

Dow Jones Dividend Indices *Methodology*

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Introduction

Index Objective

The Dow Jones Dividend Indices family measures the performance of dividend-paying companies in a suite of global, regional, country, and thematic indices drawn from an underlying index. Indices contain stocks meeting specific criteria such as size, dividends, and liquidity. The indices are weighted by dividend yield, indicated annual dividend, country yield, or float-adjusted market capitalization (“FMC”), subject to index-specific caps applied to individual constituents, country of domicile, and/or Global Industry Classification Standard (“GICS”) sector as further detailed under *Eligibility Criteria and Index Construction*.

Highlights and Index Family

Global/Regional Indices

- **Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index.** Measures the performance of 30 high dividend-paying stocks, it currently represents Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, and Hong Kong-listed Chinese companies.
- **Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index.** Measures the performance of 50 high dividend-paying stocks, it currently represents Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, and Singapore.
- **Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 100 Index.** Measures the performance of 100 high dividend-paying stocks in the S&P Pan Asia BMI, excluding Real Estate Investment Trusts, and companies domiciled in Australia, India, Japan, Pakistan, New Zealand, and China A and B shares.
- **Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index.** Measures the performance of 100 high dividend-paying emerging-market companies.
- **Dow Jones EPAC Select Dividend Index.** Measures the performance of 100 high dividend-paying stocks in non-U.S. developed markets. (EPAC: Europe, Pacific, Asia, and Canada)
- **Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Index.** Measures the performance of 100 high dividend-paying stocks trading in developed market countries.
- **Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Composite Index.** Measures the performance of high dividend-paying companies worldwide through a 300-stock composite of U.S., developed-market ex-U.S., and emerging-market dividend indices.
- **Dow Jones International Dividend 100 Index.** Measures the performance of 100 high dividend-paying non-U.S. global companies, with a record of consistently paying dividends, selected for fundamental strength (based on financial ratios) and low volatility relative to peers.

Country Indices

Each of the following indices in the Dow Jones Select Dividend Indices family represents the country's leading stocks by dividend yield.

Americas

- **Dow Jones Canada Select Dividend Index.** Measures the stock performance of 30 high dividend-paying companies listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and constituents of the S&P Canada BMI, excluding income trusts.

- **Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index.** Measures the performance of 100 high dividend-paying companies, excluding REITs, meeting specific criteria for dividends, earnings, size and liquidity.

In addition, the Americas and Asia/Pacific regions also include the following country indices respectively:

- **Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index.** Measures the stock performance of 100 high dividend-paying U.S. companies with a record of consistently paying dividends, selected for fundamental strength relative to peers, based on financial ratios.
- **Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 30 Index.** Measures the performance of 30 high dividend-paying U.S. companies with a record of consistently paying dividends, selected for fundamental strength relative to peers, based on financial ratios.
- **Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index.** Measures the stock performance of 30 high dividend-paying Taiwanese companies with a record of consistently paying dividends, selected for fundamental strength relative to peers, based on financial ratios.
- **Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index.** Measures the performance of 30 high dividend-paying companies within the GICS Information Technology and Communication Services Sectors of the S&P Taiwan BMI. Index constituents are FMC weighted, subject to a single stock cap of 10%.
- **Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100 Index.** Measures the stock performance of 100 high dividend-paying Japanese companies with a record of consistently paying dividends, selected for fundamental strength relative to peers, based on financial ratios.
- **Dow Jones Korea Dividend 30 Index.** Measures the stock performance of 30 high dividend-paying South Korean companies with a record of consistently paying dividends, selected for fundamental strength relative to peers, based on financial ratios.

Thematic Indices

- **Dow Jones Islamic Market Global Select Dividend Index.** Covers high dividend-paying companies in developed countries worldwide that pass rules-based screens for Shariah compliance.

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:

Supporting Document	URL
S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology	Equity Indices Policies & Practices
S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology	Index Mathematics Methodology
S&P Dow Jones Indices' Float Adjustment Methodology	Float Adjustment Methodology
S&P Dow Jones Indices' Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Methodology	GICS Methodology

This methodology was created by S&P Dow Jones Indices to achieve the aforementioned 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 S&P Dow Jones Indices so that the index continues to achieve its objective.

Eligibility Criteria and Index Construction

Global/Regional Indices

Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as all companies in the S&P BMI country indices for Hong Kong, Hong Kong-listed Chinese companies, Taiwan, Singapore, and South Korea, excluding REITs (GICS: 6010 and 402040).

For information on the S&P BMI Country Indices, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Companies must pass the following screens:

- be listed on an exchange within a country in Asia
- have paid dividends in each of the previous three years
- Dividend-per-share greater than or equal to the three-year average dividend-per-share:

$$DPS_t \geq \text{Average}(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2})$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share

where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A five-year average dividend coverage ratio greater than or equal to two-thirds of the five-year average dividend coverage ratio of the corresponding S&P BMI country index, or greater than 118%, whichever is greater. If a company does not have five years of listing history, only available dividend amounts are considered in the ratio calculation. If the company has been listed for at least five years but did not pay a dividend for one of the past five years, a dividend of zero (0) will be included in the ratio calculation.

$$\text{Dividend coverage ratio} = \text{Average} \left(\frac{EPS_t}{DPS_t}, \frac{EPS_{t-1}}{DPS_{t-1}}, \frac{EPS_{t-2}}{DPS_{t-2}}, \frac{EPS_{t-3}}{DPS_{t-3}}, \frac{EPS_{t-4}}{DPS_{t-4}} \right)$$

- EPS_t = Earnings-per-share
- DPS_t = Annual dividend-per-share

where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A non-negative trailing 12-month earnings-per-share (EPS).
- An FMC of at least US\$ 600 million (US\$ 400 million for current constituents).
- An average daily traded value (ADVT) of at least US\$ 3 million over the past three months.

Current index constituents are included in the index universe regardless of their dividend growth rate, coverage ratio, current year earnings-per-share, or ADVT. Except for FMC and ADVT, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The reference date for FMC and ADVT is the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. The top 30 stocks by indicated dividend yield are selected for inclusion in the index, subject to buffers designed to limit turnover by favoring current index constituents:

1. Stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
2. All non-constituent stocks that are ranked among the top 15 are included in the index.
3. Current index constituents that are within the top 60 are added to the index in rank order until the target count of 30 has been reached.
4. If, following Step 3, the target count has not been reached, non-constituent stocks not already selected in Step 2 are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count is reached.
5. No more than 15 companies from each eligible country can be include in the index at any time.

The IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a stock's dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD yield. The dividend yield values used to calculate constituent weights are capped at 20%. The annual capping process is performed as follows:

1. With data reflected on the rebalancing reference date, each stock is weighted by IAD yield.
2. If any stock's weight exceeds 10%, that stock's weight is capped at 10%.
3. All excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all uncapped stocks within the index.
4. After this redistribution, if the weight of any other stock(s) then breaches 10%, the process is repeated iteratively until no stocks breach the 10% weight cap.
5. The aggregate weight stocks with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index's total weight.
6. If the rule in Step 5 is breached, all stocks are ranked in descending order based on their weights and the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach is identified. The weight of this stock is then reduced to 4.5%.
7. The excess weight is then proportionally redistributed to all stocks with weights of less than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight cannot breach the 4.5% cap. This process is repeated iteratively until Step 5 is satisfied or until the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5%.
8. If the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5% and the rule in Step 5 is still not satisfied, then the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach is identified. The weight of this stock is then reduced to 4.5%.
9. This excess weight is then proportionally redistributed to all stocks with weights greater than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight cannot breach the 10% stock cap.

The index is also reviewed daily based on each stock's index weight. Daily capping is performed when the aggregate weight of stocks in the index with a weight greater than 4.8% exceeds 24%. If the threshold is breached, the current stock weights are recapped to the annual rebalancing weighting criteria (see Constituent Weightings above). A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during annual rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of March and ends after the market close on the Monday following the third Friday of March.

Indicated yields and yield weights are not recalculated if the capping thresholds are breached throughout the year.

When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day on which the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date after the close of that same business day, and the effective date of the changes two business days later.

Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as all companies in S&P BMI country indices for Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, and Singapore, excluding REITs (GICS: 6010 and 402040).

For information on the S&P BMI Country Indices, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Companies must pass the following screens:

- be listed on an exchange within the APAC region.
- have paid dividends in each of the previous three years.
- Dividend-per-share greater than or equal to the three-year average dividend-per-share:

$$DPS_t \geq \text{Average}(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2})$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A five-year average dividend coverage ratio greater than or equal to two-thirds of the five-year average dividend coverage ratio of the corresponding S&P BMI country index, or greater than 118%, whichever is greater. If a company does not have five years of listing history, only available dividend amounts are considered in the ratio calculation. If the company has been listed for at least five years but did not pay a dividend for one of the past five years, a dividend of zero (0) will be included in the ratio calculation.

$$\text{Dividend coverage ratio} = \text{Average} \left(\frac{EPS_t}{DPS_t}, \frac{EPS_{t-1}}{DPS_{t-1}}, \frac{EPS_{t-2}}{DPS_{t-2}}, \frac{EPS_{t-3}}{DPS_{t-3}}, \frac{EPS_{t-4}}{DPS_{t-4}} \right)$$

- EPS_t = Earnings-per-share
- DPS_t = Annual dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A non-negative trailing 12-month earnings-per-share (EPS)
- An FMC of at least US\$ 600 million (US\$ 400 million for current constituents)
- An average daily traded value (ADVT) of at least US\$ 3 million over the past three months (US\$ 1.5 million for existing constituents)

Current index constituents are included in the index universe regardless of their dividend growth rate, coverage ratio or current year earnings-per-share. Except for FMC and ADVT, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The reference date for FMC and ADVT is the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. At each rebalancing select the top 50 stocks by indicated dividend yield, subject to the following selection buffer:

1. Stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
2. All non-constituent stocks that are ranked among the top 25 are included in the index.
3. Current index constituents that are within the top 80 are added to the index in rank order until the target count of 50 has been reached.

4. If, following Step 3, the target count has not been reached, non-constituent stocks not already selected in Step 2 are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count is reached.
5. No more than 25 companies from each eligible country can be included in the index at any time.

The IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a stock's dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. At each rebalancing, assign constituent weightings annually based on titled IAD yield. Calculate the titled IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. Cap the dividend yield values used to calculate the tilted IAD yield weights at 20%. Annual capping is subject to the below constraints at the ultimate issuer level, with ultimate issuer defined as any parent and controlled subsidiary where more than 20% of all voting shares in the subsidiary are controlled by the same issuer control group, according to the following process:

1. Cap individual securities at 10%.
 - a. If any stock's weight exceeds 10%, cap that stock's weight at 10%.
 - b. Proportionally redistribute all excess weight to all uncapped stocks within the index.
 - c. After this redistribution, if the weight of any other stock(s) then breaches 10%, repeat the process iteratively until no stocks breach the 10% weight cap.
2. Cap individual GICS Sector weights at 30%.
3. The aggregate weight stocks with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index's total weight.
 - a. If the rule in Step 3 is breached, rank all stocks in descending order based on their weights, and identify the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach. Reduce the weight of this stock to 4.5%.
 - b. Proportionally redistribute the excess weight to all stocks with weights of less than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight cannot breach the 4.5% cap. Repeat this process iteratively until Step 3 is satisfied or until the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5%.
 - c. If the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5% and the rule in Step 3 is still not satisfied, then identify the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach. Reduce the weight of this stock to 4.5%.
 - d. Proportionally redistribute this excess weight to all stocks with weights greater than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight cannot breach the 10% stock cap.

The index is also reviewed daily based on each stock's index weight. Daily capping is performed when the aggregate weight of stocks in the index with a weight greater than 4.8% exceeds 24%. If the threshold is breached, the current stock weights are recapped to comply to the constituent weighting constraints 1 and 3 as stated above. A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during annual rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of March and ends after the market close on the Monday following the third Friday of March.

Indicated yields and tilted yield weights are not recalculated if the capping thresholds are breached throughout the year.

When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day on which the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date after the close of that same business day, and the effective date of the changes two business days later.

Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 100 Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as all companies in the S&P Pan Asia BMI, excluding REITs (GICS: 6010 and 402040) and companies domiciled in Australia, India, Japan, Pakistan, New Zealand, and China A and B shares.

For information on the S&P Pan Asia BMI, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Companies must pass the following screens:

- be listed on an exchange within a country in Asia.
- have paid dividends in each of the previous three years.
- Dividend-per-share greater than or equal to the three-year average dividend-per-share:

$$DPS_t \geq \text{Average}(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2})$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A five-year average dividend coverage ratio (DCR) greater than or equal to two-thirds of the five-year average dividend coverage ratio of the corresponding S&P BMI country index, or greater than 118%, whichever is greater.¹ If a company does not have five years of listing history, only available dividend amounts are considered in the ratio calculation. If the company has been listed for at least five years but did not pay a dividend for one of the past five years, a zero value (0) will be included in the ratio calculation.

$$\text{Dividend coverage ratio} = \text{Average} \left(\frac{EPS_t}{DPS_t}, \frac{EPS_{t-1}}{DPS_{t-1}}, \frac{EPS_{t-2}}{DPS_{t-2}}, \frac{EPS_{t-3}}{DPS_{t-3}}, \frac{EPS_{t-4}}{DPS_{t-4}} \right)$$

- EPS_t = Earnings-per-share
- DPS_t = Annual dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months
- A non-negative trailing 12-month earnings-per-share (EPS).
- An FMC of at least US\$ 300 million (US\$ 240 million for current constituents).
- A median daily value traded (MDVT) of at least US\$ 3 million over the past three months (US\$ 2 million for current constituents).
- Stocks must have an IAD yield of no more than 10% as of the rebalancing reference date. The cap aims to exclude companies whose dividends may not be sustainable over time, as well as companies whose stock prices have deteriorated rapidly.

Current index constituents are included in the index universe regardless of their dividend growth rate, coverage ratio or current year earnings-per-share. Except for FMC, MDVT, and IAD yield, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The reference date for FMC, MDVT, and IAD yield is the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. The top 100 stocks by IAD yield, are selected for inclusion in the index, with a maximum of 30 stocks selected per eligible country and subject to a selection buffer:

¹ For the purposes of DCR calculation, a 2.5% winsorization is applied to the index universe before the calculation of the country average ratio.

1. Eligible stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
2. The top 50 stocks are selected and included in the index.
3. Current constituents ranked in the top 200 are included in the index until the target constituent count of 100 is reached.
4. If, following Step 3, the target constituent count is still not reached, the highest-ranking non-constituent stocks not already selected are added until the target constituent count is reached.

The IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a stock's indicated dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. At each rebalancing, constituents are FMC weighted, subject to the following constraints:

- No single constituent's weight can exceed 10% of the total index weight.
- No single GICS sector's weight can exceed 40% of the total index weight.
- No single domicile's weight can exceed 40% of the total index weight.

Additionally, on a quarterly basis, the weights are reviewed to comply with the constituent weighting criteria. Such quarterly capping, if required, is effective after the close of the third Friday of June, September, and December. The reference pricing date is after the close of the Wednesday prior to first Friday of the capping month.

Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as all stocks in the S&P Emerging BMI, excluding REITs. For China, only stocks of companies that trade on Hong Kong or U.S. exchanges are eligible.

For information on the S&P Emerging BMI, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Stocks must pass the following screens:

- Must have a non-negative trailing 12-month earnings-per-share (EPS).
- IAD yield must be greater than 0%.
- The company must have paid dividends in each of the previous three years.
- FMC must be at least US\$ 250 million.
- Minimum three-month ADVT of US\$ 3 million (US\$ 1,500,000 for current constituents).

Current index constituents are included in the eligible universe regardless of their current year earnings-per-share. Except for FMC, ADVT, and IAD, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The reference date for FMC and ADVT is the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. Constituent Selection is as follows:

1. Stocks passing all screens are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
2. The top 100 stocks are selected as index constituents. No more than 30 stocks can be selected from any single country. Selections are subject to the following buffers:
 - For countries that reach the 30-stock limit, non-constituents will replace current constituents if they are ranked among the top six within that country. For countries that have not reached the 30-stock limit, non-constituents will replace current constituents if they are ranked among the top 14.
 - If no country reaches the 30-stock limit, non-constituents will replace current constituents if they are ranked among the top 20.
 - If a current constituent is ranked outside of the top 400, that stock is removed from the index and replaced with the top-ranking non-constituent.
3. Existing constituents are selected top-down until the target constituent number is reached.

The IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a stock's dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. Assign constituent weightings annually based on tilted IAD yield. Calculate the tilted IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. The IAD yield values used to calculate the tilted IAD yield weights are capped at 15%. The final constituent weights are subject to the below constraints:

- a) Cap individual securities at 10%.
- b) Cap individual country weights at 25%.
- c) Cap the aggregate weight of constituents within each GICS sector at 30%.
- d) The aggregate weight of stocks with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index's total weight.

The index is also reviewed daily based on each stock's index weight. Daily capping is performed when the aggregate weight of stocks in the index with a weight greater than 4.8% exceeds 24%. If the threshold is breached, the current stock weights are recapped with weights of individual securities capped at 10% and the aggregate weight of stocks with individual weights greater than 4.5% capped at 22.5% of the index's total weight.

Indicated yields and tilted yield weights are not recalculated if the capping thresholds are breached throughout the year.

A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during annual rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of March and ends after the market close on the Monday following the third Friday of March.

When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day on which the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date after the close of that same business day, and the effective date of the changes two business days later.

Dow Jones EPAC Select Dividend Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as all companies in the S&P EPAC BMI and the S&P Canada BMI indices, excluding REITs.

For information on the S&P EPAC BMI & Canada BMI, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Companies must pass the following screens:

- must be listed within a country below:

Eligible Countries		
Australia	Hong Kong	Norway
Austria	Ireland	Portugal
Belgium	Israel	Singapore
Canada	Italy	South Korea
Denmark	Japan	Spain
Finland	Luxembourg	Sweden
France	Netherlands	Switzerland
Germany	New Zealand	United Kingdom

- have paid dividends in each of the previous three years.
- Dividend-per-share greater or equal to the three-year average dividend-per-share:

$$DPS_t \geq \text{Average}(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2})$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A five-year average dividend coverage ratio greater than or equal to two-thirds of the five-year average dividend coverage ratio of the corresponding S&P BMI country index, or greater than 118%, whichever is greater. If a company does not have five years of listing history, only available dividend amounts are considered in the ratio calculation. If the company has been listed for at least five years but did not pay a dividend for one of the past five years, a dividend of zero (0) will be included in the ratio calculation.

$$\text{Dividend coverage ratio} = \text{Average} \left(\frac{EPS_t}{DPS_t}, \frac{EPS_{t-1}}{DPS_{t-1}}, \frac{EPS_{t-2}}{DPS_{t-2}}, \frac{EPS_{t-3}}{DPS_{t-3}}, \frac{EPS_{t-4}}{DPS_{t-4}} \right)$$

- EPS_t = Earnings-per-share
- DPS_t = Annual dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A non-negative trailing 12-month earnings-per-share (EPS)
- An FMC of at least US\$ 1 billion (US\$ 750 million for current constituents).
- A minimum three-month average daily value traded (ADVT) of US\$ 3 million.

Current index constituents are included in the index universe regardless of their dividend growth rate, coverage ratio, current year earnings-per-share, or ADVT. With the exception of FMC and ADVT, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The reference date for FMC and ADVT is the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. The top 100 stocks by indicated dividend yield are selected to the index, subject to buffers designed to limit turnover by favoring current index constituents:

1. Stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
2. All current constituent stocks that are among the top 200 stocks are included in the index.
3. Non-constituent stocks are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count reaches 100.

The IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. Determine the constituent weights for the index annually based on tilted IAD yields. Calculate the tilted IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. Cap the IAD yield values used to calculate the tilted IAD yield weights at 20%. The final constituent weights are subject to the below constraints:

- a) Cap the weights of individual securities at the lower of 10% or five times the constituent's FMC weight within the index, using the FMC as of the third Friday of February.
- b) Cap the aggregate weight of constituents within each GICS sector and each country of domicile at 30%.
- c) The aggregate weight of stocks with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index's total weight.

The index is also reviewed daily based on each stock's index weight. Daily capping is performed when the aggregate weight of stocks in the index with a weight greater than 4.8% exceeds 24%. If the threshold is breached, the current stock weights are recapped, with weights of individual securities capped at 10% and the aggregate weight of stocks with individual weights greater than 4.5% capped at 22.5% of the index's total weight. Indicated yields and tilted yield weights are not recalculated if the capping thresholds are breached throughout the year.

A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during annual rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of March and ends after the market close on the Monday following the third Friday of March.

When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day on which the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date after the close of that same business day, and the effective date of the changes two business days later.

S&P Dow Jones Indices utilizes an optimization program to satisfy the capping rules. The stated objective for the optimization is to minimize the difference between the pre-capped weights of the stocks in the index and the final capped weights. This is done by using an optimization procedure that chooses final weights in such a way to minimize the sum of the squared difference of capped weight and uncapped weight, divided by uncapped weight for each stock.

Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as all constituent companies of the developed-market country sub-indices of the S&P Global BMI, excluding REITs.

For information on the S&P Global BMI, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Companies must pass the following screens:

- have paid dividends in each of the past five years.
- Dividend-per-share greater than or equal to the five-year average dividend-per-share:

$$DPS_t \geq \text{Average}(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- Have a five-year average dividend coverage ratio of greater than or equal to 167% for U.S. and European companies; or greater than or equal to 125% for all other countries.

$$\text{Dividend coverage ratio} = \text{Average} \left(\frac{EPS_t}{DPS_t}, \frac{EPS_{t-1}}{DPS_{t-1}}, \frac{EPS_{t-2}}{DPS_{t-2}}, \frac{EPS_{t-3}}{DPS_{t-3}}, \frac{EPS_{t-4}}{DPS_{t-4}} \right)$$

- EPS_t = Earnings-per-share
- DPS_t = Annual dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A non-negative trailing 12-month earnings-per-share (EPS).
- Have an FMC of at least US\$ 1 billion (US\$ 750 million for current constituents).
- Have a minimum three-month ADVT of US\$ 3 million.

Current index constituents are included in the eligible universe regardless of their payment history over the past five years, dividend growth rate, coverage ratio, and current year earnings-per-share. Except for FMC and ADVT, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The reference date for FMC and ADVT is the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. Stocks passing all screens are ranked by IAD yield. The top 100 highest-yielding stocks are selected to the index, subject to buffers designed to limit turnover by favoring current index constituents:

- Stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
- All current constituent stocks that are among the top 200 stocks are included in the index.
- Non-constituent stocks are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count reaches 100.

The IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD yield. The dividend yield values used to calculate constituent weights are capped at 20%. The weight of any individual company within the index is restricted to 10%. Such restrictions, when required, are implemented quarterly.

Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Composite Index

Index Construction. The index is constructed as the composite of the Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index, the Dow Jones EPAC Select Dividend Index, and the Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index. To be eligible for these indices, companies must pass screens for size, liquidity, dividend history, dividend growth, EPS and/or dividend coverage ratio, depending on the index. For details on the inclusion requirements for these indices, see their respective eligibility criteria and index construction details described in this chapter.

Constituent Weightings. Calculate constituent weights for the Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Composite Index by multiplying each stock's weight, as defined below, by the weight of its corresponding region in the S&P Global BMI on an annual basis effective at the open of trading on the Monday following the third Friday of March:

- Calculate constituent weights for the Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index based on tilted IAD yields, subject to the capping defined under the Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index Constituent Weightings. Calculate the tilted IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. Multiply the tilted IAD yield weights by the U.S. region weight within the S&P Global BMI.
- Multiply underlying constituent weights in the Dow Jones EPAC Select Dividend Index by the developed markets ex-U.S. region weight within the S&P Global BMI.
- Multiply underlying constituent weights in the Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index by the emerging markets region weight within the S&P Global BMI.

Dow Jones International Dividend 100 Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as the constituents of the Dow Jones Global ex-U.S. Large-Cap & the Dow Jones Global ex-U.S. Mid-Cap. REITs are excluded from the universe. For China, only stocks of companies that trade on developed market exchanges are eligible.

For information on the Dow Jones Global ex-U.S. Large-Cap & the Dow Jones Global ex-U.S. Mid-Cap, please refer to the Dow Jones Global Indices Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Stocks must pass the following screens:

- Minimum 10 consecutive years of dividend payments
- Minimum FMC of US\$ 500 million (current constituents US\$ 400 million)
- Minimum six-month MDVT of US\$ 2 million
- Non-constituents must be domiciled in a country whose universe weight is greater than or equal to 0.20%. Current index constituents are eligible if they are domiciled in a country whose universe weight is greater than or equal to 0.10%

The reference date for dividend payment history is the last business day of December, while FMC and MDVT are as of the third Friday in February.

The eligible securities are the securities that pass the above screens, and their indicated dividend yield are equal to or greater than the median indicated dividend yield of the eligible universe or 40th percentile of the universe for the existing constituents.

Index Construction. Constituent selection is as follows:

1. The eligible securities are ranked on four fundamental-based characteristics and the four rankings are equal weighted to create a composite score. For securities with tied composite scores, the security with the higher indicated dividend yield is ranked higher. The eligible securities are ranked based on this composite score:
 - Free cash flow divided by total debt. Companies with zero total debt are ranked first.
 - Return on equity: Annual net income divided by total shareholders' equity.
 - IAD yield
 - Five-year dividend growth rate defined as:

$$5yr\ DPS\ growth = \left(\frac{DPS_t}{Average(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})} \right) - 1$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share

where t is current year trailing 12 months

Except for IAD yield, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The IAD and the stock price used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

2. Constituent Selection

- Select the top 400 securities based on ranking of the composite score.
- Select securities whose volatilities are less than or equal to the median volatility of the top 400. Current constituents must have volatility less than or equal to the 60th percentile volatility of the top 400. The volatility is calculated as three-year price volatility in USD.

- The 100 top-ranked stocks by the composite score passing the above volatility screen are selected to the index, subject to the following buffer rules that favor current constituents during the annual review.
 - Current constituents that pass the volatility screen remain in the index.
 - Non-constituent stocks in the eligible pool are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count reaches 100.
 - If two non-constituents have the same composite score, the non-constituent with the higher dividend yield will be selected.

Constituent Weightings. Stocks in the index are weighted quarterly, based on a capped FMC weighted approach. No single security can represent more than 4.0% of the index, no single Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector can represent more than 15% of the index, and the Emerging Markets exposure is capped at a 15% weight, as measured at the time of index construction, annual rebalancing, and quarterly updates.

Daily Weight Cap Check. The index is subject to a daily weight cap check. If the sum of stocks with weights greater than 4.7% exceeds 22%, the index is re-weighted using the weighting method described above. Any changes from daily capping take effect two days after the breaching occurred. A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during each quarterly rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of each rebalancing month (i.e., March, June, September, and December) and ends after the market close on the Monday following third Friday of the rebalancing month.

Country Indices

Dow Jones Canada Select Dividend Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as all dividend-paying companies listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and constituents of the S&P Canada BMI, excluding income trusts.

For information on the S&P Canada BMI, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Stocks must pass the following screens:

- Dividend-per-share greater than or equal to the five-year average dividend-per-share:

$$DPS_t \geq \text{Average}(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A five-year average dividend coverage ratio of greater than or equal to 125% defined as:

$$\text{Dividend coverage ratio} = \text{Average} \left(\frac{EPS_t}{DPS_t}, \frac{EPS_{t-1}}{DPS_{t-1}}, \frac{EPS_{t-2}}{DPS_{t-2}}, \frac{EPS_{t-3}}{DPS_{t-3}}, \frac{EPS_{t-4}}{DPS_{t-4}} \right)$$

- EPS_t = Earnings-per-share
- DPS_t = Annual dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months
- Daily average dollar volume for the three-month period prior to the review must be greater than or equal to CAD 1 million (CAD 500,000 for current index constituents).
- Paid dividends in each of the previous five years
- A non-negative trailing 12-month earnings-per-share (EPS)
- An FMC of at least CAD 1 billion (CAD 750 million for current constituents)

Current index constituents are included in the universe regardless of their dividend growth rate, coverage ratio, and current year earnings-per-share. With the exception of FMC and ADVT, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The reference date for FMC and ADVT is the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. The index composition is determined as follows:

1. Eligible stocks are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
2. All current constituent stocks among the top 40 based on IAD yield are selected to the index.
3. Stocks that are not current constituents are added to the index beginning with the top-ranked by IAD yield until the constituent count reaches 30.

The IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield are as of third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD. The weight of any individual company is restricted to 10% within the index. Such restrictions, when required, are implemented on a quarterly basis.

Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as the constituents of the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index, excluding REITs.

For information on the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Index, please refer to the Dow Jones U.S. Broad Stock Market Indices Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Stocks must pass the following screens:

- Minimum 10 consecutive years of dividend payments
- Minimum FMC of US\$ 500 million
- Minimum three-month ADVT of US\$ 2 million

Stocks passing all three screens are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price. The top half of securities based on this ranking are eligible for stock selection. The reference date for dividend payment history is the last business day of December, while FMC and ADVT are as of the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. Constituent selection is as follows:

1. The eligible securities are ranked by each of four fundamentals-based characteristics:
 - Free cash flow divided by total debt. Companies with zero total debt are ranked first.
 - Return on equity: Last-12-months net income divided by total shareholders' equity. Companies with negative equity are ranked last.
 - IAD yield
 - Five-year dividend growth rate defined as:

$$5yr\ DPS\ growth = \left(\frac{DPS_t}{Average(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})} \right) - 1$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
where t is the calendar year ended in December

2. The four rankings are summed to create a composite score, and the eligible securities are ranked based on this composite score.
3. The 100 top-ranked stocks by the composite score are selected to the index, subject to the following buffer rules that favor current constituents during the annual review.
 - The constituent stocks will remain in the index as long as they are among the top 200 rankings by the composite score.
 - Non-constituent stocks are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count reaches 100.
 - If two non-constituents have the same composite score, the non-constituent with the higher dividend yield will be selected.

With the exception of IAD yield, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. Only data that is available as of that date is considered for index eligibility and selection purposes. The IAD and the stock price used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. Stocks in the index are weighted quarterly, based on a capped FMC weighted approach. No single stock can represent more than 4.0% of the index and no single Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector can represent more than 25% of the index, as measured at the time of index construction, annual rebalancing, and quarterly updates. Any excess weight is proportionally redistributed to uncapped constituents of the relevant constraint.

Daily Weight Cap Check. The index is subject to a daily weight cap check. If the sum of stocks with weights greater than 4.7% exceeds 22%, the index is re-weighted using the quarterly weighting method described above. Any changes from daily capping take effect two days after the breaching occurred. A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during each quarterly rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of each rebalancing month (i.e. March, June, September, and December) and ends after the market close on the Monday following third Friday of the rebalancing month.

Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 30 Index

Index Universe. The index universe is the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index, adjusted for the upcoming rebalancing.

Index Construction. At each rebalancing, select stocks from the index universe according to the following process:

1. Rank eligible stocks based on composite score.

For more information on composite score construction, see Index Construction within the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index section.

2. Select the 30 highest-ranked stocks by composite score and form the index.

Constituent Weightings. At each reweighting, the index FMC weights constituents, subject to the following constraints:

- a single constituent weight cap of 10%
- a single GICS sector weight cap of 25%

Any excess weight is proportionally redistributed to uncapped constituents of the relevant constraint.

Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as all dividend-paying companies in the Dow Jones U.S. Index, excluding REITs.

For information on the Dow Jones U.S. Index, please refer to the Dow Jones Global Indices Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Companies must pass the following screens:

- Dividend-per-share greater than or equal to the five-year average dividend-per-share:

$$DPS_t \geq \text{Average}(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- A five-year average dividend coverage ratio of greater than or equal to 167% defined as:

$$\text{Dividend coverage ratio} = \text{Average} \left(\frac{EPS_t}{DPS_t}, \frac{EPS_{t-1}}{DPS_{t-1}}, \frac{EPS_{t-2}}{DPS_{t-2}}, \frac{EPS_{t-3}}{DPS_{t-3}}, \frac{EPS_{t-4}}{DPS_{t-4}} \right)$$

- EPS_t = Earnings-per-share
- DPS_t = Annual dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months
- Paid dividends in each of the previous five years.
- A non-negative trailing 12-month earnings-per-share (EPS).
- An FMC of at least US\$ 3 billion (US\$ 2 billion for current constituents).
- A three-month average daily volume of 200,000 shares (100,000 shares for current constituents).

Current index constituents are included in the universe regardless of their dividend growth rate, coverage ratio, and current year earnings-per-share. With the exception of FMC and average daily trading volume, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The reference date for FMC and average daily trading volume is the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. The annual rebalancing constituent selection process is as follows:

1. Stocks passing all screens are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
2. All remaining current constituent stocks ranked 200 and above are retained in the index assuming they continue to meet all other eligibility requirements.
3. The highest ranked stocks that are not current constituents are added to the index until the constituent count reaches 100.

The IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD yield, subject to the following restrictions:

- The weight of any individual company is restricted to the lower of 10% or five times a constituent's FMC divided by the sum of the FMC of all index constituents, as measured at the time of the annual reconstitution.

- Each GICS sector is restricted to 30% within the index, as measured at the time of the annual reconstitution.

Additionally, on a quarterly basis, any company whose weight exceeds 10% of the index is capped at 10% with the excess weight distributed proportionately. Such quarterly capping, if required, is effective after the close of the third Friday of June, September, and December. The reference pricing date is after the close of the Wednesday prior to first Friday of the capping month.

Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as all stocks in the S&P Taiwan BMI.

For information on the S&P Taiwan BMI, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Stocks must pass the following screens:

- Minimum five consecutive years of dividend payments.
- Minimum FMC of TWD 10 billion
- Minimum three-month ADVT of TWD 30 million

Stocks passing all three screens are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price. The top half of securities based on this ranking are eligible for stock selection. The reference date for dividend payment history, FMC, and ADVT is the last business day of March.

Index Construction. Constituent selection is as follows:

1. The eligible securities are ranked by each of four fundamentals-based characteristics:
 - Free cash flow divided by total debt. Companies with zero total debt are ranked first.
 - Return on equity: Last 12-months net income divided by total shareholders' equity. Rank stocks with negative annual net income and negative shareholders' equity last.
 - Indicated dividend yield.
 - Five-year dividend growth rate defined as:
$$5yr\ DPS\ growth \geq \left(\frac{DPS_t}{Average(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})} \right) - 1$$
 - DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months
2. The four rankings are equal weighted to create a composite score, and the eligible securities are ranked based on this composite score.
3. The 30 top-ranked stocks by the composite score are selected to the index, subject to the following buffer rules that favor current constituents during the annual review.
 - The current constituent stocks will remain in the index as long as they are among the top 50 rankings by the composite score.
 - Non-constituent stocks are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count reaches 30.
 - If two non-constituents have the same composite score, the non-constituent with the higher dividend yield will be selected.

The reference date for the above data points, as well as the IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield is the last business day of March.

Constituent Weightings. FMC weight index constituents quarterly, subject to a single stock weight cap of 10%. Any changes due to the reweighting take effect after the close of the last business day of April, July, October, and January.

Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index

Index Universe. The index universe is all stocks in the S&P Taiwan BMI.

For information on the S&P Taiwan BMI, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Eligibility Criteria. At each rebalancing reference date, stocks must satisfy the following criteria:

- Classified as part of the GICS Information Technology and Communication Services Sectors.
- Be listed in Taiwan.
- Not be listed on the Emerging Stock Board of the Taipei Stock Exchange.
- Minimum five consecutive years of dividend payments.
- Minimum FMC of TWD 10 billion.
- Minimum three-month MDVT of TWD 30 million.
- An IAD yield amount greater than zero. IAD yield is defined as the announced indicated dividend per share for the next 12 months divided by the stock price as of the rebalancing reference date.

Stocks must then satisfy two out of the three following criteria:

- Positive free cash flow divided by total debt > 0
- Positive return on equity:
- Last 12-months net income divided by total shareholders' equity > 0 Positive five-year dividend growth rate, with the five-year dividend growth rate defined as:

$$5yr\ DPS\ growth = \left(\frac{DPS_t}{Average(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})} \right) - 1$$

DPS_t = Dividend-per-share where t is current year trailing 12 months

The reference date for dividend payment history, FMC, MDVT and IAD is the last business day of March and September.

Index Construction. At each rebalancing, select 30 eligible stocks according to the following process:

1. Rank eligible stocks in descending order by IAD yield.
2. Automatically select all stocks ranked within the top 20.
3. Select current constituents ranked within the top 40 in rank order, until the target stock count is met.
4. If the target count is still not met, select the highest-ranking non-constituents in rank order until the target stock count is met.
5. If fewer than 30 stocks are eligible, select all eligible stocks and the final index will have fewer than 30 constituents.

Constituent Weightings. At each rebalancing, FMC weight stocks in the index, subject to a single stock weight cap of 10% of the total index weight. Proportionally redistribute all excess weight to all uncapped stocks within the index. If the weight of any other stock breaches 10%, repeat the process iteratively until no stocks breach the 10% weight cap.

Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100 Index

Index Universe. The index universe is all constituents of the S&P Japan 500, excluding REITs.

For information on the S&P Japan 500, please refer to the S&P Japanese Indices Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Index Eligibility: At each rebalancing, stocks in the index universe must satisfy the following criteria as of the rebalancing reference date to be eligible:

- minimum 10 consecutive years of dividend payments
- minimum three-month MDVT of JPY 300 million
- must be listed in Japan

The reference date for dividend payment history and MDVT is the last business day of May and November.

Index Construction. Rank eligible stocks in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD divided by its price. Only stocks ranking in the top half of securities are eligible for the index. Select constituents as follows:

1. Rank eligible securities by four fundamentals-based characteristics:
 - Free cash flow divided by total debt. Rank companies with zero total debt first.
 - Return on equity: Last 12-months net income divided by total shareholders' equity. Rank stocks with negative annual net income and negative shareholders' equity last.
 - IAD yield.
 - Five-year dividend growth rate, defined as:
$$5yr\ DPS\ growth = \left(\frac{DPS_t}{Average(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})} \right) - 1$$
 - DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
 - where t is current year trailing 12 months
2. Equal weight the four rankings to create a composite score and rank the eligible securities based on the composite score.
3. Select the 100 top-ranked stocks by the composite score for the index, subject to the following buffer rules for current constituents during the semi-annual review.
 - Automatically select all securities ranked within the top 80.
 - Select current constituents ranked within the top 120 in rank order, until the target stock count is met.
 - If fewer than 100 stocks are eligible, select all eligible stocks and the final index will have fewer than 100 constituents.

The reference date for the above data points, as well as the IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield, is the last business day of May and November.

Constituent Weightings. Stocks are capped FMC weighted. No single stock can represent more than 4% of the index and no single Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector can represent more than 25% of the index, as measured at the time of index construction and semi-annual rebalancing. Proportionally redistribute any excess weight to the uncapped constituents. The investible weight factor (IWF) for the index's stocks reflect the percentage of shares available to foreign investors.

Dow Jones Korea Dividend 30 Index

Index Universe. At each rebalancing, the index universe is all constituents of the S&P Korea BMI.

For information on the S&P Korea BMI, please refer to the S&P Global BMI Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Index Eligibility. As of the rebalancing reference date, stocks in the index universe must satisfy the following criteria to be eligible for index inclusion:

- minimum 10 consecutive years of dividend payments
- minimum total market capitalization of KRW 1 trillion
- minimum three-month MDVT of KRW 1 billion
- must be listed in Korea
- must be common shares

The reference date for dividend payment history is the last business day of April and October. The reference date for MDVT, TMC is the second Thursday of May and November.

Index Construction. At each rebalancing, the index selects constituents according to the following process:

1. Rank the eligible stocks in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD divided by its price. Only stocks ranking in the top half of securities are eligible for the index.
2. Rank the remaining stocks by the following four fundamentals-based characteristics:
 - i. Free cash flow divided by total debt, with companies with zero total debt ranked first.
 - ii. Return on equity, defined as the last-12-months net income divided by total shareholders' equity, with stocks with negative annual net income and negative shareholders' equity ranked last.
 - iii. IAD yield.
 - iv. Five-year dividend growth rate, defined as:

$$5yr\ DPS\ growth = \left(\frac{DPS_t}{Average(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})} \right) - 1$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share

where:

t = current year trailing 12 months

3. Equal weight the four rankings to create a composite score and rank the eligible securities based on the composite score.
4. Select the 30 top-ranked stocks by composite score, subject to the following selection buffer:
 - a. Automatically select current constituents ranked in the top 40.
 - b. If the target constituent count is still not met, select non-constituents in rank order until the constituent count reaches 30.
 - If two non-constituents share the same composite score, select the non-constituent with the higher dividend yield.

The reference date for fundamental data is the last business day of April and October², while the reference date for price to calculate and IAD and IAD Yield is the second Thursday of May and November.

Constituent Weightings. At each rebalancing and reweighting, the index FMC weights constituents, subject to a constraint capping single constituent weights at a maximum of 4% of the total index weight.

Any excess weight is proportionally redistributed to uncapped constituents, repeating iteratively until the constraint is satisfied.

² For history prior to launch the dividend and fundamental reference dates were the second Thursday of May and November.

Thematic Indices

Dow Jones Islamic Market Global Select Dividend Index

Index Universe. The index universe is defined as the developed-market portion of the Dow Jones Islamic Market World Index, excluding REITs.

For information on the Dow Jones Islamic Market World Index, please refer to the Dow Jones Islamic Market Indices Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Companies must pass the following screens:

- have paid dividends in each of the previous five years.
- Dividend-per-share greater than or equal to the five-year average dividend-per-share:

$$DPS_t \geq \text{Average}(DPS_t, DPS_{t-1}, DPS_{t-2}, DPS_{t-3}, DPS_{t-4})$$

- DPS_t = Dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months

- Have a five-year average dividend coverage ratio of greater than or equal to 167% for U.S. and European companies; or greater than or equal to 125% for all other countries.

$$\text{Dividend coverage ratio} = \text{Average} \left(\frac{EPS_t}{DPS_t}, \frac{EPS_{t-1}}{DPS_{t-1}}, \frac{EPS_{t-2}}{DPS_{t-2}}, \frac{EPS_{t-3}}{DPS_{t-3}}, \frac{EPS_{t-4}}{DPS_{t-4}} \right)$$

- EPS_t = Earnings-per-share
- DPS_t = Annual dividend-per-share
where t is current year trailing 12 months
- A non-negative trailing 12-month earnings-per-share (EPS).
- A FMC of at least US\$ 1 billion (US\$ 750 million for current constituents).
- A minimum three-month ADVT of US\$ 3 million.

Current index constituents are included in the eligible universe regardless of their dividend growth rate, coverage ratio, and current year earnings-per-share. Except for FMC and ADVT, the reference date for the above data points is the last business day of December. The reference date for FMC and ADVT is the third Friday in February.

Index Construction. Constituent selection is as follows:

1. Stocks passing all screens are ranked by IAD yield.
2. The top 100 highest-yielding stocks are selected to the index, subject to buffers designed to limit turnover by favoring current index constituents:
 - Stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price.
 - All current constituent stocks that are among the top 200 stocks are included in the index.
 - Non-constituent stocks are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count reaches 100.

The IAD and stock price used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield are as of the third Friday in February.

Constituent Weightings. Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD yield. The dividend yield values used to calculate constituent weights are capped at 20%. The weight of any individual company within the index is restricted to 10%. Such restrictions, when required, are implemented quarterly.

Index Calculations

Approaches

The indices calculate by means of the divisor methodology used in all S&P Dow Jones Indices' equity indices.

For more information on index level calculations, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology.

Dow Jones Select Dividend Hedged Indices

The table below shows each index and its associated base index.

Hedged Index	Base Index
<i>Global/Regional Indices:</i>	
Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Composite Index Canadian Dollar Hedged	Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Composite Index
<i>Country Indices:</i>	
Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index (EUR) Hedged	Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index
Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index (AUD) Hedged	Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index
Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index (CNH) Hedged	Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index
Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index (HKD) Hedged	Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index

A currency-hedged index is designed to represent returns for those global index investment strategies that involve hedging currency risk, but not the underlying constituent risk.

Investors employing a currency-hedged strategy seek to eliminate the risk of currency fluctuations and are willing to sacrifice potential currency gains. By selling foreign exchange forward contracts, global investors are able to lock in current exchange forward rates and manage their currency risk. Profits (losses) from the forward contracts are offset by losses (profits) in the value of the currency, thereby negating exposure to the currency.

Please refer to the S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology for more detail on currency hedged index calculations.

Fundamental Data Reference Date

The indices only use data available as of the respective fundamental data reference date. After the respective fundamental data reference date, any financial and other data items are not used in index eligibility, selection, or weighting.

Earnings-per-share (EPS)

S&P Dow Jones Indices only considers Basic earnings-per-share, Excluding/Before Extraordinary Items for index eligibility and selection purposes. EPS data is based on last twelve months (LTM), which is the sum of the last four quarters. If quarterly financial data is not provided, the LTM EPS of the company is evaluated from its latest semi-annual or annual reports, including restated EPS.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is defined as Cash from Operations – Capital Expenditures. Data used in the free cash flow calculation is based on the last 12 months of available data as of the respective reference date.

Liquidity

At each reconstitution, the liquidity of each stock is evaluated using the ADVT or MDVT metric. The Trading Volumes for U.S. and Canada³ securities use country-combined trading volumes, while Trading Volumes for the remaining securities are exchange-specific.

Multiple Classes of Stock and Dual Listed Shares

Each company is represented once by the listing with the highest dividend yield subject to meeting the eligibility criteria. In the event multiple lines meet the eligibility criteria and have similar dividend yields, the Designated Listing is selected. For more information regarding the treatment of multiple share classes, please refer to Approach C within the Multiple Share Classes section of the S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

Dividend Payment Types

S&P Dow Jones Indices only considers cash dividend payments (based on ex-date) declared as regular by the paying company for index eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes. Cash dividend payments declared as special by the paying company, including recurring special cash dividends, are not considered. For both eligibility and weighting purposes, annualized cash dividend amounts, before withholding tax, are used. Annualized declared dividends of Australian companies do not reflect franking credits.

For index eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes, S&P DJI only considers the fixed portion of the dividend distribution by U.S. companies with fixed plus variable dividend policies.

Calendar years and ex-dates are used for the dividend analysis. In situations where a dividend payment, or payments, deviates from the company's standard dividend payment cycle, S&P Dow Jones Indices will, at its discretion, allocate payments to the appropriate year in order to take a full cycle into account.

S&P Dow Jones Indices will continue to monitor all stocks in the universe on best effort basis up until the initial announcement of the rebalancing results. If a company has announced a change to its dividend policy any time prior to the rebalancing results announcement and would no longer qualify for the index then S&P Dow Jones Indices may, at its discretion, exclude the company in conjunction with the rebalancing. Any dividend policy changes disclosed after the initial announcement of the rebalancing results is reviewed during the next monthly dividend review.

Dividend Coverage Ratio

S&P Dow Jones Indices only calculates the Dividend Coverage Ratio (DCR) based on full listing year information. For instance, if the company is listed mid-year, the DCR for that year is not considered while calculating the average DCR. Additionally, if a company has not paid dividend for a particular year, DCR for that year is set to 0.

³ Canadian trading volume includes trading volume at the TSX, Aequitas (Lit and Neo), Alpha, CSE (Pure Trading), Lynx, Nasdaq CXC, Nasdaq CX2, and Omega.

Index Maintenance

Rebalancing

Except for the indices listed below, the indices reconstitute annually, effective at the open of trading on the Monday following the third Friday of March.

Except for the Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index, and Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100 Index, index shares are assigned based on prices 12 business days prior to the rebalancing. The actual weight of each stock at the rebalancing differs from these weights due to market movements.

Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index, Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100, and Dow Jones Korea Dividend 30 Index. Index shares are assigned based on prices seven business days prior to the rebalancing.

Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index. The index reconstitutes annually, effective after the close of trading on the last business day of April.

Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index. The index rebalances semi-annually, effective after the close of trading on the last business day of April and October.

Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100 Index. The index rebalances semi-annually, effective after the close of trading on the last business day of June and December.

Dow Jones Korea Dividend 30 Index. The index rebalances semi-annually, effective after the close of the second Thursday of June and December.

Quarterly Updates

The indices are subject to the following quarterly review process:

- Constituents with significant negative dividend growth and negative earnings from continuing operations over the past 12-month period are reviewed to determine if the affected company can sustain an appropriate dividend program to remain in the index. In the event that the Index Committee determines that the company's dividend program is at significant risk, the company will be removed from the index after the close of trading on the third Friday of March, June, September or December.
- Constituent changes and their weights resulting from the quarterly review process are announced on the first Friday of the quarterly review month.

Quarterly Weight Capping

Certain indices employ quarterly weight capping, as follows:

Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index. Index constituents are FMC weighted quarterly, subject to a single stock weight cap of 10%.⁴ Any changes due to the reweighting take effect after the close of the last business day of April, July, October, and January. Any excess weight is redistributed

⁴ S&P Dow Jones Indices skipped the quarterly constituent weighting for March 2024. Instead, the constituent weighting was conducted in conjunction with the annual reconstitution which took effect after the close of the last trading day of April 2024.

among other stocks based on current constituent weights. The reference date for closing prices used in the reweighting process is seven business days prior to the effective date.

Dow Jones Korea Dividend 30 Index. In addition to the rebalancings, the index reweight quarterly, effective after the close of the second Thursday of March and September. The reference date for data and prices used in the quarterly weight capping process is after the close of the second Thursday of February and August.

All other indices subject to quarterly weight limits whereby a stock breaches the limit and is then capped, the excess weight is redistributed proportionally among the remaining uncapped stocks. Any changes resulting from the quarterly weight capping process take effect at the open of trading on the Monday following the third Friday in June, September, and December. The reference date for data and prices used in the quarterly weight capping process is after the close on the Wednesday prior to the first Friday of the quarterly review month.

For more information on weight restrictions, please refer to each index's constituent weighting section.

Ongoing Maintenance

Except for the indices listed below, a constituent stock is immediately removed from the index, independent of the reconstitution, if the constituent company is affected by a corporate action such as a delisting or bankruptcy.

Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index. Intra-rebalancing GICS reclassifications are effective at the subsequent rebalancing.

Dow Jones Korea Dividend 30 Index. Intra-rebalancing underlying universe changes are effective at the subsequent reweighting/rebalancing.

Monthly Dividend Review

S&P DJI reviews constituents monthly for ongoing eligibility. For more information regarding the monthly dividend review, please refer to the Monthly Review for Ongoing Eligibility in Dividend Focused Indices section of S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

For the purposes of the monthly dividend review, the indices in this document take the following approaches:

Index	Approach
Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index	B
Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index	B
Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 100 Index	B
Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index	B
Dow Jones EPAC Select Dividend Index	B
Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Index	B
Dow Jones International Dividend 100 Index	C
Dow Jones Canada Select Dividend Index	B
Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index	C
Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 30 Index	C
Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index	B
Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index	C
Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index	C
Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100 Index	C
Dow Jones Islamic Market Global Select Dividend Index	B
Dow Jones Korea Dividend 30 Index	C

Corporate Action Treatment

For more information on corporate actions, please refer to the Non-Market Capitalization Indices section of S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

Deletions. Constituent stocks removed from the Dow Jones Dividend Indices as a result of ongoing maintenance are replaced only at the subsequent reconstitution.

Spin-offs. The spin-off is added to all the indices of which the parent is a constituent, at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date (with no divisor adjustment). If a spin-off is determined to be ineligible for continued index inclusion, it is removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with a divisor adjustment).

For merger and acquisition events, S&P Dow Jones Indices, at its discretion, may retain dividend history for newly formed entities from their predecessor companies.

Investable Weight Factor (IWF)

All issues in the Dow Jones Dividend Indices are assigned a float factor, called an Investable Weight Factor (IWF). The IWF ranges between 0 and 1 and is an adjustment factor that accounts for the publicly available shares of a company. The company's adjusted market capitalization determines an equity issue's relative weight in the index.

Please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Float Adjustment Methodology for details.

Shares. For more information on shares outstanding changes, please refer to *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.

Currency of Calculation and Additional Index Return Series

Please refer to *Appendix A*.

Base Dates and History Availability

Please refer to *Appendix B* for history availability, base dates, and base values.

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, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

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

Index Governance

Index Committee

An S&P Dow Jones Indices Index Committee maintains the indices. All committee members are full-time professional members of S&P Dow Jones Indices' staff. The Index Committee meets regularly. At each meeting, the Index Committee may 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 Index Committee 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.

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

Pro-forma Files

In addition to the corporate events file (.SDE), S&P Dow Jones Indices provides constituent pro-forma files each time the indices reconstitute. Outside of the annual reconstitution, pro-forma files are provided daily in advance of the rebalancing date only in cases where a breach and weight cap occur for applicable indices subject to quarterly weight limits. The pro-forma files contain all constituents, corresponding weights, and index shares effective for the upcoming reconstitution or quarterly re-weighting.

Since index shares are assigned based on prices prior to the rebalancing, the actual weight of each stock at the rebalancing differs from these weights due to market movements.

Except for the Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index, and Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100 Index, S&P DJI disseminates pro-forma files on the first Friday of the rebalancing month. For the Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index, and Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100 Index, pro-forma files are sent five days before the rebalancing effective date. At the Index Committee's discretion, if updated rebalancing results are required for any of the indices, relevant changes are grouped together and announced in pro-forma files on the second Friday of the rebalancing pro-forma period. Outside of mandatory corporate actions, no additional changes are announced during the second week of the rebalancing pro-forma period.

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

Holiday Schedule

The Dow Jones Dividend Indices are calculated daily, throughout the calendar year. The only days an index is not calculated are on days when all exchanges where an index's constituents are listed are officially closed or if WMR's exchange rates services are not published.

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

Rebalancing

The Index Committee may change the date of a given rebalancing for reasons including market holidays occurring on or around the scheduled rebalancing date. Any such change will be announced with proper advance notice where possible.

Unexpected Exchange Closures

For information on Unexpected Exchange Closures, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices 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 for certain indices, whenever any of their primary exchanges are open. 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@spglobal.com.

Index Dissemination

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

Tickers

Please refer to *Appendix C* for BBG and RIC tickers.

Index Data

Daily constituent and index level data are available via subscription.

For product information, please contact S&P Dow Jones Indices, www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/contact-us.

Web site

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

Appendix A – Currency of Calculation

Index Currencies and Exchange Rates

Dow Jones Index	Currencies
<i>Global/Regional Indices:</i>	
Asia Select Dividend 30 Index	USD, EUR
Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index	USD, EUR
Asia Select Dividend 100 Index	USD
Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index	USD, EUR
EPAC Select Dividend Index	USD
Global Select Dividend Index	USD
Global Select Dividend Composite Index	USD, CAD
Dow Jones International Dividend 100 Index	USD
<i>Country Indices:</i>	
Canada Select Dividend Index	USD, EUR, CAD
U.S. Dividend 100 Index	USD
U.S. Dividend 30 Index	USD
Taiwan High-Quality Dividend 30 Index	USD, TWD
U.S. Select Dividend Index	USD, EUR, AUD, CNH, HKD, GBP
Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index	USD, TWD
Japan Dividend 100 Index	USD, JPY
Korea Dividend 30 Index	USD, KRW
<i>Thematic Indices:</i>	
Islamic Market Global Select Dividend Index	USD, EUR

Real-time spot Forex rates, as supplied by LSEG, are used for ongoing index calculation of real-time indices.

Except for the Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 100 Index, Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index, and Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100 Index, WMR foreign exchange rates are taken daily at 4:00 PM London time and used in the calculation of the indices. These mid-market fixings are calculated by WMR based on LSEG data and appear on LSEG pages.

For the Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 100 Index, Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, Dow Jones Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index, Dow Jones Japan Dividend 100, and Dow Jones Korea Dividend 30, spot Forex rates, supplied by LSEG at 4:17 PM Sydney time, are used for end-of-day index calculation.⁵

Additional currency, currency hedged, decrement, fair value, and risk control versions of the indices may be available. Please note that this list of versions may not be complete, and that other index variations may exist. For a list of available indices, please refer to [S&P DJI Methodology & Regulatory Status Database](#).

For more information on these types of indices, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology.

⁵ Prior to April 28, 2021, WMR foreign exchange rates captured daily at 4:00 PM London Time were used in the end-of-day calculation of the Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 100 Index.

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.

Appendix B – Base Dates and History Availability

Index history availability, base dates, and base values are:

Dow Jones Index	Launch Date	First Value Date	Base Date	Base Value
<i>Global/Regional Indices:</i>				
Asia Select Dividend 30 Index	03/14/2006	12/31/1998	12/31/1998	100
Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index	03/14/2006	12/31/1998	12/31/1998	100
Asia Select Dividend 100 Index	04/30/2021	03/19/2004	03/19/2004	1,000
Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index	09/30/2011	12/30/2005	12/30/2005	1,000
EPAC Select Dividend Index	11/30/2005	12/31/1998	12/31/1998	100
Global Select Dividend Index	10/17/2007	12/31/1998	12/31/1998	100
Global Select Dividend Composite Index	08/26/2013	12/30/2005	12/30/2005	1,000
Global Select Dividend Composite Index Canadian Dollar Hedged	09/20/2013	12/30/2005	12/30/2005	1,000
Dow Jones International Dividend 100 Index	03/22/2021	03/31/2005	03/31/2005	1000
<i>Country Indices:</i>				
Canada Select Dividend Index	12/05/2005	12/31/1998	12/31/1998	100
U.S. Dividend 100 Index	08/31/2011	12/31/1998	12/31/1998	1,000
U.S. Dividend 30 Index	11/25/2024	03/21/2014	03/20/2014	1,000
Taiwan High-Quality Dividend 30 Index	12/08/2017	03/20/2008	03/20/2008	100
U.S. Select Dividend Index	11/03/2003	12/31/1991	12/31/1991	100
U.S. Select Dividend Index (EUR)	01/17/2012	12/31/1991	12/31/1991	100
U.S. Select Dividend Index (AUD)	11/24/2014	12/31/2008	12/31/2008	100
U.S. Select Dividend Index (CNH)	11/24/2014	12/31/2008	12/31/2008	100
U.S. Select Dividend Index (HKD)	11/24/2014	12/31/2008	12/31/2008	100
U.S. Select Dividend Index (EUR) Hedged	11/24/2014	12/31/2008	12/31/2008	100
U.S. Select Dividend Index (AUD) Hedged	11/24/2014	12/31/2008	12/31/2008	100
U.S. Select Dividend Index (CNH) Hedged	11/24/2014	12/31/2008	12/31/2008	100
U.S. Select Dividend Index (HKD) Hedged	11/24/2014	12/31/2008	12/31/2008	100
Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index	04/15/2024	04/30/2013	04/30/2013	1000
Japan Dividend 100 Index	07/22/2024	06/29/2012	06/29/2012	1000
Korea Dividend 30 Index	03/24/2025	06/14/2018	06/14/2018	1000
<i>Thematic Indices:</i>				
Islamic Market Global Select Dividend Index	08/29/2011	12/29/2006	12/29/2006	1,000

Appendix C – 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.

Global/Regional Indices

Index (Currency)	Return Type	BBG	RIC
Asia Select Dividend 30 Index (USD)	Price Return	DJASD	.DJASD
	Total Return	DJASDT	.DJASDT
Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index (USD)	Price Return	DJAPSD	.DJAPSD
	Total Return	DJAPSDT	.DJAPSDT
Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index (EUR)	Price Return	DJAPSE	.DJAPSE
	Total Return	DJAPSEDT	.DJAPSEDT
Asia Select Dividend 100 Index	Price Return	DJASD1UP	--
	Total Return	DJASD1UT	--
	Net Total Return	DJASD1UN	--
Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	DJEMDIV	.DJEMDIV
	Total Return	DJEMDIVR	.DJEMDIVR
Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index (EUR)	Price Return	DJEMDIVE	.DJEMDIVE
	Total Return	DJEMDIVT	.DJEMDIVT
EPAC Select Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	DJEPCSD	.DJEPCSD
	Total Return	DJEPCSDT	.DJEPCSDT
Global Select Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	DJGSD	.DJGSD
	Total Return	DJGSDT	.DJGSDT
Global Select Dividend Composite Index (USD)	Price Return	DJGSDC	--
	Total Return	DJGSDCN	--
Global Select Dividend Composite Index (CAD)	Price Return	DJGSDCC	--
	Total Return	DJGSDCCN	--
Global Select Dividend Composite Index Canadian Dollar Hedged (CAD)	Price Return	DJGSDCH	--
	Total Return	DJGSDCHN	--
Dow Jones International Dividend 100 Index (USD)	Price Return	DJID1UP	.DJID1UP
	Total Return	DJID1UT	.DJID1UT
	Net Total Return	DJID1UN	.DJID1UN

Country Indices

Index (Currency)	Return Type	BBG	RIC
Canada Select Dividend Index (CAD)	Price Return	DJCASD	.DJCASD
	Total Return	DJCASDT	.DJCASDT
U.S. Dividend 100 Index (USD)	Price Return	DJUSDIV	.DJUSDIV
	Total Return	DJUSDIVT	.DJUSDIVT
	Net Total Return	DJUSDIVN	.DJUSDIVN
U.S. Dividend 30 Index (USD)	Price Return	DJUSD3UP	--
	Total Return	DJUSD3UT	--
	Net Total Return	DJUSD3UN	--
Taiwan High-Quality Dividend 30 Index (TWD)	Total Return	DJTWD3TT	--
Taiwan High-Quality Dividend 30 Index (USD)	Total Return	DJTWD3UT	--
U.S. Select Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	DJDVP	.DJDVP
	Total Return	DJDVY	.DJDVY
	Net Total Return	DJDVN	.DJDVN
U.S. Select Dividend Index (EUR)	Price Return	DJDVPE	.DJDVPE
	Total Return	DJDVEY	.DJDVEY
	Net Total Return	DJDVEN	.DJDVEN

Index (Currency)	Return Type	BBG	RIC
U.S. Select Dividend Index (AUD)	Price Return	DJDVPA	.DJDVPA
	Total Return	DJDVAY	.DJDVAY
	Net Total Return	DJDVAN	.DJDVAN
U.S. Select Dividend Index (CNH)	Price Return	DJDVPC	.DJDVPC
	Total Return	DJDVCY	.DJDVCY
	Net Total Return	DJDVCN	.DJDVCN
U.S. Select Dividend Index (HKD)	Price Return	DJDVPH	.DJDVPH
	Total Return	DJDVHY	.DJDVHY
	Net Total Return	DJDVHN	.DJDVHN
U.S. Select Dividend Index (EUR) Hedged	Price Return	DJDVPEH	.DJDVPEH
	Total Return	DJDVYEH	.DJDVYEH
	Net Total Return	DJDVNEH	.DJDVNEH
U.S. Select Dividend Index (AUD) Hedged	Price Return	DJDVPAH	.DJDVPAH
	Total Return	DJDVYAH	.DJDVYAH
	Net Total Return	DJDVNAH	.DJDVNAH
U.S. Select Dividend Index (CNH) Hedged	Price Return	DJDVPCH	.DJDVPCH
	Total Return	DJDVYCH	.DJDVYCH
	Net Total Return	DJDVNCH	.DJDVNCH
U.S. Select Dividend Index (HKD) Hedged	Price Return	DJDVPHH	.DJDVPHH
	Total Return	DJDVYHH	.DJDVYHH
	Net Total Return	DJDVNHH	.DJDVNHH
Taiwan Technology Dividend 30 Index (TWD)	Price Return	DJTDD3TP	.DJTDD3TP
	Total Return	DJTDD3TT	.DJTDD3TT
Korea Dividend 30 Index (KRW)	Price Return	DJKRD3KP	.DJKRD3KP
	Total Return	DJKRD3KT	.DJKRD3KT
	Net Total Return	DJKRD3KN	.DJKRD3KN

Thematic Indices

Index (Currency)	Return Type	BBG	RIC
Islamic Market Global Select Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	DJIGSD	.DJIGSD
	Total Return	DJIGSDT	.DJIGSDT

Appendix D – Methodology Changes

Methodology changes since January 1, 2015, are as follows:

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Methodology	
		Previous	Updated
<p>Constituent Weightings:</p> <p>Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index</p>	03/21/2025	<p>Constituent Weightings. Assign constituent weightings annually based on titled IAD yield. Calculate the titled IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. Cap the dividend yield values used to calculate the tilted IAD yield weights at 20%. The annual capping is subject to the below constraints according to the following process:</p>	<p>Constituent Weightings. Assign constituent weightings annually based on titled IAD yield. Calculate the titled IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. Cap the dividend yield values used to calculate the tilted IAD yield weights at 20%. Annual capping is subject to the below constraints at the ultimate issuer level, with ultimate issuer defined as any parent and controlled subsidiary where more than 20% of all voting shares in the subsidiary are controlled by the same issuer control group, according to the following process:</p> <p>* The capping process was updated to replace "stock" with "ultimate issuer" to reflect this change.</p>
<p>Constituent Weightings:</p> <p>Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index</p>	04/30/2024	<p>Index constituents are weighted quarterly, by FMC, subject to single stock and GICS sector weight caps of 10% and 40%, respectively. Any changes due to the reweighting take effect after the close of the last business days of April, July, October, and January.</p>	<p>FMC weight index constituents quarterly, subject to a single stock weight cap of 10%. Any change due to the reweighting is effective after the close of the last business days of April, July, October, and January.</p>
<p>Data Reference Date:</p> <p>Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index</p>	04/30/2024	<p>The reference date for fundamental data points, namely free cash flow to total debt, return on equity and dividend per share, is the last business day of December.</p> <p>The reference date for float-adjusted market capitalization (FMC), average daily value traded (ADVT) and indicated annual dividend (IAD) is the last business day of February.</p>	<p>The reference date for data points, namely free cash flow to total debt, return on equity, dividend per share, FMC, ADVT and IAD is the last business day of March.</p>
<p>Index Rebalancing:</p> <p>Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index</p>	04/30/2024	<p>Index composition is reconstituted annually. Changes are implemented at the open of trading on the Monday following the third Friday of March.</p>	<p>Index composition is reconstituted annually, with any changes taking effect after the close of trading on the last business day of April.</p>
<p>Quarterly Weight Capping:</p> <p>Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index</p>	04/30/2024	<p>Index constituents are weighted quarterly, by FMC, subject to single stock and GICS sector weight caps of 10% and 40%, respectively. Any changes due to the reweighting take effect at the open of the Monday following the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. Any excess weight is redistributed among other stocks based on current constituent weights. The reference date for prices used in the reweighting process is Wednesday</p>	<p>Index constituents are weighted quarterly, by FMC, subject to a single stock weight cap of 10%. Any changes due to the reweighting take effect after the close of the last business days of April, July, October, and January. Any excess weight is redistributed among other stocks based on current constituent weights. The reference date for closing prices used in the reweighting process is seven business days prior to the effective date.</p>

