

S&P Israel 100 Indices *Methodology*

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Introduction

Index Objective

The S&P Israel 100 Indices measure the performance of stocks listed and domiciled in Israel. The indices float-adjusted market capitalization (FMC) weight constituents, subject to constraints capping single constituent weights at 8% and single Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Sector weights at 30%.

Index Family

The index family includes the following:

- **S&P Israel 100:** measures the performance of the largest and most liquid 100 stocks domiciled and listed in Israel.
 - **S&P Israel 30 LargeCap:** measures the performance of the largest and most liquid 30 stocks in the S&P Israel 100 (the underlying index).
 - **S&P Israel 70 MidCap:** measures the performance of the smallest and least liquid 70 stocks in the S&P Israel 100 (the underlying index).

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

S&P Israel 100

Index Universe

At each rebalancing, the index universe is all stocks publicly listed and domiciled in Israel.

Eligibility Factors

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

- **Listing/Domicile:** be listed and domiciled in Israel.
- **Trading History:** have a minimum three-month trading history.
- **Market Capitalization:** have a minimum FMC, in Israeli New Shekel (ILS), of 100 million (current constituents ILS 80 million).
- **Liquidity:** have a minimum three-month median daily value traded (“MDVT”) of ILS 50k (current constituents ILS 40k).
- **Multiple Share Classes:** each company is represented once by the Designated Listing. For more information regarding the treatment of multiple share classes, please refer to Approach B within the Multiple Share Classes section of S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

Index Construction

S&P Israel 100

Constituent Selection. At each rebalancing reference date, the index targets 100 constituents for index inclusion according to the following process:

1. Separately rank all eligible stocks in descending order by three-month MDVT and company level FMC.
2. Average the MDVT and FMC ranks to calculate a final ranking. If two or more stocks share the same final ranking, rank the stock with the larger three-month MDVT higher.
3. Using the final ranking, selecting the highest ranked 100 stocks, subject to a selection buffer applied as follows:
 1. Automatically select all stocks ranked in the top 80.
 2. Select current constituents ranked within the top 120 until the target constituent count is reached.
 3. If after Step 2 the target constituent count is still not met, select the highest ranked non-constituent until the target constituent count is satisfied.

If at any rebalancing there are fewer than 100 eligible stocks, select all eligible stocks, and the target constituent count will not be met.

Constituent Weightings. At each rebalancing, the index FMC weights constituents, subject to the following constraints:

- a single constituent weight cap of 8%.
- a single GICS sector weight cap of 30%.

S&P Israel 30 LargeCap and S&P Israel 70 MidCap

Index Universe. At each rebalancing, the index universe is all constituents of the underlying index.

Constituent Selection. Each index selects constituents according to the below process.

S&P Israel 30 LargeCap. At each rebalancing reference date, the index targets 30 constituents for index inclusion according to the following process:

1. Using the final rankings of the underlying index, automatically select all stocks ranked in the top 25.
2. Select current constituents ranked within the top 35 until the target constituent count is reached.
3. If after Step 2 the target constituent count is still not met, select the highest ranked non-constituent until the target constituent count is satisfied.

S&P Israel 70 MidCap. At each rebalancing reference date, the index targets 70 constituents for index inclusion according to the following process:

1. Using the final rankings of the underlying index, automatically select all stocks ranked in the bottom 65.

2. Select current constituents ranked within the bottom 75 until the target constituent count is reached.
3. If after Step 2 the target constituent count is still not met, select the lowest ranked non-constituent until the target constituent count is satisfied.

Constituent Weightings. At each rebalancing, each index FMC weights constituents, subject to the following constraints:

- a single constituent weight cap of 8%.
- a single GICS sector weight cap of 30%.

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 rebalance quarterly, effective after the close of the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. The rebalancing reference date is five weeks prior to the rebalancing effective date. Index shares calculate using data as of the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of the rebalancing month. 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.

Additions and Deletions

Additions. Except for spin-offs, no additions are made to the indices between rebalances.

Spin-offs. Spin-offs are ineligible to remain in the indices. A spin-off security is added to an index at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date (with no divisor adjustment). The spin-off is then removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with a divisor adjustment).

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

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.

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: 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 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 Dates and History Availability

Index history availability, base date, and base value are shown in the table below.

Index	Launch Date	First Value Date	Base Date	Base Value
S&P Israel 100 Index	08/21/2023	12/19/2010	12/19/2010	1000
S&P Israel 30 LargeCap Index	09/02/2025	12/21/2014	12/21/2014	1000
S&P Israel 70 MidCap Index	09/02/2025	12/21/2014	12/21/2014	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.

If 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 index. All committee members are full-time professional members of S&P Dow Jones Indices' staff. The Index Committee meets regularly. At each meeting, the Committee reviews pending corporate actions that may affect index constituents, statistics comparing the composition of the indices to the market, companies that are being considered as candidates for addition to the indices, 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.

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 in advance of the rebalancing date and contains all constituents as well as 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 index calculates daily, throughout the calendar year. The only days the index doesn't calculate, or files are not distributed, are on days when all exchanges where an index's constituents are listed are officially closed.

A complete holiday schedule for the year is available on 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.

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 the [S&P DJI Methodology & Regulatory Status Database](#) for a complete list of indices covered by this document.

Index (Currency)	Return Type	BBG	RIC
S&P Israel 100 Index (USD)	Price Return	SPISOHUP	.SPISOHUP
	Total Return	SPISOHUT	.SPISOHUT
	Net Total Return	SPISOHUN	.SPISOHUN
S&P Israel 100 Index (ILS)	Price Return	SPISOHIP	.SPISOHIP
	Total Return	SPISOHIT	.SPISOHIT
	Net Total Return	SPISOHIN	.SPISOHIN
S&P Israel 30 LargeCap Index (USD)	Price Return	SPISL3UP	.SPISL3UP
	Total Return	SPISL3UT	.SPISL3UT
	Net Total Return	SPISL3UN	.SPISL3UN
S&P Israel 30 LargeCap Index (ILS)	Price Return	SPISL3IP	.SPISL3IP
	Total Return	SPISL3IT	.SPISL3IT
	Net Total Return	SPISL3IN	.SPISL3IN
S&P Israel 70 MidCap Index (USD)	Price Return	SPISL7UP	.SPISL7UP
	Total Return	SPISL7UT	.SPISL7UT
	Net Total Return	SPISL7UN	.SPISL7UN
S&P Israel 70 MidCap Index (ILS)	Price Return	SPISL7IP	.SPISL7IP
	Total Return	SPISL7IT	.SPISL7IT
	Net Total Return	SPISL7IN	.SPISL7IN

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.

Web site

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

SPICE

S&P Dow Jones Indices delivers daily comprehensive index data via SPICE. SPICE is a Web-based portal that provides daily prices, index returns, historic index levels, fundamental data, constituent level data and other information for these indices, depending on the client's access level.

For more information about SPICE, please refer to the SPICE product page at www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/services/spice. Please contact Client Services directly at index_services@spglobal.com for access to SPICE, data requests or other questions.

Disclaimer

Performance Disclosure/Back-Tested Data

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

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

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

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

will explicitly state so. The methodology will include an Appendix with a table setting forth the specific data points and relevant time period for which backward projected data was used. Index returns shown do not represent the results of actual trading of investable assets/securities. S&P DJI maintains the index and calculates the index levels and performance shown or discussed but does not manage any assets.

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

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In addition, S&P Dow Jones Indices provides a wide range of services to, or relating to, many organizations, including issuers of securities, investment advisers, broker-dealers, investment banks, other financial institutions, and financial intermediaries, and accordingly may receive fees or other economic benefits from those organizations, including organizations whose securities or services they may recommend, rate, include in model portfolios, evaluate, or otherwise address.

Some indices use the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®), which was developed by, and is the exclusive property and a trademark of, S&P Global and MSCI. Neither MSCI, S&P DJI nor any other party involved in making or compiling any GICS classifications makes any express or implied warranties or representations with respect to such standard or classification (or the results to be obtained by the use

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ESG Indices Disclaimer

S&P DJI provides indices that seek to select, exclude, and/or weight index constituents based on, but not limited to, certain environmental, social or governance (ESG) indicators, or a combination of those indicators, including the following: environmental indicators (including the efficient use of natural resources, the production of waste, greenhouse gas emissions, or impact on biodiversity); social indicators (such as, inequality and investment in human capital); governance indicators (such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff, tax compliance, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters), specific sustainability or values-related company involvement indicators (for example, production/distribution of controversial weapons, tobacco products, or thermal coal), or controversies monitoring (including research of media outlets to identify companies involved in ESG-related incidents).

S&P DJI ESG indices use ESG metrics and scores in the selection and/or weighting of index constituents. ESG scores or ratings seek to measure or evaluate a company's, or an asset's, performance with respect to environmental, social and corporate governance issues.

The ESG scores, ratings, and other data used in S&P DJI ESG indices is supplied directly or indirectly by third parties (note these parties can be independent affiliates of S&P Global or unaffiliated entities) so an S&P DJI ESG index's ability to reflect ESG factors depends on these third parties' data accuracy and availability.

ESG scores, ratings, and other data may be reported (meaning that the data is provided as disclosed by companies, or an asset, or as made publicly available), modelled (meaning that the data is derived using a proprietary modelling process with only proxies used in the creation of the data), or reported and modelled (meaning that the data is either a mix of reported and modelled data or is derived from the vendor using reported data /information in a proprietary scoring or determination process).

ESG scores, ratings, and other data, whether from an external and/or internal source, is based on a qualitative and judgmental assessment, especially in the absence of well-defined market standards, and due to the existence of multiple approaches and methodologies to assess ESG factors and considerations. An element of subjectivity and discretion is therefore inherent in any ESG score, rating, or other data and different ESG scoring, rating, and/or data sources may use different ESG assessment or estimation methodologies. Different persons (including ESG data ratings, or scoring providers, index administrators or users) may arrive at different conclusions regarding the sustainability or impact of a particular company, asset, or index.

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