

Robeco Climate Equities Indices

Benchmark Statement

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Objective of the Robeco Climate Equities Indices.....	4
3. Construction and maintenance of Robeco Climate Equities Indices	5
3.1 Applying weights to the constituents	5
3.1.1 Low Carbon Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index Methodology	5
3.1.2 Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index Methodology	6
3.1.3 Climate Leaders Equities Index Methodology	8
3.2 Rebalancing	9
3.3 Index calculation	9
3.4 Input data	9
3.5 Exceptional circumstances	9
3.6 Discretion in constructing and maintaining the indices	10
3.7 Error correction policy	10
3.8 Holiday Schedule	11
3.9 Corporate Actions	12
4. Internal approval and review process.....	13
4.1 Design and validation of new methodologies	13
4.2 Approval of new indices	13
4.3 Review of methodology	13
5. Index changes and cessations	14
5.1 Material change	14
5.2 Market consultation	14
5.3 Change & cessation procedure	14
5.4 Cessation of a benchmark	15
Appendix I: Key terms relating to the benchmark.....	16
Appendix II: Reflection of ESG Factors.....	17
Appendix III: Details in relation to ESG factors for each benchmark	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix IV: Data and standards used for ESG factors.....	22

1. Introduction

The Robeco Climate Equities Indices are a family of (customized) indices that seek efficient exposure to stocks that support the global efforts to reduce carbon emissions and the mitigation of climate change. The indices are considered to fall within the definition of a ‘benchmark’ as defined under the EU Benchmark Regulation. In order for users of these benchmarks to assess whether a benchmark is likely suitable for their needs, the administrator of the Robeco Climate Equities indices has prepared this document specifying the key information. All indices part of this family qualify as non-significant benchmarks pursuant to article 3(1)(27) of the Benchmark Regulation. The Robeco Climate Equities index family contains one or multiple benchmarks that qualify as a Paris-Aligned Benchmark pursuant to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818.

Terms used in this document shall have the meaning ascribed in Appendix I: Key terms relating to the benchmark. The document and any updates are made available on the website of Robeco Indices B.V., [Indices \(robeco.com\)](https://indices.robeco.com).

Version history		
#3	September, 2025	Update of index methodology (incorporate Scope 3 up-stream in GHG emission) Change underlying benchmark
#2	March, 2025	Periodic update of ESG disclosures
#1	August, 2024	Initial publication upon launch of the index family

2. Objective of the Robeco Climate Equities Indices

The Robeco Climate Equities Indices are a family of indices that seek efficient exposure to stocks that support the global efforts to reduce carbon emissions and the mitigation of climate change. The objective of the Robeco Climate Equities Indices is to reflect the market returns within their geographical markets, subject to screening of the investable universe for stocks based on carbon footprint and its contribution to the transition towards a low carbon economy, e.g., by having credible and ambitious emission reduction targets or by providing solutions to enable such transition. These geographical markets are represented by a global, investable opportunity set, consisting of equity securities that together form the top 85% of each local market's available capital (large-cap and mid-cap companies). The universe of the Robeco Climate Equities Indices is based on the underlying indices of S&P Dow Jones Indices (S&P DJI). All stocks of the indices in this family are also constituent of these underlying S&P indices.

The index objectives are achieved through the use of a rule-based methodological approach to index construction and maintenance.

The table below shows the indices that are part of this index family, the underlying indices used, as well as the Bloomberg ID of the USD Total Return indices.

<i>Bloomberg ID</i>	<i>Robeco Climate Equities Index</i>	<i>Universe / Underlying market-cap weighted index</i>
<i>Low Carbon Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Indices</i>		
ROUSTR17	Robeco Developed Low Carbon Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index	S&P World Index
<i>Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Indices</i>		
ROUSTR18	Robeco Developed Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index	S&P World Index
<i>Climate Leaders Indices</i>		
ROUSTR19	Robeco Developed Climate Leaders Index	S&P World Index

For more information on the construction of the underlying universe or market-cap weighted indices, please refer to the methodology of the indices which is published on the S&P DJI website, [Index Finder | S&P Dow Jones Indices \(spglobal.com\)](https://www.spglobal.com/index-finder)

In certain circumstances, such as changes in the underlying market structure, market events and regulatory changes, the measurement of the underlying economic reality may become unreliable. These circumstances may trigger discretionary decisions, ad-hoc methodology reviews and/or index changes. These processes are described in this benchmark statement.

3. Construction and maintenance of Robeco Climate Equities Indices

3.1 Applying weights to the constituents

The Robeco Climate Equities Indices provide exposure to stocks that support the global efforts to reduce carbon emissions and the mitigation of climate change. The underlying benchmark universe is screened and adjusted based on the following characteristics:

3.1.1 Low Carbon Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index Methodology

Carbon footprint reduction:

The index has as objective to significantly reduce its carbon footprint relative to the universe. The carbon footprint of a company is measured by normalizing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions¹, Scope 1, 2 and 3 upstream, by Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC). As part of the index construction algorithm, a restriction is included that the index' carbon footprint is 30% lower than the underlying universe at the moment of rebalancing.

Climate SDG score:

The index overweighs stocks that are considered to have a positive contribution to climate change mitigation and the transition towards a low carbon economy. To qualify as such, a stock must have a positive Robeco Climate SDG score². As part of the index construction algorithm, a restriction is included that the index' average Climate SDG score is higher than the underlying universe at the moment of rebalancing.

Climate Beta:

The index underweighs stocks that are considered to be more susceptible to climate risk. Climate risk is measured through the Climate Beta³ of a company which estimates the correlation of a company's stock returns with the estimated financial risk of climate change. As such, the Climate Beta of a company tells us whether the company is positively or negatively exposed to climate risks and the global transition to a low carbon economy. Companies with a high Climate Beta are expected to lose value from this transition, while companies with a low Climate Beta are expected to gain value. As part of the index construction algorithm, a restriction is included that the index' average Climate Beta is lower than the underlying universe at the moment of rebalancing.

Exclusions:

The index applies Robeco's Exclusion Policy⁴, which is based on exclusion criteria with regards to products and business practices that Robeco believes are detrimental to society and incompatible with sustainable investment strategies. The Robeco Exclusion Policy distinguishes between behavior-based and product-based exclusion criteria. The behavior-based criteria center around meeting global and regulatory standards (ILO, UNGP, UNGC and OECD), regardless of the products or services in which a company is active. The product-based criteria on the other hand focus on involvement in certain products or services, e.g., involvement in controversial weapons, palm oil and tobacco. At the moment of rebalancing the index has 0% exposure to excluded securities based on Level 1 'Exclusions' criteria.

The efficient index construction algorithm tilts the index towards stocks with a positive Climate SDG score, 'Aligned' Climate Traffic Light and a low Climate Beta, while keeping turnover low. The algorithm also ensures appropriate diversification and prevents unintended geographic or sector biases, as well as undue concentration to individual stocks or segments of the equity markets.

¹ GHG emission data is sourced from Trucost Environmental Data. See also Appendix IV, B.vii.

² For more information on the Robeco SDG Framework, please refer to Appendix IV, A.i and B.iv.

