companies/companies-scores

More detailed information on the application of these categories is available within the relevant methodology guides. https://www.stoxx.com/rulebooks

Item 7. Data and standards used

(a) Data input.	The data are sourced externally from:	
	(i) Sustainalytics, a wholly owned subsidiary of Morningstar Inc. https://www.sustainalytics.com/	
	(ii) ISS ESG, a subsidiary of Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. https://www.issgovernance.com/esg/	
	(iii) CDP, a not-for-profit charity that runs a global environmental disclosure system. https://www.cdp.net/en Carbon emission / EVIC data from STOXX https://www.stoxx.com/	
(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	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).	
Date on which information has been last updated and reason for the update:	October 2025 - Second Version Addition of Tobacco	