

iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates Index Methodology

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iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates Index

The iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates Index is designed to reflect the performance of EUR denominated investment grade corporate debt. The index aims to offer a broad coverage of the EUR corporate bond universe with adjusted weights, by allocating higher weights to issuers with higher SD-KPIIntegration® Scores and reducing weights to those with lower scores. The index also aims to uphold minimum standards of investability and liquidity. The index is an integral part of the global iBoxx index family, which provides the marketplace with accurate and objective benchmarks by which to assess the performance of bond markets and investments.

The iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates Index is further broken down into two sub-indices based on financial or non-financial corporate sectors. All three indices are priced based on multi-source pricing as described in the document *iBoxx Pricing Methodology* publicly available at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/>.

This document covers the index structure, rules and calculation methodology.

Bonds selection rules

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

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

Bond type

Only fixed-rate bonds whose cash flow can be determined in advance are eligible. The indices are comprised solely of bonds. T-Bills and other money market instruments are not eligible. The indices include only Euro and legacy currency denominated bonds. The issuer's domicile is not relevant.

In particular, bonds with the following characteristics are included:

- Fixed coupon bonds ("plain vanilla bonds")
- Zero coupon bonds
- Step-up bonds
- Callable bonds with American options
- Event-driven bonds with step-up and step-down coupons, such as rating- or tax-driven bonds
- 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
- Bonds with call options where the first and subsequent call dates are on a date when the bond is otherwise no longer eligible for the index
- Subordinated financial debt with a contingent conversion feature at the point of non-viability, in line with the capital adequacy requirements of Basel III
- Subordinated financial fixed-to-floating rate bonds with a reset date on or after the first call date
- Senior bank bonds with call options where the first call date is 25 months or less prior to final maturity

The following bond types are specifically excluded from the indices:

- Sinking funds and amortizing bonds
- Other callable and undated bonds
- Floating rate notes and other fixed-to-floater bonds
- Optionally and mandatory convertible bonds from non-financial issuers
- Subordinated financial debt with mandatory contingent conversion features that are based on an observable trigger, 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
- Private placements
- Bonds with differences between accrual and coupon payment periods and monthly-paying bonds
- Extended bonds as defined under section 'Maturity extension' in this document

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

In instances where a new bond type is not specifically excluded or included according to the published index rules, S&P DJI will analyze the features of such securities in line with the principles set out in 2.1 of this methodology. S&P DJI may consult specific Index Committees. Any decision as to the eligibility or ineligibility of a new bond type will be published and the index rules will be updated accordingly.

Credit Ratings

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.

If a new tranche of a bond is not rated, the rating of its parent applies. Bonds in the indices do not use individual bond rating. The individual countries are subject to a rating requirement. All countries in the indices require a long-term local currency sovereign debt rating of investment grade. The average rating from the aforementioned rating agencies determines the index rating, which is used for all government bonds from the country. Prior to Jan. 1, 2008, the lowest rating was used as the iBoxx Rating.

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

Time to maturity

At each rebalancing effective date, all bonds must have a minimum time to maturity of at least 12 months, calculated from the rebalancing effective date to the expected workout date using the respective bond's day count convention.

For the specific bond types below, the indices determine the bond's expected workout date as follows:

- Plain vanilla bonds: the expected workout date is the final maturity date
- Dated and undated callable financial hybrid capital bonds: the expected workout date is the first

call date

- Non-financial hybrid capital bonds with an interest rate reset: the expected workout date is the first reset date
- Soft bullets: the expected workout date is the first call date
- For senior callable bank bonds, the first call date will be considered as the workout date if the call date is more than 11 months prior to the final maturity. In case the first call date is 11 months or less prior to the maturity date, the final maturity date will be assumed as the workout date to calculate the time to maturity

Amount outstanding

All bonds must have a minimum amount outstanding of EUR 500 million (EUR 1 billion for legacy bonds) in order to be eligible for the index.

Bond classification

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

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

Where the sector classification of a specific entity is not 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

Corporate bonds are issued by public or private corporations. Corporate bonds are further classified into Financials and Non-Financials bonds, and then into multiple-level economic sectors according to the issuer's business scope. The category insurance-wrapped is added under Financials for corporate bonds whose timely coupon and/or principal payments are guaranteed by a special mono-line insurer such as AMBAC or MBIA. The sector overview is as follows.

iBoxx Corporates Sector Overview

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

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

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

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

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 in the *Methodology* section of the webpage at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/>.

Rebalancing process

The iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates Index is 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.

Three business days before the end of each month (T-3), a membership list with final amount outstanding for each bond is published.

Two business days before the end of each month (T-2), 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 EUR 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 bid prices. New securities are included in the index at their respective ask prices when they enter the index. 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.

