

**S&P 500 Plus Sector Enhanced
Weighted & Screened Indices
*Methodology***

December 2025

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Index Objective and Highlights	3
Climate-Related Data	3
S&P Global ESG Score and Environmental Score	3
Supporting Documents	4
Eligibility Criteria	5
Index Universe	5
Eligibility Factors	5
Exclusions Based on Business Activities	5
Exclusions Based on Sustainalytics' Global Standards Screening	7
Exclusions Based on Revenue Thresholds in Fossil Fuel Power Generation	7
Exclusions Based on S&P Global ESG and Environmental Score	7
Controversies Monitoring: Media and Stakeholder Analysis Overlay	8
Multiple Classes of Stock	8
Index Construction	9
Constituent Selection	9
Constituent Weighting	9
Optimization Constraints	9
Table 1. ESG, Environmental, and Decarbonization Targets	9
Table 2. Index Construction Constraints	9
Constraint Relaxation Hierarchy	9
Constraint-Related Definitions	10
Target Count Rule	10
Index Calculations	11
Index Maintenance	12
Rebalancing	12
Quarterly Review and Ad-hoc Rebalancings	12
Quarterly UNGC Eligibility Review	13
Quarterly Updates	13
Ongoing Maintenance	13
Additions and Deletions	13
Corporate Actions	13
Currency of Calculation and Additional Index Return Series	13

	Base Dates and History Availability	14
Index Data		15
	Calculation Return Types	15
Index Governance		16
	Index Committee	16
Index Policy		17
	Announcements	17
	Pro-forma Files	17
	Holiday Schedule	17
	Rebalancing	17
	Unexpected Exchange Closures	17
	Recalculation Policy	17
	Contact Information	17
Index Dissemination		18
	Tickers	18
	Index Data	18
	Website	18
Appendix A		19
	Methodology Changes	19
Appendix B		21
	Indices in this Methodology Employing Backward Data Assumption	21
	Backward Data Assumption	21
	Designated Datasets Subject to Backward Data Assumption	21
	Exclusions Based on Missing Coverage	22
	Historical Coverage Assessment per Designated Dataset	22
Appendix C		25
	EU BMR Disclosures - Part I	25
	EU BMR Disclosures - Part II	26
Disclaimer		32
	Performance Disclosure/Back-Tested Data	32
	Intellectual Property Notices/Disclaimer	33
	ESG Indices Disclaimer	35

Introduction

Index Objective and Highlights

The S&P 500 Plus Sector Enhanced Weighted & Screened Indices measure the performance of eligible equity securities from an underlying Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) Sector or Industry Group index selected and weighted to collectively enhance sustainability and ESG profiles, meet environmental targets, and reduce the carbon footprint at the index level. ESG stands for Environmental, Social, and Governance & Economic.

The indices apply exclusions based on companies' ESG characteristics, involvement in specific business activities, violation of the principles of the United Nations' Global Compact (UNGC), and involvement in relevant ESG controversies, as defined in *Eligibility Criteria*.

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

For more information on GICS, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' GICS Methodology.

The indices' weighting strategy aims to minimize the difference in constituent weights to the underlying index. In addition, the indices incorporate a variety of specified ESG, environmental, and carbon footprint targets, and align with certain specified criteria through the use of optimization with multiple model constraints, including:

- improved index-level S&P Global ESG Score compared to the underlying index by at least 10%;
- improved index-level S&P Global Environmental Score compared to the underlying index by at least 10%;
- reduced index-level greenhouse gas ('GHG', expressed in CO₂ equivalents) emissions intensity compared to their respective underlying index by at least 30%;
- constituent-level weight capping to allow for greater diversification.

Climate-Related Data

S&P Trucost Limited (Trucost) Data Used: GHG Emissions and Sector Revenues.

For information on Trucost's methodology, please refer [here](#).

S&P Global ESG Score and Environmental Score

The indices use S&P Global ESG Scores. S&P Global Sustainable1 calculates these scores and derives them from their 'Corporate Sustainability Assessment' (CSA). A company's CSA score is derived using either company-provided data, publicly available information, or a combination thereof.

The S&P Global ESG Score is the aggregation of three dimension-level scores: Environmental, Social, and Governance & Economic. The S&P Global Environmental Score is the aggregation of scores of all the criteria in the Environmental dimension.

For more information on the CSA Process, please refer to <https://www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/>.

For more information on S&P Global ESG Scores, please refer [here](#).

For the purposes of ESG assessment, companies are assigned to industries defined by S&P Global, and the assessment is largely specific to each industry. S&P Global uses the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) as its starting point for determining industry classification. At the industry group and sector levels, the S&P Global CSA Industries match the standard GICS classifications, but some non-standard aggregations are done at the industry level.

For information on S&P Global CSA Industry-GICS Sub-Industry Mapping, please refer [here](#).

Supporting Documents

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

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

The methodology is created by S&P Dow Jones Indices to achieve the aforementioned objective of measuring the underlying interest of each index governed by this methodology document. Any changes to or deviations from this methodology are made in the sole judgment and discretion of S&P Dow Jones Indices so that the index continues to achieve its objective.

Eligibility Criteria

Index Universe

At each rebalancing reference date, each index universe is all constituents of an underlying index universe, as defined below:

Index	Underlying Index Universe	GICS
S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened	S&P 500 Capped 35/20 Industrials	Sector
S&P 500 Plus Consumer Staples Enhanced Weighted & Screened	S&P 500 Capped 35/20 Consumer Staples	Sector
S&P 500 Plus Consumer Discretionary Enhanced Weighted & Screened	S&P 500 Capped 35/20 Consumer Discretionary	Sector
S&P 500 Plus Financials Enhanced Weighted & Screened	S&P 500 Capped 35/20 Financials	Sector
S&P 500 Plus Information Technology Enhanced Weighted & Screened	S&P 500 Capped 35/20 Information Technology	Sector

Eligibility Factors

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data Coverage

- Have Carbon Intensity data, as calculated by Trucost.

Exclusions Based on Business Activities

As of each rebalancing reference date, exclude the following:

- companies without coverage
- companies involved in the following specific business activities, at either an individual or group level of involvement. Revenue is used as a proxy for all categories.

Individual Level of Involvement Exclusions

S&P Global Category of Involvement	S&P Global Category of Involvement Description	S&P DJI Individual Level of Involvement Threshold	S&P DJI Significant Ownership Threshold
Controversial Weapons	Customized Weapons: The screen includes companies involved in the manufacturing of the components of a weapon. These components are intended solely for use in the production and are essential for the functioning of Anti-Personnel Mines, Biological and Chemical Weapons, Blinding Laser Weapons, Cluster Munitions, Depleted Uranium, Incendiary Weapons, and Nuclear Weapons.	> 0%	≥ 25%
	Related Products and Services: The screen includes the companies that supply products and/or services such as stockpiling and transferring, and sales for Anti-Personnel Mines, Biological and Chemical Weapons, Blinding Laser Weapons, Cluster Munitions, Depleted Uranium, Incendiary Weapons, and Nuclear Weapons.	> 0%	≥ 25%

S&P Global Category of Involvement	S&P Global Category of Involvement Description	S&P DJI Individual Level of Involvement Threshold	S&P DJI Significant Ownership Threshold
Small Arms	Production of Small Arms Weapons for Civilian Use: The screen covers companies involved in the manufacturing of small arms weapons for civilian use.	> 0 %	≥ 25%
	Production of Small Arms Weapons for Non-Civilian Use: The screen covers companies involved that are involved in the manufacturing of small arms weapon for non-civilian use.	> 0 %	≥ 25%
	Production of Key Components: The screen covers companies involved in the manufacturing of key components for assault weapons.	> 0 %	≥ 25%
	Retail and Distribution of Small Arms Weapons: The screen covers companies involved in the retail or distribution of small arms weapons for civilian customers.	≥ 5%	N/A
Military Contracting	Integral Military Weapons: The screen covers companies which are engaged in the manufacturing, assembling, sale and transportation of integral military weapons.	≥ 5%	N/A
	Weapon Related: The screen covers companies which are engaged in the manufacturing and sales of weapon related products.	≥ 10%	N/A
Coal	Thermal Coal Mining: The screen covers companies that own/and or operate coal mines that engage in thermal coal mining.	≥ 5%	N/A
Thermal Coal	Generation: The screen covers companies involved in the electricity generation using coal power plants.	≥ 5%	N/A
Oil Sands or Tar Sands	Extraction and/or Production: The screen covers companies involved in the extraction and/or production of fossil fuels from Oil Sands/Tar Sands.	≥ 5%	N/A
Shale Oil and Gas	Extraction and/or Production: The screen covers companies involved in the extraction and/or production of Shale oil and gas.	≥ 5%	N/A
Arctic Drilling	Extraction and/or Production: The screen covers companies involved in the extraction and/or production of fossil fuels via the method of Arctic Drilling.	≥ 5%	N/A
Tobacco Products	Production: The screen covers companies involved in the manufacturing of tobacco.	> 0%	≥ 25%
	Related Products and Services: The screen covers companies that supply essential products/services for the tobacco industry.	≥ 5%	N/A
	Retail and Distribution: The screen covers companies involved in the retail and/or distribution of tobacco as part of their offerings.	≥ 5%	N/A

Group Level of Involvement Exclusions

S&P Global Category of Involvement	S&P Global Category of Involvement Description	S&P DJI Group Level of Involvement Threshold	S&P DJI Significant Ownership Threshold
Military Contracting	Integral Military Weapons: The screen covers companies which are engaged in the manufacturing, assembling, sale and transportation of integral military weapons.	≥ 10%	N/A
	Weapon Related: The screen covers companies which are engaged in the manufacturing and sales of weapon related products.		

S&P DJI Individual Level of Involvement refers to the company's direct exposure to such products, while Significant Ownership indicates where the company has indirect involvement via some specified level of ownership of a subsidiary company with involvement. 'Group Level of Involvement Thresholds' are a

combined measure considering the sum of all involvement levels of the specified S&P Global Categories of Involvement.

For more information on the S&P Global Business Involvement Screens data set, please refer [here](#).

Exclusions Based on Sustainalytics' Global Standards Screening

Sustainalytics' Global Standards Screening (GSS) provides an assessment of a company's impact on stakeholders and the extent to which a company causes, contributes, or is linked to violations of international norms and standards. The basis of the GSS assessments is the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles. Information regarding related standards is also provided in the screening, including the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as well as their underlying conventions. Sustainalytics classifies companies into the following three statuses:

- **Non-Compliant.** Classification given to companies that do not act in accordance with the UNGC principles and its associated standards, conventions, and treaties.
- **Watchlist.** Classification given to companies that are at risk of violating one or more principles, for which all dimensions for Non-Compliant status could not be established or confirmed.
- **Compliant.** Classification given to companies that act in accordance with the UNGC principles and its associated standards, conventions, and treaties.

As of each rebalancing reference date, exclude the following:

- companies without coverage
- companies classified as Non-Compliant

Please refer to <http://www.sustainalytics.com/> for more information.

Exclusions Based on Revenue Thresholds in Fossil Fuel Power Generation

As of each rebalancing reference date, exclude the following:

- companies without coverage
- companies where the sum of a company's revenue derived from the relevant Trucost sectors breaches the following revenue thresholds:

Exclusion Type	Trucost Revenue Sectors	Revenue Threshold
Power Generation	Petroleum Power Generation Natural Gas Power Generation	≥ 30%

These exclusions use the sector revenues dataset from Trucost.

Exclusions Based on S&P Global ESG and Environmental Score

At each rebalancing, exclude companies without an S&P Global ESG Score or S&P Global Environmental Score, and those companies meeting the following requirements:

- any company with an S&P Global ESG Score ranking in the lowest 5% (by count) of ESG Scores in each S&P 1500 sector universe.
- S&P 500 companies with an S&P Global ESG Score ranking in the lowest 5% (by count) of ESG Scores in each S&P 500 Capped 35/20 sector universe.
- any company with an S&P Global Environmental Score ranking in the lowest 5% (by count) of Environmental Scores in each S&P 1500 sector universe.

- S&P 500 companies with an S&P Global Environmental Score ranking in the lowest 5% (by count) of Environmental Scores in each S&P 500 Capped 35/20 sector universe.

Controversies Monitoring: Media and Stakeholder Analysis Overlay

In addition to the above, S&P Global uses RepRisk¹ for daily filtering, screening, and analysis of ESG risk incidents and controversial activities related to companies within the indices.

In cases where risks are presented, S&P Global releases a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA) which includes a range of issues such as economic crime and corruption, fraud, illegal commercial practices, human rights issues, labor disputes, workplace safety, catastrophic accidents, and environmental disasters.

The Index Committee reviews constituents flagged by S&P Global's MSA to evaluate the potential impact of controversial company activities on the composition of the indices. If the Index Committee decides to remove a company in question, the company is ineligible for re-entry for at least one full calendar year, beginning with the subsequent reconstitution.

For more information on RepRisk, please refer to www.reprisk.com. This service is not considered a direct contribution to the index construction process.

Multiple Classes of Stock

All publicly listed multiple share class lines are eligible for index inclusion subject to meeting the eligibility criteria. For more information regarding the treatment of multiple share classes, please refer to Approach A within the Multiple Share Classes section of the S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology. All publicly listed multiple share class lines of a company are assigned and assessed using the same S&P Global ESG score.

¹ RepRisk, an ESG data science company, leverages the combination of AI and machine learning with human intelligence to systematically analyze public information in 23 languages and identify material ESG risks. With daily data updates across 100+ ESG risk factors, RepRisk provides consistent, timely, and actionable data for risk management and ESG integration across a company's operations, business relationships, and investments.

Index Construction

Constituent Selection

At each rebalancing, select all eligible constituents of each underlying index and form each index.

Constituent Weighting

At each rebalancing reference date, determine weights to minimize the sum of the squared difference between the underlying sector or industry group weight for each constituent (i) and its optimized weight, divided by its parent weight, subject to constraints. The objective function is as follows:

$$\text{Minimize } \left(\sum \frac{(\text{Underlying Index Weight}_i - \text{Optimized Weight}_i)^2}{\text{Underlying Index Weight}_i} \right)$$

Optimization Constraints

As of each rebalancing reference date, the optimizer seeks to minimize the above objective function for each index in the series while satisfying the criteria that index constituents will have an index weight of at least 0.01%, and all applicable combinations of the below ESG and Environmental targets, decarbonization objectives, and index construction constraints.

Table 1. ESG, Environmental, and Decarbonization Targets

Constraint	Index	Data Source
Weighted-average S&P Global ESG Score (waESG)	$\geq \min(110\% \times \text{underlying index waESG}^*, \text{ESG Score ceiling}^{**})$	S&P Global
Weighted-average S&P Global Environmental Score (waE)	$\geq \min(110\% \times \text{underlying index waE}^{***}, \text{Environmental Score ceiling}^{****})$	S&P Global
Weighted-average Carbon Intensity (WACI) Target	$\leq \text{underlying WACI} \times 70\%$	Trucost

* Stocks without an S&P Global ESG Score are excluded from the waESG calculation.

** ESG Score ceiling is defined as the eligible universe waESG after 50% by index market capitalization (IMC) weight of the lowest S&P Global ESG scoring stocks are removed and their weight redistributed.

*** Stocks without an S&P Global Environmental Score are excluded from the waE calculation.

**** Environmental Score ceiling is defined as the eligible universe waE after 50% by IMC weight of the lowest S&P Global Environmental scoring stocks are removed, and their weight is redistributed.

Table 2. Index Construction Constraints

Constraint	Index
Diversification Relative Max Company Limit	\leq Five times the company weight in the underlying index
Diversification 20/35 Rule	Max company is 31.5%, with none of the others exceeding 18%
Minimum Constituent Weight Lower Threshold	Constituents: $\geq 0.01\%$
Minimum Underlying Index Exposure	Weight of Constituents from the S&P 500 $\geq 80\%$

Constraint Relaxation Hierarchy

If the optimization process fails to achieve a feasible solution, relax the constraints by 10% increments on a relative scale in the order listed below. The relaxation process proceeds iteratively until a feasible solution is achieved.

- Diversification Absolute Max Company Weight
- Diversification Relative Max Company Limit
- Minimum Underlying Index Exposure

The following constraints are considered hard constraints and are not relaxed:

- Weighted-average S&P Global ESG Score
- Weighted-average S&P Global Environmental Score
- Weighted-average Carbon Intensity (WACI) Target
- Diversification 20/35 Rule
- Minimum Constituent Weight Lower Threshold

Constraint-Related Definitions

Weighted-average Carbon Intensity (WACI):

$$\sum w_i \times \frac{GHG1_i + GHG2_i}{EVIC_i}$$

where:

- w_i = Weight of the company i in the index
- $GHG1_i$ = Scope 1 GHG emissions in tCO₂e for the company i
- $GHG2_i$ = Scope 2 GHG emissions in tCO₂e for the company i
- $EVIC_i$ = Enterprise value including cash of the company i

This metric calculates using the Trucost GHG emissions dataset.

Target Count Rule

In the case there are fewer than 20 companies selected after optimization, the shares of the company with the highest aggregated float market cap in the same sector of the S&P 400 and then S&P 600 are added to the underlying index universe until the final selected companies reach 20 or all the eligible stocks in the S&P 400 and S&P 600 are exhausted. The constituents in this expanded universe are subject to the same eligibility criteria as outlined in the above *Eligibility Factors* chapter.

When the target count rule is triggered, the underlying Weighted-average Carbon Intensity (WACI) in the WACI target constraint is set to be the minimum of (1) WACI of the respective S&P 500 Capped 35/20 sector index and (2) WACI of the sector index formed by S&P 500 Capped 35/20, S&P 400 and S&P 600 constituents, weighted by index market capitalization. The underlying index waESG referred to in the Weighted-average S&P Global ESG Score (waESG) constraint and the underlying index waE referred to in the Weighted-average S&P Global Environmental Score (waE) constraint only reflect the waESG and waE of the corresponding S&P 500 Capped 35/20 sector index.

Index Calculations

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

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

Index Maintenance

Rebalancing

The indices reconstitute annually, effective after the close of the last business day of April. The reference date for each reconstitution is the last trading day of March. As part of the reconstitution process, constituent stock weights are updated. Weights calculated as a result of the reference date data are implemented in the indices using closing prices seven business days prior to the reconstitution effective date.

Daily Capping

The indices review constituent weights daily to ensure there is no breach of the Diversification 20/35 Rule. Daily capping is only performed when either the largest index closing company weight exceeds 34.5% or the second largest index closing company weight exceeds 19.7%. When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day (T) on which the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date for prices used in the capping process also being after the close of the same business day (T). The changes are implemented and effective after the close of the second business day $T+2$, unless the change is within five working days of either the annual rebalancing date, or any rebalancing triggered by the *Quarterly Review and Ad-Hoc Rebalancings* process. If Daily Capping is triggered, weights are only adjusted to reflect the reapplication of the Diversification 20/35 Rule as defined in the *Index Construction Constraints* table. All other constraints are not reapplied. If capping is necessary, the capping process is as follows:

1. Cap the weight of the largest company is capped at 31.5%.
2. Proportionally redistribute any excess weight to the remaining companies within the relevant index.
3. Cap the weight of the second largest company at 18%.
4. Proportionally redistribute any excess weight to all remaining uncapped companies within the index.
5. After this redistribution, iteratively repeat steps 1 through 4 until both capping constraints are satisfied.

For more information on daily capping thresholds, please refer to the Regulatory Capping Requirements section of S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

Quarterly Review and Ad-hoc Rebalancings

In addition to the annual reconstitution, the indices conduct a quarterly review to account for significant GICS changes in the underlying indices. The review reference dates are as of the close of the last business days of June, September, and December; with GICS changes assessed based on the FMC and GICS classifications of the underlying index as of the open of the following business day. Ad-hoc rebalancings, if triggered by the rule described below, are effective after the close of the last business days of July, October, and January, respectively.

At each quarterly review, the magnitude of GICS changes is determined by comparing the composition of underlying indices as of the reference date of the latest index rebalancing against the underlying indices as of the quarterly review reference date.

At the Index Committee's discretion, if the sum of the weight of constituents with GICS sector changes is greater than 5% in any sector index, a full rebalancing across all sector indices may be triggered.

Constituent weights used to evaluate the impact of GICS changes during the quarterly review are calculated using closing prices as of the respective quarterly review reference date.

At the Index Committee's discretion, if the sum of the weight of constituents with GICS Banks industry group changes is greater than 5%, a full rebalancing may be triggered. Constituent weights used to evaluate the impact of GICS changes during the quarterly review are calculated using closing prices as of the respective quarterly review reference date.

Also at the Index Committee's discretion, an ad-hoc rebalancing may be conducted in the event of a fundamental GICS restructuring.

Quarterly UNGC Eligibility Review

The indices review index constituents for ongoing eligibility under the UNGC exclusion criteria and remove, without replacement, all ineligible companies effective after the close of the third Friday of March, June, September, December using a reference date as of after the close of the last business day of the previous month. The review does not consider or include coverage changes.

Quarterly Updates

Changes to a constituent's shares and IWF as a result of the quarterly updates are effective after the close on the third Friday in March, June, September, and December.

Ongoing Maintenance

Index constituents are drawn from the underlying index or component indices. Specific changes to index constituents, such as share changes, Investable Weight Factor (IWF) changes, dividend distributions, and price adjustments, follow the policies of the underlying index.

For more information on Share Updates, Float Adjustment, and IWFs, please refer to the Market Capitalization Indices section of the S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology and S&P Dow Jones Indices' Float Adjustment Methodology.

The indices are reviewed on an ongoing basis to account for corporate events such as mergers, takeovers, delistings, suspensions, spin-offs/demergers, or bankruptcies. Changes to index composition and related weight adjustments are made as soon as they are effective. These changes are typically announced prior to the implementation date.

Additions and Deletions

Additions. Except for spin-offs, no additions are made to the indices intra-rebalancing.

Spinoffs. Spin-offs are added to all indices where the parent security is a constituent at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date (with no divisor adjustment) and are removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with a divisor adjustment).

Deletions. Between rebalancings, a stock can be deleted from an index due to corporate events such as mergers, takeovers, delistings, suspensions, spin-offs/demergers, or bankruptcies. In addition, at the discretion of the Index Committee, a deletion may occur if an MSA is raised. If a stock is dropped from the S&P 1500, the stock is also removed from the respective S&P 500 Plus Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index simultaneously.

Corporate Actions

For information on Corporate Actions, please refer to the Market Capitalization Indices section of S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

Currency of Calculation and Additional Index Return Series

WMR foreign exchange rates are taken daily at 4:00 PM London Time and used in the calculation of the indices. These mid-market fixings are calculated by WMR based on LSEG data and appear on LSEG pages.

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

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

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

Base Dates and History Availability

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

Index	Launch Date	First Value Date	Base Date	Base Value
S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index	08/14/2023	04/30/2010	04/30/2010	1000
S&P 500 Plus Consumer Staples Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index	08/14/2023	04/30/2010	04/30/2010	1000
S&P 500 Plus Consumer Discretionary Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index	08/14/2023	04/30/2010	04/30/2010	1000
S&P 500 Plus Financials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index	08/14/2023	04/30/2010	04/30/2010	1000
S&P 500 Plus Information Technology Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index	08/14/2023	04/30/2010	04/30/2010	1000

Index Data

Calculation Return Types

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

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

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

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

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

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

Index Governance

Index Committee

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

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

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

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

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

Index Policy

Announcements

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

Pro-forma Files

In addition to the corporate events file (.SDE), S&P Dow Jones Indices provides constituent pro-forma files each time the indices rebalance. The pro-forma file is typically provided daily in advance of the rebalancing date and contains all constituents and their corresponding weights and index shares: effective for the upcoming rebalancing.

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

Holiday Schedule

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

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

Rebalancing

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

Unexpected Exchange Closures

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

Recalculation Policy

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

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

Contact Information

For any questions regarding an index, please contact: index_services@spglobal.com.

Index Dissemination

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

Tickers

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

Index	Return Type	BBG
S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index (USD)	Price Return Total Return Net Total Return	SPUSEISP SPUSEIST SPUSEISN
S&P 500 Plus Consumer Staples Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index (USD)	Price Return Total Return Net Total Return	SPUSECSP SPUSECST SPUSECSN
S&P 500 Plus Consumer Discretionary Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index (USD)	Price Return Total Return Net Total Return	SPUSECDP SPUSECDT SPUSECDN
S&P 500 Plus Financials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index (USD)	Price Return Total Return Net Total Return	SPUSEFSP SPUSEFST SPUSEFSN
S&P 500 Plus Information Technology Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index (USD)	Price Return Total Return Net Total Return	SPUSEITP SPUSEITT SPUSEITN

Index Data

Daily constituent and index level data are available via subscription.

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

Website

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

Appendix A

Methodology Changes

Methodology changes since June 6, 2022, are as follows:

Change	Effective Date (After close)	Methodology	
		Previous	Updated
Index Family Name Change: S&P 500 Plus Sector Enhanced Weighted & Screened Indices	04/30/2025	The index family name is: S&P 500 Plus Sustainability Enhanced Sector Indices	The index family name is: S&P 500 Plus Sector Enhanced Weighted & Screened Indices
ESG Score Data	04/30/2024	The index uses S&P DJI ESG Scores and S&P DJI Environmental Scores as part of the constituent selection process.	The index uses S&P Global ESG Scores and S&P Global Environmental Scores as part of the constituent selection process.
Quarterly UNGC Eligibility Review	04/30/2024	--	The indices review index constituents for ongoing eligibility under the UNGC exclusion criteria and remove, without replacement, all ineligible companies effective after the close of the third Friday of March, June, September, December using a reference date for as of after the close of the last business day of the previous month. The review does not consider or include coverage changes.
Capping Review Frequency	10/21/22	Capping is reviewed annually.	Capping is reviewed daily and annually.
Capping Effective Date	10/21/22	At each annual rebalancing, capping is effective after market close on the last business day of April.	When daily capping is necessary, the changes are made with a reference date after market close of that same business day, and the changes are effective after market close on the second trading day (T+2), unless the change is within 5 working days of either the annual rebalancing effective date, or any rebalancing that has been triggered by the Quarterly Review and Ad-Hoc Rebalancings process.
Capping Redistribution	10/21/22	Max company is 35%, with none of the others exceeding 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Max company is 31.5%, with none of the others exceeding 18%. Daily capping is only performed when either the largest index weight exceeds 34.5% or the second largest index weight exceeds 19.7%.

Change	Effective Date (After close)	Previous	Methodology Updated
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the above weights are exceeded, the constituent weight is capped at 31.5% for the largest index weight 18% for the second largest index weight.

Appendix B

Indices in this Methodology Employing Backward Data Assumption

S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

S&P 500 Plus Consumer Staples Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

S&P 500 Plus Consumer Discretionary Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

S&P 500 Plus Financials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

S&P 500 Plus Information Technology Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

Backward Data Assumption

The index employs a “Backward Data Assumption” method for some datapoints used in the derivation of historical index membership prior to the Live Data Effective Date (defined below). The “Backward Data Assumption” method involves applying the earliest available actual live data point for an index constituent to all prior, historical instances of that constituent in the index universe.

Backward Data Assumption affects only the historical, hypothetical constituents of any index back-test. Only actual live data is ever used in live index rebalancings and in the historical rebalancing calculation of an index after its Live Data Effective Date.

For more information on S&P DJI’s principles and processes for using Backward Data Assumption, please refer to the [FAQ](#).

Designated Datasets Subject to Backward Data Assumption

The Backward Data Assumption within the historical back-test, with respect to the indices identified above, applies only to designated datasets and associated time horizons as defined below. For each designated dataset, all historical rebalancing events prior to the Live Data Reference Date listed below are subject to use of the Backward Data Assumption.

Data Provider	Designated Dataset	Live Data Reference Date	Live Data Effective Date
Sustainalytics	Business Activity Exclusions	03/31/2020	05/01/2020

The Live Data Reference Date refers to the first rebalancing reference date from which only actual live data is used.

The Live Data Effective Date refers to the first date from which index constituents are determined solely on actual live data for each respective dataset.

Exclusions Based on Missing Coverage

This index excludes companies based on missing coverage with respect to the designated datasets above. However, for rebalancing dates prior to each respective Live Data Reference Date, the eligibility of companies is determined based on the coverage after applying the Backward Data Assumption and is not dictated by actual live data coverage.

Historical Coverage Assessment per Designated Dataset

Sustainalytics Business Activity Exclusions Coverage (with respect to underlying index universe):

S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

Rebalancing Date	Underlying Industry Group Index Stock Count	Point-in-Time Data		After Using the Data Assumption	
		Stock Count	Index Weight	Stock Count	Index Weight
2010	57	0	0.0%	57	100.0%
2011	59	0	0.0%	59	100.0%
2012	61	0	0.0%	61	100.0%
2013	60	60	100.0%	60	100.0%
2014	64	63	99.7%	64	100.0%
2015	65	65	100.0%	65	100.0%
2016	65	65	100.0%	65	100.0%
2017	68	68	100.0%	68	100.0%
2018	70	70	100.0%	70	100.0%
2019	70	70	100.0%	70	100.0%
2020	71	71	100.0%	n/a	n/a

S&P 500 Plus Consumer Staples Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

Rebalancing Date	Underlying Industry Group Index Stock Count	Point-in-Time Data		After Using the Data Assumption	
		Stock Count	Index Weight	Stock Count	Index Weight
2010	41	0	0.0%	41	100.0%
2011	41	0	0.0%	41	100.0%
2012	42	0	0.0%	42	100.0%
2013	42	40	97.3%	42	100.0%
2014	41	39	97.1%	41	100.0%
2015	38	37	97.1%	38	100.0%
2016	37	37	100.0%	37	100.0%
2017	37	37	100.0%	37	100.0%
2018	34	34	100.0%	34	100.0%
2019	33	33	100.0%	33	100.0%
2020	33	33	100.0%	n/a	n/a

S&P 500 Plus Consumer Discretionary Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

Rebalancing Date	Underlying Industry Group Index Stock Count	Point-in-Time Data		After Using the Data Assumption	
		Stock Count	Index Weight	Stock Count	Index Weight
2010	81	0	0.0%	81	100.0%
2011	79	0	0.0%	79	100.0%
2012	80	0	0.0%	80	100.0%
2013	82	81	98.5%	82	100.0%
2014	84	83	98.4%	84	100.0%
2015	85	84	98.6%	85	100.0%
2016	86	85	98.9%	86	100.0%
2017	85	85	100.0%	85	100.0%
2018	82	82	100.0%	82	100.0%
2019	64	64	100.0%	64	100.0%
2020	81	81	100.0%	n/a	n/a

S&P 500 Plus Financials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

Rebalancing Date	Underlying Industry Group Index Stock Count	Point-in-Time Data		After Using the Data Assumption	
		Stock Count	Index Weight	Stock Count	Index Weight
2010	79	0	0.0%	79	100.0%
2011	81	0	0.0%	81	100.0%
2012	81	0	0.0%	81	100.0%
2013	81	79	99.0%	81	100.0%
2014	82	80	98.9%	82	100.0%
2015	86	84	98.8%	86	100.0%
2016	90	89	99.8%	90	100.0%
2017	65	64	99.7%	65	100.0%
2018	68	67	99.8%	68	100.0%
2019	68	67	99.8%	68	100.0%
2020	66	66	100.0%	n/a	n/a

S&P 500 Plus Information Technology Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index

Rebalancing Date	Underlying Industry Group Index Stock Count	Point-in-Time Data		After Using the Data Assumption	
		Stock Count	Index Weight	Stock Count	Index Weight
2010	75	0	0.0%	75	100.0%
2011	75	0	0.0%	75	100.0%
2012	71	0	0.0%	71	100.0%
2013	70	70	100.0%	70	100.0%
2014	65	65	100.0%	65	100.0%
2015	67	67	100.0%	67	100.0%
2016	68	68	100.0%	68	100.0%
2017	67	67	100.0%	67	100.0%
2018	70	70	100.0%	70	100.0%
2019	68	68	100.0%	68	100.0%
2020	71	71	100.0%	n/a	n/a

Coverage for each Sustainalytics Category of Involvement may differ due to the initiation of coverage for each sub-dataset. Actual live data coverage for each sub-dataset is therefore zero before its respective Coverage Initiation Date provided below:

Sustainalytics Category of Involvement	Coverage Initiation
Controversial Weapons: Tailor-made and Essential	12/31/2012
Controversial Weapons: Non Tailor-made or Non-Essential	12/31/2012
Controversial Weapons: Significant ownership (Tailor-made and Essential)	12/31/2018
Controversial Weapons: Significant ownership (Non Tailor-made and Non-Essential)	12/31/2018
Military Contracting: Weapons	12/31/2012
Military Contracting: Weapon-related products and/or services	12/31/2012
Thermal Coal: Extraction	12/31/2015
Thermal Coal: Power Generation	12/31/2015

Sustainalytics Category of Involvement	Coverage Initiation
Tobacco Products: Production	12/31/2012
Tobacco Products: Related Products/Services	12/31/2012
Tobacco Products: Retail	12/31/2012
Tobacco Products: Significant ownership (production)	12/31/2018
Oil Sands: Extraction	12/31/2016
Shale Energy: Extraction	12/31/2016
Arctic Oil & Gas Exploration: Extraction	12/31/2016
Small Arms: Civilian customers (Assault weapons)	12/31/2012
Small Arms: Civilian customers (Non-assault weapons)	12/31/2018
Small Arms: Military/law enforcement customers	12/31/2015
Small Arms: Key components	12/31/2015
Small Arms: Retail/distribution (Assault weapons)	12/31/2013
Small Arms: Retail/distribution (Non-assault weapons)	12/31/2018

Appendix C

EU BMR Disclosures - Part I²

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE BENCHMARK STATEMENT						
1.	Name of the Benchmark Administrator S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC					
2.	Type of benchmark or family of benchmarks³ Equity					
3.	Name of the benchmark or family of benchmarks S&P Plus Sector Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index Family					
4.	Are there any EU Climate Transition Benchmarks, EU Paris-aligned benchmarks, benchmarks that pursue ESG objectives or benchmarks that take into account ESG factors in the benchmark administrator's portfolio? Yes This Index Family does not include EU Climate Transition Benchmarks or EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks. For a list of the EU CTBs and EU PABs, and benchmarks that take into account ESG factors, please refer to the S&P DJI Methodology & Regulatory Database .					
5.	Does this benchmark or family of benchmarks pursue ESG objectives? Yes Appendix C - EU BMR Disclosures, covers the following benchmark, as this benchmark has been determined to be used in the EU and pursues ESG objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S&P 500 Plus Consumer Staples Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index (USD) • S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index (USD) 					
6.	Where the response to (5) is 'Yes', the section below provides information in relation to those ESG factors for the 'Equity' benchmarks, including those ESG factors listed in Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816:					
7.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>List of combined ESG factors</td> <td rowspan="4">Please refer to the S&P DJI Equity EU Low Carbon Benchmark Regulation Disclosure Report for a description of the ESG factors listed in Annex II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 for each index that pursues ESG objectives within this index series.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>List of environmental factors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>List of social factors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>List of governance factors</td> </tr> </table>	List of combined ESG factors	Please refer to the S&P DJI Equity EU Low Carbon Benchmark Regulation Disclosure Report for a description of the ESG factors listed in Annex II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 for each index that pursues ESG objectives within this index series.	List of environmental factors	List of social factors	List of governance factors
List of combined ESG factors	Please refer to the S&P DJI Equity EU Low Carbon Benchmark Regulation Disclosure Report for a description of the ESG factors listed in Annex II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 for each index that pursues ESG objectives within this index series.					
List of environmental factors						
List of social factors						
List of governance factors						
8.	Data and standards used					
a.	Description of data sources used to provide information on the ESG Factors in the ESG Disclosures required under Annex 1 to Delegated Act 2020/1816 Please refer to the S&P DJI Sustainability Metrics Reference Guide for more information on the metrics and the data sets used to calculate them.					
b.	Reference standards Whilst there are no specific reference standards that apply to the data, where possible, S&P Dow Jones Indices uses international sustainability disclosure frameworks such as: SASB, GRI, UN Global Compact and the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board's Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures as published in the 2017 Final Report.					

DISCLOSURES OF THE ALIGNMENT WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

² EU BMR Disclosures - Part I includes an explanation of how ESG factors are reflected in each benchmark in accordance with Article 27(2)(aa) of the EU BMR, as supplemented by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816.

³ The "type of benchmark" refers to the type of 'underlying asset', as selected from the list provided in Annex II to 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.

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE BENCHMARK STATEMENT		
1.	Does the benchmark align with the target of reducing carbon emissions or the attainment of the objectives of the Paris Agreement?	No
2.	The temperature scenario, in accordance with international standards, used for the alignment with the target of reducing GHG emissions or attaining the objectives of the Paris Agreement;	Not applicable. The benchmarks do not pursue the objective of seeking to reduce carbon emissions for the purposes of meeting a specific temperature scenario and/or attaining the objectives of the Paris Agreement and therefore a temperature scenario is not relevant to the benchmarks.
3.	The name of the provider of the temperature scenario used for the alignment with the target of reducing GHG emissions or the attainment of the objectives of the Paris Agreement.	Not applicable.
4.	The methodology used for the measurement of the alignment with the temperature scenario	Not applicable.
5.	The hyperlink to the website of the temperature scenario used.	Not applicable.
Date on which information has last been updated and reason for the update:		Not applicable
Appendix first publication:		December 2025

EU BMR Disclosures - Part II⁴

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY			
	EU BMR ESG Factor ⁵	S&P DJI ESG Factor	Comment
1.a List of Combined ESG Factors considered	Not applicable	S&P Global ESG Score	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the 'Eligibility Criteria' section of the Index methodology.
	Weighted average ESG rating of the benchmark (voluntary).	Weighted-average S&P Global ESG Score	Weighting. For more information, please refer to the 'Index Construction' section of the methodology.
	Not applicable	Controversies Screening: Media and Stakeholder Analysis	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the 'Eligibility Criteria' section of the methodology
1.b List of Environmental Factors considered	Not applicable	S&P Global Environmental Score	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the 'Eligibility Criteria' section of the Index methodology.

⁴ EU BMR Disclosures - Part II includes an explanation of how key elements of the methodology reflect ESG factors in accordance with Article 13(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (EU BMR), as supplemented by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1817.

⁵ 'ESG factors' means the environmental, social and governance factors (i) referred to in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816; and (ii) additional ESG factors taken into account by the methodology.

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY

	Weighted average environmental rating of the benchmark (voluntary).	Weighted-average S&P Global Environmental Score	Weighting. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Index Construction</i> ' section of the methodology.
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity of the benchmark	<i>Weighted-average Carbon Intensity (WACI) Target</i>	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the methodology. Weighting. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Index Construction</i> ' section of the methodology.
	Not applicable.	Business Activities Involvement screen: Revenue Thresholds for <i>Thermal Generation</i> : This screen covers companies that are involved in electricity generation using coal power plants.	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the Index methodology.
	Not applicable.	Business Activities Involvement screen: <i>Revenue Thresholds for Oil Sands or Tar Sands - Extraction and/or Production</i> : This screen covers companies that are involved in the extraction and/or production of fossil fuels from oil sands/tar sands.	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the Index methodology.
	Not applicable.	Business Activities Involvement screen: Revenue Thresholds for <i>Shale Oil and Gas - Extraction and/or Production</i> : This screen involves companies that are involved in the extraction and/or production of shale oil and gas.	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the Index methodology.
	Not applicable.	Business Activities Involvement screen: Revenue Thresholds for <i>Coal - Thermal Coal Mining</i> : The	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the Index methodology.

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY

		screen covers companies that own/and or operate coal mines that engage in thermal coal mining.	
	Not applicable.	Business Activities Involvement screen: Revenue Thresholds for <i>Arctic Drilling</i> : The screen covers companies involved in the extraction and/or production of fossil fuels via the method of Arctic Drilling.	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the Index methodology.
	Not applicable.	Business Activities Involvement screen: Revenue Thresholds for <i>Power Generation</i> . The screen covers petroleum power generation and natural gas generation.	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the Index methodology.
1.c List of Social Factors considered	International treaties and conventions, United Nations principles or, where applicable, national law used in order to determine what constitutes a 'controversial weapon'.	Business Activities Involvement screen: Revenue Threshold for <i>Controversial Weapons - Customized Weapons, and Related Products and Services</i> .	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the Index methodology.
	Weighted average percentage of benchmark constituents in the controversial weapons sector.	Business Activities Involvement screen: Revenue Threshold for <i>Controversial Weapons - Customized Weapons, and Related Products and Services</i> .	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the Index methodology.
	Not applicable	Business Activities: Involvement screen Revenue Threshold for <i>Small Arms - Production of Small Arms Weapons for Civilian Use and Non-Civilian Use, Production of Key components, and Retail and Distribution of Small Arms Weapons</i> .	Exclusion. For more information, please refer to the ' <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> ' section of the Index methodology.

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY			
		Not applicable	Business Activities Involvement screen: Revenue Threshold for <i>Military Contracting - Integral Military Weapons and Weapon-related</i> .
		Weighted average percentage of benchmark constituents in the tobacco sector.	Business Activities Involvement screen: Revenue Threshold <i>Tobacco - Production, Related Products and Services, and Retail and Distribution</i> .
		Number of benchmark constituents subject to social violations (absolute number and relative divided by all benchmark constituents), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law.	Sustainalytics Global Standards Screening: <i>UNGC Non-Compliant Companies</i>
1.d	List of Governance Factors considered.	Not applicable	
2.	Data and standards used.		
2.a	Data sources, verification, and data quality.	<p>The data sets are defined as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Reported</u>: All data in the dataset are provided as disclosed by companies, or as stated in the public domain. - <u>Modelled</u>: All data are derived using a proprietary modeling process with only proxies used in the creation of the dataset. - <u>Reported and Modeled</u>: The dataset is either a mix of reported and modeled data or is derived by the vendor using reported data/information in a proprietary scoring or determination process. 	
	Data Source:	Data Set:	
	S&P Trucost Limited (a part of S&P Global) (external data source)	<p>This methodology uses several datasets provided by S&P Trucost Limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions and emissions disclosure dataset (Reported and Modeled) • Trucost sector revenues dataset (Reported and Modeled) <p>For information on Trucost's methodology, please refer here.</p>	
	S&P Global Sustainable1	ESG Score (Reported and Modeled) – S&P Global Sustainable1 calculates the S&P Global ESG scores and derives them from their	

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY

	<p>(part of S&P Global) (external data source)</p>	<p>‘Corporate Sustainability Assessment’ (CSA). A company’s CSA score is derived using either company-provided data, publicly available information, or a combination thereof.</p> <p><i>For more information about the S&P Global ESG Score, please refer here.</i></p> <p>S&P Global Business Involvement Screens (Reported and Modeled) – The dataset tracks the business activities, products and services that companies are involved in. The S&P Global Business Involvement Screens provide detailed assessments of common areas of investor concern pinpointing the precise level of involvement, from production to operations and distribution, to inform values-based investment strategies.</p> <p><i>For more information about S&P Global’s Business Involvement Screens, please refer to https://www.spglobal.com/esg/solutions/portfolio-analytics-business-involvement-analytics.</i></p> <p>Media & Stakeholder Analysis (Reported and Modeled) – S&P Global uses RepRisk, a leading provider of business intelligence on environmental, social, and governance risks, for daily filtering, screening, and analysis of controversies related to companies within the indices. In cases where risks are presented, S&P Global releases a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), which includes a range of issues such as economic crime and corruption, fraud, illegal commercial practices, human rights issues, labor disputes, workplace safety, catastrophic accidents, and environmental disasters. The Index Committee will review constituents that have been flagged by S&P Global’s MSA to evaluate the potential impact of controversial company activities on the composition of the indices. If a company is removed due to an MSA, that company is not eligible for reentry into the index for one full calendar year, beginning with the subsequent rebalancing.</p> <p><i>For more information about S&P Global’s Media and Stakeholder Analysis, please refer to the MSA Methodology Guidebook, available via https://www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology.</i></p>
	<p>Sustainalytics (external data source)</p>	<p>This methodology uses the following datasets provided by Sustainalytics, a global leader in sustainability research and analytics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Standards Screening (Reported and Modeled) <p><i>For more information, please refer to https://www.sustainalytics.com/.</i></p>
<p>2.b</p>	<p>Verification and quality of data.</p>	<p>The data quality process involves regular reviews of new data received, and includes comparison with previous data, outlier and error checks and escalation of suspect data to data vendors. S&P Dow Jones Indices also holds regular feedback sessions with data partners and vendors to share any quality concerns and to remedy any issues that are observed during data validations performed by the S&P Dow Jones Indices Global Data Management Team. Data used by S&P Dow Jones Indices is reviewed against secondary and tertiary data sources, to the extent such secondary/tertiary sources are available and accessible to S&P Dow Jones Indices, for cross comparison and validation. Some more thematic or specific datasets may not have a comparable data source that can be used for comparison, but these datasets are still reviewed for internal consistency and self-comparison over time.</p>

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY		
2.c	Reference standards.	Data is sourced from Trucost, which uses the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scopes 1 and 2: the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. • Scope 3 (<i>upstream & downstream</i>): The Corporate Value Chain Standard, which is a supplement to the GHG Protocol specific to Scope 3.
Appendix latest update:		N/A
Appendix first publication:		December 2025

Disclaimer

Performance Disclosure/Back-Tested Data

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

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

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

Typically, when S&P DJI creates back-tested index data, S&P DJI uses actual historical constituent-level data (e.g., historical price, market capitalization, and corporate action data) in its calculations. As ESG investing is still in early stages of development, certain datapoints used to calculate certain ESG indices may not be available for the entire desired period of back-tested history. The same data availability issue could be true for other indices as well. In cases when actual data is not available for all relevant historical periods, S&P DJI may employ a process of using “Backward Data Assumption” (or pulling back) of ESG data for the calculation of back-tested historical performance. “Backward Data Assumption” is a process that applies the earliest actual live data point available for an index constituent company to all prior historical instances in the index performance. For example, Backward Data Assumption inherently assumes that companies currently not involved in a specific business activity (also known as “product involvement”) were never involved historically and similarly also assumes that companies currently involved in a specific business activity were involved historically too. The Backward Data Assumption allows the hypothetical back-test to be extended over more historical years than would be feasible using only actual data. For more information on “Backward Data Assumption” please refer to the FAQ. The methodology and factsheets of any index that employs backward assumption in the back-tested history will explicitly state so. The methodology will include an Appendix with a table setting forth the specific data points and relevant time period for which backward projected data was used. Index returns shown do not represent the results of actual trading of investable assets/securities. S&P DJI maintains the index and calculates the index levels and performance shown or discussed but does not manage any assets.

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