

FTSE Climate Risk- Adjusted Government Bond Index Series

v1.9



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Section 1

Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted Government Bond Index Series

The FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted Government Bond Index Series measures the performance of fixed-rate, local currency, investment-grade sovereign bonds by incorporating a tilting methodology that adjusts index weights according to each country’s relative climate risk performance. The series comprises:

FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted Government Bond Index	Standard FTSE Government Bond Index
Climate World Government Bond Index (“Climate WGBI”)	World Government Bond Index (“WGBI”)
Climate World Government Bond Index ex-Japan (“Climate WGBI ex-Japan”)	World Government Bond Index ex-Japan (“WGBI ex-Japan”)
Climate European Monetary Union (EMU) Government Bond Index (“Climate EGBI”)	EMU Government Bond Index (“EGBI”)

1.1.1 The FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted Government Bond Index Series weights each country based on the market capitalization of its index eligible debt, as well as its relative climate risk performance, measured across three distinct and quantitative, climate-related pillars. The growing risks of climate change and the scale of the transition to a 2 degree pathway as defined by the IPCC is strengthening the thesis that the materiality of climate risk is growing for government bond issuers. The unique Climate-Risk Model that underpins the FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted Government Bond Index Series is designed to mitigate against climate change related risks for the sovereign bond asset class.

1.1.2 The series follows the monthly rebalancing mechanics of the standard FTSE Government Bond Indexes with respect to universe membership, however, the market value weight for each security is tilted by its respective country’s climate score. Climate scores are calculated on an annual basis using input data through May 1, and are effective for each May month-end rebalance. The country climate scores are derived by assessing each country’s relative climate risk across three core climate risk pillars (each with multiple sub-indicators):

- **Transition risk** represents the level of climate related risk exposure of the country’s economy as measured by the distance to reach the modeled emissions needed to meet a 2 degree alignment
- **Physical risk** represents the level of climate related risk exposure to the country and its economy from the physical effects of climate change
- **Resilience** represents a country’s preparedness and actions to cope with its level of climate related risk exposure

1.1.3 Countries are scored across each pillar and a single combined score is derived for each country. The country scores are used to reweight its index exposure to provide higher exposures to countries less exposed to climate change risks and lower exposures to countries that are more exposed to climate change risks.

1.2 The FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted Government Bond Index Series takes account of ESG factors in its design.¹

1.3 FTSE Russell

1.3.1 FTSE Russell is a trading name of FTSE International Limited, Frank Russell Company, FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Limited (and its subsidiaries FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc. and FTSE Fixed Income Europe Limited), FTSE Fixed Income LLC, FTSE (Beijing) Consulting Limited, Refinitiv Benchmark Services (UK) Limited, Refinitiv Limited and Beyond Ratings.

1.3.2 FTSE Russell hereby notifies users of the index that it is possible that factors, including external factors beyond the control of FTSE Russell, may necessitate changes to, or the cessation, of the index and therefore, any financial contracts or other financial instruments that reference the index or investment funds which use the index to measure their performance should be able to withstand, or otherwise address the possibility of changes to, or cessation of, the index.

1.3.3 Index users who choose to follow this index or to buy products that claim to follow this index should assess the merits of the index's rules-based methodology and take independent investment advice before investing their own or client funds. No liability whether as a result of negligence or otherwise is accepted by FTSE Russell for any losses, damages, claims and expenses suffered by any person as a result of:

- any reliance on these Ground Rules, and/or
- any inaccuracies in these Ground Rules, and/or
- any non-application or misapplication of the policies or procedures described in these Ground Rules, and/or
- any inaccuracies in the compilation of the Index or any constituent data.

¹ If a tilting approach is used for an ESG data input, the objective is for the index methodology to overweight and/or underweight constituents according to specific ESG criteria. This approach will not remove all companies with exposure to a specific ESG activity or sector.

