S&P Kensho Moonshots Index
Methodology

September 2024

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Introduction

Index Objective & Highlights

The S&P Kensho Moonshots Index measures the performance of 50 U.S.-listed companies with the highest Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score, subject to market capitalization and liquidity criteria. Index constituents are first equal weighted, but are then adjusted to account for the liquidity, industry group, and diversification constraints detailed in *Index Construction*.

The Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score is the combination of the resources a company allocates to innovation and the degree to which the company stresses an innovative culture and mission, as indicated by the Innovation Sentiment Score. The Innovation Sentiment Score reflects the density of innovation-related words and phrases in the company's latest annual filing.

For more information on the Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score, please refer to Appendix A.

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' 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

Index Universe

At each rebalancing the index universe comprises all securities publicly listed in the U.S.

Eligibility Factors

As of each rebalancing reference date, securities must satisfy the following to be eligible for index inclusion:

- **Security Type.** Be common equity securities, including depositary receipts.

- **Exchange Listing.** Be listed in the U.S. on the NYSE, Nasdaq, or Cboe exchanges.

- **Size.** Have a minimum security level unadjusted market capitalization of US$ 100 million and a maximum security level unadjusted market capitalization of the 90th percentile value of stocks meeting the Security Type and Exchange Listing criteria. A 20% buffer applies to the maximum size cutoff, whereby a company's market cap must rise above 120% of the maximum market cap value before it becomes ineligible for the index.

- **Liquidity.** Have a minimum three-month average daily value traded ("3M ADVT") of US $1 million. The 3M ADVT is calculated as the average of the number of shares traded each day multiplied by that day's closing price over the three months prior to the relevant rebalancing reference date.

- **R&D & Revenue Criteria.** Report positive R&D and revenue figures in the latest-available company-issued filings or prospectus to the SEC.

Multiple Share Classes and Dual Listed Companies

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

Constituent Selection

At each annual reconstitution, the eligible companies are ranked by Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score. The highest ranking 50 companies are selected and form the index, subject to the below constraints:

In-Scope Products and Services. Only companies that are constituents of at least one S&P Kensho New Economy Index, or are classified within one of the following GICS sub-industries, are considered for inclusion in the index.

GICS Code	Sub-Industry
50102010	Wireless Telecommunication
45102030	Internet Services & Infrastructure

For more information on the S&P Kensho New Economy Indices, please refer to the S&P Kensho New Economy Indices Methodology available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

GICS Industry Group. To ensure diversification, each GICS Industry Group is capped at 10 constituents. If more than 10 companies in a single industry group are eligible the industry group is capped at 10, and any remaining eligible companies are excluded. The index then selects the highest ranking eligible companies, by Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score, from another industry group that is not capped. This process proceeds iteratively until no industry group exceeds the 10-constituent maximum.

Tie-Breaker Rule. If the 50th and 51st highest ranked eligible companies share the same Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score, the following tie-breakers are applied:

- If one of the two companies is a current constituent, the constituent remains in the index.

- If both companies are non-constituents, or if they are both current constituents, the company with the higher Adjusted R&D Ratio is selected.

For more information on the Adjusted R&D Ratio, please refer to Appendix A.

Constituent Weightings

At each reconstitution and rebalancing, the index is first equal weighted. Then, constituents' weights are adjusted to ensure that each constituent is able to target a daily capacity of US $50 million, without exceeding 25% of the 3M ADVT requirement, and subject to the diversification constraint below. Single constituent weights are reduced until the 3M ADVT threshold is met, and any excess weight is proportionally redistributed to the remaining constituents, as detailed below:

1. Setting the maximum 3M ADVT threshold to 25% *3M ADVT$_{\%, max}$*. At each rebalancing, S&P Dow Jones indices may determine that a different target daily capacity is more appropriate, and reserves the use of discretion when implementing this parameter.

2. Calculating the maximum allowable daily capacity amount for each Index Component as follows: $Max_{\$i} = 3M\ ADVT_{\%,max} \times 3M\ ADVT_i$

3. Calculating the allocated daily capacity amount for each Index Component based on its initial weight:

   $N_{\$i} = N_{\$index} \times W_{i,Initial}$

4. Reallocating weight as necessary, for each Index Component in the following manner in order to satisfy the constraint set forth in Step 3 above:

a) If an Index Component's allocated daily capacity amount is above its maximum allowable daily capacity amount, the adjusted weight for that Index Component is capped by its maximum allowable daily capacity amount and is set equal to:

$$W_{i,o} = Max_{\$i} / N_{\$index}$$

b) The excess weight from Step 4(a), if any, of the Index Components is calculated as the sum of the excess weight of each of those Components using the following formula:

$$W_e = \Sigma \left(W_{i,\,Initial} - W_{i,o} \right)$$

c) Step 4 is repeated, if necessary, with the initial weight of each Index Component set equal to its adjusted weight calculated in the prior iteration of Step 4, until W_e is equal to zero, such that all Index Components satisfy the maximum allowable daily capacity amount constraint set forth in Step 3 above.

