S&P Dow Jones Indices

A Division of S&P Global

S&P Global Dividend 100 Index

Combining high dividend yield, dividend growth and strong fundamentals

Index Overview

The S&P Global Dividend 100 Index employs a unique multi-factor methodology that tracks the performance of high-dividend-yielding companies within the S&P Global LargeMidCap that have a record of consistently paying dividends as well as strong fundamentals relative to their peers, based on financial ratios.

Utilizing a multi-factor approach in dividend indices can contribute to the overall quality of the index constituents, as it selects companies that may be better positioned to provide growing and sustainable dividends.

Key Index Characteristics

Consistently Higher Dividend Yield

Combines dividend payment persistence and dividend levels in an effort to provide a higher and reliable dividend yield

Track Record of Dividend Growth

Seeks to select by dividend growth and indicated annual dividend yield to provide higher dividend growth rates and purchasing power protection

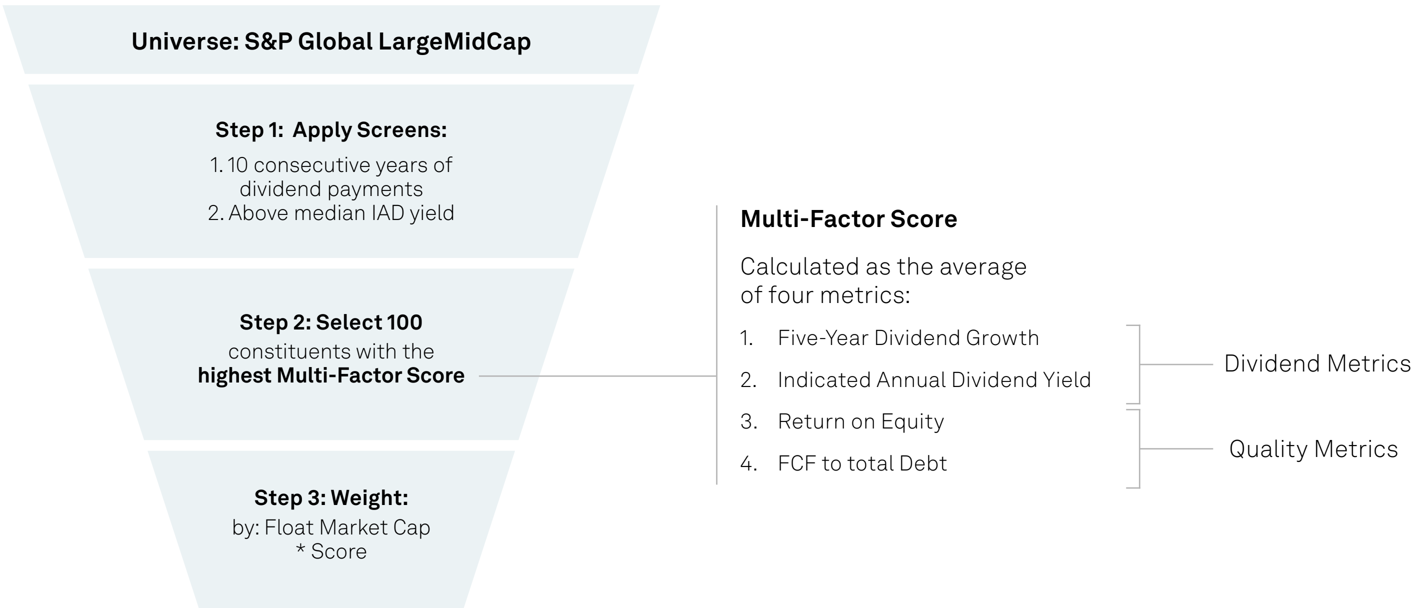
Enhanced Quality Metrics

Uses financial ratios to screen for constituents with higher quality characteristics, seeking enhanced ROEs and operating margins, as well as lower leverage compared to the benchmark

Historical Outperformance

Through the careful balancing of these metrics, back-tested analysis demonstrates that the index has outperformed its benchmark and shown defensive characteristics in falling markets

