Index Insights | Sustainable Investment

The structural case for sustainable infrastructure

How global megatrends, climate alignment and structural investment needs are shaping the next era of infrastructure allocation

June 2026

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Key highlights

As the low-carbon transition progresses, investors are increasingly incorporating climate considerations into portfolio construction, seeking to balance risk management with long-term opportunity capture. Sustainable infrastructure is drawing greater interest within asset allocation discussions, offering exposure to companies supporting decarbonisation, the energy transition and climate resilience. The FTSE Sustainable Infrastructure Index Series is designed to facilitate access to this evolving segment.

– **Multiple megatrends driving sustainable infrastructure:** Energy transition, digital infrastructure, climate adaptation and resource efficiency are driving building and upgrading of sustainable infrastructure.

– **Structural and financial drivers:** Global infrastructure deficit, public sector indebtedness and investor interest in the asset class are driving private capital flows.

– **Targeted climate exposure:** Provides liquid and diversified access to listed infrastructure equities linked to energy transition and climate adaptation themes.

– **Three offerings:** Comprises the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure TPI Climate Transition Index, the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure 50/50 CTB Index and the FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials Index.

– **Noteworthy performance:** The FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials Index outperformed conventional infrastructure benchmarks over the eight-year period ended December 2025.

Global megatrends shaping sustainable infrastructure

Defining sustainable infrastructure for a resilient future

Sustainable infrastructure is increasingly recognised as a driver of inclusive growth, climate resilience and long-term value creation. As defined by leading global institutions including the United Nations[1], World Bank[2], OECD[3] and World Economic Forum[4], sustainable infrastructure encompasses systems that are planned, built, operated and decommissioned to deliver economic, environmental, and social benefits across their entire lifecycle. This definition considers equitable access to essential services, minimises environmental impact, fosters climate resilience and supports institutional and financial sustainability. The World Economic Forum's GFC-6 framework further emphasises qualities such as stakeholder engagement, future-proofing and replicability. Together, these principles form the foundation for infrastructure that in their view not only meets today's needs but also adapts to tomorrow's challenges, making it a critical pillar for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and aligning with ESG standards.

Megatrends driving infrastructure investment

Global infrastructure capital needs and government indebtedness are intersecting with four megatrends to position sustainable infrastructure as a major investment opportunity.

The global infrastructure landscape is undergoing a profound transformation, shaped by structural shifts that align with both climate transition and adaptation imperatives. Four megatrends are at the heart of this evolution:

1. Energy transition – the leading theme in sustainable investing

Energy transition[5] remained the dominant theme in sustainable investing for 2024–2025, as highlighted by the US Sustainable Investment Forum[6]. This is underpinned by strong investor sentiment toward infrastructure as a resilient, long-term asset class. Capital increasingly flowed into sectors that enabled decarbonisation and energy security, including renewables, energy efficiency, green mobility (EVs and batteries), smart grids and clean fuels such as hydrogen, bioenergy and carbon capture technologies.

Globally, renewable power capacity is projected to increase almost 4600 GW between 2025 and 2030 – double the deployment of the previous five years (2019-2024). Growth in utility-scale and distributed solar PV more than doubles, representing nearly 80% of worldwide renewable electricity capacity expansion[7].

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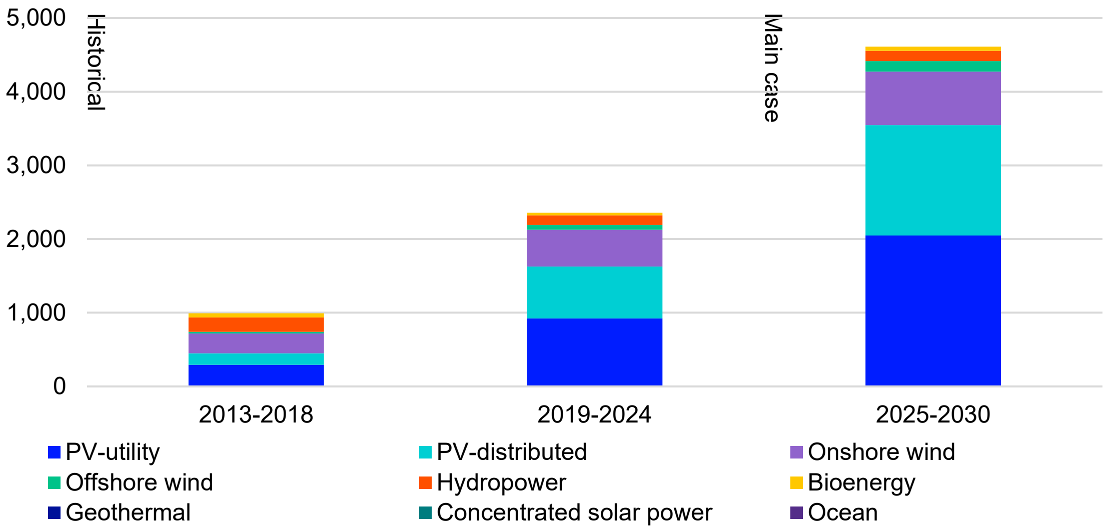
[1] Sustainable Infrastructure Investment | UNEP - UN Environment Programme
[2] Sustainable Infrastructure Finance Overview
[3] Sustainable and resilient infrastructure | OECD
[4] WEF_GFC_6_Sustainble_Infrastructure_2020.pdf
[5] Infrastructure in 2025: Megatrends and Mid-Market Opportunities - Goldman Sachs Asset Management
[6] US Sustainable Investing Trends 2024/2025 | US SIF
[7] Renewables 2025

