

# **S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices** *Methodology*

April 2025

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# Introduction

## Index Objective

The S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices measure the performance of stocks from developed countries that are in active pending merger deals based on a risk arbitrage strategy that exploits commonly observed price changes associated with publicly announced mergers, acquisitions, or other corporate reorganizations. Index constituents are weighted at predetermined weights on the long side and by the relevant deal ratio on the short side, as described in *Constituent Weighting*.

## Highlights and Index Family

**S&P Merger Arbitrage Index.** The index is comprised of a maximum of 80 companies, including up to 40 companies that are currently targets in merger deals, which are represented by long positions in the index, and up to 40 companies that are currently acquirers for the same stock merger deals, which are represented by short positions in the index. The index includes a cash component, which earns the three-month U.S. Treasury Bill rate.

Other indices in the family include:

**S&P Merger Arbitrage – Long Index.** The index is comprised of long positions of target companies involved in cash, stock and cash/stock deals.

**S&P Merger Arbitrage – Short Index.** The index is comprised of short positions of acquiring companies involved in the corresponding stock and cash/stock deals.

**S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Index.** The index is comprised of a maximum of 40 companies. A target company is considered for inclusion if, based on the terms of the deal, at least 25% of the compensation to be paid for the target's shares is in cash. The index includes a cash component. The cash component of the index earns SOFR + 0.02963% interest rate.

**S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index.** The index is a subset of the parent S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Index. The index excludes the cash component.

**S&P North American Long Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index.** The index is a subset of the parent S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index. The index includes components of the parent index domiciled in Canada and the United States.

**S&P North American Listed Long Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index (Custom).** The index is a subset of the parent of S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index. The index includes components of the parent index listed in Canada and United States.

Deals are screened based on size, liquidity, premium, and exchange listing to ensure that the underlying positions are tradable and offer upside potential if the deal does close, as detailed in *Eligibility Criteria*.

## 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	<a href="#">Equity Indices Policies &amp; Practices Methodology</a>
S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology	<a href="#">Index Mathematics Methodology</a>
S&P Dow Jones Indices' Float Adjustment Methodology	<a href="#">Float Adjustment Methodology</a>
S&P Dow Jones Indices' Country Classification Methodology	<a href="#">Country Classification Methodology</a>

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

For the S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices, companies must, as of the rebalancing reference date, satisfy the following criteria to be eligible for index inclusion.

## Additions

**Domicile.** Each company must be domiciled and listed in a developed market with deliverable settlement. The eligible markets include the following: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

For the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Indices, in addition to the above markets, South Korea and Israel are also eligible.

**Deal Size.** The deal size, based on the terms of the merger as of the date of the merger announcement, must be greater than US\$ 500 million. The deal size is defined as the total value of stock and cash used to acquire the target company. Debt is not included.

**Liquidity.** Each target company must have a minimum median daily value traded of US\$ 5 million over the preceding three months, as of the date of the merger announcement. Value traded is defined as the daily trading volume of the target company multiplied by its closing price. For stock and cash/stock deals, median daily value traded (MDVT) of the acquiring company as well as the target company must be above US\$ 5 million.

**Premium.** As of the time of the merger announcement, the implied price of the deal must be at least 2% greater than the stock price of the target company one day prior to the announcement of the deal.

For the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Indices, the deal premium must be 5% or higher for the deal to be eligible.

**Currency.** For deals that contain net foreign currency exposure, the index excludes any transaction where the interest rate differential between the U.S. dollar and the other currency exceeds a certain threshold. The interest rate differential is the annualized forward discount or premium using the spot rate and the one-month forward rate between the U.S. dollar and the other currency. The threshold is 500 bps or less in a short currency position and 500 bps or more in a long currency position.

There are only two scenarios where currency exposure is not an issue. In all other cases, the above rules apply.

1. A cash deal where the target is a U.S. listed stock
2. A cash/stock deal where both the target and acquirer are U.S. listed stocks

**Short Sale Ban.** Deals that include a short component directly impacted by a short sale ban in the relevant market are excluded.

**Deal Terms.** The compensation offered to shareholders of the target company must be cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock.

For the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Indices, all stock deal terms are not eligible for inclusion. Additionally, for deal terms that are combination of cash and stock, at least 25% of the compensation must be in cash, based on the terms of the deal as of the announcement date.