Section 2

Management responsibilities

2. Management responsibilities

2.1 FTSE Fixed Income LLC (FTSE)

2.1.1 FTSE Fixed Income LLC is the administrator of the index.²

2.1.2 FTSE is responsible for the daily calculation, production and operation of the index series and will:

- maintain records of the index weightings of all constituents;
- make changes to the constituents and their weightings in accordance with the Ground Rules;
- carry out the periodic index reviews of the index series and apply the changes resulting from the reviews as required by the Ground Rules;
- disseminate the indices.

2.2 Amendments to these Ground Rules

2.2.1 These Ground Rules shall be subject to regular review (at least once a year) by FTSE Russell to ensure that they best reflect the aim of the index series. Any proposals for significant amendments to these Ground Rules will be subject to consultation with FTSE Russell advisory committees and other stakeholders if appropriate. The feedback from these consultations will be considered by the FTSE Russell Index Governance Board before approval is granted.

2.2.2 As provided for in the Statement of Principles for FTSE Russell Fixed Income Indices, where FTSE Russell determines that the Ground Rules are silent or do not specifically and unambiguously apply to the subject matter of any decision, any decision shall be based as far as practical on the Statement of Principles. After making any such determination, FTSE Russell shall advise the market of its decision at the earliest opportunity. Any such treatment will not be considered as an exception or change to the Ground Rules, or to set a precedent for future action, but FTSE Russell will consider whether the Ground Rules should subsequently be updated to provide greater clarity.

² The term administrator is used in this document in the same sense as it is defined in 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 (the European Benchmark Regulation) and [The Benchmarks \(Amendment and Transitional Provision\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#) (the UK Benchmark Regulation). FTSE Fixed Income LLC administers the Index Series in line with the third country transitional provisions contained within Article 51(5) of the European Benchmark Regulation and the third country transitional provisions as amended by Article 42(5) of the UK Benchmark Regulation.

Section 3

FTSE Russell index policies

3. FTSE Russell index policies

These Ground Rules should be read in conjunction with the following policy documents which can be accessed using the links below or by contacting fi.index@lseg.com. These policies are reviewed annually and any changes are approved by the FTSE Russell Product Governance Board.

3.1 Statement of Principles for FTSE Fixed Income Indices (the Statement of Principles)

Indices need to keep abreast of changing markets and the Ground Rules cannot anticipate every eventuality. Where the Ground Rules do not fully cover a specific event or development, FTSE Russell will determine the appropriate treatment by reference to the Statement of Principles for FTSE Fixed Income Indices which summarises the ethos underlying FTSE Russell's approach to index construction. The Statement of Principles is reviewed annually and any changes proposed by FTSE Russell are presented to the FTSE Russell Index Advisory Board for discussion before approval by the FTSE Russell Product Governance Board.

The Statement of Principles for Fixed Income Indices can be accessed using the following link:

[Statement_of_Principles_Fixed_Income_Indices.pdf](#)

3.2 Queries and Complaints

FTSE Russell's complaints procedure can be accessed using the following link:

[Benchmark_Determination_Complaints_Handling_Policy.pdf](#)

3.3 Recalculation Policy and Guidelines

The Recalculation Policy and Guidelines for Fixed Income Indices document is available from the FTSE Russell website using the link below or by contacting fi.index@lseg.com.

[Fixed_Income_Recalculation_Policy_and_Guidelines.pdf](#)

3.4 Index Policy in the Event Clients are Unable to Trade a Market or a Security

3.4.1 Details of FTSE Russell's treatment can be accessed using the following link:

[Index_Policy_in_the_Event_Clients_are_Unable_to_Trade_a_Market_or_a_Security.pdf](#)

3.5 Policy for Benchmark Methodology Changes

Details of FTSE Russell's policy for making benchmark methodology changes can be accessed using the following link:

[Policy_for_Benchmark_Methodology_Changes.pdf](#)

3.6 FTSE Russell Governance Framework

3.6.1 To oversee its indices, FTSE Russell employs a governance framework that encompasses product, service and technology governance. The framework incorporates the London Stock Exchange Group's three lines of defence risk management framework and is designed to meet the requirements of the IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks³, the European benchmark regulation⁴ and the UK benchmark regulation⁵. The FTSE Russell Governance Framework can be accessed using the following link:

[FTSE Russell Governance Framework.pdf](#)

3.7 Real Time Status Definitions

3.7.1 Please refer to the following guide for details of real time status definitions for indices that are calculated in real time.