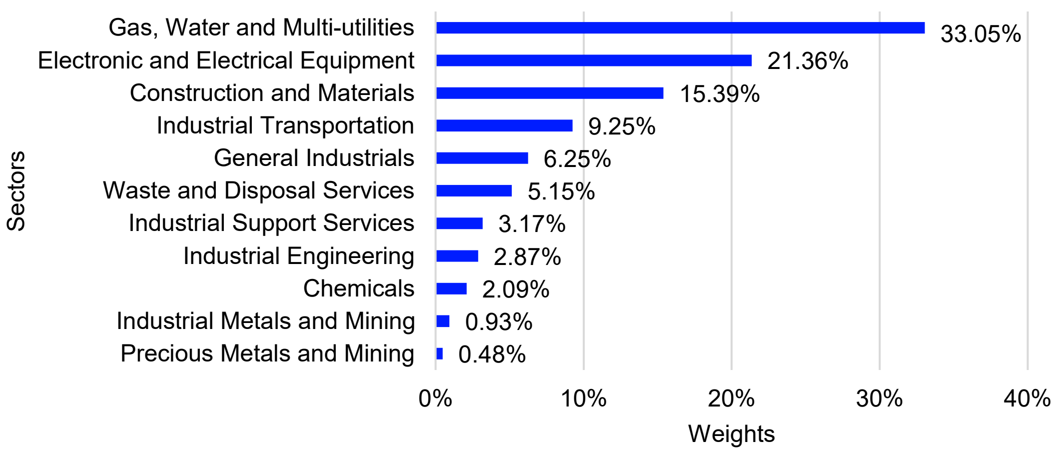
Figure 1: Renewable electricity capacity growth by technology segment, main case, 2013-2030[8]



Source: IEA (2025), Renewable electricity capacity growth by technology segment, main case, 2013-2030, IEA, Paris.

Renewables are becoming increasingly cost-competitive – 81% of new capacity added in 2023 was cheaper than fossil fuels[9]. These investments not only support global net zero targets but also offer attractive growth potential as companies accelerate their shift toward a low-carbon economy.

Figure 2: FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials Index sector weights (31 December 2025)

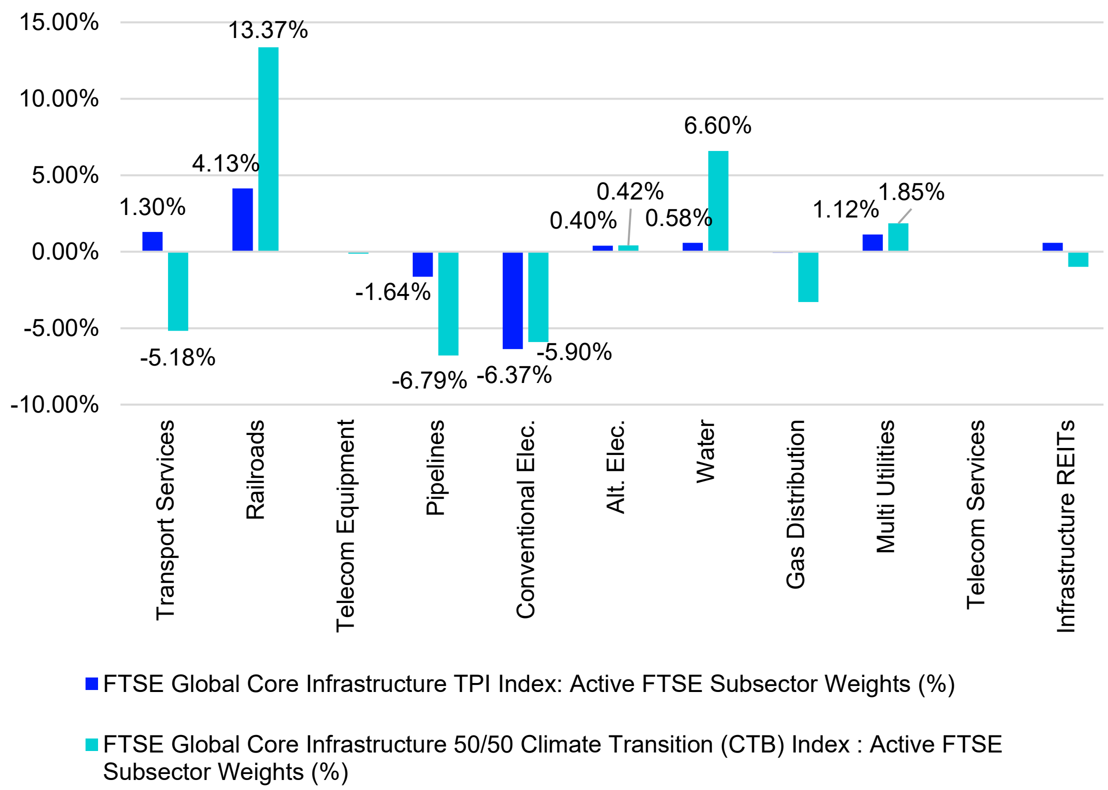


Source: FTSE Russell. Data as at December 2025.