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		prior to the second Friday of the rebalancing month.	
Constituent Weightings: Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Composite	03/15/2024	Underlying constituent weights in the Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index are multiplied by the U.S. region weight within the S&P Global BMI.	Calculate constituent weights for the Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index based on tilted IAD yields, subject to the capping defined under the Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index Constituent Weightings. Calculate the tilted IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. Multiply the tilted IAD yield weights by the U.S. region weight within the S&P Global BMI.
Constituent Weightings: Dow Jones EPAC Select Dividend Index	03/15/2024	<p>The constituent weights for the index are determined annually using the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculate the IAD weight of each constituent within its respective country by dividing each company's IAD by the sum of all the IADs within that country. • Calculate the IAD yield weight of each country within the index by dividing the sum of all the yields within each country by the sum of all the yields in the Index. • Calculate the final constituent weight by multiplying the IAD weight of each constituent by its respective yield country weight. <p>The IAD yield values used to calculate constituent weights are capped at 20%. The weights of individual securities are capped at the lower of 10% or five times the constituent's FMC weight within the index, using the FMC as of the last business day of February. The aggregate weight of constituents within each GICS sector and each country of domicile is capped at 30%.</p>	<p>Determine the constituent weights for the index annually based on tilted IAD yields. Calculate the tilted IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. Cap the IAD yield values used to calculate the tilted IAD yield weights at 20%. The final constituent weights are subject to the below constraints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cap the weights of individual securities at the lower of 10% or five times the constituent's FMC weight within the index, using the FMC as of the third Friday of February. b) Cap the aggregate weight of constituents within each GICS sector and each country of domicile at 30%. c) The aggregate weight of stocks with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index's total weight. <p>The index is also reviewed daily based on each stock's index weight. Daily capping is performed when the aggregate weight of stocks in the index with a weight greater than 4.8% exceeds 24%. If the threshold is breached, the current stock weights are recapped, with weights of individual securities capped at 10% and the aggregate weight of stocks with individual weights greater than 4.5% capped at 22.5% of the index's total weight. Indicated yields and tilted yield weights are not recalculated if the capping thresholds are breached throughout the year.</p> <p>A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during annual rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of March and ends after the market close on the Monday following the third Friday of March.</p> <p>When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day on which</p>

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Previous	Methodology Updated
<p>Constituent Weightings:</p> <p>Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index</p>	<p>03/15/2024</p>	<p>Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD yield. No single country can represent more than 25% of the index.</p>	<p>the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date after the close of that same business day, and the effective date of the changes two business days later.</p> <p>Assign constituent weightings annually based on tilted IAD yield. Calculate the tilted IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. The IAD yield values used to calculate the tilted IAD yield weights are capped at 15%. The final constituent weights are subject to the below constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cap individual securities at 10%. b) Cap individual country weights at 25%. c) Cap the aggregate weight of constituents within each GICS sector at 30%. d) The aggregate weight of stocks with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index's total weight. <p>The index is also reviewed daily based on each stock's index weight. Daily capping is performed when the aggregate weight of stocks in the index with a weight greater than 4.8% exceeds 24%. If the threshold is breached, the current stock weights are recapped with weights of individual securities capped at 10% and the aggregate weight of stocks with individual weights greater than 4.5% capped at 22.5% of the index's total weight.</p> <p>Indicated yields and tilted yield weights are not recalculated if the capping thresholds are breached throughout the year.</p> <p>A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during annual rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of March and ends after the market close on the Monday following the third Friday of March.</p> <p>When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day on which the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date after the close of that same business day, and the effective date of the changes two business days later.</p>
<p>Liquidity Criteria:</p> <p>Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index</p>	<p>03/15/2024</p>	<p>Stocks must pass the following screens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum three-month ADVT of US\$ 2 million (US\$ 500,000 for current constituents). 	<p>Stocks must pass the following screens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum three-month ADVT of US\$ 3 million (US\$ 1,500,000 for current constituents).

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Previous	Methodology Updated
<p>Constituent Weightings:</p> <p>Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index</p>	<p>03/15/2024</p>	<p>Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD yield. The dividend yield values used to calculate constituent weights are capped at 20%.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With data reflected on the rebalancing reference date, each stock is weighted by IAD yield. 2. If any stock's weight exceeds 10%, that stock's weight is capped at 10%. 3. All excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all uncapped stocks within the index. 4. After this redistribution, if the weight of any other stock(s) then breaches 10%, the process is repeated iteratively until no stocks breach the 10% weight cap. 5. The aggregate weight stocks with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index's total weight. 6. If the rule in Step 5 is breached, all stocks are ranked in descending order based on their weights and the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach is identified. The weight of this stock is then reduced to 4.5%. 7. The excess weight is then proportionally redistributed to all stocks with weights of less than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight cannot breach the 4.5% cap. This process is repeated iteratively until Step 5 is satisfied or until the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5%. 8. If the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5% and the rule in Step 5 is still not satisfied, then the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach is identified. The weight of this stock is then reduced to 4.5%. 9. This excess weight is then proportionally redistributed to all stocks with weights greater than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight cannot breach the 10% stock cap. <p>The index is also reviewed daily based on each stock's index weight. Daily capping is performed when the aggregate weight of stocks in the index with a weight greater than 4.8% exceeds 24%. If the threshold is breached, the current stock weights are recapped to the annual</p>	<p>Assign constituent weightings annually based on titled IAD yield. Calculate the titled IAD yields by multiplying each constituent's IAD yield by the square root of its FMC. Cap the dividend yield values used to calculate the tilted IAD yield weights at 20%. The annual capping is subject to the below constraints according to the following process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cap individual securities at 10%. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If any stock's weight exceeds 10%, cap that stock's weight at 10%. b. Proportionally redistribute all excess weight to all uncapped stocks within the index. c. After this redistribution, if the weight of any other stock(s) then breaches 10%, repeat the process iteratively until no stocks breach the 10% weight cap. 2. Caps individual GICS Sector weights at 30%. 3. The aggregate weight stocks with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index's total weight. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If the rule in Step 3 is breached, rank all stocks in descending order based on their weights, and identify the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach. Reduce the weight of this stock to 4.5%. b. Proportionally redistribute the excess weight to all stocks with weights of less than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight cannot breach the 4.5% cap. Repeat this process iteratively until Step 3 is satisfied or until the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5%. c. If the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5% and the rule in Step 3 is still not satisfied, then identify the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach. Reduce the weight of this stock to 4.5%. d. Proportionally redistribute this excess weight to all stocks with weights greater than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Previous	Methodology Updated
		<p>rebalancing weighting criteria (see Constituent Weightings above).</p> <p>Indicated yields and yield weights are not recalculated if the capping thresholds are breached throughout the year.</p>	<p>cannot breach the 10% stock cap.</p> <p>The index is also reviewed daily based on each stock's index weight. Daily capping is performed when the aggregate weight of stocks in the index with a weight greater than 4.8% exceeds 24%. If the threshold is breached, the current stock weights are recapped to comply to the constraints A and C as stated above.</p> <p>Indicated yields and tilted yield weights are not recalculated if the capping thresholds are breached throughout the year.</p> <p>A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during annual rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of March and ends after the market close on the Monday following the third Friday of March.</p> <p>When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day on which the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date after the close of that same business day, and the effective date of the changes two business days later.</p>
Rebalancing Data Reference Date	12/15/2023	The reference date for fundamental data points, specifically indicated annual dividend (IAD) and stock price used in the IAD yield calculation, float-adjusted market capitalization (FMC), average daily value traded (ADVT) and median daily value traded (MDVT), where applicable, is the last business day of February.	The reference date for fundamental data points, specifically indicated annual dividend (IAD) and stock price used in the IAD yield calculation, float-adjusted market capitalization (FMC), average daily value traded (ADVT) and median daily value traded (MDVT), where applicable, is the third Friday in February.
Rebalancing Announcement Date	12/15/2023	Five business days prior to the rebalancing effective date.	10 business days prior to the rebalancing effective date.
Monthly Dividend Review	02/19/2021	<p>In addition, constituent stocks are reviewed on a monthly basis and at the discretion of S&P Dow Jones Indices, may be removed effective prior to the open of the first business day of the following month and not replaced, if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constituent stock publicly announces a suspension or cancellation of its dividend program. • Except for the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index, the Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, and the Dow Jones International Dividend 100 Index, the constituent company lowers but does not eliminate its dividend, and its new yield is significantly lower than the lowest yielding constituent. 	<p>Index constituents are reviewed on a monthly basis for ongoing eligibility. For more information regarding the monthly dividend review (MDR), please refer to the Monthly Review for Ongoing Eligibility in Dividend Focused Indices section of S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.</p>
Constituent Weightings:	06/19/2020	Stocks in the index are weighted quarterly, based on a capped market	Stocks in the index are weighted quarterly, based on a capped market

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Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100		capitalization weighted approach. No single stock can represent more than 4.5% of the index and no single industry, as defined by the proprietary classification system, can represent more than 25% of the index, as measured at the time of index construction, annual rebalancing, and quarterly updates.	capitalization weighted approach. No single stock can represent more than 4.0% of the index and no single Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector can represent more than 25% of the index, as measured at the time of index construction, annual rebalancing, and quarterly updates.
Daily Weight Cap Check: Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100	06/19/2020	--	The index is subject to a daily weight cap check. If the sum of stocks with weights greater than 4.7% exceeds 22%, the index is re-weighted using the quarterly weighting method described above. Any changes from daily capping take effect two days after the breaching occurred. A freeze period on daily capping is implemented during each quarterly rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of each rebalancing month (i.e., March, June, September, and December) and ends after the market close on the Monday following third Friday of the rebalancing month.
Constituent Weighting: Dow Jones EPAC Select Dividend Index	06/19/2020	The constituent weights for the index are determined annually using the following steps: 1. Calculate the IAD ("IAD") weight of each constituent within its respective country by dividing each company's IAD by the sum of all the IADs within that country. 2. Calculate the IAD Yield weight of each country within the index by dividing the sum of all the yields within each country by the sum of all the yields in the index. 3. Calculate the final constituent weight by multiplying the IAD weight of each constituent by its respective Yield country weight. 4. The dividend yield values used to calculate constituent weights are capped at 20%. 5. The weights of individual securities are capped at 10%.	The constituent weights for the index are determined annually using the following steps: 1. Calculate the IAD ("IAD") weight of each constituent within its respective country by dividing each company's IAD by the sum of all the IADs within that country. 2. Calculate the IAD Yield weight of each country within the index by dividing the sum of all the yields within each country by the sum of all the yields in the index. 3. Calculate the final constituent weight by multiplying the IAD weight of each constituent by its respective Yield country weight. 4. The dividend yield values used to calculate constituent weights are capped at 20%. 5. The weights of individual securities are capped at the lower of 10% or five times the constituent's FMC weight. 6. The aggregate weight of constituents within each GICS sector and each country of domicile is capped at 30%.
Eligibility: Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index	06/19/2020	Companies must have an average daily traded value ("ADVT") of at least US\$ 3 million over the past three months. Current index constituents are included in the index universe regardless of their ADVT over the past three months.	Companies must have an ADVT of at least US\$ 3 million over the past three months (US\$ 1.5 million for existing constituents).
Index Construction: Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index	06/19/2020	The top 30 stocks by indicated dividend yield are selected for inclusion in the index, subject to buffers designed to limit turnover by favoring current index constituents:	The top 50 stocks by indicated dividend yield are selected for inclusion in the index, subject to buffers designed to limit turnover by favoring current index constituents:

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price. 2. All non-constituent stocks that are ranked among the top 15 are included in the index. 3. Current index constituents that are within the top 60 are added to the index in rank order until the target count of 30 has been reached. 4. If, following Step 3, the target count has not been reached, non-constituent stocks not already selected in Step 2 are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count is reached. 5. No more than 15 companies from each eligible country can be included in the index at any time. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price. 2. All non-constituent stocks that are ranked among the top 25 are included in the index. 3. Current index constituents that are within the top 80 are added to the index in rank order until the target count of 50 has been reached. 4. If, following Step 3, the target count has not been reached, non-constituent stocks not already selected in Step 2 are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count is reached. 5. No more than 25 companies from each eligible country can be included in the index at any time.
Name: Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 30 Index	06/19/2020	Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 30 Index	Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 50 Index
Monthly Dividend Review	04/19/2019	<p>In addition, constituent stocks are reviewed on a monthly basis and at the discretion of S&P Dow Jones Indices, may be removed effective prior to the open of the first business day of the following month and not replaced, if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constituent stock publicly announces a suspension to, or cancellation of its dividend program. • With the exception of the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index and the Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, the constituent company lowers but does not eliminate its dividend, and its new yield is significantly lower than the lowest yielding constituent. <p>This is subject to the constituent stock's announcement being made a minimum of five business days prior to month-end.</p>	<p>In addition, constituent stocks are reviewed on a monthly basis and at the discretion of S&P Dow Jones Indices, may be removed effective prior to the open of the first business day of the following month and not replaced, if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constituent stock publicly announces a suspension to, or cancellation of its dividend program. • With the exception of the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index and the Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, the constituent company lowers but does not eliminate its dividend, and its new yield is significantly lower than the lowest yielding constituent. <p>This is subject to the constituent stock's announcement being made a minimum of seven business days prior to month-end. Any changes are announced five business days prior to month-end.</p>
Index Construction: Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index and Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 30 Index	03/15/2019	<p>The top 30 stocks by indicated dividend yield are selected for inclusion in the index, subject to buffers designed to limit turnover by favoring current index constituents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price. 2. All current constituent stocks that are among the top 60 stocks are included in the index. 	<p>The top 30 stocks by indicated dividend yield are selected for inclusion in the index, subject to buffers designed to limit turnover by favoring current index constituents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stocks in the index universe are ranked in descending order by IAD yield, defined as a stock's IAD (not including any special dividends) divided by its price. 2. All non-constituent stocks that are ranked among the top 15 are included in the index.

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Non-constituent stocks are added to the index based on their rankings until the constituent count reaches 30. 4. No more than 15 companies from each eligible country can be included in the index at any time. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Current index constituents that are ranked within the top 60 are added to the index in rank order until the target count of 30 has been reached. 4. If, following Step 3, the target count has not been reached, non-constituent stocks not already selected in Step 2 are added to the index based on their rankings until the target constituent count is reached. 5. No more than 15 companies from each eligible country can be included in the index at any time.
<p>Daily Dynamic Capping:</p> <p>Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index and Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 30 Index</p>	03/15/2019	--	<p>The index is also reviewed daily based on each stock's index weight. Daily capping is performed when the aggregate weight of stocks in the index with a weight greater than 4.8% exceeds 24%. If the threshold is breached, the stocks are recapped to the annual rebalancing weighting criteria (see Constituent Weightings above).</p> <p>Indicated yields and yield weights are not recalculated if the capping thresholds are breached throughout the year.</p> <p>When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day on which the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date after the close of that same business day, and the effective date of the changes two business days later.</p>
<p>Constituent Weightings:</p> <p>Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index and Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 30 Index</p>	03/15/2019	<p>Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD yield. The dividend yield values used to calculate constituent weights are capped at 20%. The weight of any individual company within the index is restricted to 15%. Such restrictions, when required, are implemented quarterly.</p>	<p>Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD yield. The dividend yield values used to calculate constituent weights are capped at 20%. The annual capping process is performed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With data reflected on the rebalancing reference date, each stock is weighted by IAD yield. 2. If any stock's weight exceeds 10%, that stock's weight is capped at 10%. 3. All excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all uncapped stocks within the index. 4. After this redistribution, if the weight of any other stock(s) then breaches 10%, the process is repeated iteratively until no stocks breach the 10% weight cap. 5. The aggregate weight of stocks with weights greater than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index's total weight. 6. If the rule in Step 5 is breached, all stocks are ranked in

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			<p>descending order based on their weights and the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach is identified. The weight of this stock is then reduced to 4.5%.</p> <p>7. The excess weight is then proportionally redistributed to all stocks with weights of less than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight cannot breach the 4.5% cap. This process is repeated iteratively until Step 5 is satisfied or until the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5%.</p> <p>8. If the weights of all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5% and the rule in Step 5 is still not satisfied, then the stock with the lowest weight that causes the 22.5% limit breach is identified. The weight of this stock is then reduced to 4.5%.</p> <p>9. This excess weight is then proportionally redistributed to all stocks with weights greater than 4.5%. Any stock that receives excess weight cannot breach the 10% stock cap.</p>
Ongoing Maintenance	04/16/2018	<p>Under the following circumstances, a constituent stock is immediately removed from the index, independent of the annual rebalancing:</p> <p>The constituent company is affected by a corporate action such as a delisting or bankruptcy.</p> <p>The constituent company eliminates its dividend.</p> <p>With the exception of the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index and the Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, the constituent company lowers but does not eliminate its dividend, and its new yield is significantly lower than the lowest yielding constituent.</p>	<p>A constituent stock is immediately removed from the index, independent of the annual rebalancing, if the constituent company is affected by a corporate action such as a delisting or bankruptcy.</p> <p>In addition, constituent stocks are reviewed on a monthly basis and at the discretion of S&P Dow Jones Indices, may be removed effective prior to the open of the first business day of the following month and not replaced, if:</p> <p>The constituent stock publicly announces a suspension to, or cancellation of its dividend program.</p> <p>With the exception of the Dow Jones U.S. Dividend 100 Index and the Dow Jones Taiwan High Quality Dividend 30 Index, the constituent company lowers but does not eliminate its dividend, and its new yield is significantly lower than the lowest yielding constituent.</p> <p>This is subject to the constituent stock's announcement being made a minimum of five business days prior to month-end.</p>
Consideration of recurring special cash dividends for eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes	03/16/2018	Recurring special cash dividends that S&P Dow Jones Indices considers to be part of the normal payment pattern established by the company are considered regular for eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes.	S&P Dow Jones Indices only considers cash dividend payments declared as regular by the paying company for index eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes. Cash dividend payments declared as special by the paying company,

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			including recurring special cash dividends, are not considered.
Float-adjusted Market Capitalization (FMC) Requirement: Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index	03/16/2018	In order to be eligible, a company must have an FMC of at least US\$ 1 billion (US\$ 750 million for current constituents).	In order to be eligible, a company must have an FMC of at least US\$ 3 billion (US\$ 2 billion for current constituents).
Constituent Weighting Scheme: Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index	03/16/2018	Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD. The weight of any individual company is restricted to 10% within the index, as measured at the time of the annual reconstitution.	Constituent weightings are assigned annually based on IAD yield. The weight of any individual company is restricted to the lower of 10% or five times a constituent's FMC divided by the sum of the FMC of all index constituents, as measured at the time of the annual reconstitution. Each GICS sector is restricted to 30% within the index, as measured at the time of the annual reconstitution.
IAD used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield for the following indices: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Index• Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index• Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 30 Index• Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index• Dow Jones EPAC Select Dividend Index• Dow Jones Islamic Market Global Select Dividend Index	03/20/2017	The IAD used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield is as of the last business day of December.	The IAD used in the calculation of a company's dividend yield is as of the last business day of February.
Index Universe of the following indices: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index• Dow Jones Asia/Pacific Select Dividend 30 Index• Dow Jones Canada Select Dividend• Dow Jones EPAC Select Dividend Index• Dow Jones Global Select Dividend Index	03/20/2017	The index universe was defined by the Dow Jones Global Index or relevant country sub-indices.	The index universe is defined by the S&P Global BMI or relevant country sub-indices.
Index Universe: Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index	03/20/2017	The index universe was defined by the Dow Jones Emerging Markets Total Stock Market Specialty Index.	The index universe is defined by the S&P Emerging BMI.
Continued Eligibility: Dow Jones Emerging Markets Select Dividend Index	03/18/2016	Current constituents could remain in the index regardless of IAD yield ranking provided they passed the rest of the index eligibility screens.	If a current constituent ranks lower than 400 by IAD yield, it is removed from the index and replaced.
Treatment of Spin-offs	09/30/2015	In general, the parent company remains in the index until the next	The spun-off company is added to all the indices of which the parent is a

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		Previous	Updated
		index rebalancing, while the spun-off company is not included. When there is no market-determined price available for the spun-off company, it is added to the index at a price of zero at the close of the day before the ex-date. Once the spun-off company trades, the company is dropped from the index.	constituent, at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date (with no divisor adjustment). If the spun-off company is determined to be ineligible for continued index inclusion, it is removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with a divisor adjustment).
Float-Adjusted Market Cap Thresholds	08/07/2015	Certain indices did not have float-adjusted market capitalization thresholds for constituents or non-constituents; stocks dropped from their parent index due to float-adjusted market capitalization were subsequently dropped from the relevant Select Dividend index.	These indices now have float-adjusted market capitalization thresholds for both constituents and non-constituents; stocks will no longer be removed from an index if they are dropped from the parent index due to low float-adjusted market capitalizations.
Replacement Policy	06/19/2015	If a constituent was removed from the index, stocks were added to the index immediately or quarterly as replacements, depending on the index.	If a constituent is removed from the index outside the normal rebalancing period, companies will no longer be added to the index immediately or quarterly as replacements. Instead, companies are only added to the indices during the annual reconstitution.

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 data points and relevant time period for which backward projected data was used. Index returns shown do not represent the results of actual trading of investable assets/securities. S&P DJI maintains the index and calculates the index levels and performance shown or discussed but does not manage any assets.

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