

S&P Global 1200

Methodology

December 2024

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Introduction

Index Objective

The S&P Global 1200 measures the performance of large-cap stocks from major markets around the world. The S&P Global 1200 is a global composite index composed of constituents from seven country and regional equity benchmarks. The index is float-adjusted market capitalization (FMC) weighted.

Component Indices. The S&P Global 1200 is composed of the following regional component indices:

Index	Region
S&P 500	North America
S&P/TSX 60	North America
S&P Europe 350	Europe
S&P/TOPIX 150	Asia/Pacific
S&P/ASX All Australian 50	Asia/Pacific
S&P Asia 50	Asia/Pacific
S&P Latin America 40	Latin America

For more information on a regional component index, please refer to its methodology document available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Sub-Indices. Sub-indices of the S&P Global 1200 consist of the following:

- **S&P International 700.** The index measures the performance of the S&P Global 1200 excluding the components of the S&P 500.
 - **S&P International 700 ADR.** The index measures the performance of companies in the S&P International 700 that have U.S. listings, including ADRs, global shares, or ordinary shares. Index constituents' weights are based on the FMC of the constituent's underlying common stocks in the S&P International 700
- **S&P Global 100.** The index measures the performance of 100 multinational companies drawn from the underlying index, (the S&P Global 1200), whose businesses are global in nature and that derive a substantial portion of their operating income from multiple countries.
- **S&P Global 100 Capped.** The index is composed of all constituents of the S&P Global 100. The index employs a capped market capitalization weighted scheme and specific capping methodology defined in *Index Construction*.
- **S&P Global 1200 ex Canada.** The index measures the performance of the S&P Global 1200 excluding the components of the S&P/TSX 60.
- **S&P Global 1200 Capped Sector Indices.** Index constituents are drawn from the underlying index, (the S&P Global 1200), and selected for index inclusion based on their classification under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®). The indices employ a capped market capitalization weighting scheme and specific capping methodology defined in *Index Construction*.

Supporting Documents

This methodology is meant to be read in conjunction with supporting documents providing greater detail with respect to the policies, procedures and calculations described herein. References throughout the methodology direct the reader to the relevant supporting document for further information on a specific

topic. The list of the main supplemental documents for this methodology and the hyperlinks to those documents is as follows:

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

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

Eligibility Criteria and Index Construction

S&P Global 1200

Constituent Selection. At each rebalancing, the index is composed of the constituents of the S&P Global 1200.

Constituent Weightings. The index is FMC weighted.

S&P Global 1200 ex Canada

Constituent Selection. At each rebalancing the index is composed of the constituents of the S&P Global 1200, excluding constituents also in the S&P/TSX 60.

Constituent Weightings. The index is FMC weighted.

S&P International 700

Constituent Selection. At each rebalancing the index is composed of the constituents of the S&P Global 1200, excluding constituents also in the S&P 500.

Constituent Weightings. The index is FMC weighted.

S&P International 700 ADR

Eligibility Criteria. At each rebalancing, a company must meet the following criteria:

- Be a constituent of the S&P International 700, which is comprised of the S&P Europe 350, S&P/TSX 60, S&P/TOPIX 150, S&P Asia 50, S&P/ASX All Australian 50, and S&P Latin America 40.
- Have a level II or III ADR program, global shares listed with the NYSE or Nasdaq, or an ordinary share listing on any of the primary U.S. exchanges.
- **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.

Constituent Selection. All stocks meeting the eligibility criteria are selected for index inclusion.

Constituent Weightings. The index rebalances quarterly, after the close on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. The rebalancing reference dates are after the close of the third Friday of February, May, August, and November, respectively. The reference universe for the index is the composition of the underlying index at market open of the upcoming rebalancing effective date.

Constituents' shares are calculated using closing prices seven business days prior to the rebalancing date as the reference price. Index shares are calculated and assigned to each stock to arrive at the weights determined on the reference date.

At each rebalancing, set the weights for each index constituent according to the following process:

1. As of the rebalancing reference date, calculate the FMC of each underlying common stock of the index (i.e., the S&P International 700 constituents) using new shares and IWFs from the

upcoming rebalancing. The price used in the calculation is as of the close of the index rebalancing reference date. Please note that some ADRs are constituents of both the S&P International 700 and the S&P International 700 ADR Index simultaneously (Brazilian shares, for example).

2. The new weight for each stock in the index is each underlying stock's FMC divided by the aggregate FMC of all underlying stocks.
3. Cap the total weight of all stocks classified as limited partnerships in the S&P International 700 ADR Index at 20%.

S&P Global 100

Constituent Selection. Constituent selection is at the discretion of the Index Committee. Companies included in the underlying index are screened for global exposure, sector representation, liquidity, and size. Stocks with relatively larger size and higher liquidity are preferred over others. In addition, companies must meet the following requirements:

- **Global Exposure.** Companies must have global exposure to be eligible for the index. Companies are considered global in nature if both the following conditions are met:
 - More than 30% of their revenues are generated outside of the company's country of domicile.
 - More than 30% of their assets are located outside of the company's country of domicile.

In addition to the above conditions, revenue exposure in all three "primary" regions (North America, Europe, and Asia/Pacific) must be represented.

- **Sector Classification.** Sector balance, as measured by a comparison of each GICS sector's weight in the index relative to its weight in the S&P Global 1200 is also considered in the selection of companies.
- **Market Capitalization.** Companies considered for addition to the index must have a minimum FMC of US\$ 5 billion.

Multiple Share Classes. 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.

Constituent Weightings. The index is FMC weighted.

S&P Global 1200 Capped Sector Indices and S&P Global 100 Capped Index

Constituent Selection. Companies in the S&P Global 1200 are classified based on GICS. Each capped sector index is composed of all stocks in the relevant GICS sector. The S&P Global 100 Capped is composed of all stocks in the S&P Global 100.

Index	Sector	Company Cap	Aggregate Cap	Daily Dynamic Capping Trigger	Daily Trigger Threshold
S&P Global 1200 Consumer Discretionary (Sector) Capped Index	Consumer Discretionary (GICS Code 25)	10%	4.5%/22.5%	Yes	5%/25%
S&P Global 1200 Consumer Staples (Sector) Capped Index	Consumer Staples (GICS Code 30)	10%	4.5%/22.5%	Yes	5%/25%
S&P Global 1200 Utilities (Sector) Capped Index	Utilities (GICS Code 55)	10%	4.5%/22.5%	Yes	5%/25%
S&P Global 1200 Health Care (Sector) Capped Index	Health Care (GICS Code 35)	10%	4.5%/22.5%	Yes	5%/25%
S&P Global 1200 Communication Services 4.5/22.5/45 Capped Index	Communication Services (GICS Code 50)	22.5%	4.5%/45%	No	n/a

Index	Sector	Company Cap	Aggregate Cap	Daily Dynamic Capping Trigger	Daily Trigger Threshold
S&P Global 1200 Energy 4.5/22.5/45 Capped Index	Energy (GICS Code 10)	22.5%	4.5%/45%	No	n/a
S&P Global 1200 Information Technology 4.5/22.5/45 Capped Index	Information Technology (GICS Code 45)	22.5%	4.5%/45%	No	n/a
S&P Global 1200 Information Technology (Sector) 10% Capped	Information Technology (GICS Code 45)	10%	n/a	No	n/a
S&P Global 100 Capped Index	n/a	10%	4.5%/22.5%	Yes	5%/25%

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

Constituent changes are incorporated in the sector indices as and when they are made in the relevant sector index and changes are incorporated in the S&P Global 100 Capped Index when they are made in the S&P Global 100. Please note, except for spin-offs, any addition not coinciding with a reweighting effective date will be added to the relevant Capped Index with the largest Additional Weight Factor (AWF) currently represented in that index. If the largest AWF in the index is not shared by multiple index constituents, the new addition will be added to the index with index shares that are commensurate with the index shares of the stock in a hypothetical rebalancing using the closing prices on the date the addition is announced. In such cases of commensurate weighting, the index shares for all current constituents will remain constant.

For more information on AWFs, please refer to the Capped Market Capitalization Weighted Indices section of S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology.

Constituent Weightings. Each index is capped market capitalization weighted. For reweighting purposes, the indices rebalance quarterly after the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. The reference date for capping is the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of the rebalancing month.

Various Capped Indices are also reviewed daily based on each company's capped market capitalization weight. Daily capping is only performed when the sum of companies with weight greater than 5% exceeds 25%. When daily capping is necessary, the changes are announced after the close of the business day on which the daily weight caps are exceeded, with the reference date after the close of that same business day, and changes are effective after the close of the next trading day. While capping is reviewed daily, the index may be capped on a less frequent basis. If a daily capping is triggered during a regularly occurring quarterly capping window, the impacted index is capped with the changes displayed in the relevant Daily Corporate Action file (*.SDE). The Daily Proforma file (*PRO.SDC) displays the results from the quarterly capping. Any index requiring daily capping is not assessed on the next business day as the previously performed capping is effective at that day's closing. Both the quarterly and daily capping processes are performed according to the following procedures:

1. With prices reflected on the rebalancing reference date, and membership, shares outstanding and IWFs as of the rebalancing effective date, each company is weighted by FMC. Modifications are made as defined below.
2. If any company's weight exceeds the company cap, that company has its weight capped at the company cap weight and all excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all uncapped companies within the index. If, after this redistribution, any other company breaches the company weight cap the process is repeated iteratively until no company breaches the company capping rule.
3. Then, the aggregate weight of the companies with weight greater than 4.5% cannot exceed the aggregate cap of the total index weight.
4. If the rule in step 3 is breached, all the companies are ranked in descending order of their weights and the company with the smallest weight above 4.5% is identified. The weight of this company is, then, reduced either until the rule in step 3 is satisfied or it reaches 4.5%.

5. This excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all companies with weights below 4.5%. Any stock that receives weight cannot breach the 4.5% cap. This process is repeated iteratively until step 3 is satisfied or until all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5%.
6. If the rule in step 3 is still breached and all stocks are greater than or equal to 4.5%, the company with the smallest weight that causes the 4.5% limit to be breached is identified. The weight of this company is, then, reduced either until the rule in step 3 is satisfied or it reaches 4.5%.
7. This excess weight is proportionally redistributed to all companies with weights less than 4.5%. Any stock that receives weight cannot breach the company cap. This process is repeated iteratively until step 3 is satisfied.
8. Index share amounts are assigned to each constituent to arrive at the weights calculated above. Since index shares are assigned based on prices prior to rebalancing, the actual weight of each constituent at the rebalancing differs somewhat from these weights due to market movements.

At times, an index's company count may require the capping rules to be relaxed. Please refer to the table below for an overview of the process followed, when necessary. Each subsequent row is a relaxation of the previous row's weight caps.

Number of Constituents	Single Company Weight Cap ¹	Threshold for Aggregate Company Weight Capping ²	Aggregate Company Weight Cap ²
12-14	25.0%	5.0%	50%
11	27.5%	5.5%	55%
9-10	30.0%	6.0%	60%
8	32.5%	6.5%	65%
7	35.0%	7.0%	70%
6	37.5%	7.5%	75%
5	40.0%	8.0%	80%
4	42.5%	8.5%	85%
3	50.0%	9.5%	95%

For more information on the index calculation methodology, please refer to the Capped Market Capitalization Weighted Indices section of S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics methodology.

At times, companies may be represented in the S&P Global 1200 Capped Sector Indices or S&P Global 100 Capped Index by multiple share class lines. Maximum weight capping is based on company float-adjusted market capitalization, with the weight of multiple class companies allocated proportionally to each share class line based on its FMC as of the rebalancing reference date. If no capping is required, both share classes remain in the index at their natural float-adjusted market capitalization.

In some cases, related parent companies may maintain voting control of another company included in the index. In the case of the S&P Global 1200 Utilities (Sector) Capped Index, capping is applied at the issuer level, defined as any parent and controlled subsidiary where more than 20% of all voting shares in the subsidiary are controlled by the same issuer control group. Maximum weight capping is based on company float-adjusted market capitalization, with the weight of multiple companies in the control group being allocated proportionally to each company based on its FMC as of the rebalancing reference date. If no capping is required, the identified companies remain in the index at their natural float-adjusted market capitalization.

S&P DJI performs an annual review of all issuers coinciding with the September annual rebalancing. Any change in an issuer resulting from a corporate event will be implemented at the time of the event. Updates triggered by the disclosure of new public information unrelated to corporate events or corrections to existing group entities will generally be implemented as of the quarterly rebalancing.

¹ Individual companies are capped at the single company weight cap.

² The sum of all companies with weights exceeding the threshold for aggregate company weight capping are capped at the aggregate company weight cap.

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

Index Maintenance

Some specific changes to the S&P Global 1200 constituents – such as share changes, IWF changes, dividend distributions, price adjustments, etc. – follow the policy of the respective regional component index.

Please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology for more details on market capitalization index calculations.

Index Calculations

The indices calculate using the divisor methodology used in 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.

Timing of Changes

Additions and deletions to the S&P Global 1200, and relevant S&P Global 1200 sub-indices, occur simultaneously with changes to the seven regional component indices.

Please refer to the individual regional component index methodologies for further information on addition/deletion criteria. These documents are available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Composition changes to the S&P Global 100 typically only occur when a vacancy is created due to mergers, acquisitions, delistings, etc.

Corporate Actions

Corporate action treatments for the indices mirror those of the relevant regional component index.

Please refer to the individual regional component index methodologies for further information on corporate action treatments. These documents are available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

S&P Global 100. Spin-offs will be added at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date (with no divisor adjustment), then removed after at least one day of regular way trading.

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

Currency of Calculation and Additional Index Return Series

The indices calculate in U.S. dollars, euros, and Australian dollars. Please refer to *Index Dissemination* for more information.

S&P Global 1200. The index uses foreign exchange rates taken daily at 4:15 PM New York Time for use in index calculations.

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

WMR foreign exchange rates are also taken daily at 4:00 PM London Time and used in the calculation of certain 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: currency, currency hedged, decrement, fair value, inverse, leveraged, and risk control versions. For a list of available indices, please refer to [S&P DJI Methodology & Regulatory Status Database](#).

For information on the calculation of different types of indices, 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 Date and History Available

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 Global 1200	12/31/1989	12/31/1989	12/31/1997	100
S&P Global 1200 ex Canada Index	07/18/2016	12/31/2003	12/31/2003	1000
S&P International 700	06/18/2002	09/11/1989	12/21/1997	1000
S&P International 700 ADR Index	06/18/2002	12/31/1997	12/31/1997	1000
S&P Global 100 Index	12/31/1989	12/31/1989	12/31/1997	1000
S&P Global 100 Capped Index	08/05/2019	09/11/1989	12/31/1997	1000
S&P Global 1200 Communication Services 4.5/22.5/45 Capped Index	02/11/2019	12/31/2001	12/31/2001	1000
S&P Global 1200 Consumer Discretionary (Sector) Capped Index	05/20/2019	12/17/1999	12/17/1999	1000
S&P Global 1200 Consumer Staples (Sector) Capped Index	05/20/2019	12/17/1999	12/17/1999	1000
S&P Global 1200 Utilities (Sector) Capped Index	02/15/2021	01/31/2007	09/18/2020	1000
S&P Global 1200 Health Care (Sector) Capped Index	12/18/2023	12/17/1999	12/17/1999	1000
S&P Global 1200 Energy 4.5/22.5/45 Capped Index	01/30/2023	12/30/1994	12/31/1997	1000
S&P Global 1200 Information Technology 4.5/22.5/45 Capped Index	01/30/2023	12/30/1994	12/31/1997	1000
S&P Global 1200 Information Technology (Sector) 10% Capped Index	07/29/2024	12/21/2007	12/21/2007	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. All committee members are full-time professional members of S&P Dow Jones Indices' staff. At each meeting, the Index Committee reviews pending corporate actions that may affect index constituents, statistics comparing the composition of an index to the market, companies that are being considered as candidates for addition to an index, and any significant market events. In addition, the Index Committee may revise index policy covering rules for selecting companies, treatment of dividends, share counts, or other matters.

S&P Dow Jones Indices' 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.

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.

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

Index Policy

Announcements

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

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

Pro-forma Files

In addition to the corporate events file (.SDE), S&P Dow Jones Indices provides constituent pro-forma files each time the indices 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. Since index shares are assigned based on prices prior to the rebalancing effective date, the actual weight of each stock at the rebalancing will differ from these weights due to market movements.

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

Holiday Schedule

The index is calculated daily throughout the calendar year except on days when all exchanges where the index's constituents are listed are officially closed.

A complete holiday schedule for the year is available on the S&P Dow Jones Indices' Web site at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

Rebalancing

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

Unexpected Exchange Closures

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

Recalculation Policy

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

Real-Time Calculation

Real-time, intra-day, index calculations are executed for certain indices, whenever any of their primary exchanges are open. Real-time indices are not restated.

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

Contact Information

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

Index Dissemination

Index levels are available through S&P Dow Jones Indices' Web site at www.spglobal.com/spdji/, major quote vendors (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 [S&P DJI Methodology & Regulatory Status Database](#) for a complete list of indices covered by this document.

Index	BBG	RIC
S&P Global 1200 (PR)	SPGLOB	.SPGGLOBAL
S&P Global 1200 ex Canada (PR)	-	--
S&P International 700 (TR)	-	--
S&P International 700 (NTR)	SPTR700N	--
S&P International 700 ADR Index (PR)	SPADR	.SPADR
S&P Global 100 Index (Price Return)	OOI	--
S&P Global 100 Capped Index (PR)	SPG1DCUP	--
S&P Global 100 Capped Index (TR)	SPG1DCUT	--
S&P Global 100 Capped Index (NTR)	SPG1DCUN	--
S&P Global 1200 Communication Services 4.5/22.5/45 Capped Index (PR)	SPGCSRUP	.SPGCSRUP
S&P Global 1200 Consumer Discretionary (Sector) Capped Index (USD) PR	SPG25CUP	.SPG25CUP
S&P Global 1200 Consumer Staples (Sector) Capped Index (USD) PR	SPG30CUP	.SPG30CUP
S&P Global 1200 Energy 4.5/22.5/45 Capped Index (USD) PR	SPGENCUP	.SPGENCUP
S&P Global 1200 Information Technology 4.5/22.5/45 Capped Index (USD) PR	SPGITCUP	.SPGITCUP
S&P Global 1200 Utilities (Sector) Capped Index (USD) PR	SPG55CUP	--
S&P Global 1200 Health Care (Sector) Capped Index (USD) PR	SPGHCCUP	--
S&P Global 1200 Information Technology (Sector) 10% Capped Index (USD)	SPGITSUP	--

Index Data

Daily stock level and index data are available via subscription.

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

Web site

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

Appendix A

Methodology Changes

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

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Methodology	
		Previous	Updated
S&P International 700 ADR: Index Name Changes	11/15/2023	The index name is S&P Global 1200 ADR.	The index name is S&P International 700 ADR Index.
S&P International 700 ADR: Index Name Changes	03/31/2022	The index name is S&P ADR Index.	The index name is S&P Global 1200 ADR.
S&P International 700 ADR: Constituent Change	01/15/2021	Deletions due to delistings, acquisition or any other corporate event resulting in the deletion of the stock from the index will cause the weights of the rest of the stocks in the index to change. Relative weights will stay the same.	Deletions due to delistings, acquisition or any other corporate event resulting in the deletion of the stock from the index will cause the weights of the rest of the stocks in the index to change. In cases of mergers involving two index constituents, the merged company deemed to be the acquirer in the transaction remains in the index, provided it meets all eligibility requirements. If the acquisition payment type is stock-based, the acquirer's index shares increase proportionately to the terms of the transaction. If the acquisition payment type is not stock-based, the acquirer's index shares remain at pre-merger levels.
S&P International 700 ADR: Rebalancing Reference Date	09/15/2017	The rebalancing reference dates are after the close of the last business day of February, May, August and November, respectively.	The rebalancing reference dates are after the close of the third Friday of February, May, August and November, respectively.

Appendix B

ESG Disclosures

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY³	
1.	Name of the benchmark administrator. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC.
2.	Underlying asset class of the ESG benchmark.⁴ N/A
3.	Name of the S&P Dow Jones Indices benchmark or family of benchmarks. S&P DJI Equity Indices Benchmark Statement
4.	Do any of the indices maintained by this methodology take into account ESG factors? No
Appendix latest update: January 2021	
Appendix first publication: January 2021	

³ 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].

⁴ 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.

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

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

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

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