S&P Dow Jones Indices

A Division of S&P Global

Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index Guide

February 2024

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1 Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index

The Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index is designed to reflect the performance of a subset of EUR denominated sub-investment grade, liquid corporate debt. The index is comprised of 30 bonds from the Markit iBoxx EUR High Yield Cum Crossover Index. The index rules aim to offer coverage of the EUR bond universe, whilst upholding minimum standards of investability and liquidity.

The index is rebalanced at close of the market on the last calendar day of February, May, August, November quarterly cycles.

All iBoxx indices are priced based on multiple data inputs. The Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index follows the pricing methodology as described in the document *iBoxx Pricing Methodology* publicly available on https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/ under *Methodology*.

This document covers the index selection rules and calculation methodology.

2 Bond selection rules

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

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

2.1 Bond type

The Index consists of EUR denominated corporate bonds. To ensure that the index is representative of the market, EUR denominated debt issued by both Eurozone and non-Eurozone issuers are eligible for inclusion.

The list of eligible and ineligible bond types drawn below is to ensure illiquid bond types are not included in the index.

The list of proposed eligible bond types is as follows:

- Fixed coupon bonds
- Floating rate notes
- Callable bonds
- Callable fixed-to-floaters
- Rating sensitive bonds
- Bonds with poison put options
- Bonds with make-whole call or tax changes call provisions
- Registration-sensitive bonds
- Step-up bonds with known schedules
- Pay-in kind bonds

The following bond types are specifically excluded from the index:

- Perpetuals
- Zero coupon bonds (including Zero coupon step-ups, GAINS)
- Putables (other than poison puts)
- Sinking funds
- Convertibles
- Preferred shares
- Index-linked notes
- Private placements
- Retail bonds
- 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 a private placement will be made at S&P DJI's discretion based on the information available at the time of determination. Any bond classified as retail or private placement is added to the list of excluded private placements and retail bonds. The list is published on https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/ under News & Information for future reference and to ensure decision's consistency.

2.2 Issuer type

Only EUR denominated debt from non-financial corporate issuers is eligible, independent of country of risk or origin.

2.3 Credit rating

All bonds in the Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index must have an iBoxx Rating of sub-investment grade.

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

Sub-investment grade is defined as BB+ or lower from Fitch Ratings or S&P Global Ratings and Ba1 or lower from Moody's Investor Service, but not in default.

Individual agency ratings are consolidated to an iBoxx rating. The iBoxx rating is used to determine whether a bond is considered investment grade or high yield. The iBoxx rating is the average of the provided ratings for high yield split-rated bonds.

Bonds where all ratings are below investment grade use a different rating methodology. For pure high yield bonds, the highest rating from the three agencies is the corresponding iBoxx rating. If any of the agencies rates a bond as CC or lower, such bond is removed from the index at the next re-balancing (even if the Markit iBoxx rating of that such bond is still above CC). If a bond is rated "defaulted" by any agency (D by Fitch Ratings or S&P Global Ratings, or no longer rated by Moody's Investor Service) or if it trades flat the bond is no longer eligible for the Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index and is removed at the next rebalancing. Bonds with a rating downgrade to RD/SD will remain eligible in the Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index until the second rebalancing after the downgrade. If such bonds have not been upgraded by T-3 of the second rebalance following the initial downgrade, they will be removed from the index. This means RD/SD rated bonds remain eligible in the Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index for the first rebalancing after their downgrade to allow for sufficient time to complete a distressed debt exchange or change of terms (assuming they meet all other criteria).

For more information on how the average rating is determined, please refer to the *iBoxx Rating Methodology* document available at https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/.

2.4 Time to maturity

At inclusion in the index, bonds need to comply with a minimum and maximum time to maturity rule. For new bonds that are considered for inclusion, the minimum time to maturity is 2 years at the rebalancing date to be considered for inclusion in the index. For bonds already included in the index, the minimum time to maturity is 1.25 years at each rebalancing. The maximum original time to maturity of 10.5 years is required in order for a bond to be eligible for the index, measured from the issue date to the maturity date.

2.5 Age

Only bonds with an age of less than 5 years are included in the index. The age is the time from the first settlement date of the bond to the rebalancing date.

2.6 Issue amount outstanding

The minimum required amount outstanding is EUR 500 million.