The following types of deals are included in the deal universe. The percentage of ownership sought in each type must be greater than or equal to 50%.

- Acquisition
- Leveraged Buy Out
- Merger
- Private Equity

The following types of deals are excluded from the deal universe:

- Minority Divestitures
- Hostile Takeover
- Deals Where Target Company Immediately Rejects the Offer from the Acquirer
- Unit Divestitures
- Merger of Equals
- Subsequent eligible deals entered into by a current acquirer in the index.<sup>1</sup>

## Deletions

**Withdrawal from a Merger Plan.** If the acquiring company withdraws from a merger plan, the target company is removed from the index two business days following the withdrawal announcement. However, if the stock is a target of two or more potential acquirers, it remains in the index as long as any of the offers are still active.

**Completion of Merger.** If a pending merger is completed, the company is removed from the index. The deletion is effective on the earlier of the date the company is deleted from any standard S&P Dow Jones' index or the date immediately after the last date of trading in the target company, and announced at least two days in advance where possible.

**New Offer for a Target Company.** In the event that a target company in the index receives a separate qualifying offer from a new acquirer and both offers are for cash, or for a cash or stock option, then the initial deal remains in the index and the second deal is not added. If either the initial offer or the new offer is for stock or a combination of cash and stock, then the second deal is not added and the initial deal is removed after the new offer, with an announcement at least two days in advance.

**Replacement.** At any given time, the index contains a maximum of 40 long positions. If, at the time of a merger announcement where the merger is eligible for the index, there are 40 positions in the index or projected cash is less than 1.5%:

- The deal which has been in the index for at least 11 months is removed. If there are multiple deals that have been in the index for more than 11 months but less than one year, the oldest among those is removed.
- If no deals qualify from the above, the position with the lowest return since it entered the index is deleted. The return calculated uses U.S. dollar total return (price + cash dividends) from the time the stock was added to the index until the day it is reviewed for possible deletion. The company being deleted, however, must have been an index member for at least 30 days. In other words, the return calculation must be based on at least 30 trading days of data. In addition, the company will not be eligible to re-enter the index if it is part of a new offer.

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<sup>1</sup> If an acquiring company in the index of an existing stock or cash/stock deal plans to acquire another company through a stock or cash/stock deal, the new deal does not qualify for addition. The existing deal stays in the index.

- If, at the time of a merger announcement where the merger is eligible for the index, the cash component weight is less than 1.5% in the index, the worst performing long-only deal(s) are removed until the index cash position becomes at least 2% to accommodate the inclusion of the new deal.

**Maximum Inclusion Time.** A company may be included in the index for a maximum of one year. If the merger has not closed within a year, the company is deleted effective on the one-year anniversary of its inclusion, with two days' advance notice.

All eligibility criteria are reviewed and subject to change from time to time based on market conditions.

# Index Construction

## Constituent Selection and Timings

After 3:00 PM (ET) every U.S. trading date, S&P Dow Jones Indices identifies any additions and deletions as per the eligibility criteria.

If a new company qualifies for inclusion, it is added to the index at the close of the U.S. market with two U.S. trading days' notice. At the time of the eligible merger announcement, if there are 40 stocks in the index, the rules for replacement are applied as defined in *Eligibility Criteria*.

When a deletion is made from the S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices for any reason – merger completion, merger withdrawal, the stock being in the index for one year or a replacement to maintain a maximum of 40 stocks – the value of the deleted company is put into the index's cash component. If a stock is deleted, it is deleted at the close of the U.S. market with two days' notice.

In the S&P Long Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Indices, any drop is removed from the index with a corresponding divisor change to maintain index continuity. The relative weights of the remaining companies will change, as there is no allocation to a cash component for this index.

## Constituent Weightings

At any given time, the S&P Merger Arbitrage Index contains a cash position. The value of this cash position changes over time as constituents are added to or deleted from the index and as interest accrues daily, based on the three-month U.S Treasury Bill rate or SOFR + 0.02963% interest rate. In general, the weight of the cash position is higher given a lower number of stocks in the index.

All target stocks from cash-only deals are added to the S&P Merger Arbitrage Index at a weight of 3%, based on closing prices taken on the reference day, which is the two days before the deal goes into the index. For stock-only and cash/stock deals, the target is added in the long position at 3% while the acquirer is added in the short position at the deal ratio. If the terms of a cash/stock deal are set in which there is an election process with capped cash or stock consideration percentages, the deal ratio applied to the short position will be adjusted to represent the stock portion of the overall deal compensation. In these scenarios, it is assumed the maximum potential cash consideration will be elected by shareholders.