[8] IEA (2025), Renewable electricity capacity growth by technology segment, main case, 2013-2030, IEA, Paris , Licence: CC BY 4.0
[9] Why we must invest in sustainable infrastructure | World Economic Forum

– The FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials Index reflects the global companies driving the transition to a greener economy, using LSEG's Green Revenues data model ([Green Revenues Data Model | Data Analytics]) to reflect revenue exposure to green goods and services. As shown in the sector breakdown chart, the index is concentrated in core green infrastructure enablers with largest allocation to Gas, Water and Multi Utilities (33.05%), reflecting essential utility infrastructure, followed by Electronic and Electrical Equipment (21.36%) which includes manufacturers of cables, wiring and electrical components critical to energy infrastructure while maintaining minimal exposure to precious metals and mining. At the company level, Veolia Environnement (6.13%) is a key holding, reflecting its leadership in energy efficiency services, waste-to-energy, biomass and biogas generation and the production of clean fuels from recovered waste.

Figure 3: Active subsector weights vs parent index (31 December 2025)



Source: FTSE Russell. Data as at December 2025.

– The FTSE Global Core Infrastructure TPI Climate Transition Index adjusts constituent weights to reflect risks and opportunities linked to the transition to a low-carbon economy, incorporating metrics such as fossil fuel reserves, operational carbon intensity, green revenues and TPI Management Quality and Carbon Performance scores. As shown in the active sector weights chart, the index tilts toward Railroads (+4.13%), Transportation Services (+1.3%) and Multi Utilities (+1.12%), reflecting their role in enabling renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean fuels and green mobility. It is underweight in Conventional Electricity (-6.37%), indicating a deliberate reduction in carbon-intensive generation exposure while retaining selectively positioned transitioning utilities. At the stock level, National Grid (5.46%) is materially overweight due to its grid modernisation and renewable integration strategy, while Sempra (3.23%) reflects targeted exposure to LNG infrastructure and clean energy development. The FTSE Global Core Infrastructure 50/50 Climate Transition (CTB) Index goes further by embedding the EU Climate Transition Benchmark requirements as set out in the FTSE EU Climate Benchmark Ground Rules, including at least a 30% reduction in carbon intensity versus the underlying index at inception and a minimum 7% average YoY decarbonisation rate to remain on a

Paris-aligned transition pathway. As shown in the chart, the index demonstrates more pronounced tilts particularly to Railroads (+13.37%) and Water (+6.60%) alongside a continued overweight in Multi-Utilities (+1.85%). Conventional Electricity remains underweight (-5.90%), reinforcing its structural alignment with lower-carbon infrastructure. Key holdings such as NextEra Energy (5.43%), National Grid (5.03%) and Union Pacific (5.05%) reflect exposure to renewable generation, grid modernisation and low-carbon transport. National Grid (5.03%) also sees its weight increase by 2x due to its strong pipeline of clean energy investments from interconnectors to LNG infrastructure and its 2050 net zero commitment, supported by major grid modernisation and renewable integration projects. Likewise, Union Pacific (5.05%) is overweight as it advances toward a low carbon future by upgrading its locomotive fleet, adopting hybrid and battery electric technologies, expanding the use of lower carbon fuels and progressing against science based emissions reduction targets consistent with a 2050 net zero pathway.

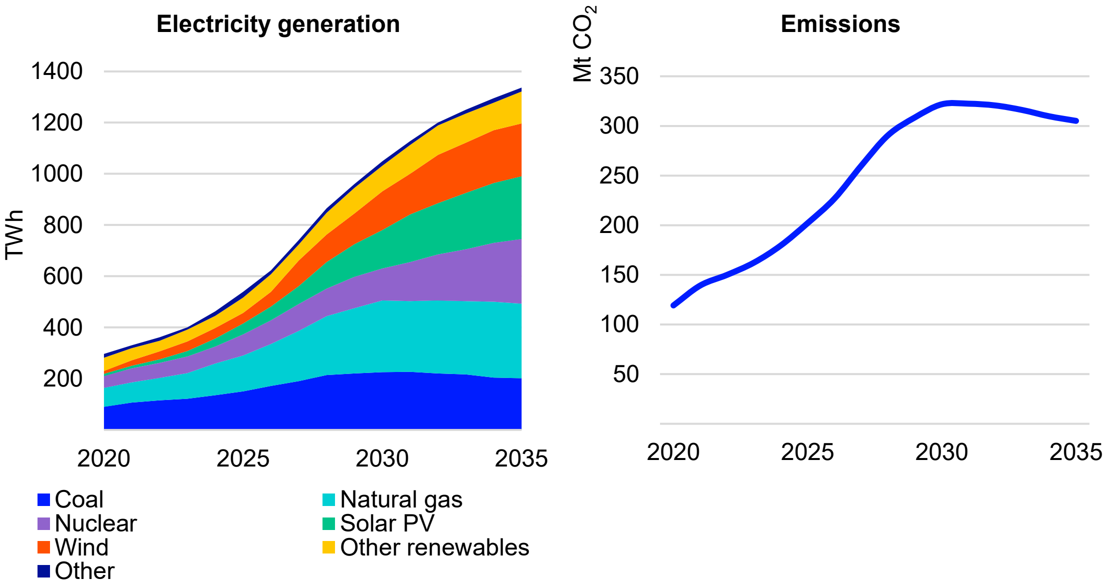
2. Net zero digital and AI infrastructure

