

**S&P Dow Jones
Indices**

A Division of **S&P Global**

**Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone
Sovereigns Quality
Weighted Index Guide**

August 2023

Table of Contents

1	Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index	4
2	Bond selection rules	5
	2.1 Bond type	5
	2.2 Credit rating	6
	2.3 Time to maturity	6
	2.4 Amount outstanding	6
	2.5 Country weight allocation	6
3	Bond classification	9
	3.1 Sovereigns	9
4	Index calculation	10
	4.1 Static data	10
	4.2 Bond prices	10
	4.3 Rebalancing process	10
	4.4 Index data	11
	4.5 Index weights	11
	4.6 Index calculus	11
	4.7 Treatment of the special intra-month events	11
	4.7.1 Funged bonds	11
	4.7.1.1 Parent and new tranche are both index constituents	12
	4.7.1.2 Parent is an index constituent, but the new tranche is not	12
	4.7.1.3 Parent is not an index constituent but the new tranche is	12
	4.7.2 Full redemptions: exercised calls, puts and buybacks	12
	4.7.3 Bonds trading flat of accrued	12
	4.7.4 Maturity extension	12
	4.7.4.1 Maturity extension for perpetual bonds without a reset date	12
	4.7.4.2 Maturity extension for perpetuals & dated fixed-to-fixed bonds with a reset date	13
	4.7.5 Multi-coupon bonds	13
	4.7.6 Ex-dividend conventions	13
	4.8 Index history	14
	4.9 Settlement conventions	14
	4.10 Calendar	14

4.11 Sub-indices	14
4.12 Publication of the Index	14
4.13 Data publication and access	14
4.14 Annual index review	15
5 Index Governance	16
6 Changes to the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index	17
7 Further information	18
A ESG Disclosures	19
Disclaimer	20

1 Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index

The Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index is designed to reflect the adjusted performance of EUR denominated investment grade debt issued by Eurozone countries. The index rules aim to offer a targeted coverage of the EUR denominated sovereign bond universe with adjusted weights, by allocating higher weights to countries with relatively solid fundamentals and reducing weights of countries with relatively weak fundamentals. The index is an integral part of the global iBoxx index families.

All iBoxx indices are priced based on multiple data inputs. The Index uses multi-source prices as described in the document *iBoxx Pricing Rules* publicly available at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/>.

This document covers the index rules and calculation methodology.

2 Bond selection rules

The eligible universe is comprised of bonds issued by a central government of a member country of the Eurozone and denominated in Euro.

The following selection criteria are used to determine the index constituents:

- Bond type
- Credit rating
- Time to maturity
- Amount outstanding

2.1 Bond type

Only fixed-rate bonds whose cash flows can be determined in advance are eligible for the index. The index is comprised solely of bonds. T-Bills and other money market instruments are not eligible.

In particular, bonds with the following characteristics are included:

- Fixed coupon bonds (“plain vanilla bonds”)
- Zero coupon bonds
- Step-ups
- Event-driven bonds, such as rating- or tax-driven bonds
- Bonds with call options where the first and subsequent call dates are on a date when the bond is otherwise no longer eligible for the index, i.e. bonds with American call options within the last year prior to maturity
- Soft bullet bonds. These are bonds with an initial fixed-coupon period and a variable or step-up coupon period thereafter that are structured so that they are expected to be redeemed at the end of the initial period

The following bond types are specifically excluded from the index:

- Sinking funds and amortizing bonds
- Other callable and undated bonds
- Floating rate notes and other fixed-to-floater bonds
- Bonds with differences between accrual and coupon payment periods and monthly-paying bonds.
- Retail bonds
- Private placements
- Extended bonds as defined under section 'Maturity extension' in this document

For retail bonds and private placements, publicly available information is not always conclusive and the classification of a bond as a retail bond or private placement will be made at S&P DJI's discretion based on the information available at the time of determination. Partial private placements where information on the specific amounts publicly placed and privately placed can be ascertained are included in the indices with the amount publicly placed. If the amount publicly placed is below the cut-off, the bond is not included in the indices. Any bond classified as retail or private placement is added to the list of excluded private placement and retail bonds. The list is published at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/> for future reference and to ensure consistency.