[Real Time Status Definitions.pdf](#)

³ IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks Final Report, FR07/13 July 2013.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The Benchmarks (Amendment and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

Section 4

Composition and design criteria

4. Composition and design criteria

4.1 Climate Government Bond Index Series (“Climate WGBI”)

4.1.1 The base universe for the FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted World Government Bond Index (“Climate WGBI”) is the standard FTSE WGBI. The same logic applies to FTSE WGBI ex Japan. As of November 2022, index eligible markets include:

Americas		Asia Pacific and Japan	
Canada		Australia	
Mexico		Japan	
United States		Malaysia	
		New Zealand	
		Singapore	
EMEA			
Austria	Ireland		Denmark
Belgium	Israel		Norway
Finland	Italy		Poland
France	Netherlands		Sweden
Germany	Spain		United Kingdom

4.1.2 To be eligible for the FTSE WGBI, markets must satisfy minimum market size, credit rating and market accessibility level criterion. These criteria are assessed on an annual basis each September, however, markets that no longer meet the minimum credit quality are removed from the index at the next month’s profile. Securities must also meet minimum amount outstanding requirements, have a fixed-rate, and at least one year to maturity.

For full details on the design criteria and calculation assumptions for the FTSE WGBI please refer to the [FTSE Fixed Income Index Guide](#).

Figure 1. FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted World Government Bond Index design criteria & methodology

Weighting	Alternatively Weighted
Country Climate Scores	Updated annually and applied each May month-end rebalance. The cut-off for input data is May 1 of each year.
Country Climate Score Assessment Cohort	Local currency sovereign bond markets eligible for the WGBI.

Climate Pillars and tilt calibration	Geometric tilt – Transition risk: 0.25 – Physical risk: 1 – Resilience: 1
Rebalancing	Once a month at the end of the month
Calculation frequency	Daily
Fixing date	Each month, the upcoming month's index constituents are "fixed" on the profile fixing date. Each year's scheduled fixing dates are published on the yieldbook.com website.
Base date	December 31, 2001

4.2 Climate Risk-Adjusted EMU Government Bond Index ("Climate EGBI")

4.2.1 The base universe for the FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted EMU Government Bond Index ("Climate EGBI") is the standard FTSE EGBI, which consists of the Eurozone-participating countries that meet the WGBI criteria. As of June 2020, index eligible markets include:

EMEA	
Austria	Ireland
Belgium	Italy
Finland	Netherlands
France	Spain
Germany	

4.2.2 To be eligible for the FTSE EGBI, markets must satisfy minimum market size, credit rating and market accessibility level criterion. These criteria are assessed on an annual basis each September, however, markets that no longer meet the minimum credit quality are removed from the index at the next month's profile. Securities must also meet minimum amount outstanding requirements, have a fixed-rate, and at least one year to maturity.

For full details on the design criteria and calculation assumptions for the FTSE EGBI please refer to the [FTSE Fixed Income Index Guide](#)

Figure 2. FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted EMU Government Bond Index design criteria & methodology

Weighting	Alternatively weighted
Country Climate Scores	Updated annually and applied each May month-end rebalance. The cut-off for input data is May 1 of each year.
Country Climate Score Assessment Cohort	Local currency sovereign bond markets eligible for the EGBI.
Climate Pillars and tilt calibration	Geometric tilt – Transition risk: 0.5 – Physical risk: 0.25 – Resilience: 0.5
Rebalancing	Once a month at the end of the month
Calculation frequency	Daily
Fixing date	Each month, the upcoming month's index constituents are "fixed" on the profile fixing date. Each year's scheduled fixing dates are published on the website.
Base date	December 31, 2001

4.3 Climate pillars and underlying indicators

4.3.1 Country climate scores are derived from assessments across three climate pillars. Each pillar contains multiple underlying indicators, which are detailed in Figure 3. Raw data inputs are typically normalized to ensure countries are scored between 0 and 1 for each indicator. Within each climate pillar, the underlying indicators are equally weighted.