For this index, end-of-day closing values are calculated and distributed once daily after 5:15 p.m. CET. The indices are also calculated on the last calendar day of each month irrespective of holidays and weekends. If the indices are calculated on a day that is a non-business day, then the prices from the previous trading day will be carried forward and the index will be calculated using those prices and the current accrued interest and coupon payment data.

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

Index Calculus

For specific index formulas please refer to the *iBoxx Bond Index Calculus Methodology* available at [https:// www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/](https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/).

Index Weights

1. SD-M[®] GmbH is a Germany based external non-financial data provider for sustainability scores.

SD-M[®] evaluates each corporate bond issuer in the Markit iBoxx EUR Corporates Benchmark and assigns an accumulated “Sustainable Development Key Performance Indicator” (SD-KPI) score based on industry-specific SD-KPI standards published by SD-M[®] in collaboration with the German Environment Ministry and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). The underlying non-financial database called SD-KPIinform[®] has been created by SD-M[®] GmbH in collaboration with Sustainalytics[™] (a Morningstar company).

- a. SD-M[®] GmbH will use T-4 data and deliver it no later than T-3.
 - b. SD-KPIintegration[®] Scores range from 0 - 100.
 - c. Bonds that are not covered by SD-M[®] GmbH will be given an SD-KPIintegration[®] Score of 50.
2. Bonds will then be classified into five intervals based on the below table

SD-KPIintegration [®] Score		
Interval	Range	Weight Adj Factor
1	>0 - 20	0.50
2	>20 - 40	0.75
3	>40 - 60	1.00
4	>60 - 80	1.25
5	>80 -100	1.50

3. Multiply the original bond weight by the adjustment factor based on the interval the bond falls in.
4. After all adjustments are made, bond weights are normalized so the sum equals 100%. Notionals are then derived from the new weights.

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

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).

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 exdividend 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.

Determination of benchmarks

A benchmark bond of the Markit iBoxx EUR Benchmark universe is defined as the most liquid and low risk bond in each of the maturity bands listed below.

The procedure starts at first running a regression algorithm on all bonds in the Markit iBoxx Eurozone index in order to determine the benchmark curve, and bonds with a positive spread to the curve are eliminated. The procedure is then repeated until one of the following is met:

1. R-square above 0.99
2. Standard deviation of yield-spread to curve is less than 3.5 bps
3. Number of bonds left is between 15 and 40.

The bonds remaining after running the procedure above are assigned to Sets A or B depending on their age. An eligible bond is assigned to Set A within a maturity band if it is not older than two years. Otherwise, it is assigned to Set B. The age of a bond is calculated from the first settlement date to the current rebalancing date. The largest bond (by amount outstanding) of all bonds in Set A is selected as

the respective benchmark for each defined maturity band. If Set A is empty, then the most recently issued bond of Set B is chosen as the respective benchmark of the band.

Maturity bands are defined as follows:

Benchmark Maturity Bands	Bond Maturity
1 year	< 1.5 years
2 years	1.5 to < 2.5 years
3 years	2.5 to < 3.5 years
4 years	3.5 to < 4.5 years
5 years	4.5 to < 5.5 years
6 years	5.5 to < 6.5 years
7 years	6.5 to < 7.5 years
8 years	7.5 to < 8.5 years
9 years	8.5 to < 9.5 years
10 years	9.5 to < 12.5 years
15 years	12.5 to < 17.5 years
20 years	17.5 to < 25 years
Long	≥ 25 years

For every bond in the Markit iBoxx EUR indices, the benchmark bond with the closest maturity is selected as a benchmark. Therefore, the chosen benchmark is not necessarily the same as the benchmark for the maturity band of the bond. If the time to maturity distance of a bond to its two neighboring benchmarks is exactly the same, then the benchmark bond with the closer coupon is chosen. If the coupon distance of the two neighbouring bonds is also exactly the same, then the younger of the two benchmark bonds is chosen.

Index history

The Index history starts on 31 January 2013. 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 <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/> under *iBoxx Indices Calendars*. This calendar provides an overview of the index calculation holidays of the iBoxx bond index families each year.

Publication of the iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates Indices

The iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates Index, iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Financials, and iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Non-Financials indices are calculated as end-of-day indices and distributed once daily after market close. Bond and index analytical values are calculated end of day Monday to Friday using that day's closing prices. In addition, bond and index analytical values are calculated using the previous trading day's closing prices on the last calendar day of each month if that day is not a regular trading day as well as on common bank holidays as published in the iBoxx index calculation calendar. This index calculation calendar is available at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/>. Index data is also available from the main information vendors.