2.7 Market profile

2.7.1 Initial number of bonds per market segment

The non-financial bonds from the underlying index are divided according to rating (BB, B, CCC) and sector (Consumer, Energy, Industrial, TMT). The market share of each segment is calculated based on the market value of all outstanding bonds in the segment relative to the overall market value. The market share is multiplied by 30 and rounded to the nearest integer to derive the initial number of bonds.

$$N_{i,j} = N_{i,j}^{initial} = Round(MarketShare_{i,j} \times 30, 0)$$

Where:

$N_{i,j}$ - is the number of bonds selected per sector i with rating j

$N_{i,j}^{initial}$ – is the initial number of bonds per sector i with rating j

$MarketShare_{i,j}$, – is the market share of the segment represented by sector i and rating j

For example, if Consumer BB segment represents 20% of the whole market then 6 issuers out of 30 will be selected in this segment.

2.7.2 Adjustments to the initial number of bonds

The number of bonds selected may be changed because the aggregate number of bonds selected is not exactly equal to 30, or not enough qualifying issuers are available in a market segment.

$$N_{i,j} = min(N_{i,j}^{initial}, N_{i,j}^{available})$$

Where:

$N_{i,j}^{available}$ - is the number of bonds available per sector i with rating j

For each market segment, the weight gap is calculated as the difference between the market share and the selected number of bonds divided by 30:

$$\Delta_{i,j} = MarketShare_{i,j} - \frac{N_{i,j}}{30}$$

Where:

$\Delta_{i,j}$ - is the difference between market share and the selected number of bonds

If the aggregate number of bonds is more than 30, the number of bonds in the sector with the smallest $\Delta_{i,j}$ is reduced by one successively until the aggregate number of bonds selected is 30.

If the aggregate number of bonds is below 30, all market segments where the number of available bonds is larger than the currently selected bonds are ranked according to $\Delta_{i,j}$ in ascending order, and the number of bonds for the highest ranked segments is increased by one. After each increase, $\Delta_{i,j}$ is recalculated and the procedure is repeated until the aggregate number of bonds is 30, or no more bonds are available.

2.7.3 Issuer and bond selection

All eligible bonds are ranked according to the following criteria, with the first criterion applied first, and the second criterion only applied in the case of a tie in the first criterion:

- Amount outstanding (descending)
- Age (ascending)
- Time to maturity (descending)
- Overall size (aggregate amount outstanding of all bonds) of the issuer in the underlying universe (descending)
- Time since rating downgrade of the issuer (descending)
- Alphabetical order of the name of the issuer

Only the highest ranked bond for each issuer is considered for the index.

For each market segment, the issuers are ranked according to the following criteria:

- Aggregate size of the issuer in the underlying index (descending)
- If aggregate size of a number of issuers is the same - rank of the highest ranked bond from the issuer (ascending) is used

The bonds from the highest ranked issuers are included in the index until the required number of bonds for the market segment has been selected.

First, within each market segment all issuers are ranked as the procedure selects the largest issuers for the index. The bond ranking is applied in the case of a tie between two issuers, and to select the largest most liquid bond from each issuer.

3 Bond classification

All bonds are classified based on the principal activities of the issuer and the main sources of the cash flows used to pay coupons and redemptions. In addition, a bond's specific collateral type or legal provisions are evaluated. Hence, it is possible that bonds issued from different subsidiaries of the same issuer carry different classifications.

The issuer classification is reviewed regularly based on updated information received by S&P DJI, and status changes are included in the index at the next rebalancing if necessary.

Where the sector classification of a specific entity is not very clear due to the diversified business of the entity, decision will be made at S&P DJI's discretion. S&P DJI will assign the classification according to its evaluation of the business risk presented in the security prospectus and annual reports, if available. S&P DJI will also compare the classification to peers in the potential sectors. Membership lists including classification are published on the FTP server and in the *Indices* section of the webpage for registered users.

3.1 Corporates

Bonds issued by public or private corporations. Corporate bonds are further classified into Financials and Non-Financials bonds and then into their multiple-level economic sectors, according to the issuer's business scope. The sector overview is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: ***Overview of iBoxx Corporates Non-Financial Sectors***

	Economic Sector	Market Sector	Market Sub-Sector
Non-Financials	Basic Materials	Basic Resources	Forestry & Paper
			Industrial Metals
			Mining
		Chemicals	Chemicals
	Consumer Goods	Automobiles & Parts	Automobiles & Parts
		Food & Beverage	Beverages
			Food Producers
		Personal & Household Goods	Household Goods
			Leisure Goods
			Personal Goods
			Tobacco
	Consumer Services	Education	Academic & Educational Services
		Media	Media
		Retail	Food & Drug Retailers
			General Retailers
		Travel & Leisure	Travel & Leisure
	Energy	Oil & Gas	Oil Equipment / Services & Distribution
			Oil & Gas Producers