³ For more information on Climate Beta, please refer to Appendix IV, B.v.

⁴ For more information on the Robeco Exclusion Policy, see [here](#). For more information on the excluded companies, see [here](#).

3.1.2 Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index Methodology

The Robeco Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index methodology incorporates the minimum requirements as set out for EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks pursuant to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818.

Carbon footprint reduction:

The index has as objective to reduce its carbon footprint relative to the universe. The carbon footprint of a company is measured by normalizing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions⁵, Scope 1, 2 and 3, by Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC). For companies that have no carbon footprint data, it is assumed equal to the weighted average of the universe for which coverage exists. As part of the index construction algorithm, a restriction is included that the index' carbon footprint is 50% lower than the underlying universe at the moment of rebalancing.

Year-on-year decarbonization:

The index has as objective to reduce its carbon footprint year-on-year with at least 7%. For determining the year-on-year decarbonization trajectory and comparison of the carbon footprint from one period to the next, an adjustment for inflation in the carbon footprint's denominator (EVIC) is applied. The base date for the Robeco Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Indices is shown in the table below.

<i>Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Indices</i>	<i>Base date</i>
Robeco Developed Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index	21-06-2024

Equity allocation constraint

The index' aggregated exposure to the sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006⁶ that is at least equivalent to the aggregated exposure of the underlying universe to those sectors.

Companies setting and publishing GHG emission reduction targets

The index overweighs stocks credible carbon reduction targets. To qualify as such, a company meets each of the following criteria:

- Companies that have near-term carbon reduction targets aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement
- Companies that disclose their carbon emissions consistently and accurately
- Companies that have shown a decarbonization rate of at least 7% on average per annum for the past three years.

The targets that companies set must be science-based targets verified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)⁷, who determines if these targets are aligned with the 1.5 / well-below 2 degrees Celsius scenario as agreed upon with the Paris Agreement. Historical emissions data is also sourced from Trucost.

Climate SDG score:

The index overweighs stocks that are considered to have a positive contribution to climate change mitigation and the transition towards a low carbon economy. To qualify as such, a stock must either have a positive Robeco Climate SDG score. As part of the index construction algorithm, a restriction is included that the index' average Climate SDG score is 1.5 higher than the underlying universe at the moment of rebalancing.

Climate Beta:

The index underweighs stocks that are considered to be more susceptible to climate risk. Climate risk is measured through the Climate Beta⁸ of a company which estimates the correlation of a company's stock returns with the estimated financial risk of climate change. As such, the Climate Beta of a company tells us whether the company is positively or negatively exposed to climate risks and the global transition to a low carbon economy. Companies with a high Climate Beta are expected to lose value from this transition, while companies with a low Climate Beta are

⁵ GHG emission data is sourced from Trucost Environmental Data. See also Appendix IV, B vii.

⁶ The index construction algorithm uses GICS classification and as such a mapping from NACE to GICS is used. See also Appendix IV, B vi

⁷ Targets are sourced from the Science Based Targets Initiative. See also Appendix IV, B xi.

⁸ For more information on Climate Beta, please refer to Appendix IV, B v.

expected to gain value. As part of the index construction algorithm, a restriction is included that the index' average Climate Beta is 0.1 lower than the underlying universe at the moment of rebalancing.

Exclusions:

Robeco Climate Traffic Light Exclusions

The index excludes stocks that are misaligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Robeco's Climate Traffic Light⁹ is a forward-looking assessment of a company's alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement, taking into consideration the "common but differentiated responsibilities" of different nations. The assessment is based on a company's emission reduction targets and the credibility of those targets, compared to what is needed from that company to achieve global warming of Below 2°C by 2100. All stocks with a 'Misaligned' assessment are excluded from the universe.

Paris-Aligned Benchmark Exclusions

The index applies the exclusion criteria pursuant to article 12 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818¹⁰.

'Do no significant harm' Exclusions

The index excludes stocks that do significant harm to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Robeco SDG Framework rigorously measures and scores companies based on their SDG contributions. It is a systematic approach to capturing SDG impact of equity and credit issuers that is objective, disciplined and replicable. It consists of a three-step sequence that starts with an assessment of the impact of a company's products and services. Step two consists of an in-depth analysis of the impact of its operations, internal policies and structures. The process ends with a screening and review of corporate controversies that could negatively influence SDG progress, and hence a company's SDG impact. The final results of this three-step analysis are quantified in an SDG score (from -3, -2, ..., to +3). All stocks with an SDG score of -2 and -3 are excluded from the universe.

Additional Robeco Exclusion criteria

The index also applies the Robeco's Exclusion Policy, which is based on exclusion criteria with regards to products and business practices that Robeco believes are detrimental to society and incompatible with sustainable investment strategies. The Robeco Exclusion Policy distinguishes between behavior-based and product-based exclusion criteria. The behavior-based criteria center around meeting global and regulatory standards (ILO, UNGP, UNGC and OECD), regardless of the products or services in which a company is active. The product-based criteria on the other hand focus on involvement in certain products or services, e.g., involvement in controversial weapons, palm oil and tobacco. This index has 0% exposure to excluded securities based on Level 2 'Exclusions' criteria.

The efficient index construction algorithm tilts the index towards stocks with a positive Climate SDG score, 'Aligned' Climate Traffic Light and a low Climate Beta, while keeping turnover low. The algorithm also ensures appropriate diversification and prevents unintended geographic or sector biases, as well as undue concentration to individual stocks or segments of the equity markets.

⁹ For more information on the Robeco Climate Traffic Light, please refer to Appendix IV, B iii.

¹⁰ See also Appendix IV, B xii.

3.1.3 Climate Leaders Equities Index Methodology

Climate Traffic Light:

The index overweighs stocks that align with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The Robeco Climate Traffic Light is a forward-looking assessment of a company's alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement, taking into consideration the "common but differentiated responsibilities" of different nations. The assessment is based on a company's emission reduction targets and the credibility of those targets, compared to what is needed from that company to achieve global warming of Below 2°C by 2100. The index construction algorithm specifically allocates to stocks that have an 'Aligned' assessment.

Climate SDG score:

The index overweighs stocks that are considered to have a positive contribution to climate change mitigation and the transition towards a low carbon economy. To qualify as such, a stock must have a positive Robeco Climate SDG score. The index construction algorithm specifically allocates to stocks that have a positive Climate SDG score.

Climate Beta:

The index underweighs stocks that are considered to be more susceptible to climate risk. Climate risk is measured through the Climate Beta of a company which estimates the correlation of a company's stock returns with the estimated financial risk of climate change. As such, the Climate Beta of a company tells us whether the company is positively or negatively exposed to climate risks and the global transition to a low carbon economy. Companies with a high Climate Beta are expected to lose value from this transition, while companies with a low Climate Beta are expected to gain value. As part of the index construction algorithm, a restriction is included that the index' average Climate Beta is lower than the average Climate Beta of the underlying universe at the moment of rebalancing.