In instances where a new bond type is not specifically excluded or included according to the published index rules, S&P DJI will analyze the features of such securities in line with the principles set out in 2.1 of

this guide. S&P DJI may consult specific Index Committees. Any decision as to the eligibility or ineligibility of a new bond type will be published and the index rules will be updated accordingly.

The inclusion rules are reviewed regularly (once a year) and may be changed to capture new market trends if previously excluded bond types start to account for a significant share of a country's or region's bond issuance.

2.2 Credit rating

All countries in the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index require a long-term local currency sovereign debt rating of investment grade. The average rating from the rating agencies below determines the index rating, which is used for all government bonds from the country.

Ratings from the following three credit rating agencies are considered for the calculation of the iBoxx Rating:

- Fitch Ratings
- Moody's Investor Service
- S&P Global Ratings

Investment grade is defined as BBB- or higher from Fitch Ratings and S&P Global Ratings and Baa3 or higher from Moody's Investor Service. Bonds with an RD/SD rating are excluded from the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index. If a country is rated by more than one of the above agencies, then the iBoxx rating is the average of the provided ratings. The rating is consolidated to the nearest rating grade. Rating notches are not used. For more information on how the average rating is determined, please refer to the iBoxx Rating Rules available at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/>. Prior to Jan. 1, 2008, the lowest rating was used as the iBoxx Rating.

2.3 Time to maturity

All bonds must have a remaining time to maturity of at least one year at rebalancing. The time to maturity is calculated from the rebalancing date to the assumed workout date of the bond, by using the day count convention of the bond.

The workout date for a bond is determined based on the bond features as follows:

- For plain vanilla bonds, the expected workout date is the final maturity date
- For dated and undated callable financial hybrid capital bonds, the workout date is assumed to be the first call date
- For non-financial hybrid capital bonds with an interest rate reset, the workout date is assumed to be the first reset date
- For soft bullets, the expected workout date is determined using the first call date

2.4 Amount outstanding

All bonds require a minimum amount outstanding of EUR 1 billion in order to be eligible for the index.

2.5 Country weight allocation

For the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index, country weights are decided by their relative fundamental scores.

Fundamental scores are calculated for all countries/territories of the eurozone which have below information publicly available before May 10th or November 10th (inclusive). Fundamental scores are derived based on the following factors:

- GDP growth (World Economic Outlook of the IMF)
- Inflation (World Economic Outlook of the IMF)
- Unemployment rate (World Economic Outlook of the IMF)
- National debt as % of GDP (World Economic Outlook of the IMF)
- History of default (see Table 1 below)
- Global competitiveness (World Economic Forum – Competitiveness Index)

Table 1: Treatment of default history

Fundamental factors	Pre-determined score
Default < 5 Years old	-1
5 Years ≤ Latest Default < 10 Years old	-0.75
10 Years ≤ Latest Default < 15 Years old	-0.5
15 Years ≤ Latest Default < 20 Years old	-0.25
20 Years ≤ Latest Default	0

Table 2: Interpretation of fundamental factors

Fundamental factors	Factor interpretation sign	Comment on sign
Unemployment rate	Negative	High number is bad
GDP growth	Positive	High number is good
Inflation	Positive	High number is good
National debt as % of GDP	Negative	High number is bad
History of default	Positive	High number is good
Global competitiveness	Positive	High number is good

After all the data has been collected, the fundamental scores are calculated using the following steps:

- Normalize the data using a cross-sectional Z-score
- Adjust the sign of the Z-scores according to the expected impact of the variable on the country's creditworthiness, as shown in Table 2. After the adjustment, a high Z-score is considered as a positive signal and is a sign of good creditworthiness. For example, a highly positive Z-score after adjustment could come from a high GDP growth rate, or a low debt/GDP ratio.
- Calculate the fundamental score as the average of the Z-score for all the explanatory factors.

$$\text{FundamentalScore} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Zscore}_i}{n}$$

With higher fundamental scores, countries are considered to be more creditworthy. According to a country's fundamental score relative to the whole group, linear adjustments are applied to country market-value weights. The country with the highest fundamental score will be assigned double its original market-value based weight, and the weight of the country with lowest score will be reduced to 0. Countries in between are adjusted linearly based on their relative fundamental scores.