The rapid growth of data centres[10] and digital infrastructure[11] is another defining trend. Hyperscalers like Microsoft and Google are investing heavily in energy-efficient designs and renewable energy sourcing to meet ambitious net zero commitments. Hyperscalers are expanding energy-efficient, renewably powered data centres, illustrating how digitalisation and decarbonisation can advance together. This convergence positions infrastructure at the crossroads of technological innovation and sustainability.

In the Base Case, global electricity generation for data centres is projected to rise from 460 trillion watt-hours (TWh) in 2024 to more than 1,000 TWh by 2030 and 1,300 TWh by 2035. Renewables are expected to meet nearly half of the additional demand through 2030, followed by natural gas and coal, while nuclear is set to play a growing role after 2030.

[10] Infrastructure in 2025: Megatrends and Mid-Market Opportunities - Goldman Sachs Asset Management
[11] Global listed infrastructure – structural changes in asset class create opportunities

Figure 4: Global electricity generation for data centres and the associated CO2 emissions in the Base Case, 2020-2035[12]



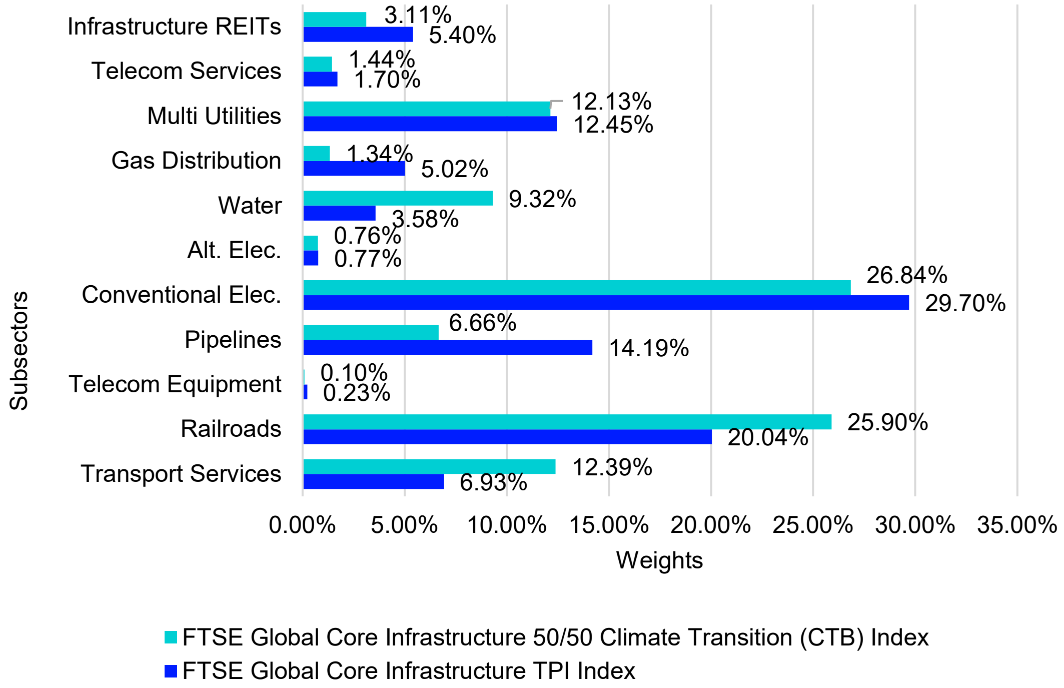
Between now and 2030, renewables meet nearly half of the increase in global data centre electricity demand, followed closely by natural gas and coal-fired electricity generation

Source: IEA World Energy Outlook Special Report.

– As shown in figure 2, the FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials Index includes significant exposure to Electronic and Electrical Equipment (21.36%), comprising manufacturers of cables, wiring, ceramics, transistors and other core electrical components. These inputs are critical to the buildout of data centres, power distribution systems and grid upgrades required to support AI-driven electricity demand. The index also maintains modest exposure to precious metals and mining, including silver and platinum, which are essential materials used across electrification and advanced digital technologies underpinning AI infrastructure.

[12] Energy and AI, page 86

Figure 5: Subsector Weights (31 December 2025)



Source: FTSE Russell. Data as at December 2025.

- As shown in figure 5, the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure TPI Climate Transition Index maintains meaningful exposure to Multi-Utilities (12.45%), Gas Distribution (5.02%) and Telecommunications Services (1.70%) sectors that provide the power networks, gas infrastructure and digital connectivity essential to the rapid expansion of data centres and hyperscale computing.
- The FTSE Global Core Infrastructure 50/50 CTB Index similarly allocates to Multi-Utilities (12.13%) and Telecommunications Services (1.44%), reinforcing its positioning in the infrastructure backbone that supports AI-driven electricity demand and the convergence of digitalisation and decarbonisation.