Exclusions:

'Do no harm' Exclusions

The index excludes stocks that do any harm to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Robeco SDG Framework rigorously measures and scores companies based on their SDG contributions. It is a systematic approach to capturing SDG impact of equity and credit issuers that is objective, disciplined and replicable. It consists of a three-step sequence that starts with an assessment of the impact of a company's products and services. Step two consists of an in-depth analysis of the impact of its operations, internal policies and structures. The process ends with a screening and review of corporate controversies that could negatively influence SDG progress, and hence a company's SDG impact. The final results of this three-step analysis are quantified in an SDG score (from -3, -2, ..., to +3). All stocks with a negative or neutral SDG score are excluded from the universe.

Additional Robeco Exclusion criteria

The index also applies the Robeco's Exclusion Policy, which is based on exclusion criteria with regards to products and business practices that Robeco believes are detrimental to society and incompatible with sustainable investment strategies. The Robeco Exclusion Policy distinguishes between behavior-based and product-based exclusion criteria. The behavior-based criteria center around meeting global and regulatory standards (ILO, UNGP, UNGC and OECD), regardless of the products or services in which a company is active. The product-based criteria on the other hand focus on involvement in certain products or services, e.g., involvement in controversial weapons, palm oil and tobacco. This index has 0% exposure to excluded securities based on Level 2 'Exclusions' criteria.

The efficient index construction algorithm tilts the index towards stocks with a positive Climate SDG score, 'Aligned' Climate Traffic Light and a low Climate Beta, while keeping turnover low. The algorithm also ensures appropriate diversification and prevents unintended geographic or sector biases, as well as undue concentration to individual stocks or segments of the equity markets.

3.2 Rebalancing

Rebalancing of the Low Carbon Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Indices and Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Indices is performed quarterly (March, June, September and December), and rebalancing of the Climate Leaders Indices is performed semi-annually (March and September). Constituent changes are typically communicated to clients two days before they are scheduled to be implemented. Constituent changes are communicated to all clients at the same time and are not made publicly available.

3.3 Index calculation

Robeco Indices B.V. ("Robeco") has outsourced the calculation and maintenance of the Robeco Climate Equities Indices to S&P DJI acting as the calculation agent. The Robeco Climate Equities Indices are calculated end-of-day by S&P DJI. Index calculations include price-, total- and net- return series:

- Price return indices reflect the market price performance for all securities in the index.
- Gross total return (Total Return) indices reflect the return to an investor where dividends are reinvested without deduction of a withholding tax. Cash dividends are in general applied on the ex-date of the dividend.
- Net total return (Net Return) indices reflect the return to an investor where dividends are reinvested after the deduction of a withholding tax. The tax rate applied is the rate to non-resident institutions that do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

The Robeco Climate Equities Indices are calculated in U.S. dollars and euros.

For more information on the index calculation methodology, please refer to S&P DJI's Index Mathematics Methodology, which is available on the S&P DJI website, [Methodologies - Governance | S&P Dow Jones Indices \(spglobal.com\)](https://www.spglobal.com/governance/methodologies).

3.4 Input data

Data used by S&P DJI for determination of the Robeco Climate Equities Indices include (in order of priority):

- a. Completed transaction data (closing prices) from stock exchanges;
- b. For certain corporate actions, theoretical prices may be derived using the existing security price and the specifics of the corporate action.

In addition, WM/Refinitiv foreign exchange rates are taken daily at 04:00 PM London time and used in the calculation of the indices. These mid-market fixings are calculated by the WM Company based on Reuter's data and appear on Refinitiv pages WMRA.

The Robeco Climate Equities Indices are calculated based on the values of the underlying equities, which are determined by its last closing price on the primary exchange where it is listed. The closing prices are received from S&P DJI's third party vendors, who receive the closing prices from the primary exchanges. Closing prices received by S&P DJI from one of its third party vendors are verified by comparing them with prices from an alternative vendor. The benchmarks are not determined using contributions of input data.

3.5 Exceptional circumstances

The Robeco Climate Equities Indices rely on the continued availability of closing prices from stock exchanges. The potential limitations of the indices include circumstances where a significant portion of the closing prices of constituents of the indices are unavailable, for example due to unexpected market or exchange closures.

In general, all constituents (underlying equities) of the index will receive a daily closing price. Based on these closing prices the indices are calculated daily throughout the calendar year. The only days an index is not calculated are on days when all exchanges where the index constituents are listed are officially closed. In certain circumstances, for

example unexpected market or exchange closures, not all securities in the index will receive a closing price on a particular day. Unexpected market/exchange closures are usually due to unforeseen circumstances, such as natural disasters, inclement weather, outages, or other events. Generally, if all exchanges are closed due to these unforeseen circumstances, the day will be treated as an unscheduled market holiday and no index will be calculated. Indices containing multiple markets will be calculated as normal, provided that at least one market is open that day.

For information on the policies in case of unexpected exchange closures, please refer to S&P DJI's Equity Indices Policies & Practices document located on the S&P DJI website, [Methodologies - Governance | S&P Dow Jones Indices \(spglobal.com\)](https://www.spglobal.com/indices/governance).

3.6 Discretion in constructing and maintaining the indices

The Robeco Climate Equities Indices are constructed and calculated following the methodology as described in this benchmark statement and the standard policies and practices of S&P DJI. Certain events beyond the control of Robeco and S&P DJI, and which are not addressed by the methodology and standard policies and practices, may affect the construction and calculation of the indices, including, but not limited to:

- Possible market disruption
- New or complex corporate actions
- Excessive index changes or adjustments
- Country specific regulation
- Unnecessary turnover
- Unavailability of necessary input data

In such circumstances discretion may be used in the construction and calculation of the indices. In addition, as part of the rebalance process, expert judgement can be exercised to improve the investability, or lower the risk, of the indices; as long as it is immaterial and meeting the objectives of the methodology. The exercise of expert judgement and impact on the index are reviewed and signed off by a senior portfolio manager of Robeco Indices.

In case the calculation agent S&P DJI encounters any event where discretion is required in the calculation of the indices, S&P DJI consults with Robeco to decide on the appropriate action to be taken.

Any exercise of discretion in special circumstances which could have a material effect on the benchmark will be escalated to the Oversight Committee.

3.7 Error correction policy

In the event of an error in the construction or calculation of the Robeco Climate Equities Indices, the following procedures apply.

Input data errors

Where an error in the calculation of the indices is due to incorrect input data, S&P DJI shall follow the procedures described in its standard Equity Indices Policies & Practices document located on the S&P DJI website, [Methodologies - Governance | S&P Dow Jones Indices \(spglobal.com\)](https://www.spglobal.com/indices/governance).

Recalculation Events	Treatment
Closing Price	Incorrect constituent closing prices are generally corrected and reposted.
Missed or Misapplied Corporate Action	Missed corporate action events are corrected & reposted.
Late Announcement of a Corporate Action	<u>Divisor Impact</u> : Divisor-impacting information is corrected and reposted.

