

**iBoxx AUD
Investment Grade
Subordinated Debt
Mid Price Indices
Methodology**

November 2025

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iBoxx AUD Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Indices

iBoxx AUD Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price. The index measures the performance of investment grade subordinated floating rate debt denominated in Australian Dollars (AUD).

iBoxx AUD Fixed Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price. The index measures the performance of investment grade subordinated fixed and fixed-to-float debt denominated in Australian Dollars (AUD).

Data Source. All iBoxx indices are priced based on multiple data inputs. The indices use multisource prices as described in the iBoxx Pricing Methodology, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji.

Bond selection rules

At each rebalancing, bonds in the index universe must satisfy the following criteria to be eligible for index inclusion:

Bond type

The indices include Australian Dollar (AUD) denominated, investment grade rated Tier 2 Capital subordinated bonds which comply with Australian Prudential Regulation Authority's (APRA) *APS111* or *GPS112* or equivalent foreign regulatory rules ('APRA Rules'). For more information, see the *Issuer Type* section.

iBoxx AUD Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Index. The following bond types are eligible for the index:

- Floating rate notes. Bonds may include a callable feature.

The following bond types are excluded from the index:

- Extended bonds, as defined in the *Maturity extension* section.

iBoxx AUD Fixed Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Index. The following bond types are eligible for the index:

- Fixed coupon bonds ("plain vanilla bonds")
- Zero coupon bonds
- Perpetuals
- Dated and undated callable subordinated corporate bonds, including fixed-to-floating rate bonds
- Soft bullet bonds. These are bonds with an initial fixed-coupon period, and a variable or step-up coupon period thereafter, that are structured so that they are expected to be redeemed at the end of the initial period
- Step-ups
- Event-driven bonds, such as rating- or tax-driven bonds, with a maximum of one coupon change per period
- Covered bonds
- Callable and puttable bonds
- Certificates of Deposit (CD)

The following bond types are excluded from the index:

- Sinking funds and amortizing bonds
- Floating rate notes and other fixed-to-floater bonds
- Optionally and mandatory convertible bonds
- Subordinated bank or insurance debt with mandatory contingent conversion features or with any conversion options before the first call date is ineligible for the index.
- Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs) and bonds collateralized by CDOs

- Retail bonds. The list of retail bonds is updated every month and published on www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/
- Private placements. The list of private placements is updated every month and published on www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/. Partial private placements where information on the specific amounts publicly placed and privately placed can be ascertained are included in the indices with the amount publicly placed. If the amount publicly placed is below the cut-off, the bond is not included in the indices.
- Bonds with differences between accrual and coupon payment periods and monthly-paying bonds.
- Extended bonds as defined in the *Maturity extension* section

For retail bonds and private placements, publicly available information is not always conclusive and the classification of a bond as a retail bond or a private placement will be made at S&P DJI's discretion based on the information available at the time of determination. Any bond classified as retail or private placement is added to the list of excluded private placements and retail bonds. The list is published on www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/ for future reference and to ensure a decision's consistency.

In instances where a new bond type is not specifically excluded or included according to the published index rules, S&P DJI will analyze the features of such securities in line with the principles set out and may consult specific Index Committees. Any decision as to the eligibility or ineligibility of a new bond type will be published and the index rules will be updated accordingly.

Credit Rating

All bonds in the indices must have an iBoxx Rating of investment grade. Ratings from the following three credit rating agencies are considered for the calculation of the iBoxx Rating:

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

Investment grade is defined as BBB- or higher from Fitch Ratings and S&P Global Ratings and Baa3 or higher from Moody's Investor Service. Bonds with an RD/SD rating are excluded from the indices. If more than one of the above agencies rates a bond, then the iBoxx rating is the average of the provided ratings. The index consolidates ratings to the nearest rating grade and does not use rating notches.

For more information on average ratings, please refer to the iBoxx Rating Methodology, available at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/>.

Time to maturity

All bonds must have a minimum expected remaining life of at least one month at rebalancing. The expected remaining life is calculated as follows:

- For plain vanilla bonds without call features and for callable bonds where a full call has not been announced – the expected remaining life is the time from the rebalancing date to the final maturity date of the bond
- For bonds where a full call has been announced – the expected remaining life is the time from the rebalancing date to the respective call date

Newly issued bonds must meet the initial time to maturity rule of at least two years, as measured from the first settlement date to the maturity date of the bond by using the day count convention of the bond.

Bonds with optional call feature are removed from the index on the last rebalancing prior to the first call date regardless of the announcement of a call notice.

iBoxx AUD Fixed Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Index. The expected remaining life of all bonds must be also less than or equal to 10 years.

Amount outstanding

iBoxx AUD Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Index. The minimum amount for inclusion into the index is AUD 500 million.

iBoxx AUD Fixed Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Index. The minimum amount for inclusion into the index is AUD 300 million.

Market of issue

Only bonds issued in the Australian domestic market and clearable through Austraclear Ltd. are eligible for the index.