Figure 3. FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted Government Bond Index climate pillars and indicators

Climate Pillar	Indicator	Indicator description	Source(s)	Lag ⁶	History ⁷	Ref
Transition Risk	Territorial distance to target	Required annual reduction of total territorial GHG emissions including LULUCF in order to reach 2°C-compliant territorial GHG budgets in 2050 (expressed as CAGR). Budgets are estimated using the FTSE Climate Liabilities Assessment Integrated Methodology ⁸ (CLAIM).	Various ⁹	2-3 years	2000	TRI.01
	GHG emissions gap between trend and distance to target	Gap between the 5-year historical trend of total territorial GHG emissions including LULUCF and the required annual reduction of these emissions to reach 2°C-compliant territorial GHG budgets in 2050 (based on CAGRs).	Various ³	2-3 years	2005	TRI.02
Physical Risk	Sea level exposure	Percentage of total population living in areas where elevation is below 5 meters.	World Bank	0-5 years	1990	PRI.01
	Agricultural exposure	Agricultural production coefficient of variation (standard deviation/mean) weighted by share of agriculture in GDP.	FAO	0-5 years	1961	PRI.02
	Climate related natural disaster exposure	95 th percentile of the distribution of the proportion of population killed by climate related natural disasters in a given year.	EM-DAT	0-1 year	1990	PRI.03
Resilience	Institutional resilience	<i>NDC temperature equivalent</i> : intended country CO2 emissions in 2030 as explicitly or implicitly targeted in the country National Determined Contribution (NDC) is translated into an equivalent climate trajectory (temperature increase) using the FTSE Climate Liabilities Assessment Integrated Methodology (CLAIM).	Beyond Ratings	Not relevant ¹⁰	2016	RI.01
		<i>Government effectiveness</i> : captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.	World Bank WDI	1-2 years	2000	RI.02

⁶ Time period between indicator measurement and indicator publication.

⁷ First available publication date for each indicator.

⁸ Powered by Beyond Ratings, a London Stock Exchange Group company. Further details on the CLAIM model can be provided by Beyond Ratings on request.

⁹ Various underlying data sources including: PRIMAP-hist; UNFCCC; CAIT; National data; United Nations; CDIAC; World Bank; OECD; Enerdata.

¹⁰ Because the NDC temperature equivalent reflects a country's target, it does not change each year.

Climate Pillar	Indicator	Indicator description	Source(s)	Lag ⁶	History ⁷	Ref
		<u>External debt percentage of GDP</u> : outstanding amount of debt owed to non-residents expressed as a share of GDP.	Oxford Economics	0-1 year	2000	RI.03
		<u>Disaster preparedness</u> : an indication of a country's capacity to deal with climate-related nature disasters.	ND-GAIN	2-3 years	2000	RI.04
	Social resilience	<u>Fuel subsidies</u> : ratio of subsidies vs. taxes on fuels. This indicator compares actual fuel prices to international prices to determine the level of subsidies/taxes.	Enerdata/EIA	1-2 years	2000	RI.05
		<u>GINI index</u> : measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.	World Bank WDI	0-5 years	2000	RI.06
		<u>Human development index</u> : measures three key dimensions of human development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a long and healthy life – life expectancy at birth – being knowledgeable – expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling, and – standard of living – Gross National Income per capita. 	UNDP	1-2 years	2000	RI.07
		<u>Voice and accountability</u> : captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.	World Bank WDI	1-2 years	2000	RI.08
		<u>Use of sanitation services</u> : percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities.	World Bank WDI	3-4 years	2000	RI.09
		<u>Access to electricity</u> : percentage of population with access to electricity.	World Bank WDI	2-3 years	2000	RI.10
	Economic resilience	<u>CDP performance ratio</u> : percentage (based on market capitalization) of companies in a country that communicate on their impact on the environment.	CDP and Factset	0-1 year	2017	RI.11
		<u>Insurance penetration</u> : the ratio of premium underwritten in a given year to the GDP. Includes life-insurance and non-life insurance.	OECD	1-2 years	2007	RI.12
		<u>R&D expenses</u> : gross domestic expenditures on R&D, expressed as a percentage of GDP. Includes both capital and current expenditures in the four main sectors: business enterprise, government, higher education and private non-profit.	World Bank WDI	2-3 years	2000	RI.13
		<u>Logistics performance</u> : reflects perceptions of a country's logistics based on: efficiency of customs clearance process, quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure, ease of arranging competitively priced shipments, quality of logistics services, ability to track and trace consignments, and frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled time.	World Bank WDI	0-1 year	2007	RI.14

