tem 1. Name of the	STOXX Ltd.	
benchmark administrator.		
tem 2. Type of benchmark.	Equity	
tem 3. Name of the penchmark.	Benchmark - iSTOXX Global Low Carbon ex-Controversial Active	
Item 4.Does the methodology take into account ESG factors?	Yes	arioc r army
tem 5. How ESG factors taken	into account for benchmark family.	
	This benchmark family takes the following environmental factors into ac Global Standards Screening; Controversy Ratings; Environmental Ratin Ratings; Unconventional Oil & Gas; Conventional Oil & Gas; Thermal C Modified Plants & Seeds; Pesticides; Palm Oil; Subsectorial Classification	ngs, Overall ESG coal; Genetically
	This benchmark family takes the following environmental factors into ac Environmental Ratings, Overall ESG Ratings.	count by selection:
	This benchmark family takes the following environmental factors into ac Environmental Ratings, Overall ESG Ratings.	count by weighting:
(b)List of social factors considered	This benchmark family takes the following social factors into account by Standards Screening; Controversy Rating; Social Rating, Overall ESG F Weapons; Weapons (Small Arms & Military Contracting); Nuclear Powe Environmental; Alcoholic Beverages; Fur & Speciality Leather; Gambling Contraceptives; Human Embryonic Stem Cells; Genetically Modified Planer Predatory Lending, Subsectorial Classification.	Rating; Controversial er; Tobacco; Adult g; Abortion;
	This benchmark family takes the following social factors into account by Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	selection: Social
	This benchmark family takes the following social factors into account by Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	weighting: Social
(c)List of governance factors considered.	This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into acco Global Standards Screening; Governance Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	unt by exclusion:
	This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into account by selection: Social Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	
	This benchmark family takes the following governance factors into acco Social Rating; Overall ESG Rating.	unt by weighting:
tem 6. How ESG factors are ap	pplied for the stated benchmark.	
(a)List of environmental factors considered	UN Global Compact Violations	Exclusion
	Product Involvement – Thermal Coal	Exclusion

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	Product Involvement – Unconventional Oil & Gas	Exclusion	
	Product Involvement – Conventional Oil & Gas	Exclusion	
	Environmental Ratings – Carbon Intensity Score	Exclusion	
(a)List of social factors considered	UN Global Compact Violations	Exclusion	
	Business Involvement – Controversial Weapons	Exclusion	
	Product Involvement – Weapons (Small Arms & Military Contracting)	Exclusion	
	Product Involvement – Nuclear Power	Exclusion	
	Product Involvement – Adult Entertainment	Exclusion	
	Product Involvement – Gambling	Exclusion	
	Product Involvement – Tobacco	Exclusion	
	Subsectorial Classification – Aerospace & Defense	Exclusion	
	·		
c)List of governance factors	UN Global Compact Violations	Exclusion	
	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  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.  Product Involvement: Sustainalytics' Product Involvement Research identifies companies' involvement on a range of product involvement categories. More detailed information on the application of these categories is available within the relevant methodology guides. https://www.stoxx.com/rulebooks  Subsectorial Classification. FTSE Russell Industry Classification Benchmark Subsectors are the lowest level of taxonomic hierarchy for the categorization and comparison of companies.		
Item 7. Data and standards us	ed		
(a) Data input.	The data are sourced externally from:		

(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	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.
	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:	December 2020 - First Version