Dow Jones Averages

Methodology

April 2024
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Introduction

Index Objective and Highlights

Dow Jones Industrial Average. The index is a 30-stock, price-weighted index that measures the performance of some of the largest U.S. companies. Except for the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Transportation Industry Group from the Industrials Sector and the Utilities Sector, which are covered by the Dow Jones Transportation Average and the Dow Jones Utility Average, respectively, the index includes constituents from a variety of sectors.

Dow Jones Transportation Average. The index is a 20-stock, price-weighted index that measures the performance of some of the largest U.S. companies within the transportation industry group.

Dow Jones Utility Average. The index is a 15-stock, price-weighted index that measures the performance of some of the largest U.S. companies within the utilities sector.

Dow Jones Composite Average™. The index is a price-weighted measure of 65 U.S. companies that includes all components of the Dow Jones Industrial Average™, Dow Jones Transportation Average™, and Dow Jones Utility Average™.

Dow Jones Industrial Average Yield Weighted. The index includes all the securities from the Dow Jones Industrial Average™ that pay dividends. At each rebalancing, the constituents are weighted by their indicated annual dividend yield.

Dow Jones Industrial Average Equal Weight Index. The index includes all the securities from the Dow Jones Industrial Average™. At each rebalancing, the constituents are equal weighted.

Supporting Documents

This methodology is meant to be read in conjunction with supporting documents providing greater detail with respect to the policies, procedures and calculations described herein. References throughout the methodology direct the reader to the relevant supporting document for further information on a specific topic. The list of the main supplemental documents for this methodology and the hyperlinks to those documents is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supporting Document</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P Dow Jones Indices’ Index Mathematics Methodology</td>
<td>Index Mathematics Methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P Dow Jones Indices’ Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Methodology</td>
<td>GICS Methodology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This methodology was created by S&P Dow Jones Indices to achieve the objective of measuring the underlying interest of each index governed by this methodology document. Any changes to or deviations from this methodology are made in the sole judgment and discretion of the Averages Committee so that the index continues to achieve its objective.
## Eligibility Criteria

### Index Eligibility

The index universe for each index is described in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Index Universe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Industrial Average™</td>
<td>The index universe consists of securities in the S&amp;P 500, excluding stocks classified under Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) code 2030 (Transportation) and 55 (Utilities).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Transportation Average™</td>
<td>The index universe consists of securities in the S&amp;P Total Market Index classified under GICS code 2030.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Utility Average™</td>
<td>The index universe consists of securities in the S&amp;P Total Market Index classified under GICS code 55.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Composite Average™</td>
<td>The index includes all constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average™, Dow Jones Transportation Average™ and Dow Jones Utility Average™.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Industrial Average Yield Weighted</td>
<td>The index includes all constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average™, Dow Jones Transportation Average™ and Dow Jones Utility Average™.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Industrial Average Equal Weight Index</td>
<td>All constituent stocks of the Dow Jones Industrial Average™ are eligible for the index.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index Construction & Maintenance

Dow Jones Industrial Average™, Dow Jones Transportation Average™, and Dow Jones Utility Average™

While stock selection is not governed by quantitative rules, a stock typically is added only if the company has an excellent reputation, demonstrates sustained growth and is of interest to a large number of investors. Since the indexes are price weighted, the Index Committee evaluates stock price when considering a company for inclusion. The Index Committee monitors whether the highest-priced stock in the index has a price more than 10 times that of the lowest. Maintaining adequate sector representation within the index is also a consideration in the selection process for the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Companies should be incorporated and headquartered in the U.S., and a plurality of revenues should be derived from the U.S.

Changes to the indices are made on an as-needed basis. There is no annual or semi-annual reconstitution. Rather, changes in response to corporate actions and market developments can be made at any time. Constituent changes are typically announced one to five days before they are scheduled to be implemented.

At any given time, the constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, Dow Jones Transportation Average and Dow Jones Utility Average make up the Dow Jones Composite Average.

Dow Jones Industrial Average Yield Weighted

The index is rebalanced semi-annually effective after the close of the third Friday in March and September. The rebalancing reference dates are the last trading day of February and August.

The rebalancing process is as follows:

1. The index includes all constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average™ that pay dividends.
2. The index is yield-weighted based on indicated annual dividend yield as of the rebalancing reference date, defined as a stock’s indicated annual dividend (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
3. Index shares are assigned based on closing prices as of the second Friday of March and September.

Between semi-annual rebalances if a constituent stock is removed from the Dow Jones Industrial Average™, it will simultaneously be removed from the index. If a current constituent company eliminates its dividend, it will be removed from the index after the close of trading on the subsequent third Friday of March, June, September, or December.

No additions are made to the index between rebalancings, except in the case of a spin-off.

Dow Jones Industrial Average Equal Weight Index

The index is rebalanced quarterly after the market close on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December.

The rebalancing process is as follows:

1. The index includes all constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average™.
2. At each quarterly rebalancing, companies are equal weighted using closing prices as of the second Friday of the quarter ending month as the reference price.

Between quarterly rebalances if a constituent stock is removed from the Dow Jones Industrial Average™, it will simultaneously be removed from the index. The replacement stock is added to the index at a weight equaling the departing weight of the removed company.

**Constituent Weightings**

The table below describes each index’s weighting approach.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Industrial Average™</td>
<td>The indices are price weighted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Transportation Average™</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Utility Average™</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Composite Average™</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Industrial Average Equal Weight Index</td>
<td>The index is equal-weighted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Industrial Average Yield Weighted</td>
<td>The index is yield-weighted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corporate Actions**

For more information on Corporate Actions, please refer to the relevant Price Weighted Indices, Equal Weighted Indices, and Modified Market Capitalization Weighted Indices sections of S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

**Spin-offs.** Any potential impacts on index constituents from a spin-off are evaluated by the Index Committee on a case-by-case basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Industrial Average™</td>
<td>The price of the parent company is adjusted to the Price of the Parent Company minus (the Price of the Spun-off Company/Share Exchange Ratio). The index divisor adjusts simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Transportation Average™</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Utility Average™</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Composite Average™</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Industrial Average Yield Weighted</td>
<td>The spun-off company is added to the index at a zero price on the ex-date with no divisor adjustment. If the spin-off will not be permanently added it will be dropped from the index after the first day of regular way trading with its weight redistributed proportionately to the index. The index divisor adjusts simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dow Jones Industrial Average Equal Weight Index</td>
<td>The spun-off company is added to the index at a zero price on the ex-date with no divisor adjustment. If the spin-off will not be permanently added it will be dropped from the index after the first day of regular way trading with its weight will be redistributed back to the parent company. The index divisor does not adjust. If the spin-off is replacing a dropped company in the index, on the effective date of the replacement, the weight of the spin-off is redistributed to the parent company. After that redistribution, the weight of the dropped company is redistributed to the spin-off. The index divisor does not adjust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the spin-off is replacing the parent company in the index, on the effective date of the replacement, the weight of the parent is redistributed to the spin-off. The index divisor does not adjust.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Currency of Calculation and Additional Index Return Series**

The indices are calculated in U.S. dollars. The Dow Jones Industrial Average™ is also calculated in Japanese yen. In addition, the Dow Jones Industrial Average™ is available upon request in Canadian dollars and euros.

WMR foreign exchange rates are taken daily at 4:00 PM London Time and used in the end-of-day calculation of the Dow Jones Industrial Average™ (JPY version). These mid-market fixings are calculated by WMR based on LSEG data and appear on LSEG pages.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average™ Hedged JPY Leverage 2X Index represents a two-time leveraged version of the Dow Jones Industrial Average™ JPY Hedged Index and uses 3-month JPY TIBOR for the borrowing rate.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average™ Hedged JPY Inverse Index represents a one-time inverse version of the Dow Jones Industrial Average™ JPY Hedged Index and uses 3-month JPY TIBOR for the lending rate.

In addition to the indices detailed in this methodology, additional return series versions of the indices may be available, including, but not limited to: currency, currency hedged, decrement, fair value, inverse, leveraged, and risk control versions. For a list of available indices, please refer to the S&P DJI Methodology & Regulatory Status Database.

For information on the calculation of different types of indices, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Index Mathematics Methodology.

For the inputs necessary to calculate certain types of indices, including decrement, dynamic hedged, fair value, and risk control indices, please refer to the Parameters documents available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/. 

**Multiple Share Classes**

Each company is represented once by the Designated Listing. For more information regarding the treatment of multiple share classes, please refer to Approach B within the Multiple Share Classes section of the S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

**Other Adjustments**

In cases where there is no achievable market price for a stock being deleted, it may be removed at a zero or minimal price at the Index Committee’s discretion, in recognition of the constraints faced by investors in trading bankrupt or suspended stocks.

**Index Calculations**

The indices are calculated by means of the divisor methodology used in all S&P Dow Jones Indices’ equity indices.

For more information on the index calculation methodology, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Index Mathematics Methodology.
Base Dates and History Availability

Index history availability, base dates, and base values are shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Launch Date</th>
<th>First Value Date</th>
<th>Base Date</th>
<th>Base Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average™</td>
<td>05/26/1896</td>
<td>05/26/1896</td>
<td>05/26/1896</td>
<td>40.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Transportation Average™</td>
<td>10/26/1896</td>
<td>10/26/1896</td>
<td>10/26/1896</td>
<td>51.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Utility Average™</td>
<td>01/02/1929</td>
<td>01/02/1929</td>
<td>01/02/1929</td>
<td>85.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Composite Average™</td>
<td>01/02/1934</td>
<td>01/02/1934</td>
<td>01/02/1934</td>
<td>39.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average Yield Weighted</td>
<td>12/08/2015</td>
<td>12/31/1991&lt;sup&gt;C&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>03/15/2013&lt;sup&gt;D&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average Equal Weight Index</td>
<td>02/13/2017</td>
<td>12/31/1991&lt;sup&gt;C&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>03/15/2013&lt;sup&gt;D&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average™ Hedged JPY Leveraged 2X Index</td>
<td>09/27/2013</td>
<td>09/27/2013</td>
<td>12/31/2007</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average™ Hedged JPY Inverse Index</td>
<td>09/27/2013</td>
<td>09/27/2013</td>
<td>12/31/2007</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average™ JPY Hedged Index</td>
<td>09/27/2013</td>
<td>09/27/2013</td>
<td>12/31/2007</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>A</sup> Price Return  
<sup>B</sup> Total Return  
<sup>C</sup> Price Return and Total Return  
<sup>D</sup> Net Total Return
Index Data

Calculation Return Types

S&P Dow Jones Indices calculates multiple return types which vary based on the treatment of regular cash dividends. The classification of regular cash dividends is determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices.

- **Price Return (PR)** versions are calculated without adjustments for regular cash dividends.
- **Gross Total Return (TR)** versions reinvest regular cash dividends at the close on the ex-date without consideration for withholding taxes.
- **Net Total Return (NTR)** versions, if available, reinvest regular cash dividends at the close on the ex-date after the deduction of applicable withholding taxes.

In the event there are no regular cash dividends on the ex-date, the daily performance of all three indices will be identical.

For a complete list of indices available, please refer to the daily index levels file (“.SDL”).

*For more information on the classification of regular versus special cash dividends as well as the tax rates used in the calculation of net return indices, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.*

*For more information on the calculation and detail of return types, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Index Mathematics Methodology.*
Index Governance

Index Committee

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, Dow Jones Transportation Average and Dow Jones Utility Average are maintained by the Averages Committee. The Committee is composed of three representatives of S&P Dow Jones Indices and two representatives of The Wall Street Journal.

The remaining indices are maintained by an S&P Dow Jones Indices Index Committee, whose committee members are full-time professional members of S&P Dow Jones Indices’ staff.

Each Committee meets regularly. At each meeting, the Committees review pending corporate actions that may affect index constituents, statistics comparing the composition of the indices to the market, companies that are being considered as candidates for addition to an index, and any significant market events. In addition, the Committees may revise index policy covering rules for selecting companies, treatment of dividends, share counts or other matters.

S&P Dow Jones Indices considers information about changes to its indices and related matters to be potentially market moving and material. Therefore, all Index Committee discussions are confidential.

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 information on Quality Assurance and Internal Reviews of Methodology, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.
Index Policy

Announcements

All index constituents are evaluated daily for data needed to calculate index levels and returns. All events affecting the daily index calculation are typically announced in advance via the Index Corporate Events report (.SDE), delivered daily to all clients. Any unusual treatment of a corporate action or short notice of an event may be communicated via email to clients.

Press releases are posted on our Web site, www.spglobal.com/spdji/, and are released to major news services.

For more information, please refer to the Announcements section of S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

Pro-forma Files

With the exception of the Dow Jones Averages, S&P Dow Jones Indices provides constituent pro-forma files each time the indices rebalance. The pro-forma file is typically provided daily in advance of the rebalancing date and contains all constituents and their corresponding weights and index shares effective for the upcoming rebalancing. In cases index shares are assigned based on prices prior to the rebalancing effective date, the actual weight of each stock at the rebalancing differs from these weights due to market movements.

Please visit www.spglobal.com/spdji/ for a complete schedule of rebalancing timelines and pro-forma delivery times.

Holiday Schedule

The indices are calculated when the U.S. equity markets are open.

A complete holiday schedule for the year is available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Unexpected Exchange Closures

For information on Unexpected Exchange Closures, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ EquityIndices Policies & Practices Methodology.

Recalculation Policy

For information on the recalculation policy, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

Real-Time Calculation

Real-time, intra-day, index calculations are executed during U.S. trading hours for certain indices. Real-time indices are not restated.

For information on Calculations and Pricing Disruptions, Expert Judgment and Data Hierarchy, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.
Contact Information

For questions regarding an index, please contact: index_services@spgglobal.com.
Index Dissemination

Index levels are available through S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Web site at www.spglobal.com/spdji/, major quote vendors (see codes below), numerous investment-oriented Web sites, and various print and electronic media.

Tickers

The table below lists headline indices covered by this document. All versions of the below indices that may exist are also covered by this document. Please refer to the S&P DJI Methodology & Regulatory Status Database for a complete list of indices covered by this document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index (Currency)</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>BBG</th>
<th>RIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average™ (USD)</td>
<td>Price Return Total Return</td>
<td>DJI DJITR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Transportation Average™ (USD)</td>
<td>Price Return Total Return</td>
<td>TRAN DJITR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Utility Average™ (USD)</td>
<td>Price Return Total Return</td>
<td>UTIL DJITR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Composite Average™ (USD)</td>
<td>Price Return Total Return</td>
<td>COMP DJITR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average Yield Weighted (USD)</td>
<td>Price Return Total Return Net Total Return</td>
<td>DJIY W DJIY WT DJIY WN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average Equal Weight Index (USD)</td>
<td>Price Return Total Return Net Total Return</td>
<td>DJIE W DJI EW NTR DJIE WNTR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average™ Hedged JPY Leveraged 2X Index</td>
<td>Price Return Total Return</td>
<td>DJI A2 LJP DJI A2 LJT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average™ Hedged JPY Inverse Index</td>
<td>Price Return Total Return</td>
<td>DJI AJP DJI AJT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Jones Industrial Average™ JPY Hedged Index</td>
<td>Price Return Total Return</td>
<td>DJI HJ DJI HJT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index Data

Daily constituent and index level data are available via subscription.


Web site

For further information, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Web site at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.
Appendix I

DJIA JPY Hedged Index (T-1 TTM)

Index Objective. The index measures the performance of the underlying index hedged against currency fluctuations.

Underlying Index. Dow Jones Industrial Average (Index Code: DJI). For information on the underlying index, please refer to the Dow Jones Averages Methodology available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.


Exchange Rate. Index values are calculated using TTM (Telegraphic Transfer Midrate) foreign exchange rates from the Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi. Index values are published on the calculation date using TTM rates of T+1.

Holiday Schedule. The index is calculated when the Japan equity markets are open. A complete holiday schedule for the year is available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Rebalancing. The index rebalances monthly. The amount required to be hedged is determined by TTM rate on the last business day (LBD) of Japan and the underlying index value on “LBD-1”. In case there is no underlying index value on LBD-1 due to US holidays, the most recent index value is used.

Hedging. The index daily return series are computed by interpolating between the spot price and the forward price.

For each hedge month \( m \), there are \( d = 1,2,3 \ldots D \) business days.

\( md \) is day \( d \) for hedge month \( m \) and \( m0 \) is the last business day of the hedge month \( m - 1 \).

\[ F_{I_{md}} = \text{the interpolated forward rate as of day } d \text{ of month } m. \]

\( S_m \) = the spot rate in U.S. dollar per Japanese yen (USD/JPY).

\( F_m \) = the forward rate in U.S. dollar per Japanese yen (USD/JPY).

\( HR_{md} \) = the hedge return (%).

\( SPI_E_m \) = the underlying index level in Japanese yen.

\( SPI_EH_m \) = the hedged index level.

\[ PI_{md} = S_{md} + \left( \frac{d-1}{D} \right) \ast (F_{md} - S_{md}) \]

\[ HR_{md} = \frac{S_{m0}}{F_{m0}} \ast \frac{S_{m0}}{F_{J_{md}}} \]

\[ SPI_{EH_{md}} = SPI_{EH_{m0}} \ast \frac{SPI_{E_{md}}}{SPI_{E_{m0}}} + HR_{md} \]
# Appendix II

## Methodology Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Effective Date (After Close)</th>
<th>Methodology Previous</th>
<th>Methodology Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index Borrowing Rate: Dow Jones Industrial Average™ Hedged JPY Leverage 2X Index</td>
<td>11/19/2021</td>
<td>The index used 3-month LIBOR as the borrowing rate.</td>
<td>The index uses 3-month JPY TIBOR as the borrowing rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Lending Rate: Dow Jones Industrial Average™ Hedged JPY Inverse Index</td>
<td>11/19/2021</td>
<td>The index used 3-month LIBOR as the lending rate.</td>
<td>The index uses 3-month JPY TIBOR as the lending rate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix III

ESG Disclosures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL &amp; GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY¹</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name of the benchmark administrator.</td>
<td>S&amp;P Dow Jones Indices LLC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Underlying asset class of the ESG benchmark.²</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Name of the S&amp;P Dow Jones Indices benchmark or family of benchmarks.</td>
<td>S&amp;P DJI Equity Indices Benchmark Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Do any of the indices maintained by this methodology take into account ESG factors?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix latest update: January 2021
Appendix first publication: January 2021

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.

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 certain 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
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and calculates the index levels and performance shown or discussed but does not manage any assets.

Index returns do not reflect payment of any sales charges or fees an investor may pay to purchase the
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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).

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