Climate Pillar	Indicator	Indicator description	Source(s)	Lag ⁶	History ⁷	Ref
		<u>Ease of doing business</u> : the distance of an economy to the “frontier,” which measures the gap between an economy’s performance and a measure of best practice across the entire sample of 41 indicators for 10 Doing Business topics.	World Bank Doing Business	0-1 year	2009	RI.15
		<u>Green bonds performance ratio</u> : 3 year moving average of green bond new issuance as a percentage of GDP.	World Bank	0-1 year	2016	RI.16
		<u>Water productivity</u> : indicates the efficiency by which each country uses its water resources. Water productivity is calculated as GDP in constant prices divided by annual total water withdrawal.	World Bank WDI	0-5 years	2000	RI.17
		<u>Agricultural adaptive capacity</u> : composite index that reflects each country’s capacity to adapt their agricultural system to environmental issues, especially climate change. The indicator corresponds to the average score on seven sub-indicators: i. Agricultural capital stock (in USD) relative to agricultural production (in USD) ii. Agriculture Orientation Index, reflects public support to agricultural sector iii. Agrobiodiversity, reflects the variety of crops cultivated in the country iv. The share of organic agriculture (as a % of agricultural land) v. The long-term cereals yield trend (calculated as the second derivative) vi. The share of irrigated agriculture (as a % of land), and vii. The share of conservation agriculture (as a % of land).	FAO	2-3 years	2016	RI.18
	Ecological resilience	<u>Freshwater withdrawals</u> : percentage of total annual freshwater withdrawals on internal resources. Annual freshwater withdrawals refers to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source of freshwater. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse.	World Bank Indicators	1-3 years	2002	RI.19
		<u>Share of protected areas</u> : percentage of protected areas (terrestrial and marine) of total territorial area. – Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. – Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain - and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features - that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. Sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.	UNEP/IBAT	2-3 years	2016	RI.20

Climate Pillar	Indicator	Indicator description	Source(s)	Lag ⁶	History ⁷	Ref
		<u>Share of biodiversity threatened</u> : percentage of the total number of species in the country (Biodiversity Stock), both animal and vegetal, that are threatened according to International Union for Conservation of Nature - IUCN categories. Species referred as 'Threatened' include 'Critically endangered', 'Endangered' and 'Vulnerable' species, corresponding to different levels of extinction risk.	IUCN	0-1 year	2017	RI.21
		<u>Biodiversity stock</u> : total number of species in the country as reported by the International Union for Conservation of Nature - IUCN, including both animal and vegetal.	IUCN	0-1 year	2017	RI.22
		<u>Afforestation rate</u> : previous 5-year variation of forest cover based on FAO forestry data. All types of forest are considered, including primary, planted and naturally regenerated forests.	FAO	2-3 years	2000	RI.23

4.4 Climate pillar scoring

4.4.1 Pillar scores

Indicator values are combined for each pillar and are then converted into z-scores that have been mapped to scores that range from 0 to 1 using a cumulative normal distribution function. Some sub-indicators, where there are significant outlier country scores, have been winsorised before normalization with values above the 95th percentile and below the 5th percentile set to the 95th percentile and the 5th percentile, respectively.