If country fundamental score is positive,

$$ReweightingFactor_i = 1 + \frac{FundamentalScore_i}{\max(FundamentalScore_1, \dots, FundamentalScore_n)}$$

Otherwise,

$$ReweightingFactor_i = 1 - \frac{FundamentalScore_i}{\min(FundamentalScore_1, \dots, FundamentalScore_n)}$$

Country market-value-based weights multiplied by reweighting factors for each country are the fundamentally adjusted country weights. After adjustment, country weights will be normalized and thus they sum up to 100%. Bond weights within countries are market-value based.

Fundamental weights will be determined semi-annually, at the month end rebalancing on 31 May and 30 November.

Reweighting factors will be applied on 31 May and 30 November to all Eurozone countries that are part of the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Index as of that date.

Within the six months before country weights are re-allocated, on every monthly rebalancing day, country weights are determined in the following way: multiply country weight at the last rebalancing by country average total return in the past month and then normalize the sum of all country weights to 1.

If a new country becomes eligible between semi-annual rebalancing dates, it will not be considered into the index until the next semi-annual rebalancing date. If an existing country in the index does not satisfy all criteria defined in Section 2 any longer and thus becomes ineligible between semi-annual rebalancing dates, all bonds from that country will drop out of the index at the next month end, and their weights will be proportionally allocated to all other countries in the index.

3 Bond classification

All bonds in the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index are classified as Sovereigns under the iBoxx sector classification scheme. The Sovereigns classification level consists of all bonds issued by a central government of a member country of the Eurozone that are denominated in Euro or in a pre-Euro currency.

The issuer classification is reviewed regularly based on updated information received by S&P DJI, and status changes are included in the indices at the next rebalancing if necessary. Where the classification of a specific entity is not very clear, a decision will be made at S&P DJI's discretion. A membership list including classifications is published on the FTP server and in the *Indices* section at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/> for registered users.

3.1 Sovereigns

The Sovereigns classification level consists of all bonds issued by a central government of a member country of the Eurozone that are denominated in Euro or in a pre-Euro currency. The bonds are further broken down into Issuer Country and Region.

4 Index calculation

4.1 Static data

Information used in the index calculation is sourced from offering circulars and checked against standard data providers.

4.2 Bond prices

For more details, please refer to the *iBoxx Pricing Methodology* document, available in the *Methodology* section of the webpage at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/>.

4.3 Rebalancing process

The Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index is rebalanced monthly on the last business day of the month after the close of business. Country weights are re-allocated every six months, on 31 May and 30 November each year. On the first business day of the following month, re-weighting factors for all Eurozone countries will be published at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/>.

Reweighting factors will be applied on 31 May and 30 November to all Eurozone countries that are part of the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index as of that date.

Within the six months before country weights are re-allocated, on every monthly rebalancing day, country weights are determined in the following way: multiply country weight on the last rebalancing day by country average total return in the past month and then normalize the sum of all country weights to 1. Bonds issued by the same country are market-value-weighted given country weight.

Changes to amount outstanding are only taken into account if they are publicly known three business days before the end of the month. Changes in ratings are only taken into account if they are publicly known three business days before the end of the month. Any changes after the index cut-off day (t-3) will not be considered in the rebalancing process, but will become effective at the end of the following month. New bonds issued by existing countries in the index are taken into account at the end of the month if they are publicly known to settle until the last calendar day of the month, inclusive, and if their rating and amount outstanding has become known at least three trading days before the end of the month.

A preliminary membership list is published on the FTP server and at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/> on the 6th calendar day of the month (moved to the next business day in case of holiday/ weekend). This list contains preliminary information on rating, amount outstanding of the bonds and bond weights.

Three business days before the end of each month, a membership list with the maximum number of constituents for the next month is published.

Two business days before the end of each month, the rating information for the constituents is updated and the list is adjusted for all new rating changes that have occurred three business days prior to month-end. The weight of each country and the notional amount for each bond is calculated. The resulting list is the final membership list for the following month and is published as soon as all rating changes are confirmed.

On the last business day of each month, S&P DJI publishes the final membership with closing prices for the bonds, and various bonds analytics based on the index prices of the bonds.

The selection criteria described in section 2 are applied to determine an eligible universe for the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index:

- Country weights are determined using the methodology described in section 2.5
- Bond weights are derived from country weights based on bond market value

4.4 Index data

The calculation of the index is based on bid prices. New securities are included in the index at their respective ask prices when they enter the index family. If no price can be established for a particular security, the index continues to be calculated based on the last available price. This might be the case in periods of market stress, or disruption as well as in illiquid or fragmented markets. If the required inputs become impossible to obtain, S&P DJI may consult market participants prior to the next rebalancing date. Decisions are made publicly available on a timely basis and S&P DJI may refer back to previous cases.

The Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted index is computed and disseminated at the close of every trading day except on common European bank holidays. The indices are calculated on the last calendar day of each month irrespective of holidays and weekends. If the index is calculated on a day that is a non-business day, then price information from the previous trading day will be carried forward and the index will be calculated using those prices and the current accrued interest and coupon payment data.

The rebalancing takes place after close of market on the last trading day of a rebalancing month.

4.5 Index weights

Once the eligible bond universe has been defined, the country weights and bond weights are determined according to section 2.5.

4.6 Index calculus

For specific index formulas please refer to the *iBoxx Bond Index Calculus* document available on <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/> under *Methodology*.

4.7 Treatment of the special intra-month events

Data for the application of corporate actions in the index may not be fully or timely available at all times, e.g. the final call prices for make-whole calls or the actual pay-in-kind percentage for PIK-payment options. In such cases, S&P DJI will estimate the approximate value based on the available data at the time of calculation.

4.7.1 Funged bonds

Bonds may be issued in several tranches. The different tranches are initially legally separate and therefore trade independently for a certain period. On and after the fudge date, the tranches will be combined into one bond, i.e. the parent tranche will contain the original security, as well as the additional notional(s) from the new tranche(s). After the fudge date, the prices for both the securities are the same, because they constitute one uniform bond. This is reflected in the indices as follows:

4.7.1.1 Parent and new tranche are both index constituents

- After the funged date, the price from the parent tranche is used for the funged tranche; no price for the funged bond
- Funged tranche leaves the index at the next rebalancing and parent amount outstanding increases accordingly

4.7.1.2 Parent is an index constituent, but the new tranche is not

- No special intra-month treatment necessary
- Parent amount outstanding increases at the next rebalancing

4.7.1.3 Parent is not an index constituent but the new tranche is

- No special intra-month treatment necessary
- Funged tranche leaves the index; parent tranche enters the index at the next rebalancing

4.7.2 Full redemptions: exercised calls, puts and buybacks

If a bond is fully redeemed intra-month, the bond effectively ceases to exist. In all calculations, the redeemed bond is treated as cash based on the last price, the call price or repurchase price, as applicable. The redemption factor, redemption and the redemption price are used to treat these events in the index and analytics calculation. In addition, the clean price of the bond is set to the redemption price, and the interest accrued until the redemption date is treated as an irregular coupon payment.

4.7.3 Bonds trading flat of accrued

If a bond is identified as trading flat of accrued, the accrued interest of the bond is set to 0 in the total return index calculation and is excluded from the calculation of all bond and index analytical values.

Bonds will be considered trading flat of accrued in any of the following situations:

- a bond has been assigned a default rating and/or
- issuer has announced a failure to pay a coupon and/or
- issuer has announced an intention not to make a payment on an upcoming coupon (grace period).

4.7.4 Maturity extension

4.7.4.1 Maturity extension for perpetual bonds without a reset date

Maturity	Coupon/call structure	Workout date at issuance	Updated Workout date if not called
Perpetual	Fixed/ Callable	Assume first call date as workout date	Extend workout date until the assumed next call date - 5 years from first call date*.

*Assumes the terms allow for a redemption at the new assumed maturity date.

4.7.4.2 Maturity extension for perpetuals & dated fixed-to-fixed bonds with a reset date

Maturity	Coupon/Call structure	Workout Date at issuance	Updated Workout date if not called
Perpetual	Reset*/Callable	Assume first call date as workout date	Extend workout date until the end of the next reset date*
Dated	Reset/Callable	Assume reset date as workout date	Extend workout date until the end of the next reset date or final maturity date*

*Assumes the bond terms allow for a redemption at the new assumed maturity date

4.7.5 Multi-coupon bonds

Some bonds have pre-defined coupon changes that lead to a change in the annual coupon over the life of the bond. In all instances, the coupon change must be a fixed amount on top of a fixed coupon, i.e. floating coupon bonds are not eligible for the indices. The two main categories of bonds are step-up bonds and event-driven bonds.