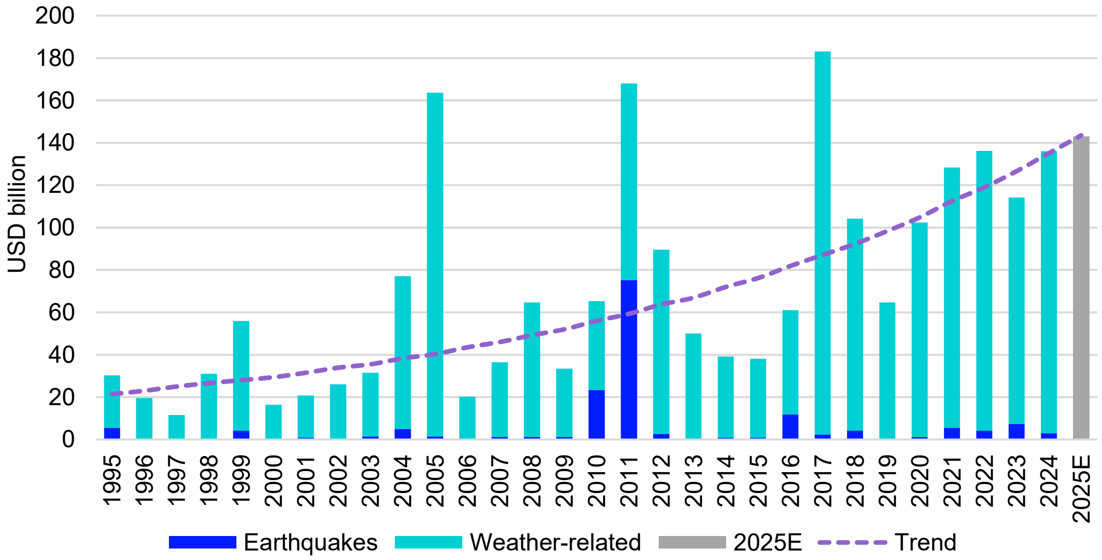
3. Physical risk and climate adaptation

In 2024, infrastructure systems faced $368 billion in losses from natural disasters[13], driven by intensifying weather events and risks such as sea-level rise. From floods in Texas and Pakistan to record heatwaves in Japan and the UK, the financial costs of physical climate adaption are visible[14].With 70% of the world's population projected to live in cities by 2050, urbanisation is creating an increasing need for climate-resilient infrastructure[15].
According to a 2021 study by UNOPS, UNEP, and the University of Oxford, infrastructure is responsible for 79% of all greenhouse gas emissions and 88% of all adaptation costs. This underscores the dual challenge: reducing emissions while building resilience. Infrastructure that is climate-resilient and low-carbon helps safeguard economies and communities.

According to Swiss Re Institute, global insured losses from natural catastrophes remain structurally elevated, reflecting both increased exposure and intensifying weather events. Natural catastrophes: insured losses on trend to USD 145 billion in 2025[16].

[13] Why we must invest in sustainable infrastructure | World Economic Forum
[14] Physical Risk is Rising, Investors Have the Tools to Manage It | MSCI
[15] Why we must invest in sustainable infrastructure | World Economic Forum
[16] Sigma 1/2025: Natural catastrophes: insured losses on trend to USD 145 billion in 2025 | Swiss Re

Figure 6: Growth in global natural catastrophe insured losses (USD bn, 2024 prices)[17]



Source: Swiss Re: Natural catastrophes: insured losses on trend to USD 145 billion in 2025.

- As of 31 December 2025, the FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials index includes companies generating revenues from Climate Adaptation–related micro sectors within the LSEG's Green Revenues data model, including Flood Control, Meteorological Solutions and Natural Disaster Response. Advanced Drainage (3.29%) manufactures high-performance drainage pipes and stormwater management systems, while Core and Main (3.17%) distributes water, wastewater and storm drainage products, both contributing directly to the Flood Control sub-sector classification.
- As of 31 December 2025, both the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure TPI Climate Transition and the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure 50/50 Climate Transition (CTB) Indices adjust weightings based on two pillars: (1) TPI Management Quality: Tilting exposure toward companies that demonstrate stronger governance of low-carbon transition risks and alignment with TCFD expectations; and (2) TPI Carbon Performance: Over/underweighting companies according to the credibility of their 1.5°C–2°C-aligned emissions pathways. Together, these adjustments lead to overweight positions in companies aligned to the climate transition and therefore accounting for emerging physical risks and adaptation costs.