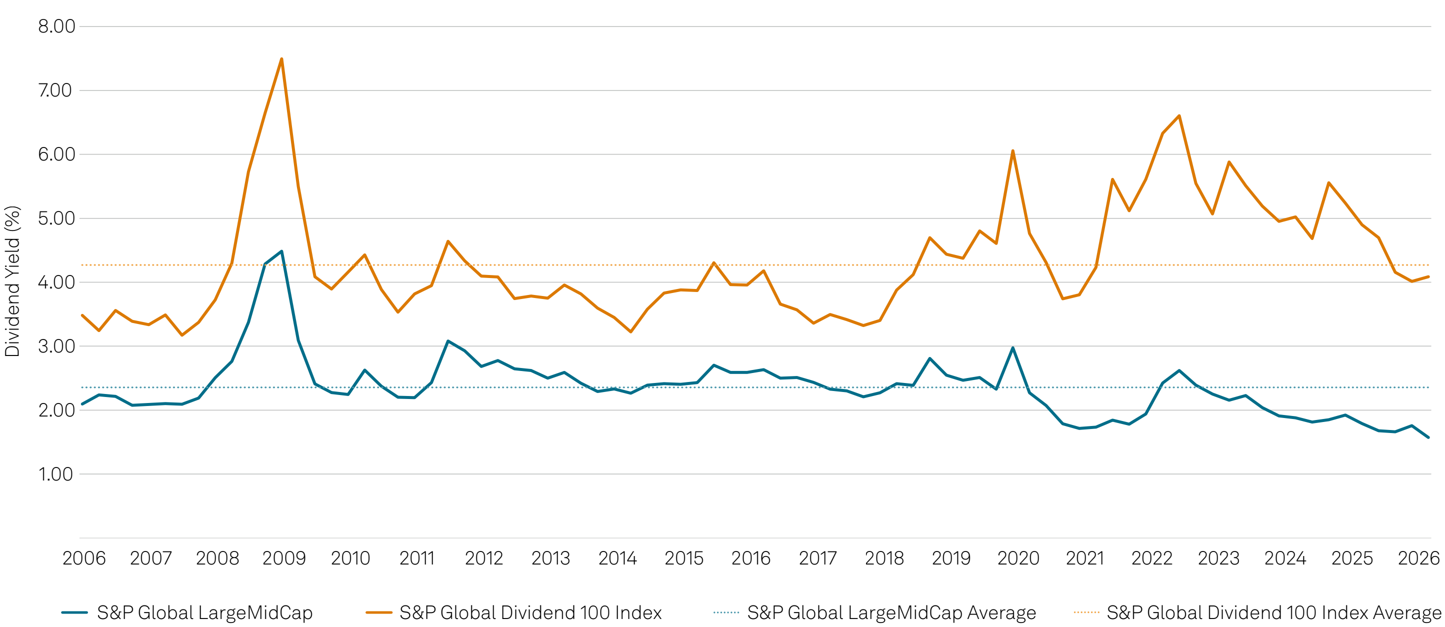
Index Methodology



Consistently Higher Dividend Yield

The S&P Global Dividend 100 Index has shown higher relative dividend yield historically, driven by its weighting scheme: float market capitalization multiplied by dividend yield. The current yield is nearly 2.6x higher than the benchmark universe.