- **Step-up bonds:** These are bonds with a pre-defined coupon schedule that cannot change during the life of the bond. The coupon schedule is used in all bond calculations.
- **Event-driven bonds:** These are bonds whose coupon may change upon occurrence (or non-occurrence) of pre-specified events, such as rating changes, e.g. rating-driven bonds, failure to register (register-driven bonds), or failure to complete a merger (merger-driven bonds). In the calculation of the indices and the analytics, the coupon schedule as of the calculation date is used. That is to say, any events occurring after the calculation date are ignored in the determination of the applicable coupon schedule. *Example of an event-driven bond:* A bond's rating changes on 31 December 2003 from A- to BBB+ and the coupon steps up from 6% to 6.25% from 1 March 2004 onward. The coupon dates are 1 October and 1 April each year. The correct coupon schedule for the bond and index calculations is date dependent. The index calculation on 20 December 2003 uses the 6% coupon for the whole life of the bond, while the calculation on 31 January 2004 uses a 6% coupon for the current coupon period to 29 February 2004, and a 6.25% coupon for all later interest payments. The index calculation on 20 March uses a 6% coupon until 29 February, a 6.25% coupon for the remainder of the current coupon period and a 6.25% coupon for all future coupon payments. The index calculation after 1 April uses a 6.25% coupon.

4.7.6 Ex-dividend conventions

Some markets have ex-dividend conventions. Ex-dividend means that the next coupon is detached from the bond several days in advance of the coupon payment date. The date on which the next coupon is detached is the ex-dividend date and the period between the ex-dividend date and the coupon payment date is the ex-dividend period. If a bond is in the ex-dividend period, the next coupon payment will not be paid to a buyer of this bond, but will be paid to the original bond holder.

The indices and analytics calculations take ex-dividend conventions into account. During the ex-dividend period, the accrued interest of the bond is negative, while the next coupon payment is held separate in the variable coupon adjustment. If the bond enters the index during the ex-dividend period, then the next coupon payment and the coupon adjustment will not accrue to the index. However, if the bond was already in the index, the next coupon payment needs to be included in the total return calculations. This is controlled via the ex-dividend indicator which is 0 if the bond enters the index during the current ex-dividend period and 1 if not. The same treatment is also applied to all analytics calculation, i.e. the first cash flow is excluded from the calculations if the bond enters during the current ex-dividend period.

4.8 Index history

The Index history starts on 31 May 2002. The index has a base value of 100 on that date.

4.9 Settlement conventions

All iBoxx indices are calculated using the assumption of T+0 settlement days.

4.10 Calendar

S&P DJI publishes an index calculation calendar available on <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/> under *iBoxx Indices Calendars*. This calendar provides an overview of the index calculation holidays of the iBoxx bond index families each year.

4.11 Sub-indices

The Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns AAA-AA Quality Weighted Index is designed to reflect the adjusted performance of EUR denominated AAA-AA rated debt issued by Eurozone countries. The index is constructed following the same rules as the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index, except for the credit rating criteria which is modified to reflect the requirement of all countries in the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns AAA-AA Quality Weighted Index to have a long-term local currency sovereign debt rating above and including AA.

4.12 Publication of the Index

The Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index is calculated as end-of-day index and distributed once daily after market close.

Bond and index analytical values are calculated end of day Monday to Friday using that day's closing prices. In addition, bond and index analytical values are calculated using the previous trading day's closing prices on the last calendar day of each month if that day is not a regular trading day as well as on common bank holidays as published in the iBoxx index calculation calendar. This index calculation calendar is available at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/> under *iBoxx Indices Calendars*. Index data is also available from the main information vendors.

Closing index values and key statistics are published at the end of each calculation day in the *Indices* section of the website for registered users.

4.13 Data publication and access

The table below summarizes the publication of Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/> for registered users and on the FTP server.