Closing index values and key statistics are published at the end of each business day in the *Indices* section at <https://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

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

Index Name	Version	ISIN	SEDOL	BBG	RIC
iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates	CPI	GB00BL098211	BL09821	IBXXKPI3	.IBXXKPI3
iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates	TRI	GB00BL098328	BL09832	IBXXKPI4	.IBXXKPI4
iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Financials	CPI	GB00BL09G052	BL09G05	IBXXKEFP	.IBXXKEFP
iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Financials	TRI	GB00BL09G169	BL09G16	IBXXKEFT	.IBXXKEFT
iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Non-Financials	CPI	GB00BL09G276	BL09G27	IBXXKENP	.IBXXKENP
iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Non-Financials	TRI	GB00BL09G383	BL09G38	IBXXKENT	.IBXXKENT

Annual index review

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

Summary of key ESG factors

Explanation of how ESG factors are reflected in the key elements of the benchmark methodology <i>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].</i>	
Item 1: Name of Benchmark Administrator	S&P Dow Jones Indices Limited
Item 2: Type of benchmark or family of benchmarks <i>* The "type of benchmark" refers to the type of 'underlying asset', as selected from the list provided in Annex II to 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.</i>	Fixed income
Item 3: Name of benchmark or family of benchmarks	iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates
Item 4: Does the benchmark methodology for the benchmark or family of benchmarks take into account ESG factors?	Yes
Item 5. If the response to (4) is "Yes," the indices stated here take into account ESG factors.	For a list of the benchmarks within this family that take in account ESG factors, please refer to the S&P Dow Jones Indices Limited Benchmark Register .
Item 6: Where the response to (4) is 'Yes', the section below lists those ESG Factors* that are taken into account by the ESG indices governed by the methodology, including those ESG factors listed in Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816. <i>*ESG factors' are defined in Annex II of 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.</i>	
Item 6a: List of Environmental factors considered	SD-KPI scores are driven by 3 industry specific key performance indicators (KPIs). The full list of material ESG KPIs for the 68 different industries is outlined here: https://www.sd-kpi.com/images/files/SD-KPI_Standard_2016-2021.pdf . The SDKPI Standard includes the weighting of SD-KPI 1, 2 and 3 in the accumulated SD-KPIIntegration® Score in %. The index components of the iBoxx Standard index are over-/underweighted according the quintile (0-20-40-60-80-100%) of SD-KPIIntegration Score to form the iBoxx SD-KPI index. The S&P DJI Fixed Income EU Low Carbon Benchmark Regulation Disclosure Report can be accessed here .
Item 6b: List of Social factors considered	SD-KPI scores are driven by 3 industry specific key performance indicators (KPIs). The full list of material ESG KPIs for the 68 different industries is outlined here: https://www.sd-kpi.com/images/files/SD-KPI_Standard_2016-2021.pdf . The SDKPI Standard includes the weighting of SD-KPI 1, 2 and 3 in the accumulated SD-KPIIntegration® Score in %. The index components of the iBoxx Standard index are over-/underweighted according the quintile (0-20-40-60-80-100%) of SD-KPIIntegration Score to form the iBoxx SD-KPI index. The S&P DJI Fixed Income EU Low Carbon Benchmark