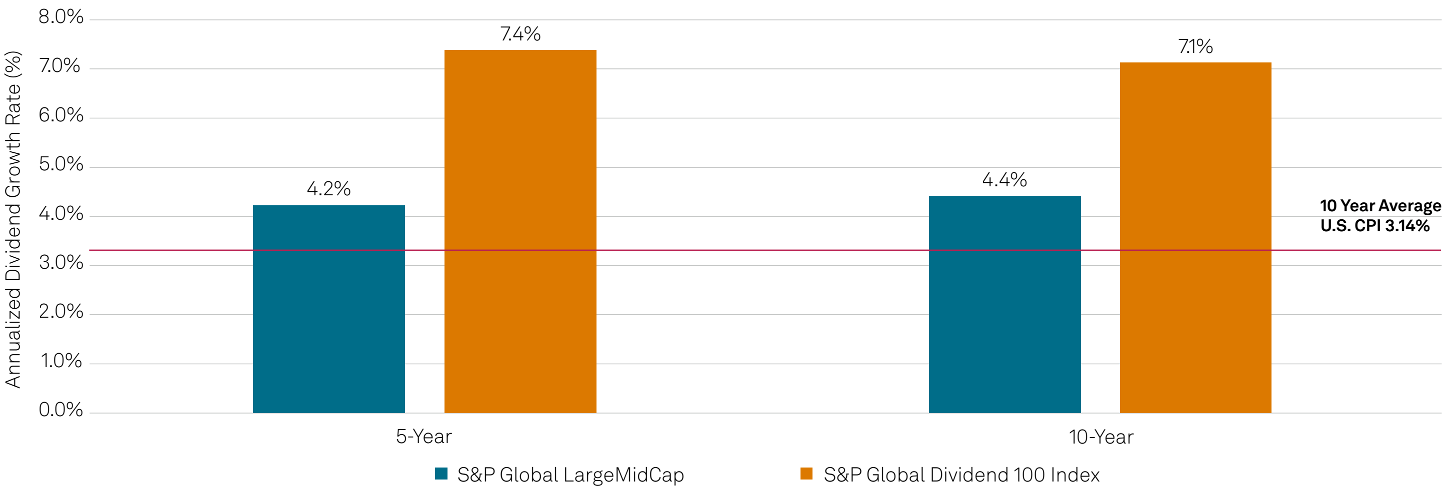
Back-Tested Yields of the S&P Global Dividend 100 Index versus the S&P Global LargeMidCap



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Data from Dec. 31, 2005, to June 30, 2026. The S&P Global Dividend 100 Index was launched Dec. 8, 2025. All data prior to such date is back-tested hypothetical data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Chart is provided for illustrative purposes and reflects hypothetical historical performance. Please see the Performance Disclosure at the end of this document for more information regarding the inherent limitations associated with back-tested performance.

Track Record of Higher Dividend Growth

The S&P Global Dividend 100 Index has demonstrated higher dividend growth than its benchmark over the mid- and long-term back-tested periods, and historically it has provided purchasing power protection (against U.S. CPI).



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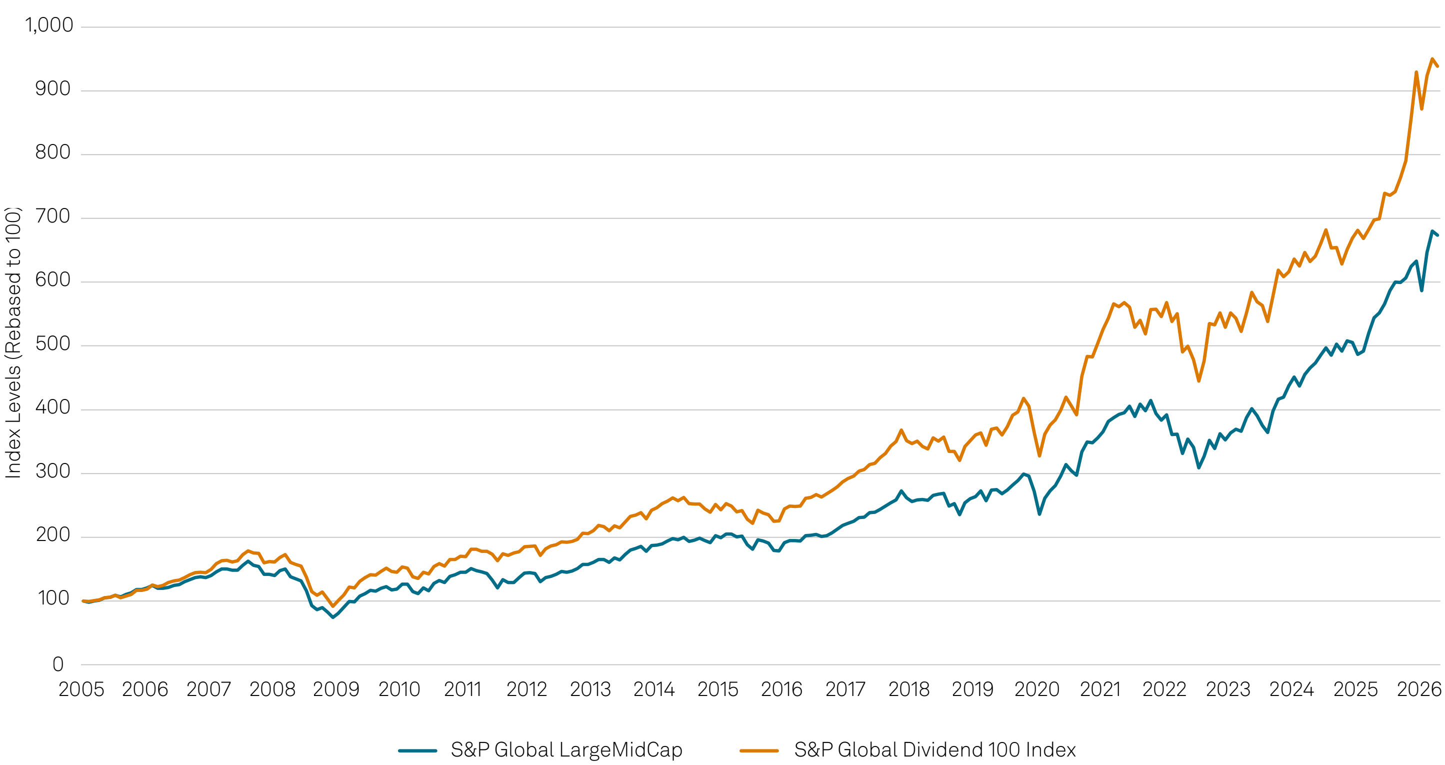
Long-Term Outperformance Based on Back-Tested Analysis

The S&P Global Dividend 100 Index has outperformed the benchmark over the long term. Outperformance has also persisted in the recent 12-month period.



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Period	S&P Global LargeMidCap	S&P Global Dividend 100 Index
Annualized Performance (%)		
Since Dec. 31, 2005	9.35	11.07
YTD	11.06	18.69
1-Year	23.77	34.52
3-Year	20.25	19.35
5-Year	11.40	10.81
10-Year	13.27	14.19
15-Year	10.76	11.72
Annualized Volatility (%)		
Since Dec. 31, 2005	15.54	15.12
Risk-Adjusted Performance		
Since Dec. 31, 2005	0.60	0.73
Drawdown (%)		
Since Dec. 31, 2005	-54.33	-48.60
Capture Ratio (%)		
Upside Capture	-	95.94
Downside Capture	-	85.92

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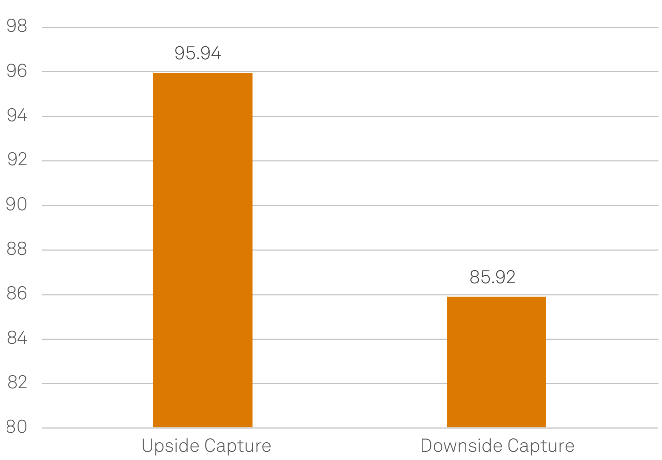
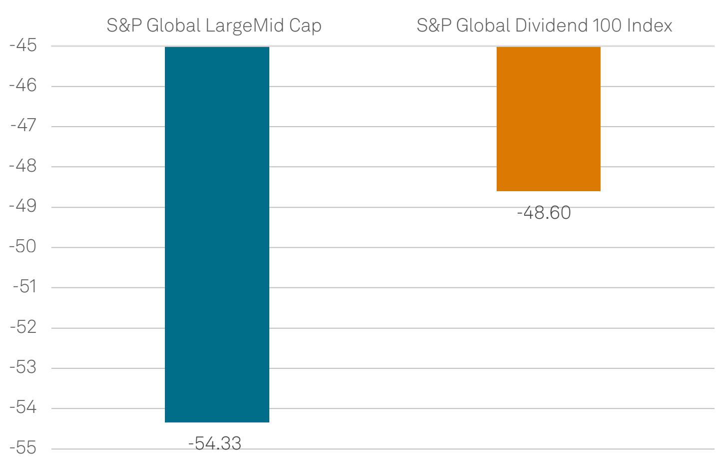
Defensive Characteristics

Over the back-tested period starting Dec. 31, 2005, the S&P Global Dividend 100 Index demonstrated defensive characteristics in falling markets. Strong participation in upward trending markets was counter-balanced with lower downside capture versus the benchmark.

Capture Ratios versus Benchmark



Drawdowns versus Benchmark



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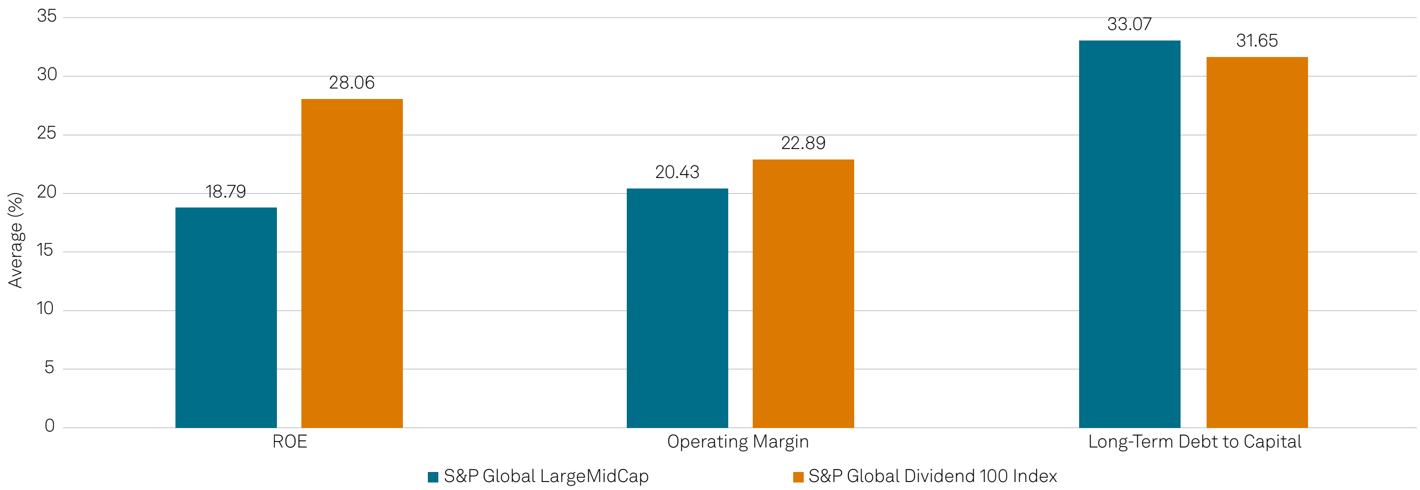
Higher Quality Metrics

The S&P Global Dividend 100 Index showed improvements in key quality metrics such as return on equity (ROE), operating margin and leverage compared to the benchmark universe over the long term.



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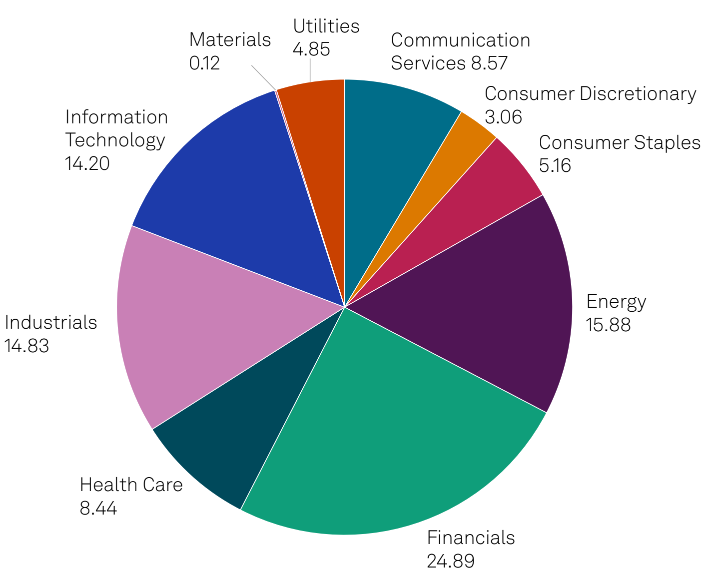
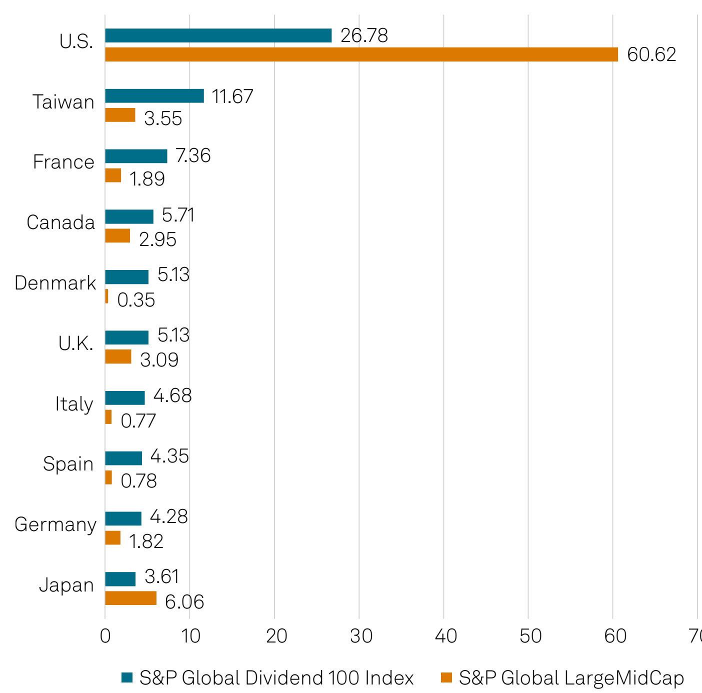
Diversification Characteristics

The S&P Global Dividend 100 Index has a diverse sector and regional profile.

Sector Weights (%)



Top 10 Country Weights (%)



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Data as of June 30, 2026. Charts are provided for illustrative purposes.

About S&P Dow Jones Indices

At S&P Dow Jones Indices, we provide iconic and innovative index solutions backed by unparalleled expertise across the asset-class spectrum. We're the largest global resource for index-based concepts, data and research and home to iconic financial market benchmarks such as the S&P 500® and the Dow Jones Industrial Average®. More assets are invested in products based upon our indices than any other index provider in the world. Our solutions bring transparency to global capital markets and are widely considered essential in tracking market performance, evaluating portfolios and developing investment strategies.

S&P Dow Jones Indices is a division of S&P Global (NYSE: SPGI). S&P Global enables businesses, governments and individuals with trusted data, expertise and technology to make decisions with conviction. We are Advancing Essential Intelligence through world-leading benchmarks, data and insights that customers need in order to plan confidently, act decisively and thrive in a rapidly changing global landscape. Learn more at www.spglobal.com/spdji.