Recalculation Events	Treatment
	<p><u>No Divisor Impact:</u> Late information, including regular cash dividends, that does not impact the index divisor are applied at the earliest opportunity when S&P DJI becomes aware of the event. For late announced or canceled dividends, S&P DJI may elect to use a Post Ex-date Dividend Adjustment in certain instances. Stock splits, bonus issues or stock dividends and reverse stock splits are applied on the correct ex-date. If these are announced on the same day (either that this is taking place or that a previously announced event is being postponed or cancelled), they are applied on the correct ex-date and files are not reposted. Same day corporate actions are included in the current day files, so previous day files are not reposted. If these are announced after the ex-date, then it is applied on the correct ex-date and files are regenerated and reposted.</p>
Incorrect Calculation or Data Entry Error	Incorrect calculations or data entry mistakes caused by S&P DJI are corrected and impacted indices are recalculated.

In the event one of these recalculation events is discovered within two trading days of its occurrence, in general the index will be recalculated. In the event any such recalculation event is discovered beyond such two trading day period, Robeco and S&P DJI will decide on the appropriate action to be taken.

Construction and calculation errors

Where an error is detected in the construction or calculation of the indices, which is not an input data error, but that was caused by the incorrect application of the index methodology and results in the incorrect composition and/or weighting of index constituents, Robeco and S&P DJI will discuss the appropriate action to be taken in order to resolve the error. In case the error is discovered before the new index composition is sent to clients, Robeco and S&P DJI will recalculate the index within the original rebalance timelines, if deemed feasible by S&P DJI. In the event an error is discovered beyond the rebalance period, after the new index composition has been sent out to clients, Robeco and S&P DJI will decide on the appropriate action to be taken. In the event Robeco chooses to recalculate an index, that shall be done within a reasonable timeframe following the detection and review of the issue. If it is determined that an index will be recalculated, the following steps will be taken upon completion of the recalculation:

- All impacted files are regenerated and reposted.
- All clients are notified of the recalculation and alerted when files have been successfully reposted.

3.8 Holiday Schedule

The Robeco Climate Equities Indices are calculated on all business days of the year. S&P DJI publishes a calendar of holidays annually during the fourth quarter on their website, [Methodologies - Governance | S&P Dow Jones Indices \(spglobal.com\)](#).

3.9 Corporate Actions

Corporate actions (such as stock splits, stock dividends, spin-offs and rights offerings) are applied after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date. The Robeco Climate Equities Indices follow the standard S&P DJI policy for Corporate Actions. For the main corporate actions, the treatment is described in the table.

<i>Corporate Action</i>	<i>Standard SPDJI Treatment</i>	<i>Divisor Change</i>
Company Addition/Deletion	<p><u>Addition</u>: The indices do not add companies between rebalancings.</p> <p><u>Deletion</u>: The weights of all stocks in the index will proportionately change but relative weights will stay the same. The index divisor will change due to the net change in the index market capitalization.</p>	Yes
Change in shares outstanding	Shares outstanding changes are offset by an adjustment factor (AWF). There is no change to the index market capitalization.	No
Split/Reverse Split	Shares outstanding are adjusted by split ratio. Stock price is adjusted by split ratio. There is no change to the index market capitalization.	No
Spin-off	<p>The spin-off is added to the index on the ex-date at a price of zero. The spin-off index shares are based on the spin-off ratio. On the ex-date the spin-off will have the same attributes and capping adjustment factor (AWF) as its parent company, and will remain in the index for at least one trading day. As a result, there will be no change to the index divisor on the ex-date.</p> <p>If the spin-off is ineligible for continued inclusion, it will be removed after the ex-date. The weight of the spin-off being deleted is reinvested across all the index components proportionately such that the relative weights of all index components are unchanged. The net change in index market capitalization will cause a divisor change.</p>	Depending on type of spin-off
Change in IWF	IWF changes are offset by an adjustment factor (AWF). There is no change to the index market capitalization.	No
Ordinary dividend	When a company pays an ordinary cash dividend, also referred to as a regular cash dividend, the index does not make any adjustments to the price or shares of the stock.	No
Special dividend	The stock price is adjusted by the amount of the dividend.	Yes
Rights offering	All rights offerings that are in the money on the ex-date are applied under the assumption the rights are fully subscribed. The stock price is adjusted by the value of the rights and the shares outstanding are increased by the rights ratio. The change in price and shares is offset by an adjustment factor (AWF) to keep the index market capitalization (stock weight) unchanged.	No

For more information on corporate actions treatment, please refer to S&P DJI's Equity Indices Policies & Practices document located on the S&P DJI website, [Methodologies - Governance | S&P Dow Jones Indices \(spglobal.com\)](#).

4. Internal approval and review process

4.1 Design and validation of new methodologies

Our dedicated team of experienced specialists in the field of index construction and sustainability research is responsible for the design of new methodologies. When designing new methodologies, the team runs index simulations to verify the results of proposed methodologies. Survivorship bias and look-ahead biases can normally arise from back testing. In order to ensure the prevention of these biases, the historical databases, which are used for running back tests, are free from survivorship biases. In addition, look-ahead biases are prevented in the back tests by lagging accounting data.

New methodologies are internally reviewed and are presented to and reviewed by the Oversight Committee as part of its responsibility to supervise the design, development and approval of index methodologies.

4.2 Approval of new indices

Next to approving new methodologies, a separate procedure is in place for approval of new indices. The procedure for approval of a new index is as follows:

- A proposal to set up a new index is prepared.
- The Oversight Committee is informed, and in case required by the Oversight Committee, consulted about the set-up of the new index.
- The proposal to set up a new index is reviewed on appropriateness and impact, and approved by the relevant control functions, including Compliance and Risk Management.
- The Board of Directors of Robeco Indices B.V. reviews and approves the new index proposal.
- Robeco will launch the new index after approval of the Board of Directors of Robeco Indices B.V.

4.3 Review of methodology

The methodologies will be reviewed regularly, at least annually, internally, to ensure that the methodology still reflects its objective and complies with the Robeco standards. In addition, certain circumstances may trigger ad-hoc methodology reviews, including, but not limited to:

- Changes in underlying market structure
- Changes in the underlying S&P DJI indices
- Client feedback
- Market events

The Oversight Committee reviews the methodologies at least annually, to ensure the indices continue to achieve the stated objectives, taking into consideration feedback received from internal control functions, regulators, clients and other stakeholders.

5. Index changes and cessations

Robeco realizes to the fullest that changes to, or the cessation of a Benchmark may have a significant impact on financial contracts and financial instruments that reference to the Benchmark or use the Benchmark for the measurement of the performance of investment funds. To safeguard client interests and to provide transparency to the users of Benchmarks, the change and cessation procedure describes in detail what situations may cause a material change to or cessation of a Benchmark and what actions are to be taken as part of this procedure.

5.1 Material change

Several factors, including external factors beyond the control of the Robeco may necessitate changes to, or the cessation of, one or more Benchmarks or family of Benchmarks. These situations may include, *but are not limited to*:

- Methodology review outcomes;
- Changes in or cessation of the underlying Benchmark universe;
- Changes to the structure of the underlying market;
- Regulatory changes;
- Low usage.