For the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Indices, all target stocks are added at a weight of 2.5%.

There is one exception to cash-only, stock-only, and cash/stock deals:

- If, at the time of the addition, the projected cash position represents less than 3% for the S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices, or less than 2.5% for the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Indices, is negative or would be potentially negative at the time of the addition, the long position index shares will be based on the deal price. It will be assigned a weight equal to the weight of the cash component on the effective date of the addition, as projected on the reference date, leaving a 0.5% projected weight in cash to serve as a cash buffer. The short position is added at the deal ratio.

The daily cash position in the index may have a negative value. In this circumstance, the index shares for the next addition to the index will be adjusted as detailed above to allow the cash position to return to a positive value. The weight of each stock is then allowed to float over time based on market movements. All additions come at the expense of the cash position, which is maintained in the index as described

previously. Therefore, when a stock is added the value of the cash component decreases by the value of the added stock.

The net effect of the cash distribution to take a long position in the target and cash receipt to take a short position in the acquirer is the net exposure of a deal. This net exposure shall not exceed 100%, as the index must always maintain a cash position. In the event that the current rules result in net exposure exceeding 100%, either the maximum number of deals is reduced, or the fixed weight is reduced to less than 3%.

For the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index, the weight of a given constituent is set such that it is the product of its weight in the parent S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Index and a scaling factor. The scaling factor ensures that the weight of the Cash component from the parent index is redistributed across all deals.

$$W_{new} = W_i * \left( \frac{1}{1 - W_{cash}} \right)$$

where:

$W_{new}$  = weight of the stock  $i$  in the Capped index

$W_i$  = weight of the stock  $i$  in the parent index

$\left( \frac{1}{1 - W_{cash}} \right)$  = Scaling Factor

$W_{cash}$  = weight of the cash component from the parent index

**Calculations for the Long and Short Sub-Indices.** The S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices are comprised of the short and long sub-index components and cash.

Index shares are set for each stock two days prior to effective date at which the stock is added to the index in the following manner.

For the  $i^{th}$  long position in the S&P Merger Arbitrage - Long Index:

$$Index\ Shares_i = \frac{(Index\ Market\ Value * 3\%)}{Price_{close, i}} \quad (1)$$

For the  $i^{th}$  short position in the S&P Merger Arbitrage - Short Index,

$$Index\ Shares_i = IndexShares_{i,l} * StockExchangeRatio \quad (2)$$

For the  $i^{th}$  long position in the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Index:

$$Index\ Shares_i = \frac{(Index\ Market\ Value * 2.5\%)}{Price_{close, i}} \quad (3)$$

where:

$$Index\ Market\ Value = Cash + \sum_{i=1}^N Index\ Shares_i * (Price)_{close, i}$$

$Price_{close, i}$  = Price of stock  $i$  as of the market close two days prior to the day it is added to the index.

$IndexShares_{i,l}$  = Index shares of the corresponding long position.

*Stock Exchange Ratio* = Ratio at which the acquirer's shares are offered in exchange for each target share tendered, as provided in the domestic filing or press release.

For the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index, unlike the equation above, there is no Cash component. Regular and special dividend payments are reinvested back into the index.

$$\text{Index Market Value} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Index Shares})_i * (\text{Price})_{\text{close}, i}$$

**Cash.** Cash accounts for the un-invested position in the index and accrues or gets depleted in four ways:

1. Proceeds from the sale of deleted stocks add to the cash position
2. When a deal is added to the index, the net exposure, which is the net of payment for the long position and the collection of payment for the short position, increases or depletes the cash position
3. Dividend payments made for the short positions and collected from long positions
4. Accrued interest

**S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices.** The cash position accrues interest daily, based on the three-month U.S. Treasury Bill rate.

**S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Indices.** The cash position accrues interest daily, based on SOFR + 0.02963% interest rate.

The cash position also increases as the long index constituents make any regular or special dividend payments. The initial cash position on the base date is equal to the difference between the initial index market value, which is 1000, and the market value of the stocks present in the index on the base date.

