

# EXPLANATION OF HOW KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY REFLECT ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS

Munich Re Net Zero Aligned Global Developed Equities (PAB)  
Index NTR



This document provides an explanation of how the key elements of the benchmark methodology reflect ESG factors. It is compiled in accordance with the requirements of point (d) of Article 13 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 (the "Benchmarks Regulation") and of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1817.

## General Information

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| <b>Name of the benchmark administrator</b>   | Solactive AG  |
| <b>Type of benchmark or family of benchmarks</b>   | Equity  |
| <b>Name of the benchmark or family of benchmarks</b>   | Munich Re Net Zero Aligned Global Developed Equities (PAB) Index NTR (DE000SLOHX99) |
| <b>Does the benchmark methodology for the benchmark or family of benchmarks take into account ESG factors?</b> | Yes   |

## ESG Factors Applied in the Benchmark Methodology

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| <b>List of environmental factors considered</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with verified, imminent, alleged, or credible involvement in controversies with a severe to very severe risk or impact on society or the environment.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating 1% or more of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from Coal Mining and Power Generation.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating 10% or more of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from Fossil Fuel Production, Exploration, Distribution, and Services.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating 10% or more of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from Electric Power Generation from Fossil Fuel Sources.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating 10% or more of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from Electric Power Generation from Coal &amp; Oil Extraction.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating revenues from activities in Oil Sands.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating revenues from activities in Oil Shale.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating more than 5% of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from Electric Power Generation from Hydraulic Fracturing.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating more than 5% of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from the Production of Nuclear Power.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating more than 5% of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from Uranium Mining.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating more than 5% of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from Services related to Nuclear Power.</li></ul> |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies that deviate more than 2 rating steps from the Prime Rating in the ISS ESG Corporate Rating. Companies are categorized as „Prime“ if they achieve or exceed the sector-specific performance requirements defined by ISS based on the ESG risk exposure and impact of their respective business model and value chain (absolute best-in-class approach). Prime companies rank among the sustainability leaders in their respective industry.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with an ISS ESG Issuer Temperature Score greater than 2. The ISS ESG temperature score examines the issuer's and portfolio's emissions over/undershoot of their allocated carbon budget within the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) in the year 2050. The SDS scenario is a Paris-aligned scenario, and the trajectory is well within the envelope of 1.5°C scenarios used in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C. The calculated trajectory considers the quantitative historic emissions intensity trend and, if relevant, the company's science-based targets and other corporate targets. The temperature score includes the relationship between increase in emissions vs. increase in temperature for the International Energy Agency's SDS, Stated Policies Scenario, and Current Policies Scenario.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with a GHG Reduction Targets and Action Plans Grade below 2.25.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with a Carbon Risk Rating below 50.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with any significant negative impact on the UN Sustainable Development Goals.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with involvement in Brown Expansion.</li></ul> |
| <b>List of social factors considered</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with verified, imminent, alleged, or credible involvement in controversies with a severe to very severe risk or impact on society or the environment.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with verified involvement in controversial weapons.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating more than 5% of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from Civilian Firearms Production.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating more than 5% of their revenues (in proportion to their total revenues) from Military Equipment Production.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies generating revenues from Tobacco Production.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies that deviate more than 2 rating steps from the Prime Rating in the ISS ESG Corporate Rating. Companies are categorized as „Prime“ if they achieve or exceed the sector-specific performance requirements defined by ISS based on the ESG risk exposure and impact of their respective business model and value chain (absolute best-in-class approach). Prime companies rank among the sustainability leaders in their respective industry.</li><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with any significant negative impact on the UN Sustainable Development Goals.</li></ul>  |
| <b>List of governance factors considered</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&gt; Exclusion of companies with verified, imminent, alleged, or credible involvement in controversies with a severe to very severe risk or impact on</li></ul>  |



society or the environment.

- > Exclusion of companies that deviate more than 2 rating steps from the Prime Rating in the ISS ESG Corporate Rating. Companies are categorized as „Prime“ if they achieve or exceed the sector-specific performance requirements defined by ISS based on the ESG risk exposure and impact of their respective business model and value chain (absolute best-in-class approach). Prime companies rank among the sustainability leaders in their respective industry.
- > Exclusion of companies that have non-positive good governance.
- > Exclusion of companies with any significant negative impact on the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

## Data and Standards used

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| <b>Data Input</b>                       | The data used to construct the index is sourced externally from ISS  |
| <b>Verification and quality of data</b> | The provider of ESG-related data input is selected by the Administrator based on an assessment of its existing processes in order to ensure the reliability and representativeness of the ESG-related data. The data provider has established processes in accordance with accepted and established market standards that ensure the permanent quality and reliability of the ESG-data provided. |
| <b>Reference standards</b>              | International standards referenced by the index methodology are listed in the respective section above.  |
| <b>Information updated on</b>           | 27/02/2026   |
| <b>Reason for update:</b>               | Update of the achieved decarbonization trajectory in 8.2 b)  |

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