A change is considered to be material in case the change:

- would lead to the insertion or deletion of any of the key elements of the methodology of the Benchmark;
- would have a potentially significant impact on the users of the benchmark, e.g., high turnover;
- would significantly impact the key ESG factors that are reflected in the index methodology.

Methodology updates that are not deemed as material change include minor adjustments to inclusion and/or exclusion criteria, parameter updates or other minor edits which do not lead to any of the aforementioned consequences that are affiliated with a material change.

5.2 Market consultation

In case of a material change, a market consultation will be part of the procedure in case of multiple Users of the benchmarks. Such market consultation, which includes the scope and rationale for the change or cessation, allows Robeco to get familiar with essential feedback from Benchmark users, while it also provides transparency.

The timeframe and duration of the consultation period will be determined by Robeco. The minimum time frame for the consultation period is at least 5 business days and must be concluded at least 2 weeks before the effective date of the change or cessation.

A summary of comments by the Users, external stakeholders and Robeco's response will be made accessible to all stakeholders after the consultation period, except where the commenter requested confidentiality.

5.3 Change & cessation procedure

Any proposed change to a Benchmark or proposed cessation of a Benchmark shall be submitted to the control functions of Robeco (amongst which in each case Compliance and Risk Management) for review on appropriateness and impact, and approval.

Following the review and approval by the control functions of Robeco, the proposed change or cessation, including whether a consultation will take place, will be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

Robeco's Oversight Committee has the responsibility of overseeing any changes to and/or cessation of a Benchmark. For each proposed change, the Oversight Committee has the ability to provide feedback on such changes.

Robeco shall announce the change or cessation of the Benchmark on the website of Robeco and/or via e-mail well in advance to the Users and at least 2 weeks before the effective date of the change or cessation. As per the effective date, Robeco will implement the change and adjust the applicable documentation (i.e. the benchmark statement and key elements of the methodology, which are published on the Robeco website).

Upon specific approval of the Board of Directors, a change in the methodology of a Benchmark may be implemented with a shorter notice and/or consultation period, e.g., in the event that urgent action is required, for example but without limitation, where the representativeness of the Benchmark and its appropriateness for its intended use are at risk.

5.4 Cessation of a benchmark

In case Robeco decides to terminate provision of a Benchmark, users will be informed as soon as possible of the cessation via an announcement on the website of Robeco and/or via e-mail. The process of the cessation and the expected timelines for the termination of the Benchmark will also be communicated in this announcement. Further, Robeco shall propose an appropriate alternative if such is available within the Robeco index range.

Disclaimer

This document has been carefully prepared by Robeco Indices B.V. (Robeco). The information contained in this publication is based upon sources of information believed to be reliable. Robeco is not answerable for the accuracy or completeness of the information referred to therein. Whilst every care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we do not accept any responsibility for damage of any kind resulting from incorrect or incomplete information. This document is subject to change without notice.

The Robeco Climate Equities Indices (the "Indices") are the property of Robeco Indices B.V., which has contracted with S&P Opco, LLC (a subsidiary of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC) to calculate and maintain the Indices. The Indices are not sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices or its affiliates or its third party licensors (collectively, "S&P Dow Jones Indices"). S&P Dow Jones Indices will not be liable for any errors or omissions in calculating the Indices. "Calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices" and the related stylized mark(s) are service marks of S&P Dow Jones Indices and have been licensed for use by Robeco Indices B.V. S&P® is a registered trademark of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("SPFS"), and Dow Jones® is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC ("Dow Jones").

Appendix I: Key terms relating to the benchmark

The terms set out below are the key definitions and terms used in the benchmark statement for the Robeco Climate Equities Indices administered by Robeco Indices B.V.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Administrator	Robeco Indices B.V., being the legal person that has control over the provision of the Robeco Climate Equities Indices.
Benchmark	An index by reference to which the amount payable under a financial instrument or a financial contract, or the value of a financial instrument, is determined, or an index that is used to measure the performance of an investment fund with the purpose of tracking the return of such index or of defining the asset allocation of a portfolio or of computing the performance fees.
Benchmark Regulation (or BMR)	Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014.
Benchmark statement	The benchmark statement that is required pursuant to article 27 BMR, focusing on providing the key information needed to users of the Robeco Climate Equities Indices in an easily accessible manner.
Board of Directors	Body of the administrator which is empowered to set the strategy, objectives and overall direction of the administrator, and include persons who effectively direct the business of the administrator.
Calculation agent	S&P DJI, being a third party legal entity with delegated responsibility for determining the Robeco Climate Equities Indices in accordance with the benchmark methodology set out by the administrator.
Constituent	Listed company, which is included in the index according to the application of the relevant underlying S&P DJI index methodology.
Contribution of input data	The provision of input data by a third party that is not readily available to the administrator, or to another person for the purposes of passing to the administrator, that is required in connection with the determination of a benchmark, and is provided for that purpose.
Family of benchmarks (or indices)	Group of benchmarks (or indices) provided by the same administrator and determined from input data of the same nature which provides specific measures of the same or similar market or economic reality.
Index	Figure that is published or made available to the public, that is regularly determined, entirely or partially by the application of a formula or any other method of calculation, or by an assessment, and on the basis of the value of one or more underlying assets or prices, including estimated prices, actual or estimated interest rates, quotes and committed quotes, or other values or surveys.
Input data	Data in respect of the value of one or more underlying assets, or prices, used by the administrator to determine the Robeco Climate Equities Indices.
Non-significant benchmark	A benchmark that is categorized as a non-significant benchmark as defined under article 3 (1)(27) BMR, as a consequence of which the administrator is subject to a less detailed regime under the BMR.
Oversight Committee	Internal oversight function installed by the administrator providing oversight in respect of all aspects of the provision of indices, including but not limited to the design, development, approval and application of index methodologies.
Underlying index	The S&P index on which the universe of the Robeco Climate Equities Index is based, as detailed in section 2.
Universe	Group of eligible equity securities, consisting of 100% of the constituents of the relevant underlying S&P DJI index.

Appendix II: Reflection of ESG Factors

Introduction

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 requires benchmark administrators to explain in the benchmark statement how environmental, social and governance ('ESG') factors are reflected in each benchmark or family of benchmarks.


1 Consideration of ESG Factors		
Item 1	Name of the benchmark administrator	Robeco Indices B.V.
Item 2	Type of benchmark or family of benchmarks	Equity
Item 3	Name of the benchmark or family of benchmarks	Robeco Climate Equities Indices
Item 4	Are there in the portfolio of the benchmark administrator any EU Climate Transition Benchmarks, EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks, benchmarks that pursue ESG objectives or benchmarks that take into account ESG factors?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Item 5	Does the benchmark or family of benchmarks pursue ESG objectives?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Item 6	Details in relation to the ESG factors for the Robeco Climate Equities Index family	See item 7
Item 7	Details in relation to ESG factors for each benchmark	Hyperlink(s) to the information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robeco Developed Low Carbon Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index Robeco Developed Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index Robeco Developed Climate Leaders Equities Index
Item 8	Description of data sources and reference standards used to provide information on the ESG factors in the benchmark statement.	Hyperlink(s) to the information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and reference standards
2 Additional disclosure requirements for EU Climate Transition and EU Paris-aligned benchmarks		
Item 9	Where a benchmark is labelled as 'EU Climate Transition Benchmark' or 'EU Paris-aligned Benchmark', benchmark administrators shall also disclose the following information:	The Robeco Climate Equities Indices contain indices labelled as 'EU Paris-aligned Benchmark'. The below information is applicable to the following benchmark(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robeco Developed Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index
a)	Forward-looking year-on-year decarbonisation trajectory;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7%
b)	Degree to which the IPCC decarbonisation trajectory (1,5 °C with no or limited overshoot) has been achieved on average per year since creation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A - The benchmark has not been live for more than one year yet
c)	Overlap between those benchmarks and their investable universe, as defined in Article 1, point (e), of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 (1), using the active share at asset level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46.5%

3	Disclosure of the alignment with the objectives of the Paris agreement	
Item 10	By 31 December 2021, benchmark administrators shall, for each benchmark or, where applicable, each family of benchmarks, disclose the following information:	<p>The Robeco Climate Equities Indices contain indices labelled as 'EU Paris-aligned Benchmark'. The below information is applicable to the following benchmark(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robeco Developed Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index
	a) Does the benchmark align with the target of reducing carbon emissions or the attainment of the objectives of the Paris Agreement;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	b) The temperature scenario, in accordance with international standards, used for the alignment with the target of reducing GHG emissions or attaining of the objectives of the Paris Agreement;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot
	c) The name of the provider of the temperature scenario used for the alignment with the target of reducing GHG emissions or the attainment of the objectives of the Paris Agreement;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
	d) The methodology used for the measurement of the alignment with the temperature scenario;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index is constructed based on the requirements for EU Paris-Aligned Benchmarks outlined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818.
	e) The hyperlink to the website of the temperature scenario used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/
4	Date on which information has last been updated and reason for the update:	
	Publication date:	August, 2024
	Index data:	July 31, 2024
	Reason for the update:	Initial publication

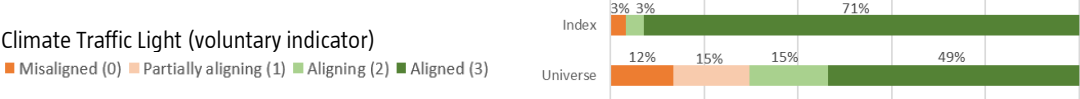
Appendix III.1: Robeco Developed Low Carbon Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index

A Combined ESG factors:		Details:	Indicator:
i	SDG score (voluntary indicator)	Coverage of >99% (compared to universe)	0.8 (0.5)
B Environmental:		Details:	Indicator:
ii	Climate Traffic Light (voluntary indicator)		2.3 (2)
iii	Climate Traffic Light of top 10 constituents (voluntary indicator)	Apple Inc (5.7%) Aligned NVIDIA Corp (4.7%) Aligned Microsoft Corp (4.7%) Aligned Amazon.com Inc (2.9%) Partially aligning Meta Platforms Inc (2%) Aligned Tesla Inc (1.7%) Aligned Alphabet Inc (Class A) (1.6%) Aligned Broadcom Inc (1.5%) Misaligned Alphabet Inc (Class C) (1.3%) Aligned Berkshire Hathaway Inc (1.1%) Misaligned	
iv	Climate SDG score (voluntary indicator)	Coverage of 11% (compared to universe)	-0.6 (-1)
v	Climate Beta (voluntary indicator)	Coverage of 99% (compared to universe)	-0.06 (-0.02)
vi	Exposure to selected sectors	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing: 0.8% B Mining and quarrying: 3.9% C Manufacturing: 38.1% D Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply: 2.4% E Water supply, sewerage, waste, remediation: 0.3% F Construction: 0.6% G Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles: 4.0% H Transportation and storage: 1.3% L Real estate activities: 0.1%	
vii	GHG intensity in ton CO ₂ eq / EVIC	Scope 1, 2 and 3 upstream, coverage of >99% (compared to universe)	25.2 (33.7)
viii	Reported vs. estimated emissions	% of reported emissions	N/A
ix	High-emitting sector exposure (%)	05 Mining of coal and lignite: 0.0% 06 Extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas: 2.0% 07 Mining of metal ores: 0.5% 08 Other mining and quarrying: 0.5% 09 Mining support service activities: 0.2% 19 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products: 0.2% 20 Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products: 1.3%	
x	Exposure to environmental goods and services sector	Environmental & facilities Services:	0.2%
C Social:		Details:	Indicator:
ii	Exposure to controversial weapons sector	Coverage of >99%	1.1%
iii	Exposure to tobacco sector	Coverage of >99%	7.2%
iv	Number of constituents subject to social violations	Total constituents (relative to benchmark)	3 (0.3%)
v	Exposure to companies without due diligence policies	No comprehensive policy or no data available	32%
vi	Gender pay gap	Coverage of 4%	17%
vii	Female to male board members	Coverage of 98%	59%
viii	Accidents, injuries, fatalities	Frequency rate relative to # employees:	0.36
ix	Violations of anti-corruption & anti-bribery laws	Number of convictions: 3 Fines & settlements: € 493.6 mln	
D Governance:		Details:	Indicator:
ii	Percentage of board members who are independent	Coverage of >99%	70%
iii	Percentage of female board members	Coverage of 98%	36%

Appendix III.2: Robeco Developed Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index

A Combined ESG factors:		Details:	Indicator:
i	SDG score (voluntary indicator)	Coverage of >92% (compared to universe)	1.2 (0.5)
B Environmental:		Details:	Indicator:
ii	Climate Traffic Light (voluntary indicator)		2.6 (2.1)
iii	Climate Traffic Light of top 10 constituents (voluntary indicator)	Apple Inc (6.4%) Aligned NVIDIA Corp (5.7%) Aligned Microsoft Corp (5.3%) Aligned Amazon.com Inc (3.5%) Partially aligning Tesla Inc (2.2%) Aligned Eli Lilly & Co (0.9%) Aligned Walmart Inc (0.8%) Partially aligning Johnson & Johnson (0.7%) Aligned JPMorgan Chase & Co (0.7%) Aligning Cisco Systems Inc (0.7%) Aligned	
iv	Climate SDG score (voluntary indicator)	Coverage of 5% (compared to universe)	2 (-1)
v	Climate Beta (voluntary indicator)	Coverage of 91% (compared to universe)	-0.14 (-0.05)
vi	Exposure to selected sectors	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing: 0.2% B Mining and quarrying: 0.5% C Manufacturing: 38.4% D Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply: 1.7% E Water supply, sewerage, waste, remediation: 0.5% F Construction: 0.8% G Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles: 2.8% H Transportation and storage: 1.0% L Real estate activities: 0.2%	
vii	GHG intensity in ton CO ₂ eq / EVIC	Scope 1, 2 and 3, coverage of 92% (compared to universe)	10.6 (36.6)
viii	Reported vs. estimated emissions	% of reported emissions	N/A
ix	High-emitting sector exposure (%)	05 Mining of coal and lignite: 0.0% 06 Extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas: 0.0% 07 Mining of metal ores: 0.4% 08 Other mining and quarrying: 0.1% 09 Mining support service activities: 0.0% 19 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products: 0.0% 20 Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products: 1.3%	
x	Exposure to environmental goods and services sector	Environmental & facilities Services:	0.3%
C Social:		Details:	Indicator:
ii	Exposure to controversial weapons sector	Coverage of 92%	0.0%
iii	Exposure to tobacco sector	Coverage of >99%	3.2%
iv	Number of constituents subject to social violations	Total constituents (relative to benchmark)	1 (0.2%)
v	Exposure to companies without due diligence policies	No comprehensive policy or no data available	29%
vi	Gender pay gap	Coverage of 2%	19%
vii	Female to male board members	Coverage of 91%	61%
viii	Accidents, injuries, fatalities	Frequency rate relative to # employees:	0.44
ix	Violations of anti-corruption & anti-bribery laws	Number of convictions: 0 Fines & settlements: € 255.9 mln	
D Governance:		Details:	Indicator:
ii	Percentage of board members who are independent	Coverage of 92%	68%
iii	Percentage of female board members	Coverage of 91%	37%

