Item 1. Name of the benchmark administrator.	STOXX Ltd.  Equity	
Item 2. Type of benchmark.		
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.	

(a) List of environmental factors considered	Global Standards Screening	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 considered	Global Standards Screening	Exclusion	
	Human Rights	Inclusion	
	Human Capital Risk MEI Score	Selection	
	Business Involvement – Controversial Weapons	Exclusion	
	Corporate Governance Risk MEI Score	Selection	
(c) List of governance factors considered.	Global Standards Screening	Exclusion	
	Human Rights	Inclusion	
	Human Capital Risk MEI Score	Selection	
	Corporate Governance Risk MEI Score	Selection	
Description of factors considered.	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.		
	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).		
	Human Rights: Sustainalytics' Human Rights focuses on how companies manage and respect fundamental human rights within their own operations. Emphasis is on measures taken to protect civil and political rights as well economic, social and cultural rights, including child and forced labour.		
	Human Capital Risk MEI Score: Sustainalytics' Human Capital focuses on the management 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: Sustainalytics, a wholly owned subsidiary of Morningstar Inc. (i) 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 (iv) Carbon emission / EVIC data from STOXX https://www.stoxx.com/ (b) Verification and quality of The verification and quality of data are checked both externally and internally by data. 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. Controversial Weapons: International treaties and conventions used to define (c) Reference standards 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).

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Date on which information has been last updated and reason

for the update: