S&P Dow Jones Indices

A Division of S&P Global

iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index *Methodology*

February 2026

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iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index

The iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index is designed to provide a balanced representation of the US Dollar (USD) denominated investment grade ultrashort credit market. Currently, the index offers exposure to ultrashort corporate bonds, but is designed to add additional fixed income instruments over time as warranted. The index covers fixed rate bonds maturing between 0 and 1 year and floating rate securities with a time to maturity between 0 and 3 years. The index is rebalanced on a monthly basis and is market-value weighted with a cap on each issuer of 3%. The indices are an integral part of the global iBoxx USD index family, which provides the marketplace with accurate and objective benchmarks by which to assess the performance of bond markets and investments.

The iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index is rebalanced once a month at the month-end (the “rebalancing date”) and consists of investment grade USD denominated bonds issued by corporate issuers from developed countries and rated by at least one of the three major rating services: Fitch Ratings, Moody’s Investors Service, or Standard & Poor’s Rating Services.

The bonds in the iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index must meet all the criteria described below as of the close of business three business days prior to the rebalancing date provided that the relevant bond data can be verified, at S&P DJI’s sole discretion, as of such date (“bond selection cut-off date”). The new index composition becomes effective on the first business day of the next month.

All iBoxx indices are priced based on multiple data inputs. The iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index uses multi-source prices as described in the document *iBoxx Pricing Methodology* publicly available on www.spglobal.com/spdji under *Methodology*.

This document covers the index selection rules and calculation methodology.

Bond Selection Rules

The following selection criteria are applied to select the constituents for the iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index:

- Issuer country
- Bond Type
- Credit Rating
- Time to Maturity
- Amount Outstanding
- Classification
- Lockout Period
- Minimum Run

Issuer Country

Bonds from countries classified as developed markets based on the *S&P Global iBoxx Global Economic Development Classification Methodology* are eligible for the index.

The issuer or, in the case of a finance subsidiary, the issuer's guarantor, must be domiciled, incorporated and the country of risk must be in the countries listed as developed markets in *iBoxx Country*

Classifications. The classification is available at www.spglobal.com/spdji under *Methodology*.

Inclusion and Exclusion of Countries

A new country is added to the index if it is classified as developed market based on the *S&P Global iBoxx Global Economic Development Classification Methodology*. A country is no longer eligible for the index if it is classified as emerging market based on the *S&P Global iBoxx Global Economic Development Classification Methodology*. The *S&P Global iBoxx Global Economic Development Classification Methodology* is updated once per year. The results are published at the end of July. The inclusion/exclusion of a country becomes effective at the end of October.

Bond Type

Only fixed-rate bonds whose cash flow can be determined in advance and floating rate notes with a coupon reset of at least once per year are eligible for the indices. The indices are comprised solely of bonds. T-Bills and other money market instruments are not eligible. The iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Indices include only USD denominated bonds.

In particular, bonds with the following characteristics are included:

- Fixed coupon bonds ("plain vanilla bonds")
- Step-up bonds with coupon schedules known at issuance (or as functions of the issuer's rating)
- Medium term notes ("MTNs")
- Rule 144A offerings
- Callable senior bonds, including those with cleanup calls (i.e. call option within 6 months of

maturity)

- Putable senior bonds
- Non-callable Lower Tier 2 bonds
- Floating rate notes (FRNs) linked to LIBOR or SOFR with coupon reset at least once per year

The following instrument bond types are specifically excluded from the indices:

- Preferred shares
- 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
- Bonds with other equity features attached (e.g., options/warrants)
- Perpetual bonds
- Sinking funds
- Amortizing bonds
- Structured bonds
- Subordinated debt except non-callable Lower Tier 2 bonds
- Fixed-to-floaters
- Leveraged floaters
- Regulation S bonds
- Floaters with a cap and/or floor (excluding where the floor rate is ‘0’)
- Step-up Floaters
- Reverse floaters
- Pay-in kind bonds (during the pay-in-kind period)
- Zero coupon bonds
- Zero step-ups (GAINS)
- Bonds with differences between accrual and coupon payment periods and monthly-paying bonds.
- Private placements
- Retail bonds

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 under *Indices News* for future reference and to ensure 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 in this section of the guide. S&P DJI may consult the 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. If a new tranche of a bond is not rated, the rating of its parent applies.

In case of an ID change or exchange of a Rule 144A/Regulation S offering into a registered bond the ratings from the Rule 144A/Regulation S offering are also used for the registered bond.

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

Time to Maturity

Time to Maturity

All fixed coupon rate bonds must have at the rebalancing date a time to maturity:

- of less than or equal to one year, and
- Bonds are kept in the index until maturity.

All floating rate notes must have at the rebalancing day a time to maturity:

- of less than or equal to three years, and
- Notes are kept in the index until maturity.

Time to Maturity at Issuance

All bonds must have at least one year time to maturity at issuance

Amount Outstanding

All bonds must have a specific minimum amount outstanding in order to be eligible for the index. The amount outstanding of a bond must be greater than or equal to USD 500 million as of the bond selection cut-off date.

In the case of 144A/RegS securities that are registered as global securities, the remaining amount of the 144A/RegS version and the registered version are recombined if the bond is not exchanged in full.

RegS bond tap issue amounts, regardless of fungibility status will be added to existing RegS versions to maintain consistency with the treatment of tap issues as reflected under existing 144A versions.

Lockout Period and Minimum Run

Lockout Period

A bond that drops out of the iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index at the rebalancing day is excluded from re-entering the index for a three-month period.

The rule for the lockout period takes precedence over the other rules for the iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index selection. A locked out bond will not be selected, even if it qualifies for the index.

Minimum Run

Any bond that enters the iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index must remain in the index for a minimum of six months provided it is not downgraded to sub-investment grade, defaulted or fully redeemed in that period.

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.

Denomination

Bonds must be denominated in USD.

Corporates

The bond must be corporate credit. Debt issued by governments, sovereigns, quasi-sovereigns, and government-backed or guaranteed entities is excluded.

For the purposes of selecting candidates for the index, an "issuer" is defined by the ticker (i.e., all bonds sharing a ticker are attributed to the same issuer).

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.

Overview of iBoxx Corporates Sectors

	Economic Sector	Market Sector	Market Sub-Sector
Financials	Core Financials	Banks	Banks
		Insurance	Life Insurance
			Nonlife Insurance
	Financial Services	Financial	General Financial
			Equity Investment Instruments
			Nonequity InvestmentInstruments
		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	Industrial Metals
			Mining
			Forestry & Paper
	Industrials	Construction & Materials	Construction & Materials
		Industrial Goods & Services	Aerospace & Defense
			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
		Education	Academic & Educational Services
	Telecommunications	Telecommunications	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.

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 fulfill 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 www.spglobal.com/spdji.

Rebalancing Process

The iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index is rebalanced monthly on the last business day of the month after the close of business. Any inclusion after the index cut-off day (t-3) will not be considered in the re-balancing process, but will become effective at the end of the following 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 and amount outstanding has become known at least three trading days before the end of the month.

Two business days before the end of each month, the rating and amount information for the constituents is updated and the list is adjusted for all rating and amount changes which are known to have taken place three business days before the end of the month which could also result in exclusion of the bond. However, if bonds which are part of broader USD indices become eligible into the index two business days prior to rebalancing because of rating and/or amount changes, 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.

Rebalancing Procedure

In a first step the selection criteria set out in chapter 2 are applied to the universe of the broader iBoxx USD Corporate Investment Grade Index.

- Bond ratings and amount outstanding are used as of the bond selection cut-off date
- Maturity dates remain fixed for the life of the bond
- Only bonds with a first settlement date on or before the rebalancing date are included in the selection process

Index data

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

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

Index Calculus

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

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.

Index and Analytics Weightings

The iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index is a volume-weighted index, with a bond's market value as the weighting factor. Once the eligible bond universe has been defined, the weight for each bond is determined and an issuer cap of 3% is applied. The weights and capping factors are determined on the last business day of each month using the end-of-month market values.

The amount outstanding of a bond is only adjusted within the monthly rebalancing process at the end of each month. However, bonds that are fully redeemed intra-month are taken into account immediately. Fully redeemed bonds are bonds that are fully called or have been completely repurchased.

All calculations are based on the adjusted amount outstanding that reflects the outstanding bond notional at the last rebalancing. The bond prices relate to the nominal value of 100.

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).

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 nonoccurrence) 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.

Index History

The Index history starts on 31 July 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 www.spglobal.com/spdji under *iBoxx Indices Calendars*. This calendar provides an overview of the index calculation holidays of the iBoxx bond index families each year.

Data Publication and Access

The table below summarizes the publication of the indices for registered users and on the FTP server, available at *www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/*.

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 / Bloomberg for index levels only
Daily from the 6th calendar day of the month (or the next index publication day if the 6th calendar day falls on a non-business day)	Forwards	FTP Server
Monthly	End of Month Components	FTP Server / website
	XREF files	FTP Server

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

Index name	iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index	
Version	TRI	CPI

Index name	iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort Index	
ISIN	GB00BC5ZF203	GB00BC4FF323
Sedol	BC5ZF20	BC4FF32
Ticker	IBXXUSU1	IBXXUSU2
RIC	.IBXXUSU1	.IBXXUSU2

Annual Index Review

Index methodology reviews for the index in this guide are performed on a periodic basis. Any material changes to the methodology governing the indices are published on S&P DJI's website.

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

31 Aug 2023	**Annual Index Review 2022** • Treatment of distressed debt exchanges • Introduction of new economic sector classification "Energy" with new market sector classification "Renewable Energy"
31 Mar 2022	Annual Index Review 2021 • Introduction of new market sector classification "Education" with market sub-sector classification "Academic & Educational Services"
01 Sep 2021	• Monthly forward start date updated from 12th calendar day to 10th calendar day
28 Feb 2021	Implementation of Annual Index Review 2020 • Updated Insurance classification • Updated the inclusion criteria to include SOFR linked FRN bonds
31 Jan 2021	• Governance and Regulatory Compliance section added
31 Jul 2020	Implementation of Annual Index Review 2019 • Introduction of updated corporate classification schema • Implementation of updated Bank Tier Classification • Updates as part of the changes in definition and treatment of hybrid bonds
31 Jan 2020	• Definition update of Guaranteed and Wrapped • Definition update of Other Sub-Sovereign classification as part of Annual Index Review 2019
06 June 2019	• Combining section of sector classification into Corporates Section
30 Nov 2018	• Updates in the Debt/Tier Chart to add other sectors
22 May 2018	• Additional senior bank debt classification based on TLAC regulation
22 May 2018	• Clarification on Rebalancing cut-off for bonds within the existing iBoxx USD universe
21 Sep 2016	• Clarification on amount outstanding of the exchanged bonds
22 Mar 2016	• Added classification for Guaranteed & Wrapped
15 Mar 2016	• Rebalancing process
01 Oct 2014	• Index restatement, complaints sections added, Additional clarifications on bond eligibility, classification and corporate actions
27 Mar 2015	• Launch of the Markit iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Ultrashort 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.

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.

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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