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Performance Disclosure

The S&P Global Dividend 100 Index was launched December 8, 2025. All information presented prior to an index's Launch Date is hypothetical (back-tested), not actual performance, and is based on the index methodology in effect on the index launch date. However, when creating back-tested history for periods of market anomalies or other periods that do not reflect the general current market environment, index methodology rules may be relaxed to capture a large enough universe of securities to simulate the target market the index is designed to measure or strategy the index is designed to capture. For example, market capitalization and liquidity thresholds may be reduced. In addition, forks have not been factored into the back-test data with respect to the S&P Cryptocurrency Indices. For the S&P Cryptocurrency Top 5 & 10 Equal Weight Indices, the custody element of the methodology was not considered; the back-test history is based on the index constituents that meet the custody element as of the Launch Date. Also, the treatment of corporate actions in back-tested performance may differ from treatment for live indices due to limitations in replicating index management decisions. Complete index methodology details are available at www.spglobal.com/spdji. Back-tested performance reflects application of an index methodology and selection of index constituents with the benefit of hindsight and knowledge of factors that may have positively affected its performance, cannot account for all financial risk that may affect results and may be considered to reflect survivor/look ahead bias. Actual returns may differ significantly from, and be lower than, back-tested returns. Past performance is not an indication or guarantee of future results.

Please refer to the methodology for the Index for more details about the index, including the manner in which it is rebalanced, the timing of such rebalancing, criteria for additions and deletions, as well as all index calculations. Back-tested performance is for use with institutions only; not for use with retail investors.

S&P Dow Jones Indices defines various dates to assist our clients in providing transparency. The First Value Date is the first day for which there is a calculated value (either live or back-tested) for a given index. The Base Date is the date at which the index is set to a fixed value for calculation purposes. The Launch Date designates the date when the values of an index are first considered live: index values provided for any date or time period prior to the index's Launch Date are considered back-tested. S&P Dow Jones Indices defines the Launch Date as the date by which the values of an index are known to have been released to the public, for example via the company's public website or its data feed to external parties. For Dow Jones-branded indices introduced prior to May 31, 2013, the Launch Date (which prior to May 31, 2013, was termed "Date of introduction") is set at a date upon which no further changes were permitted to be made to the index methodology, but that may have been prior to the Index's public release date.

Typically, when S&P DJI creates back-tested index data, S&P DJI uses actual historical constituent-level data (e.g., historical price, market capitalization, and corporate action data) in its calculations. As ESG investing is still in early stages of development, certain datapoints used to calculate S&P DJI's ESG indices may not be available for the entire desired period of back-tested history. The same data availability issue could be true for other indices as well. In cases when actual data is not available for all relevant historical periods, S&P DJI may employ a process of using "Backward Data Assumption" (or pulling back) of ESG data for the calculation of back-tested historical performance. "Backward Data Assumption" is a process that applies the earliest actual live data point available for an index constituent company to all prior historical instances in the index performance. For example, Backward Data Assumption inherently assumes that companies currently not involved in a specific business activity (also known as "product involvement") were never involved historically and similarly also assumes that companies currently involved in a specific business activity were involved historically too. The Backward Data Assumption allows the hypothetical back-test to be extended over more historical years than would be feasible using only actual data. For more information on "Backward Data Assumption" please refer to the FAQ. The methodology and factsheets of any index that employs backward assumption in the back-tested history will explicitly state so. The methodology will include an Appendix with a table setting forth the specific data points and relevant time period for which backward projected data was used.

Index returns shown do not represent the results of actual trading of investable assets/securities. S&P Dow Jones Indices maintains the index and calculates the index levels and performance shown or discussed but does not manage actual assets. Index returns do not reflect payment of any sales charges or fees an investor may pay to purchase the securities underlying the Index or investment funds that are intended to track the performance of the Index. The imposition of these fees and charges would cause actual and back-tested performance of the securities/fund to be lower than the Index performance shown. As a simple example, if an index returned 10% on a US $100,000 investment for a 12-month period (or US $10,000) and an actual asset-based fee of 1.5% was imposed at the end of the period on the investment plus accrued interest (or US $1,650), the net return would be 8.35% (or US $8,350) for the year. Over a three-year period, an annual 1.5% fee taken at year end with an assumed 10% return per year would result in a cumulative gross return of 33.10%, a total fee of US $5,375, and a cumulative net return of 27.2% (or US $27,200).