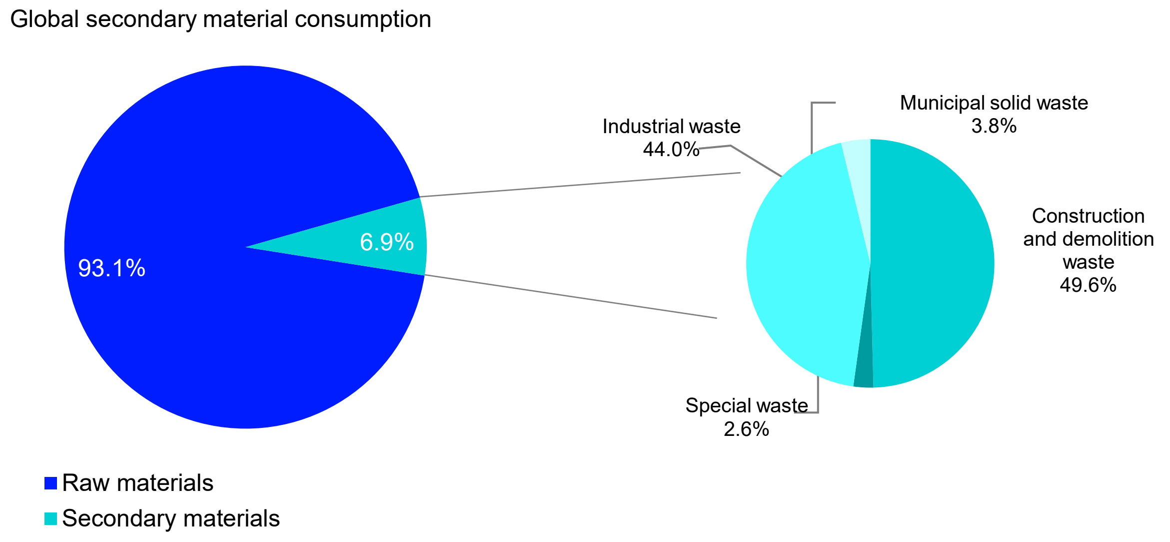
4. Circular economy and resource efficiency

The circular economy[18] is emerging as a critical lever for decarbonisation and resource optimisation. Circular economy solutions such as water treatment and efficiency and advanced waste management could deliver up to 45% of the global carbon reductions needed to meet net zero targets[19]. This makes it one of the most impactful strategies for climate transition. EU regulatory momentum is accelerating this shift: EU policies are driving investment in plastics recovery, biofuels and landfill diversion, creating strong incentives for innovation and capital deployment. This transition is strengthening the investment case for Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency solutions, particularly in areas such as water treatment, materials recovery and advanced waste management.

According to the Circle Economy's Circularity Gap Report 2025, only 6.9% of materials used globally are sourced from recycled or reused streams, underlining the urgent need for systemic circular economy strategies to reduce material consumption and environmental impact[20].

[17] Sigma 1/2025: Natural catastrophes: insured losses on trend to USD 145 billion in 2025 | Swiss Re
[18] Why we must invest in sustainable infrastructure | World Economic Forum
[19] Infrastructure in 2025: Megatrends and Mid-Market Opportunities - Goldman Sachs Asset Management
[20] Circularity Gap Report

Figure 7: Global circularity rate (share of secondary materials in total material use)[21]



The second chart provides a global breakdown of the first chart, highlighting secondary material use through the circularity metric.
Source: The Circularity Gap Report 2025.

- As of 31 December 2025, the FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials Index shows clear alignment with these themes through its substantial exposure to Water (32.39%) and Waste and Disposal Services (5.15%). Constituents operate large-scale drinking water, wastewater treatment and waste recovery infrastructure - systems which improve resource efficiency and reduce environmental impact. Major holdings such as Veolia Environnement (6.13%), American Water Works (5.96%), Sabesp (3.70%) and United Utilities (3.53%) derive the majority of their revenues from regulated water supply, wastewater treatment and resource recovery activities. Together, these exposures demonstrate how the index supports circular-economy objectives through investment in water purification, distribution efficiency and advanced waste management infrastructure.
- As illustrated in figure 3, both the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure TPI Climate Transition Index and the Infrastructure 50/50 CTB Index are overweight in the Water subsector. As of 31 December 2025, the TPI Index shows a +0.58% tilt, while the CTB Index demonstrates a more pronounced +6.60% overweight. Key holdings include American Water Works (1.35% in TPI; 3.47% in CTB), United Utilities (0.59%; 1.69%) and Severn Trent (1.24% in CTB), all of which operate regulated drinking-water and wastewater infrastructure supporting long-term circular-economy outcomes.

[21] Circularity Gap Report

Structural and financial drivers reinforcing the case

Structural and financial drivers further strengthen investor support for sustainable infrastructure. According to analysis by the OECD, World Bank and UN Environment Programme, an estimated annual infrastructure investment of $6.9 trillion will be needed by 2030 to align with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement[22]. By one estimate, global demand for infrastructure investment could reach $68 trillion between now and 2040[23].

Investor appetite has grown in parallel, with assets under management in infrastructure funds nearly tripling over the past decade[24], underscoring confidence in the asset class's long-term resilience. Expanded policy support in some jurisdictions through measures such as the EU Renewable Energy Directive and Japan's Green Transformation Policy is accelerating capital flows to clean energy and low-carbon technologies.

The dual opportunity: Building and upgrading for a sustainable future

The sustainable infrastructure investment landscape presents a dual opportunity that spans both energy transition and climate adaptation. Together, these dimensions reflect not only the buildout of new low-carbon systems, but also the modernisation of existing infrastructure to withstand rising physical climate risks.