Item 6c: List of Governance factors considered	SD-KPI scores are driven by 3 industry specific key performance indicators (KPIs). The full list of material ESG KPIs for the 68 different industries is outlined here: https://www.sd-kpi.com/images/files/SD-KPI_Standard_2016-2021.pdf . The SDKPI Standard includes the weighting of SD-KPI 1, 2 and 3 in the accumulated SD-KPIntegration® Score in %. The index components of the iBoxx Standard index are over-/underweighted according the quintile (0-20-40-60-80-100%) of SD-KPIntegration Score to form the iBoxx SD-KPI index. The S&P DJI Fixed Income EU Low Carbon Benchmark Regulation Disclosure Report can be accessed here .
Item 6d: List of any other overall ESG factors	None
Item 7: Data and standards used	
Item 7a(i): Source of input	The SD-KPI scores are sourced externally from SD-M® GmbH and its SD-KPIntegration® Database, which builds the main source. It has modeled the SD-KPI Standards since 2009 in collaboration with Sustainalytics, which has provided the ESG raw scores.
Item 7a(ii): Data input	The input data is sourced from the SD-KPInform® database, which covers more than 12,500 companies worldwide (as of 2022).
Item 7b: Verification and quality of data	The ESG raw scores for the SD-KPInform® database are assured by Sustainalytics' total quality management. The quality of the calculated SD-KPInform® Scores is assured by SD-M's monthly plausibility checks.
Item 7c: International reference standards	<p>"The SD-KPI Standards have been developed on behalf of the German Government and Big Four Accounting Firms since 2004. This scientific work has been done by SD-M according to the EU Modernisation Directive 2003/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2003 amending the EC Accounting Directives 78/660/EEC, 83/349/EEC, 86/635/EEC and 91/674/EEC on the annual and consolidated accounts of certain types of companies, banks and other financial institutions and insurance undertakings. The Accounting Directives demand disclosure of „non-financial key performance indicators relevant to the particular business, including information relating to environmental and employee matters" since 2003. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32003L0051&from=en https://www.sdkpi.com/de/sd-kpi-standards First published in January 2010, the SD-KPI Standard 2010-2015 was the first global standard for material sector-specific ESG indicators. SD-M® surveyed global investors and analysts, who represented EUR 2 trillion in assets, on behalf of the German Government. The SD-KPI Standard 2016-2021 is currently available in English, Japanese, Chinese and Arabic versions: https://www.sd-kpi.com/images/files/SD-KPI_Standard_2016-2021.pdf https://www.sd-kpi.com/images/files/SD-KPI_Standard_2016-2021_JP.pdf https://www.sdkpi.com/images/files/SD-KPI_Standard_2016-2021_CN.pdf https://www.sd-kpi.com/images/files/SDKPI_Standard_2016-2021_Arabic.pdf</p> <p>According to the BaFin Guidance Notice on Dealing with Sustainability Risks, ESG risks should be strategically considered, e.g. by means of SD-KPI Standard 2016-2021, which defines three material ESG KPIs in 68 industries. https://www.sd-kpi.com/images/files/BaFin_Merkblatt_Nachhaltigkeitsrisiken_SDKPI_Standard_auf_Seiten_19-20.pdf (German).</p>
	<p>The SD-KPI Standard 2016-2021 has been further supported by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), see page 3 of the introduction: The SD-KPI Standard 2016-2021 was revised by SASB's Technical Director Andrew Collins. SASB found a high degree of overlap in SD-KPI analysis and the SASB standards and appreciates the SD-KPI approach as well as how SD-M® ranked and prioritized topics for each industry.</p> <p>The SD-KPI Standard 2016-2021 was further revised during a workshop at the German Environment and Building Ministry with the following participants: Joachim Ganse (KPMG), Dr. Hendrik Garz (Sustainalytics), Tommy Piemonte (imug), Dr. Eckhard Plinke (Vescore), Marcus Pratsch (DZ Bank), Andrea Weber (Bank J. Safra Sarasin) and Patrick Wirth (GES Switzerland).</p> <p>S&P Dow Jones Indices gave the allowance to further use the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) as a part of the structure of the SD-KPI Standards.</p> <p>The Guidelines to The Sustainability Code recommends the SD-KPI Standards for materiality analysis. https://www.sdkpi.com/images/files/BaFin_Merkblatt_Nachhaltigkeitsrisiken_SDKPI_Standard_auf_Seite_n_19-20.pdf (German). Together with the German Environment Ministry, SD-M® has also published the brochure ""Material for business and financial performance – non-financial key performance indicators relevant to the particular business in the non-financial statement according to NFRD Directive 2014/95/EU (German)"". https://www.sd-kpi.com/images/files/SD-M_wesentlich_fuer_geschaefststaetigkeit.pdf</p> <p>The SD-KPI Standards represent a mainstream-capable alternative to the restrictive EU taxonomy."</p>
Item 8a: Information updated on	21 December 2020

Item 8b: Reason for update	
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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](#).

Changes to the iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates Index

Aug. 31, 2023	<p>Annual Index Review 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of distressed debt exchanges • Introduction of new economic sector classification “Energy” with new market sector classification “Renewable Energy” • Maturity extension section added
June 30, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly forward start date updated from 10th calendar day to 6th calendar day
March 31, 2022	<p>Annual Index Review 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of new market sector classification “Education” with market sub-sector classification “Academic & Educational Services”
Sep. 01, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly forward start date updated from 12th calendar day to 10th calendar day
March 31, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance and Regulatory Compliance section added
Oct. 01, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of the iBoxx SD-KPI EUR Corporates 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.

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

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Index returns do not reflect payment of any sales charges or fees an investor may pay to purchase the securities underlying the Index or investment funds that are intended to track the performance of the Index. The imposition of these fees and charges would cause actual and back-tested performance of the securities/fund to be lower than the Index performance shown. As a simple example, if an index returned 10% on a US \$100,000 investment for a 12-month period (or US \$10,000) and an actual asset-based fee of 1.5% was imposed at the end of the period on the investment plus accrued interest (or US \$1,650), the net return would be 8.35% (or US \$8,350) for the year. Over a three-year period, an annual 1.5% fee taken at year end with an assumed 10% return per year would result in a cumulative gross return of 33.10%, a total fee of US \$5,375, and a cumulative net return of 27.2% (or US \$27,200).

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