Appendix III.3: Robeco Developed Climate Leaders Equities Index

A Combined ESG factors:		Details:	Indicator:
i	SDG score (voluntary indicator)	Coverage of 82% (compared to universe)	1.6 (0.6)
B Environmental:		Details:	Indicator:
ii	Climate Traffic Light (voluntary indicator)		2.9 (2.1)
iii	Climate Traffic Light of top 10 constituents (voluntary indicator)	Schneider Electric SE (5%) Aligned ABB Ltd (4.5%) Aligned Prologis Inc (4.4%) Aligned Iberdrola SA (4.4%) Aligned National Grid PLC (4%) Aligned Westinghouse Air Brake Technologies Corp (3.8%) Aligned Enel SpA (3.7%) Aligned Rockwell Automation Inc (3.3%) Aligned Consolidated Edison Inc (2.9%) Aligning Engie SA (2.8%) Aligned	
iv	Climate SDG score (voluntary indicator)	Coverage of 34% (compared to universe)	2.4 (-0.9)
v	Climate Beta (voluntary indicator)	Coverage of 80% (compared to universe)	-0.06 (-0.07)
vi	Exposure to selected sectors	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing: 3.4% B Mining and quarrying: 1.1% C Manufacturing: 31.4% D Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply: 41.2% E Water supply, sewerage, waste, remediation: 0.0% F Construction: 0.0% G Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles: 0.0% H Transportation and storage: 0.0% L Real estate activities: 0.0%	
vii	GHG intensity in ton CO ₂ eq / EVIC	Scope 1, 2 and 3 upstream, coverage of 82% (compared to universe)	71.7 (38.8)
viii	Reported vs. estimated emissions	% of reported emissions	N/A
ix	High-emitting sector exposure (%)	05 Mining of coal and lignite: 0.0% 06 Extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas: 0.0% 07 Mining of metal ores: 0.0% 08 Other mining and quarrying: 0.0% 09 Mining support service activities: 0.0% 19 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products: 1.1% 20 Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products: 0.0%	
x	Exposure to environmental goods and services sector	Environmental & facilities Services: 0.0%	
C Social:		Details:	Indicator:
ii	Exposure to controversial weapons sector	Coverage of 82%	1.7%
iii	Exposure to tobacco sector	Coverage of >99%	1.4%
iv	Number of constituents subject to social violations	Total constituents (relative to benchmark)	0 (0%)
v	Exposure to companies without due diligence policies	No comprehensive policy or no data available	6%
vi	Gender pay gap	Coverage of 0%	N/A
vii	Female to male board members	Coverage of 82%	64%
viii	Accidents, injuries, fatalities	Frequency rate relative to # employees:	0.71
ix	Violations of anti-corruption & anti-bribery laws	Number of convictions: 0 Fines & settlements: € 246.7 mln	
D Governance:		Details:	Indicator:
ii	Percentage of board members who are independent	Coverage of 80%	68%
iii	Percentage of female board members	Coverage of 82%	38%

Appendix IV: Data and standards used for ESG factors

This section provides a more detailed description of the ESG factors listed in Annex II of the [applicable regulation](#). In addition, we described the data and standards used for the disclosure of the relevant ESG factors.

A	Description in Annex II of Regulation	Disclosure of data and standards used
i	Weighted average SDG score of the benchmark (voluntary indicator)	The proprietary Robeco SDG Framework provides an objective, consistent, and replicable approach towards assessing positive and negative SDG contributions within an investment portfolio. The Robeco SDG Framework consists of a three-step process that starts with an assessment of the impact of a company's products and services. Step two consists of an in-depth analysis of the impact of its operations, internal policies and structures. The process ends with a screening and review of corporate controversies that could negatively influence SDG progress, and hence a company's SDG impact. Based on this three-step analysis, a final SDG score is given which ranges from -3 (most negative) to +3 (highest positive), where companies receive a neutral score of 0 when their contributions are neither positive nor negative. Furthermore, the SDG Framework scores on all relevant individual SDGs and as such is particularly useful for integration in an index, by further scrutinizing companies on selected SDG scores. See SDG Framework Methodology Document for more detailed information.
B	Environmental disclosures:	
i	Weighted average environmental rating of the benchmark	N/A – this voluntary indicator is not used within the methodology of this benchmark and therefore not available.
ii	Weighted average Climate Traffic Light of the benchmark (voluntary indicator)	Robeco's Climate Traffic Light is a forward-looking assessment of a company's alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement, taking into consideration the "common but differentiated responsibilities" of different nations. The assessment is based on a company's emission reduction targets and the credibility of those targets, compared to what is needed from that company to achieve global warming of Below 2°C by 2100. For further information, please refer to the Robeco Forward-Looking Climate Analytics Methodology Document
iii	Climate Traffic Light of Top 10 constituents (voluntary indicator)	See disclosure of B.ii
iv	Weighted average Climate SDG score of the benchmark (voluntary indicator)	The Climate SDG score is based on the Robeco SDG Framework. The Climate SDG score is the individual score on SDG 13 'Climate Action'. For more information on the SDG score and the Robeco SDG Framework in general, see disclosure of A.i.
v	Weighted average Climate Beta of the benchmark (voluntary indicator)	The Climate Beta is proprietary indicator for climate risk developed by Robeco Indices, which estimates the correlation of a company's stock returns with an observable proxy for the financial risk of climate change, the climate risk factor. The climate risk factor is based on a portfolio that takes long positions in a basket of stocks that contribute negatively to one or multiple climate-related SDGs ('polluting'), and short positions in a basket of stocks that contribute positively to climate-related SDGs ('clean'). Climate Beta indicates whether a company is positively or negatively exposed to climate risks and the global transition to a low carbon economy. Companies with a high Climate beta are affiliated with higher financial risk from this transition. For (historical) performance of the Robeco Developed Markets Climate Risk LS Factor Index, we refer to the S&P custom indices website .
vi	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to the sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) as a percentage of the total weight in the portfolio	The index construction algorithm uses GICS classification and as such a mapping from NACE to GICS is used. Robeco Indices constructed a mapping from the company GICS code to NACE classification to estimate the exposures to the listed sectors and activities. The starting point for mapping NACE to GICS is the mapping provided in the Handbook of Climate Transition Benchmarks, Paris-Aligned Benchmark and Benchmarks' ESG Disclosures by the EU Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Finance ¹¹ . For a given 4 th