1. Next-generation infrastructure enabling energy transition

The first dimension focuses on the construction of next-generation green infrastructure which supports a shift toward a low-carbon economy. This includes renewable power generation, energy efficiency solutions, green mobility, clean fuels and circular economy systems such as advanced waste management and water treatment. Global renewable capacity is expected to double by 2030, with approximately 4,600 gigawatts added over the period, equivalent to integrating the combined current power capacity of China, the European Union and Japan into the global energy mix[25]. At the same time, electrification, digitalisation and resource efficiency are reshaping transport, industry and urban systems.

Within the FTSE Sustainable Infrastructure Index Series, the FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials Index is particularly aligned with this buildout phase. Constructed using LSEG's Green Revenues data model, it targets companies deriving substantial revenues from energy efficiency, grid modernisation, clean transportation technologies and circular economy solutions. Its exposure spans electrification enablers, smart and efficient grids, water infrastructure and recycling systems, positioning it to capture structural growth linked to decarbonisation and resource optimisation.

By focusing on revenue alignment rather than purely sector classification, the index provides transparent participation in the forward expansion of green infrastructure systems.

[22] Massive investment is needed in sustainable infrastructure to build climate change resilience | OECD
[23] All roads lead to infrastructure | BlackRock
[24] All roads lead to infrastructure | BlackRock
[25] Renewables 2025

2. Low-carbon infrastructure upgrades for climate adaptation

The second dimension focuses on upgrading and reinforcing existing infrastructure in developed markets to enhance resilience to physical climate risks and reduce emissions intensity. As climate-related losses continue to rise and urbanisation accelerates, the need to strengthen transport networks (railways, ports, airports), utilities and pipelines, grids and urban systems has become increasingly important.

Adaptation measures such as green spaces, open space preservation and floodplain management can significantly reduce flood damage in areas impacted by riverine flooding. These upgrades protect economic assets, ensure continuity of essential services and minimise the increasing costs of climate-related disasters. 34% of the companies in the FTSE All World Index (covering over 4,000 large- and medium-sized publicly listed companies across advanced and emerging economies) now reference adaptation activities in response to physical climate risks in their corporate disclosures[26].

Within the index series, the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure TPI Climate Transition Index and the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure 50/50 Climate Transition (CTB) Index are structurally positioned to capture this upgrade cycle. Both indices tilt core infrastructure exposure toward operators with strong climate governance, decarbonisation pathways and transition readiness.

The TPI-based approach integrates carbon performance and management quality metrics to favour utilities, transport operators and infrastructure companies that are modernising grids, reinforcing networks and transitioning generation mixes. The CTB Index extends this framework by embedding explicit EU Climate Transition Benchmark requirements, aligning portfolios with a Paris-consistent decarbonisation trajectory while maintaining diversified exposure to essential infrastructure systems.

Together, these indices provide exposure to companies upgrading energy networks, transport systems and water infrastructure to enhance resilience against extreme weather, flooding and long-term climate stress.

[26] LSEG Green Economy Report - Investing in the green economy 2025

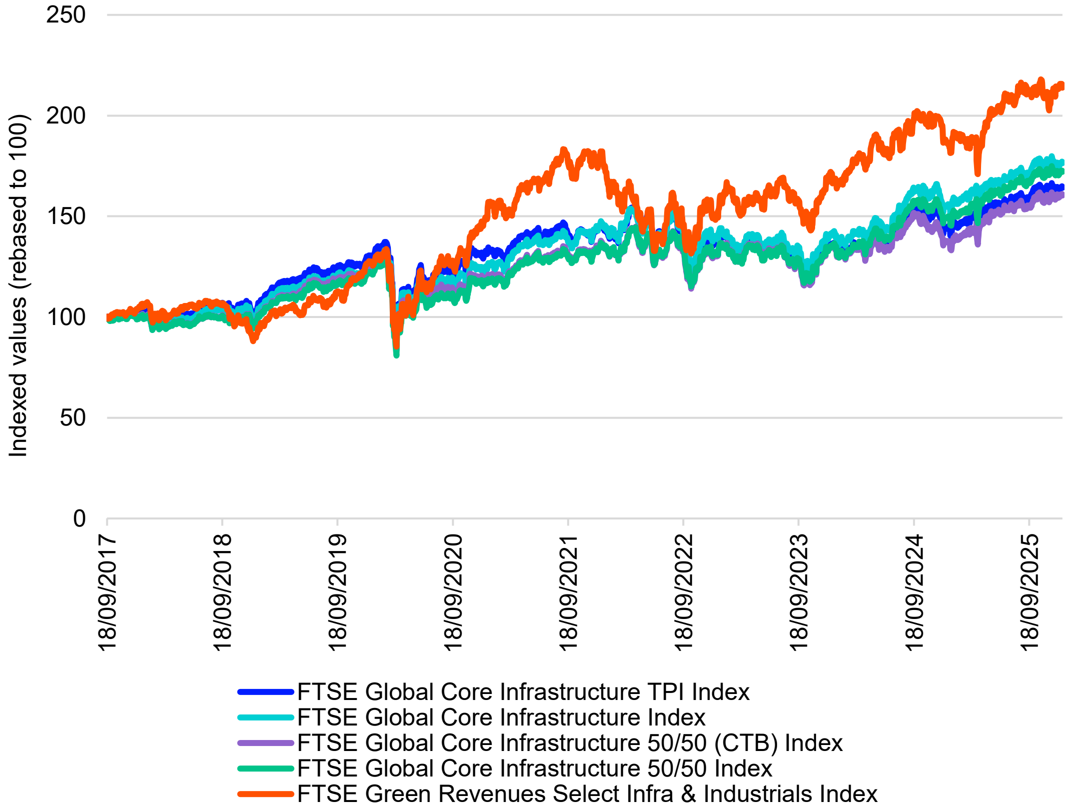
Performance highlights

Performance of the sustainable infrastructure indices

Infrastructure exposure is typically aimed at defensive beta (lower volatility, long-term resilience and diversification) rather than alpha generation.