Issuer type

Tier 2 Capital subordinated debt issued in compliance with the APRA Rules by issuers are eligible for the Index. Only bonds issued by the following types of entities can be included:

- An entity which is admitted to listing on or which has a class of its securities (as defined in Section 92 of the Corporations Act) quoted on an exchange which is a member of the World Federation of Exchanges or Federation of European Securities Exchanges
- A semi-government entity
- An entity which is prudentially regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA), or for a foreign entity, by the equivalent regulator in its home jurisdiction

Bond Classification

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

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

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

Corporates

Bonds issued by public or private corporations. Bonds secured by a 'floating charge' over some or all assets of the issuer are considered corporate bonds. Corporate bonds are further classified into Financials and Non-Financials bonds and then into their multiple-level economic sectors, according to the issuer's business scope. The category Guaranteed & Wrapped is added under Financials for corporate bonds whose timely coupon and/or principal payments are guaranteed by a non-affiliated insurer or through a letter of credit from a non-affiliated bank. Each bond in the index is assigned to one of the following sectors.

	Economic Sector	Market Sector	Market Sub-Sector
Financials	Core Financials	Banks	Banks
		Insurance	Life Insurance
	Nonlife Insurance		
	Financial Services	Financial Services	General Financial
			Equity Investment Instruments
			Nonequity Investment Instruments
		Guaranteed & Wrapped	*
	Real Estate	Real Estate	Real Estate Investment & Services
			Real Estate Investment Trusts

	Economic Sector	Market Sector	Market Sub-Sector
Non-Financials	Energy	Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas Producers
			Oil Equipment / Services & Distribution
		Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy
	Basic Materials	Chemicals	Chemicals
			Basic Resources
			Mining
			Forestry & Paper
	Industrials	Construction & Materials	Construction & Materials
			Aerospace & Defense
		Industrial Goods & Services	Electronic & Electrical Equipment
			General Industrials
			Industrial Engineering
			Industrial Transportation
			Support Services
	Consumer Goods	Automobiles & Parts	Automobiles & Parts
		Food & Beverage	Beverages
			Food Producers
		Personal & Household Goods	Household Goods
			Personal Goods
			Tobacco
	Leisure Goods		
	Health Care	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology
			Health Care Equipment & Services
	Consumer Services	Retail	Food & Drug Retailers
			General Retailers
		Media	Media
		Travel & Leisure	Travel & Leisure
	Telecommunications	Telecommunications	Academic & Educational Services
			Integrated Telecommunications
			Wireless Telecommunications
Utilities	Utilities	Electricity	
		Gas / Water & Multiutilities	
Technology	Technology	Software & IT Services	
		Technology Hardware & Equipment	

Additional classification

Corporate debt is further classified into senior and subordinated debt. Bank senior debt structure additionally differentiates between Bail-in and Preferred bonds. The Bail-in classification captures all senior notes which are subject to write-down or conversion into a subordinated instrument on the occurrence of a resolution event, as well as senior bank debt issued by bank holding companies.

Hybrid capital issued by banking and insurance institutions is further detailed into the respective tiers of subordination.

The market information on the tier of subordination for insurance capital is often less standardized and clear than the equivalent issues by banks. In these cases, the classification is based on the maturity, coupon payment and deferral provisions of the bond from the offering circulars of the bonds. The table below displays the seniority classification of debt issued by both financial and non-financial sectors.

Table 2: Overview of seniority levels

Market Sector	Seniority Level 1	Seniority Level 2	Seniority Level 3	
Bank	SEN	Preferred	*	
		Bail-in	*	
	SUB	T2 (post-Jan '13 issuances)	T2 callable	
			T2 non-callable	
		T2 (pre-Jan '13 issuances)	LT2 callable	
			LT2 non-callable	
			UT2	
T1	T1 step			
	T1 non-step			
Insurance	SEN	*	*	
	SUB	T3	*	
		T2 dated	T2 dated callable	
			T2 dated non-callable	
		T2 perpetual	*	
T1	*			
Other sectors	SEN	*	*	
	SUB	Other	Hybrid** Non-hybrid	

** Bonds are required to fulfill the following criteria to be considered hybrids:

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

Index Calculation

Static data

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

Bond prices

For more details, please refer to the *iBoxx Pricing Methodology* document, available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/.

Rebalancing process

The indices are rebalanced monthly on the last business day of the month after the close of business. Changes to outstanding amounts are only taken into account if they are publicly known three business days before the end of the month. Changes in ratings are only taken into account if they are publicly known two business days before the end of the month. New bonds issued are taken into account if they are publicly known to settle until the last calendar day of the month, inclusive, and if their rating has become known at least three trading days before the end of the month.

A preliminary membership list is published on the sixth calendar day of the month (or the next business day in case of holiday/weekend).

Two business days before the end of each month, the rating information for the constituents is updated and the list is adjusted for all rating changes which are known to have taken place two trading days before the end of the month. Bonds which are known to have been upgraded to investment grade two trading days before the end of the month are not included in the membership, but bonds which are known to have been downgraded to sub-investment grade two trading days before the end of the month do get excluded from the membership. However, if any bonds which are part of the broader AUD universe become eligible two business days prior to rebalancing because of rating or amount changes, they will be included in the Index.