Therefore, on any given day  $t$ :

$$\text{Cash}_t = \text{Cash}_{t-1} * (3M \text{ Treasury Bill Rate}_{t-1} * (t - (t-1)) / 360) + \text{Index Dividend Value}_t + \text{Cash Proceeds from Corporate Actions} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Cash}_t = \text{Cash}_{t-1} * (\text{SOFR} + 0.02963\%_{t-1} * (t - (t-1)) / 365) + \text{Index Dividend Value}_t + \text{Cash Proceeds from Corporate Actions} \quad (5)^2$$

where:

$t-1$  = The prior business date.

$$\text{Index Dividend Value}_t = \sum_{i=1}^N (1 - \text{Tax Rate}_{i,t}) * \text{Index Shares}_{i,t} * (\text{Ex} - \text{dividends})_{i,t} \quad (6)$$

Ex-dividends represent the per share gross dividend amount of any stock with a dividend effective on day  $t$ , in U.S. dollars.

*Please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology for more information on total return calculations.*

The index assumes proceeds from deletions are added to the cash position, while additions are financed by the cash position. Therefore, in order to maintain basket series continuity, it is also necessary to adjust cash after the close of any date on which there is an addition to or deletion from the index (*Cash Proceeds from Corporate Actions*).

<sup>2</sup> From October 26, 2017, through December 17, 2021, the interest rate used was the Overnight U.S. dollar LIBOR rate based on  $t$ .

Note that cash at the close of day  $t$  before any adjustment is equal to the prior day's cash after any adjustment plus any interest accrued and dividends paid on day  $t$ .

$$(Index\ Market\ Value)_{before\ change} = (Index\ Market\ Value)_{after\ change} \quad (7)$$

Therefore,

$$(Cash)_{t-1} = (Index\ Market\ Value)_{before\ change} - \sum_{i=1}^{N'} (Index\ Shares)_i * (Price)_i \quad (8)$$

Where  $N'$  is the number of stocks in the index after accounting for additions and deletions.

### **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 the Non-Market Capitalization Weighted Indices section of S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology.*

# Index Maintenance

## Rebalancing

**Frequency.** Changes to the indices are made on an as-needed basis. There is no calendar-driven rebalancing. Rather, changes are made to the index as required by merger announcements, withdrawals, and completions.

## Corporate Actions

**Spin-offs.** As a general policy, a spin-off security is added to all indices where the parent security is a constituent, at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date (with no divisor adjustment). Spin-offs are ineligible to remain in the S&P Merger Arbitrage indices and will be removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with a divisor adjustment).

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

## Currency of Calculation and Additional Index Return Series

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 more information on these 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](http://www.spglobal.com/spdji).*

## Base Date

Index	Base Date	Base Value	Daily Returns From
S&P Merger Arbitrage Index	12/31/2005	1000	12/31/2005
S&P Merger Arbitrage – Long Index	12/31/2005	1000	12/31/2005
S&P Merger Arbitrage – Short Index	12/31/2005	1000	12/31/2005
S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Index	12/31/2003	1000	01/02/2004
S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index	11/21/2007	1000	11/22/2007
S&P North American Long Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index	11/21/2007	1000	11/22/2007

# 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 S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices. The Committee meets regularly. At each meeting, the Committee reviews pending corporate actions that may affect index constituents and any significant market events. In addition, the Committee may revise index policy covering rules for selecting companies 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 Action 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.

All methodology changes are posted to the S&P Dow Jones Indices' Web site and announced via email to all clients. The latest available version is posted on the Web site, [www.spglobal.com/spdji](http://www.spglobal.com/spdji).

## **Holiday Schedule**

Each index is calculated daily, throughout the calendar year. The only days the index is not calculated are on days when all exchanges where the S&P Merger Arbitrage Index constituents are listed are officially closed or if WMR's exchange rates services are not published.