Table 3: Frequency, File type and Access

Frequency	File Type	Access
Daily	Underlying file – Bond level	FTP Server
	Indices file – Index level	FTP Server / website / Bloomberg for index levels only
Daily from the 6th calendar day of the month (or the next index publication day if the 6th calendar day falls on a non-business day)	Forwards	FTP Server
Monthly	End of Month Components	FTP Server / website
	XREF files	FTP Server

Below is a summary of the identifiers for each publication channel:

Index Name	Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted		Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns AAA-AA Quality Weighted	
	TRi	CPi	TRi	CPi
SEDOL	BYXVY38	BYXVY49	BYXVY50	BYXVY61
ISIN	GB00BYXVY384	GB00BYXVY491	GB00BYXVY509	GB00BYXVY616
Ticker	IBXXQW1	IBXXQW2	IBXXQW3	IBXXQW4
RIC	.IBXXQW1	.IBXXQW2	.IBXXQW3	.IBXXQW4

4.14 Annual index review

In addition to the daily governance of indices and maintenance of index methodologies, at least once within any 12-month period, the Index Committee reviews the methodology to ensure the indices continue to achieve the stated objectives, and that the data and methodology remain effective. In certain instances, S&P Dow Jones Indices may publish a consultation inviting comments from external parties.

5 Index Governance

Index Committee

An S&P Dow Jones Indices Index Committee maintains the indices. All committee members are full-time professionals at S&P Dow Jones Indices. Meetings are held regularly. The Index Committee oversees the management of the indices, including determinations of intra-rebalancing changes, maintenance and inclusion policies, and other matters affecting the maintenance and calculation of the indices.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Index Committee has full and complete discretion to (i) amend, apply, or exempt the application of index rules and policies as circumstances may require and (ii) add, remove, or by-pass any bond in determining the composition of an index.

The Index Committee may rely on any information or documentation submitted to it or gathered by it that the Index Committee believes to be accurate. The Index Committee reserves the right to reinterpret publicly available information and to make changes to the indices based on a new interpretation of that information at its sole discretion. All Index Committee discussions are confidential.

The Index Committee is separate from and independent of other analytical groups at S&P Global. In particular, the Index Committee has no access to or influence on decisions by S&P Global Ratings analysts.

S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Committees reserve the right to make exceptions when applying the methodology if the need arises. In any scenario where the treatment differs from the general rules stated in this document or supplemental documents, clients will receive sufficient notice, whenever possible.

In addition to the daily governance of indices and maintenance of index methodologies, at least once within any 12-month period, the Index Committee reviews the methodology to ensure the indices continue to achieve the stated objectives, and that the data and methodology remain effective. In certain instances, S&P Dow Jones Indices may publish a consultation inviting comments from external parties.

For more information on index governance policies, please refer [here](#).

6 Changes to the Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index

Aug. 31, 2023	Annual Index Review 2022 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of distressed debt exchanges • Maturity extension section added
June 30, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly forward start date updated from 10th calendar day to 6th calendar day
Sep. 1, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly forward start date updated from 12th calendar day to 10th calendar day
March 31, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance and Regulatory Compliance section added
July 31, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • update of changes to Forward Schedule
Sep. 30, 2018	Annual Index Review 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of bond rating upgrades on t-2 • Clarification on bond eligibility during tender • Clarification of treatment of called bonds
Nov. 30, 2016	Annual Index Review 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification of the rule regarding bonds trading flat of accrued
Oct. 29, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of Markit iBoxx EUR Eurozone Sovereigns Quality Weighted Index

7 Further information

Client support

For client support please contact index_services@spglobal.com.

Formal complaints

Formal complaints should be emailed to spdji_compliance@spglobal.com.

Please note: spdji_compliance@spglobal.com should only be used to log formal complaints.

General index inquiries

For general index inquiries, please contact index_services@spglobal.com.

A ESG Disclosures

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY [1]		
1	Name of the benchmark administrator.	IHS Markit Benchmark Administration Limited (IMBA)
2	Underlying asset class of the ESG benchmark. [2]	N/A
3	Name of the S&P Dow Jones Indices benchmark or family of benchmarks.	iBoxx Benchmark Statement
4	Do any of the indices maintained by this methodology take into account ESG factors?	No
Appendix latest update:		May 2023
Appendix first publication:		May 2023

[1] The information contained in this Appendix is intended to meet the requirements of the European Union Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1817 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the minimum content of the explanation of how environmental, social and governance factors are reflected in the benchmark methodology and the retained EU law in the UK (The Benchmarks (amendment and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019).

[2] The 'underlying assets' are defined in European Union Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the explanation in the benchmark statement of how environmental, social and governance factors are reflected in each benchmark provided and published.

Disclaimer

Performance Disclosure/Back-Tested Data

Where applicable, S&P Dow Jones Indices and its index-related affiliates (“S&P DJI”) defines various dates to assist our clients by 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 DJI 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.

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.

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