4.4.2 Climate score assessment cohort

To compute z-scores, underlying indicator values are evaluated relative to an index assessment cohort (current and historical).

The countries assessed for the Climate WGBI and Climate WGBI ex-Japan is in line with the universe of local currency sovereign bond markets tracked by the standard version of these indices. For the Climate EGBI, the subset of EGBI eligible countries are used to compute z-scores and climate pillar scores.

4.5 Tilting methodology

4.5.1 A single climate score is calculated for each sovereign and applied to the market value weight of each security in the underlying index to derive the adjusted weights¹¹.

First, the three pillars are combined to derive a climate score for each country:

$$CS = TRI^\alpha \times PRI^\beta \times RI^\gamma$$

where,

TRI, is the county's Transition Risk Index value

PRI, is the county's Physical Risk Index value

RI, is the county's Resilience Index value

α , is the TRI tilt power

β , is the PRI tilt power

γ , is the RI tilt power

CS, is the final country climate score

4.5.2 For each Climate Government Bond Index in the series, tilt powers have been calibrated to:

- Achieve meaningful climate benefit for sensible deviations from the underlying index characteristics and minimal tracking error
- Ensure other index characteristics (e.g. index yield, duration, turnover and market value weights) do not deviate significantly from the standard index characteristics.

4.5.3 Second, the climate scores are applied to each country's market value weight in the underlying index to derive the adjusted weights:

$$\theta_i = \frac{\omega_i CS_i}{\sum_{i=0}^n (\omega_i CS_i)}$$

where,

ω , is the county's market value weight in the underlying index

θ , is the county's weight in the Climate Adjusted Index

4.6 Exchange rates

4.6.1 The closing Refinitiv Spot Rates and The Refinitiv Forward Rates, provided by Refinitiv, are used. WM takes several snapshots at regular intervals centered on the fixing time of 4:00 p.m. London time and selects the median rate for each currency. All rates are mid-market quotations.

4.7 Chronological summary of events

Figure 4. FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted Government Bond Index Series event summary

Year	Highlight
2022	November: New Zealand is added to the FTSE World Government Bond Index
2020	January: FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted EMU Government Bond Index and FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted World Government Bond Index ex-Japan are launched. May: Israel is added to the Climate Risk-Adjusted World Government Bond Index. South Africa removed from the Climate Risk-Adjusted World Government Bond Index as it no longer meets the inclusion criteria due to its credit rating.
2019	July: FTSE Climate Risk-Adjusted World Government Bond Index is introduced.

¹¹ A similar tilting methodology to that employed in the FTSE Global Factor Index Series is used with some modifications to cater for the differences between equity and fixed income indices.

Section 5

ESG data inputs

5. ESG data inputs

5.1 The following ESG datasets are used in the construction of the indices.

ESG data inputs	Details	Used for selection, weighting or exclusion ¹²
Beyond Ratings Climate KPIs	Beyond Ratings Climate KPIs consist in various indicators aiming to offer a broad assessment of sovereign climate risks across carbon intensity, transition, and physical risk metrics. More information is in Figure 3.	Weighting

5.1.1 Further information on ESG data provided by FTSE Russell and third parties used in this index (index series) can be found in the following guide:

[Guide to FTSE and Third Party ESG Data used in FTSE Russell Indices](#)

This includes information on the data and standards used for these ESG data inputs. These data sets may include estimated data.

¹² Definitions

Selection- ESG data is used to select or rank constituents, or calculate minimum scores or thresholds

Weighting- ESG data is used to calculate the weight of a constituent in an index

Exclusion- ESG data is used to exclude securities from the index

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