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

Index data

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

On the last trading day of a rebalancing month, the rebalancing takes place after close of market.

Index weighting

The indices are market value-weighted. The amount outstanding of a bond is only adjusted at the monthly rebalancing process at the end of each month. However, scheduled redemptions, principal write-downs or

conversions are taken into account from the date they occur, as they have a significant influence on index return and analytical values. In addition, bonds that are fully redeemed intra-month are also taken into account intra-month.

The weight of each issuer is capped at 25%. Any excess weights are allocated to the remaining bonds from other issuers in proportion to existing weights.

Index Calculus

For specific index formulas please refer to the *iBoxx Bond Index Calculus Methodology* available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/.

Treatment of the special intra-month events

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

Funged bonds

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

Parent and new tranche are both index constituents

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

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

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

Parent is not an index constituent but the new tranche is

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

Full redemptions: exercised calls, puts and buybacks

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

Bonds trading flat of accrued

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

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

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

Conversion

If a bond is converted to shares, it effectively ceases to exist in the market.

On the conversion date, the bond's market value in the Index will drop to zero and will remain in the Index until the next rebalancing date. The associated cash component of the bond will be increased by an amount equal to the product of the conversion factor and the respective closing share price of the equity. If either the conversion price or factor is not available on the conversion date, S&P DJI will use the available data to calculate a price to be updated once the final price or conversion value is available.

Maturity extension

Maturity extension for perpetual bonds without a reset date

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

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

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

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

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

Multi-coupon bonds

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

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

calculation on 20 December 2003 uses the 6% coupon for the whole life of the bond, while the calculation on 31 January 2004 uses a 6% coupon for the current coupon period to 29 February 2004, and a 6.25% coupon for all later interest payments. The index calculation on 20 March uses a 6% coupon until 29 February, a 6.25% coupon for the remainder of the current coupon period and a 6.25% coupon for all future coupon payments. The index calculation after 1 April uses a 6.25% coupon.

Ex-dividend conventions

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

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

Index history

Boxx AUD Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Index. The index history starts on June 30, 2016. The index has a base value of 100 on that date.

iBoxx AUD Fixed Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Index. The index history starts August 31, 2022. The index has a base value of 100 on that date.

Settlement conventions

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

Calendar

S&P DJI publishes an index calculation calendar available on www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/. This calendar provides an overview of the index calculation holidays of the iBoxx bond index families each year.

Publication of the index

The index is calculated as end-of-day and distributed once daily. The index is calculated every day of the week except on common Australian bank holidays. On Australian holidays the index is being calculated with prices from the previous business day. In addition, the index is calculated with the previous trading day's close on the last calendar day of each month if that day is not a trading day. Index data and bond price information is also available from main information vendors.

Bond and index analytical values are calculated each trading day using the daily closing prices. Closing index values and key statistics are published at the end of each business day at www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/ for registered users.

Data publication and access

The table below summarizes the publication of the index at [https:// www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/](https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/) for registered users and on the FTP server.

In addition to the indices detailed in this methodology, other indices covered by this document may be available. For a list of available indices, please refer [here](#).

Table: Frequency, File type and Access

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

The Index is published on the S&P DJI Indices FTP Server. Below is a summary of the available identifiers:

Table: Index identifiers

Index name	iBoxx AUD Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price	
Return type	TRI	CPI
ISIN	GB00BL08TK30	GB00BL08TL47
Sedol	BL08TK3	BL08TL4
Ticker	IBXXAIS1	IBXXAIS2

Index name	iBoxx AUD Fixed Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price	
Return type	TRI	CPI
ISIN	GB00BT977036	GB00BT976Z16
Sedol	BT97703	BT976Z1
Ticker	IBXXASDT	IBXXASDP

Index Governance

Index Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methodology Changes

Table 3: *Index changes*

28 Nov 2025	Launch of iBoxx AUD Fixed Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Index
30 Jun 2023	Annual Index Review 2022 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of 'Maturity extension' section • Index eligibility of bonds with extended workout dates
Mar 2022	update of monthly forward start date from 10th calendar day to sixth calendar day
01 Sep 2021	update of monthly forward start date from 12th calendar day to 10th calendar day
31 Mar 2021	Governance and Regulatory Compliance section added
Apr 2021	Update to removal optional redemption bonds - section 2.3
Jul 2020	Update to data publication - forwards
Jun 2020	Launch of the iBoxx AUD Investment Grade Subordinated Debt Mid Price Index

Further information

Client support

For client support please contact index_services@spglobal.com.

Formal complaints

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

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

General index inquiries

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

ESG Disclosures

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

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

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

Disclaimer

Performance Disclosure/Back-Tested Data

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

Please refer to the methodology for the Index for more details about the index, including the manner in which it is rebalanced, the timing of such rebalancing, criteria for additions and deletions, as well as all index calculations.

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

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