¹¹ See appendix B.2 of the Handbook, starting on page 104.

		level NACE class, there are one or multiple GICS-level 4 codes matched. Relevant changes to the GICS classifications since the publication of the Handbook have been consistently taken into account.
vii	Greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity of the benchmark.	GHG intensity of a company is measured by normalizing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Scope 1, 2 and 3 upstream (and Scope 3 for the Robeco Paris-Aligned Climate Leaders Tilt Equities Index), by Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC). GHG emission data is sourced from Trucost Environmental Data. Absolute emissions, either reported or estimated, consider multiple greenhouse gases expressed in terms of tons of CO ₂ ; EVIC is computed in millions Euros and defined as the sum, at fiscal year-end, of the market capitalisation of ordinary shares, the book value of preferred shares, and the book value of total debt and non-controlling interests, without the deduction of cash or cash equivalents. For further information, please refer to the Trucost Environmental Dataset S&P Global Marketplace (spglobal.com)
viii	Percentage of GHG emissions reported versus estimated.	States whether emissions are reported based on the data sourced from the Trucost Environmental Data.
ix	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to companies the activities of which fall under Divisions 05 to 09, 19 and 20 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.	See disclosure of B.ii
x	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to activities included in the environmental goods and services sector, as defined in Article 2, point (5) of Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (2).	See disclosure of B.ii
xi	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to companies that have set targets and are committed to reduce their emissions need to publish their GHG emissions and progress against their published targets annually.	Robeco Indices uses science-based targets verified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), a partnership between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resource Institute and the World Wildlife Fund for tracking companies that have credible emission reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement (i.e. to keep “global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.”). For more information on SBTi, we refer to https://sciencebasedtargets.org .
xii	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to companies that meet the exclusion criteria pursuant to article 12 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818.	Data regarding exposures to the activities, violation and controversies related to significant harm to one or more of the environmental objectives referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, as set out in the criteria in article 12 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 are based on data provided by Sustainalytics.
C Social disclosures:		
i	Weighted average social rating of the benchmark	N/A – this voluntary indicator is not used within the methodology of this benchmark and therefore not available.
ii.1	International treaties and conventions, United Nations principles or, where applicable, national law used in order to determine what constitutes a ‘controversial weapon’.	Robeco deems anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical, biological weapons, depleted uranium weapons and nuclear weapons to be controversial weapons. Exclusion is applied to companies that are manufacturers of certain products that do not comply with the following treaties or legal bans on controversial weapons: - The Ottawa Treaty (1997) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines. - The Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of cluster munitions. - The Chemical Weapons Convention (1997) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of chemical weapons. - Biological Weapons Convention (1975) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of biological weapons. - The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968) which limits the spread of nuclear weapons to the group of so-called NuclearWeapons States (USA, Russia, UK, France and China). - The Dutch act on Financial Supervision ‘Besluit marktmisbruik’ art. 21 a. - The Belgian Loi Mahoux, the ban on uranium weapons.
ii.2	Weighted average percentage of benchmark constituents in the controversial weapons sector.	Data regarding exposures to the controversial weapons sector are based on data provided by Sustainalytics. The Controversial Weapons Research covers the following types of weapons: Anti-Personnel

		<p>Mines (AP), Biological and Chemical Weapons (BC), Cluster Weapons (CM), Nuclear Weapons (NW), Depleted Uranium (DU) and White Phosphorus (WP). A company can be involved in different ways: directly or indirectly through a parent / subsidiary. Note that Sustainalytics consider any kind of Involvement level in any of the weapons listed in the definition to identify as controversial weapon activity. For further information, please refer to the Controversial Weapons Radar Methodology.</p>
iii	Weighted average percentage of benchmark constituents in the tobacco sector.	<p>Data regarding exposures to the tobacco sector are based on data provided by Sustainalytics. This indicator provides an assessment of whether companies derive revenues from tobacco products including cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, electronic cigarettes, paper used by end consumers for rolling cigarettes, filters, snuff tobacco, etc. The assessment looks at companies that manufacture tobacco products as well as retailers and distributors of these products. Companies are considered as part of the sector when there's evidence of involvement in (significant ownership) in production, related products and retail. A 5% restriction is imposed on retail as an involvement lower than 5% might comprise gas stations where the retail of tobacco products is not the primary business but rather a side activity.</p>
iv	Number of benchmark constituents subject to social violations (absolute number and relative divided by all benchmark constituents), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law.	<p>Data regarding social violations are based on data provided by Sustainalytics. Sustainalytics assesses companies' level of involvement in controversial events that have an impact on the environment or society. Involvement in events may indicate that a company's management systems are not adequate to manage relevant ESG risks. Each event is categorized from Category 1 (low impact on environment and society, posing negligible risks to the company) to Category 5 (severe impact on the environment and society, posing serious risks to the company). Every material ESG issue has one or more events linked to it. For further information, please refer to the ESG Risk Rating Methodology Document.</p>
v	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to companies without due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8.	<p>Data regarding relevant due diligence policies on issues addressed by ILO conventions are provided by Sustainalytics, denoting the lack of policies on 4 out of 8 of the relevant conventions: 1) freedom of association and collective bargaining, 2) elimination of discrimination and equal opportunity, 3) supply chain/contractors policies and the scope of social standards, 4) supply chain management system and how it is applied.</p>
vi	Weighted average gender pay gap.	<p>This metric as sourced from Sustainalytics assesses the difference between the average gross hourly earnings of female employees and the average gross hourly earnings of male employees, expressed as a percentage of the average gross hourly earnings of male employees.</p>
vii	Weighted average ratio of female to male board members.	<p>This metric as sourced from Sustainalytics reports the percentage of women on board, from which the ratio of female to male board members can be computed.</p>
viii	Weighted average ratio of accidents, injuries, fatalities.	<p>This metric as sourced from Sustainalytics assesses the rate of all recordable work-related injuries suffered by the company's employees and contractors and includes fatalities, lost time injuries, restricted work cases or medical treatment cases.</p>
ix	Numbers of convictions and amount of fines for violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws.	<p>These metrics as sourced from Sustainalytics assess the total number of convictions for violations of anti-corruptions and anti-bribery laws and amount of fines for violations per company and across the company's family tree.</p>
D Governance disclosures:		
i	Weighted average governance rating of the benchmark.	<p>N/A – this voluntary indicator is not used within the methodology of this benchmark and therefore not available.</p>
ii	Weighted average percentage of board members who are independent.	<p>This metric as sourced from Sustainalytics assesses the percentage of board members that are independent.</p>
iii	Weighted average percentage of female board members.	<p>This metric as sourced from Sustainalytics reports the percentage of women on board.</p>