	Economic Sector	Market Sector	Market Sub-Sector
		Renewable Energy	Alternative Energy
	Health Care	Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services
			Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology
	Industrials	Construction & Materials	Construction & Materials
		Industrial Goods & Services	Aerospace & Defense
			Electronic & Electrical Equipment
			General Industrials
			Industrial Engineering
			Industrial Transportation
			Support Services
	Technology	Technology	Software & IT Services
			Technology Hardware & Equipment
	Telecommunications	Telecommunications	Integrated Telecommunications
			Wireless Telecommunications
	Utilities	Utilities	Electricity
			Gas / Water & Multiutilities

3.2 Additional classification

Corporate debt is further classified into senior and subordinated debt.

Table 2 below displays the seniority classification of debt issued by non-financial sectors.

Table 2: ***Overview of seniority levels***

Market Sector	Seniority Level 1	Seniority Level 2	Seniority Level 3
Non-Financial	SEN	Senior	*
	SEN	Senior Unsecured	*
	SEN	Senior Secured	*
	SUB	Other	Hybrid**
			Non-hybrid

** Bonds will be required to fulfil the following criteria to be considered hybrids:

- Subordinated
- Deferrable coupons
- First non-call period >= 5 years
- Either perpetual or 'long-dated', where 'long-dated' is defined as > 25 years of the time to maturity at issuance

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 index is rebalanced every quarter at the end of February, May, August and November. The indices are rebalanced on the last calendar day of the month after the last index calculation. Rebalancing also takes place if the last day of the month falls on a non-business day.

Changes to amounts 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 two business days before the end of the month. New bonds issued are taken into account if they are publicly known to settle until the last calendar day of the month, inclusive, and if their rating has become known at least three trading days before the end of the month.

The rebalancing procedure for the Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index is analogous to the rebalancing of the Markit iBoxx EUR HY Benchmark indices

Four business days before the end of each month, preliminary membership list is published on the FTP server.

Three business days before the end of each month, a membership list with final amount outstanding for each bond is published. This list contains the maximum number of constituents for the next month.

Two business days before the end of each month, the rating information for the constituents is updated and the list is adjusted for all rating changes which are known to have taken place two trading days before the end of the month. Bonds which are known to have been downgraded to sub-investment grade two trading days before the end of the month are not included in the membership, but bonds which are known to have been upgraded to investment grade two trading days before the end of the month do get excluded from the membership.

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.

4.4 Cash

Cash from coupon payments and redemptions is held as cash in the index and reinvested into the index at the month end. During the month the cash component is not earning any interest.

4.5 Weight restrictions

Once the eligible bond universe has been defined, the weight for each bond is determined and if necessary capped; applying an issuer cap of 5%. The capping is applied during quarterly rebalancing after close of business on the last trading day of the month.

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

4.7 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*.

4.8 Treatment of special intra-month events

At each quarterly rebalancing, the complete membership list of the index is compiled from the Underlying Index using the rules and market profile described above. In between the quarterly rebalancing, at each month-end, the current index constituents are checked to identify whether one or several need to be removed from the index, and if that is the case then they will be replaced by a substitute. The information used is of the close three trading days before the end of the month. The treatment is applied to distressed and defaulted bonds as well as any other changes.

Data for the application of corporate actions in the indices 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.

Coupon changes: While most Index adjustments are made through the quarterly rebalancing procedure, coupon changes are taken into account in the calculation of the Index from the exact date on which the coupon was altered.

Bonds no longer in the underlying index: Bonds may drop out of the Index at the end of a month because they have left the underlying index. In this case they will be replaced by suitable substitutes.

Cash Investment: Cash received from coupon payments and non-substituted bonds will be invested at the end of each month in the money market until the end of the following month.

Bonds can exit the underlying index due to reasons such as:

- Default of the issue or issuer;
- Rating upgrade investment grade of the issue or issuer;
- Reduction in the amount outstanding below threshold level due to repurchases;
- Country where the bonds originates from is downgraded to sub-investment grade

Defaulted bonds are removed from the index 3 index calculation days after the publication of a notice by S&P DJI to the effect. Bonds that leave the underlying index also exit the Index at month-end. If this occurs between two rebalancing dates, other suitable bonds will replace those that have left. This also applies to defaulted bonds. The procedures below are applied only if a bond has left the Index between rebalancing dates:

At the end of the month, the eligible bond universe for the coming month is compiled and published in accordance with the selection and ranking criteria. These are applied to establish a hierarchy within the eligible bond universe. All bonds already in the index are eliminated from the hierarchy, resulting in a substitution list for each index. A separate list that contains bonds dropped and the selected substitutes with their fictitious amounts outstanding is published.

For each bond that has left, one other bond will become the substitute and enter the index. The proceeds from the sale of a dropped bond are invested in its substitute. The substitute will have a fictitious amount outstanding:

$$N_{substitute} = \frac{(P_{dropped} + A_{dropped})}{(P_{substitute} + A_{substitute})} \cdot N_{dropped}$$

where:

$A_{dropped}$ - is the accrued interest of the dropped bond

$A_{substitute}$ - is the accrued interest of the substitute bond

$N_{dropped}$ - is the amount outstanding of the dropped bond

$N_{substitute}$ - is the amount outstanding of the substitute bond

$P_{dropped}$ - is the bid price of the dropped bond

$P_{substitute}$ - is the ask price of the substitute bond.

If no suitable substitute is available after applying the selection criteria, then the rule concerning the maximum number of bonds from one issuer will be relaxed and the most suitable substitute will be determined using the other selection and ranking criteria. The cost factor will be calculated in the Index Calculus document that is published in the indices section of https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/. The substitute will have a notional amount outstanding based on formula above. The substitute bond enters the Index at the ask price. In the event that no substitute is available, the proceeds from the sale of the dropped bond are invested as cash.

4.8.1 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.

4.8.2 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).

4.8.3 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.

4.8.4 Maturity extension

4.8.4.1 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.

4.8.4.2 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

4.9 Index history

The Index history starts on 31 December 2006. The index has a base value of 100 on that date.

4.10 Settlement conventions

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

4.11 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.

4.12 Publication of the Index

The Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials 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 summarises the publication of Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials 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 files – Index level	FTP Server / website / Bloomberg for index levels only
T-4, T-3, T-2	Preview components	FTP Server / website
Monthly	End of month components	FTP Server / website
	XREF files	FTP Server

The index data is available on the Indices section at https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/, the Indices FTP Server as well as third party data vendors. Below are the access codes for the different vendors and identifiers of the index.

Table 4: ***Index identifiers and vendor codes***

Index Name	Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield ex-Financials 30 Index	
Version	TRI	CPI
Sedol	B6728P1	B65Z1M0
ISIN	GB00B6728P13	GB00B65Z1M02
Ticker	IBOXLH3T	IBOXLH3C
RIC	.IBOXLH3T	.IBOXLH3C

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 Governance and regulatory compliance

IHS Markit Benchmark Administration Limited (IMBA UK) is the Index Administrator of iBoxx indices. Information on IMBA UK's governance and compliance approach can be found here. This document covers:

- Governance arrangements
- Input data integrity
- Conflicts of interest management
- Market disruption and Force Majeure
- Methodology changes and cessations
- Complaints
- Errors and restatements
- Reporting of infringements and misconduct
- Methodology reviews
- Business continuity

More details about IMBA UK can be found on the Administrator’s website.

6 Changes to the Markit iBoxx EUR Liquid High Yield 30 ex-Financials Index

01 Mar 2024	**Annual Index Review 2023** • Inclusion of payment-in-kind (PIK) bonds • Universe index change to: **iBoxx EUR HY Cum Cross-over**, instead of **iBoxx EUR HY Core Cum Cross-over**
30 Jun 2023	**Annual Index Review 2022** • Introduction of 'Maturity extension' section • Index eligibility of bonds with extended workout dates • Creation of 'Renewable Energy Sector' within the 'Corporates' classification • Distressed Debt Exchanges – Rule Update
31 Mar 2022	**Implementation of Annual Index Review 2021** • Introduction of new market sector classification "Education" with market sub-sector classification "Academic & Educational Services"
31 Mar 2021	• Governance and Regulatory Compliance section added • Annual Index Review 2020
31 Jul 2020	• Annual Index Review 2019
30 Sep 2018	• Annual Index Review 2018
31 Jul 2017	• Annual Index Review 2017
30 Nov 2016	• Annual Index Review 2016
30 Nov 2016	• Annual Index Review 2015
01 May 2015	• Annual Index Review 2014
01 Dec 2014	• Markit iBoxx EUR index family starts following the pricing methodology described in 'Markit iBoxx Pricing Rules' • Index restatement and complaints sections added • Additional clarifications on bond eligibility, classification and corporate actions

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.

Information presented prior to an index’s launch date is hypothetical back-tested performance, not actual performance, and is based on the index methodology in effect on the 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. 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.

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