where:

$N_{\$index}$	= *total target* daily capacity *for the Index*
$3M\ ADVT_{\%,max}$	= *maximum allowable percentage of an Index Component's 3M ADVT*
$W_{i,\,Initial}$	= *initial weight of Index Component i*
$Max_{\$i}$	= *maximum allowable daily capacity amount for Index Component i*
$3M\ ADVT_i$	= *the 3M ADVT for Index Component i*
$N_{\$i}$	= *allocated daily capacity amount for Index Component i*
$W_{i,o}$	= *adjusted weight for Index Component*
W_e	= *excess weight to be redistributed to the Index Components*
R_c	= *number of remaining Index Components that have not yet reached their maximum allowable daily capacity amount*

Diversification Constraint

If the sum of the weights of all index constituents with an individual weight over 4.5% exceeds 45% of the total index weight (the "Diversification Constraint"), the following process occurs:

1. Rank all constituents with a weight greater than 4.5% in descending order, first by individual constituent weight and then by 3M ADVT.

2. Iteratively redistribute the weight from the lowest-ranked constituent to all constituents not exceeding the 4.5% threshold. The process continues until the diversification constraint is satisfied.

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 Calculations

The index is calculated by means of the divisor methodology used for all S&P Dow Jones Indices' equity indices.

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

Index Maintenance

Annual Reconstitution

The index reconstitutes annually, effective after the close on the third Friday in June. The reconstitution reference date is after the close of the third Friday in May. During the annual reconstitution the universe is reviewed for eligibility, and constituents are selected and weighted. Index shares are assigned based on prices seven business days prior to the rebalancing.

In addition, the index also rebalances semi-annually, effective after the close on the third Friday in December. The rebalancing reference date is after the close of the third Friday in November. During the rebalancing no new index universe is established, with companies retaining the Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score determined in the June reconstitution. The remaining eligibility criteria are reassessed, and constituents are then selected and weighted.

The reference universe for the indices is the composition of the S&P Kensho New Economies indices at the open of the upcoming rebalancing effective date.

Additions. Except for mergers/acquisitions and spin-offs (see below table for details), companies can only be added to the index at the time of the reconstitution and rebalancing.

Deletions. Between the reconstitution and rebalancing, deletions can occur due to acquisitions, mergers, and spin-offs, or due to bankruptcies, delisting from eligible exchanges, or suspensions. 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.

Corporate Actions

The table below lists the most common corporate events affecting the index on a daily basis, as well the treatment and divisor impact.

Corporate Action	Adjustment Made to Index
Spin-Offs	Spin-offs are ineligible for index inclusion. A spun-off company is added to the index at a zero price prior to the open on the ex-date (no divisor adjustment). The spun-off company is removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with divisor adjustment).
Mergers and Acquisitions	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.

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

Other Adjustments

In cases where there is no achievable market price for a stock being deleted, it can be removed at a zero or minimal price at the Index Committee's discretion, in recognition of the constraints faced by investors in trading bankrupt or suspended stocks.

Currency of Calculation and Additional Index Return Series

The index calculates in U.S. dollars.

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 Date 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 Kensho Moonshots Index	10/26/2020	07/01/2014	07/01/2014	100

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 S&P Dow Jones Indices Index Committee maintains the index. The Index Committee meets regularly. At each meeting, the Index Committees review 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 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 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 index rebalances. The pro-forma file is typically provided daily in advance of the rebalancing date and contains all constituents as well as 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 differs 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 indices are calculated all business days of the year when the equity market is open. The only days the indices are not calculated 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 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	BBG
S&P Kensho Moonshots Index	KMOONP
S&P Kensho Moonshots Index TR	KMOON
S&P Kensho Moonshots Index NTR	KMOONN

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/.

Appendix A

Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score

The Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score is the combination of the resources a company allocates to innovation and the degree to which the company stresses an innovative culture and mission, as indicated by the Innovation Sentiment Score described below. The calculation steps described below reference a Base Universe of securities that satisfy the Security Type, Exchange Listing, and R&D & Revenue criteria listed in *Eligibility Factors*. The Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score is calculated as the product of the resources allocated to innovation and its innovation sentiment score:

*Early-Stage Composite Innovation Score = Adjusted R&D Ratio * Innovation Sentiment Score*

Resources Allocated to Innovation

The resources allocated to innovation are assessed by calculating the Adjusted R&D Ratio for each company. The Adjusted R&D Ratio is comprised of the company's Raw R&D Ratio divided by the adjusted mean R&D Ratio for their respective GICS Industry Group, as detailed below. Company R&D expenditures and revenue figures are those reported in the latest company-issued filings or prospectus to the SEC; specifically, 10-Ks, 20-Fs, 40-Fs, and S-1 filings:

Raw R&D Ratio = Company's Adjusted R&D expenditure / Adjusted Revenue

Adjustments for Raw R&D Ratio Calculation

Maximum Revenue Adjustment. The revenue figure used to calculate the Raw R&D Ratio (Ratio Revenue) is capped at the mean revenue of companies in the Base Universe, plus 3 standard deviations:

*Ratio Revenue = MIN (Annual Company Revenue, μ_{rev} + 3 * σ_{rev})*

where:

μ_{rev} = Arithmetic mean of annual revenue of all companies in the Base Universe

σ_{rev} = Standard deviation of annual revenue of all companies in the Base Universe

Minimum Revenue Adjustment: For a security whose Ratio Revenue falls at or below the 10th percentile value of annual revenue in the Base Universe, its Ratio Revenue is set to the 10th percentile value of annual revenue.:

Adjusted Revenue = MAX (10th percentile Annual Revenue of the Base Universe, Ratio Revenue)

R&D Expenditure Adjustment

The Adjusted R&D Expenditure for companies with an R&D expenditure above the 25th percentile value of companies in the Base Universe is equal to the company's stated R&D expenditure. For companies with an R&D expenditure at or below the 25th percentile value, the following adjustment is made:

*Adjusted R&D Expenditure = Company R&D Expenditure * MAX (0, (Company R&D Expenditure – U.S. $1 million) / 25th percentile R&D Expenditure of the Base Universe)*

Adjusted R&D Ratio Calculation

The company's Adjusted R&D Ratio is calculated by dividing its Raw R&D Ratio by the mean Raw R&D Ratio of the GICS Industry Group the company is in, subject to the winsorization process described below. The GICS Industry Groups is composed of all companies in the Base Universe.

GICS Industry Group Mean Raw R&D Ratio

- Winsorization: The population of each GICS Industry Group is first ranked in ascending order by the Raw R&D Ratio values. The Raw R&D Ratio value for securities that lie above the 95th percentile rank in each GICS Industry Group is set as equal to the value of the 95th percentile ranked security for the purposes of calculating the GICS Industry Group mean only.

- The mean Raw R&D Ratio of each GICS Industry Group is based on the average of the top quartile of the winsorized Raw R&D Ratios in that industry group.

- The GICS Industry Groups are then ranked in descending order by their mean Raw R&D Ratios. The mean Raw R&D Ratios for each of the GICS Industry Groups ranked in the bottom half of all industry groups is set to the mean Raw R&D Ratio of the median GICS Industry Group.

Adjusted R&D Ratio:

Adjusted R&D Ratio $= \dfrac{x}{\mu}$

where:

  x = Raw R&D Ratio for a given company

  μ = company's GICS Industry Group mean Raw R&D Ratio

Innovation Sentiment Score

Each company's Innovation Sentiment Score reflects the density of innovation-related words and phrases in the company's latest annual SEC filing, as of each rebalancing reference date:

Innovation Sentiment Score $= \sum_{1}^{n} \left(\dfrac{tf_i}{j} \right) * log \dfrac{N}{df_i}$

where:

n	= number of identified innovation-related terms, synonyms, and phrases
i	= each identified innovation-related term, synonym, or phrase
tf_i	= the frequency that term *i* appears in the filing
j	= length of text referenced in company's filing
N	= number of filings in the eligible universe
df_i	= number of filings containing reference to term *i*

Each company's Innovation Sentiment Score is normalized to a value between 1 and 5:

*1 + 4 * (Innovation Sentiment Score[i] / maximum value in the Full Universe of Innovation Sentiment Score values)*

Appendix B

Sample of Innovation-Related Terms (Synonyms)

innovate	v	imagine	v
innovation	n	ingenious	a
innovative	a	inspirational	a
innovator	n	inspire	a
accelerate	v	inventive	a
aspire	v	modern	a
breakthrough	a	new	a
create	v	novel	a
creative	a	original	a
cutting-edge	a	originate	v
different	a	pioneer	n
disrupt	v	pioneering	a
dream	v	radical	a
experimental	a	resourceful	a
forward-looking	a	revolution	n
forward-thinking	a	revolutionary	a
futuristic	a	revolutionize	v
game-changing	a	trailblazing	a
groundbreaking	a	transform	v
imaginative	a	transformative	a

Abbreviations:

a = adjective

v = verb

n = noun

Appendix C

Methodology Changes

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Methodology Previous	Methodology Updated
Mergers and Acquisitions	08/30/2024	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. When a merger or acquisition of a constituent by a non-constituent occurs, the surviving entity is analyzed to determine if the characteristics of the surviving entity are expected to remain aligned with the index objective. This may result in the surviving company replacing the constituent. This is applicable if the acquisition payment type is cash or stock-based. Additional information will be announced in the daily corporate events file (.SDE). When the acquiring company is added to an index that the target company was a constituent of, the acquirer's index shares are determined using closing prices on the announcement date.	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.
Reconstitution Reference Date	11/18/2022	The reconstitution reference date is after the close of the first Friday in June.	The reconstitution reference date is after the close of the third Friday in May.
Rebalance Reference Date	11/18/2022	The rebalancing reference date is after the close of the first Friday in December.	The rebalancing reference date is after the close of the third Friday in November.

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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