*A complete holiday schedule for the year is available at [www.spglobal.com/spdji](http://www.spglobal.com/spdji).*

## **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](mailto:index_services@spglobal.com).

# Index Dissemination

Index levels are available through S&P Dow Jones Indices' Web site at [www.spglobal.com/spdji](http://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)	BEG	RIC
S&P Merger Arbitrage Index (USD)	SPLSAUP	.SPLSAUP
S&P Merger Arbitrage - Long Index (USD)	SPLSALUP	.SPLSALUP
S&P Merger Arbitrage - Short Index (USD)	SPLSASUP	.SPLSASUP
S&P Merger Arbitrage Index TR (USD)	SPLSAUT	.SPLSAUT
S&P Merger Arbitrage - Long Index TR (USD)	SPLSALUT	.SPLSALUT
S&P Merger Arbitrage - Short Index TR (USD)	SPLSASUT	.SPLSASUT
S&P Merger Arbitrage Index (LCL)	SPLSALP	.SPLSALP
S&P Merger Arbitrage - Long Index (LCL)	SPLSALLP	.SPLSALLP
S&P Merger Arbitrage - Short Index (LCL)	SPLSASLP	.SPLSASLP
S&P Merger Arbitrage Index TR (LCL)	SPLSALT	.SPLSALT
S&P Merger Arbitrage - Long Index TR (LCL)	SPLSALLT	.SPLSALLT
S&P Merger Arbitrage - Short Index TR (LCL)	SPLSASLT	.SPLSASLT
S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Index	SPARBM	.SPARBM
S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Index	SPARBMX	.SPARBMX
S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Total Return Index	SPARBMXT	.SPARBMXT
S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Ex Cash Net Total Return Index	SPARBMXN	.SPARBMXN

## 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/contact-us](http://www.spglobal.com/spdji/contact-us).

## Web site

For further information, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Web site at [www.spglobal.com/spdji](http://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
Constituent Weightings	07/15/2022	If, at the time of the addition, the projected cash position represents less than 3% for the S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices, or less than 2.5% for the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Indices, is negative or would be potentially negative at the time of the addition, the long position index shares will be based on the deal price. It will be assigned a weight equal to the weight of the cash component on the effective date of the addition, as projected on the reference date, <b>less a 5% buffer</b> . The short position is added at the deal ratio.	If, at the time of the addition, the projected cash position represents less than 3% for the S&P Merger Arbitrage Indices, or less than 2.5% for the S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Indices, is negative or would be potentially negative at the time of the addition, the long position index shares will be based on the deal price. It will be assigned a weight equal to the weight of the cash component on the effective date of the addition, as projected on the reference date, <b>leaving a 0.5% projected weight in cash to serve as a cash buffer</b> . The short position is added at the deal ratio.
Replacements due to Cash Level	07/15/2022	If, at the time of a merger announcement where the merger is eligible for the index, <b>there are less than 40 positions in the index and the cash component weight is less than 1.5% in the index</b> , the worst performing long-only deal(s) are removed until the index cash position becomes at least 2% to accommodate the inclusion of the new deal.	If, at the time of a merger announcement where the merger is eligible for the index, <b>the cash component weight is less than 1.5% in the index</b> , the worst performing long-only deal(s) are removed until the index cash position becomes at least 2% to accommodate the inclusion of the new deal.
Interest Rate: S&P Long-Only Merger Arbitrage Index	12/17/2021	Overnight U.S. dollar LIBOR interest rate	SOFR + 0.02963% interest rate
Liquidity	11/18/2016	Each target company must have a three-month average daily trading value above US\$ 2 million, as of the date of the merger announcement. Trading value is defined as the daily trading volume of the target company multiplied by its closing price. For stock and cash/stock deals, average trading value of the acquiring company as well as the target company must be above US\$ 2 million.	Each target company must have a minimum median value traded of US\$ 5 million over the preceding three months, as of the date of the merger announcement. Value traded is defined as the daily trading volume of the target company multiplied by its closing price. For stock and cash/stock deals, median value traded of the acquiring company as well as the target company must be above US\$ 5 million.
Constituent Weighting	08/09/2016	If, at the time of the addition, the projected cash position represents less than 3%, the long position will be based on the deal price and assigned a weight equal to the weight of the cash component on the effective date of the addition. The short position is added at the deal ratio.	If, at the time of the addition, the projected cash position represents less than 3%, the long position will be based on the deal price. It will be assigned a weight equal to the weight of the cash component on the effective date of the addition, as projected on the reference date, less a 5% buffer. The short position is added at the deal ratio.

# Appendix B

## ESG Disclosures

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

<sup>3</sup> 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].

<sup>4</sup> The 'underlying assets' are defined in European Union Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the explanation in the benchmark statement of how environmental, social and governance factors are reflected in each benchmark provided and published.

# Disclaimer

## Performance Disclosure/Back-Tested Data

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

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

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

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

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