A recent report by the Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation and Ortec Finance compares climate scenario outcomes for conventional versus sustainable infrastructure investments. Under a net zero scenario with market disruption, where fossil fuel assets are rapidly repriced, sustainable infrastructure outperforms conventional infrastructure by over 20% under a net zero scenario[27].

Figure 8: Performance comparison of sustainable and conventional infrastructure indices (Rebased to 100 | 18 September 2017 – 31 December 2025)



Source: FTSE Russell. Data as at December 2025.

– **FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials Index** has outperformed conventional infrastructure benchmarks, including the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure and 50/50 Infrastructure indices, reflecting its focus on companies deriving substantial revenues from energy efficiency, emissions mitigation, pollution control and resource optimisation.

  As of 31 December 2025, key holdings included Veolia Environnement (6.13%), reflecting its leadership in energy-efficient heating and cooling systems and renewable energy generation from waste; Sabesp (3.70%), a major regulated water utility providing large-scale water supply and wastewater services in Brazil; and Xylem (5.97%), a specialist in advanced water treatment

[27] Why we must invest in sustainable infrastructure | World Economic Forum

technologies and water infrastructure. These companies operate in structural growth areas: renewables, resource efficiency and water management, which underpin the index's thematic exposure and long-term investment case.

– Both the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure TPI and Infrastructure 50/50 CTB indices have tracked their respective parent benchmarks closely over the period, with modest relative underperformance largely attributable to geographic and sector positioning.
  – Geographic exposure: Underperformance driven by underweight in the U.S. (where conventional utilities benefited from current political tailwinds) and emerging markets (which have outperformed), while being overweight in EMEA (which has lagged).
  – Sector allocation: Overweight in railroads, which have underperformed. As of 31 December 2025, both TPI Infrastructure and Infrastructure 50/50 CTB are overweight in railroads by 4.13% and 13.37% respectively. Top holdings such as Union Pacific, CSX and Canadian Pacific Kansas City reflect this positioning.

Strong and resilient performance through market cycles

(Daily Returns: 18 September 2017 – 31 December 2025)

Over the period from 18 September 2017 to 31 December 2025, the FTSE Sustainable Infrastructure Index Series showed resilience across a range of market environments, including periods of inflation, rising rates, and heightened equity volatility. As illustrated in figure 8, the return profile suggests that sustainable infrastructure exposure can participate in structural growth themes while retaining many of the stability characteristics typically associated with infrastructure investing.

Performance characteristics of FTSE indices

– Balanced Risk–Return Profile:
  The FTSE Global Core Infrastructure TPI and Infrastructure 50/50 CTB indices delivered returns of approximately 6.2% and 5.9%, respectively. Their diversified exposure across transport, utilities and digital infrastructure combined with climate-aware construction supported competitive returns while maintaining lower volatility than many narrower climate-focused infrastructure strategies.

– Green Revenue-Led Growth:
  The FTSE Green Revenues Select Infrastructure and Industrials Index achieved a 9.6% CAGR over the period, reflecting targeted exposure to companies generating substantial revenues from energy efficiency, emissions mitigation and resource optimisation. This demonstrates how a revenue-based sustainability lens can capture structural transition growth while maintaining broad industrial diversification.

Relative positioning and risk considerations

While clean energy-focused indices delivered strong returns during parts of the cycle, these often came with higher volatility and concentration risk. Similarly, certain climate-branded infrastructure strategies maintain relatively narrow constituent counts, which can amplify idiosyncratic risk.

By contrast, FTSE's broader and rules-based construction framework emphasises diversification across subsectors and geographies, helping to moderate volatility while retaining sustainability alignment. This combination of thematic exposure and structural diversification underpins the robustness of the FTSE approach.

Conclusion

Infrastructure systems are being reshaped by a variety of forces beyond traditional economic growth, including decarbonisation, digital expansion and rising physical climate risk. As these dynamics drive both the construction of new systems and the upgrading of existing networks, investors demonstrate an increasing interest in capturing these themes within scalable and diversified portfolio frameworks.

The FTSE Sustainable Infrastructure Index Series illustrates how climate-aware and green-revenue approaches can be integrated within transparent, rules-based index methodologies while maintaining broad infrastructure exposure.

For long-horizon institutional investors, sustainable infrastructure may therefore represent not simply a thematic allocation, but an evolving framework for aligning infrastructure portfolios with the structural transformation of global infrastructure systems.

Appendix

Methodology details can be found in the index series ground rules: FTSE Sustainable Infrastructure Index Series: Ground Rules

For a high-level summary of the index objectives, benefits and features, please refer to the index series solution overview: FTSE Sustainable Infrastructure Index Series

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