

# **S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index Methodology**

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# S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index

The S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index is a subset of the benchmark S&P UBS USD Leveraged Loan Index (USD LLI). Liquid indices are designed to track the broader market with a smaller subset of index constituents, providing a suitable basis for derivatives and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs).

Benchmark indices generally consist of a large number of constituents. Portfolio managers tracking an index from the broad benchmark USD LLI will therefore incur substantial costs in attempting to replicate or hedge the individual loans in the portfolio. Furthermore, loans with smaller amounts outstanding usually suffer from illiquid trading; resulting in relatively large bid-offer spreads.

The liquid index is intended to address these deficiencies by limiting the number of constituent loans in the index, by selecting larger and more liquid loans from the wider USD LLI index universe as determined by the Liquidity Ranking Procedure. The procedure utilizes daily liquidity scores from S&P Global Market Intelligence's Evaluated Bond Pricing Service (EVB), which is a broader measure of liquidity, summarizing the performance of each loan across several liquidity metrics, such as number of quotes, or bid-offer sizes.

# Selection Criteria

## Index Rebalancing

The index rebalancing follows both a monthly and a weekly schedule.

### Monthly Rebalancing

The selection process for the Index will be used on the index inception date and at every monthly rebalancing (“Index Selection Date”). The selection process will involve the identification of the Eligible Universe using the Eligibility Criteria set out below. If the size of the Eligible Universe is greater than the target number of loans, the Liquidity Ranking Procedure will be used to determine the final index constituents.

Once the index members are selected, they are automatically carried forward to the following month’s selection, unless they no longer satisfy the eligibility criteria or enter a prolonged period of relative illiquidity. The index eligibility criteria and the liquidity ranking procedure are described in further detail below.

### Weekly Maintenance Rebalancing

If a loan has a redemption payment intra month, the resulting cash is eligible for reinvestment through the Weekly Maintenance Rebalancing. See section “Weekly Maintenance Rebalancing timeline” for details.

### Eligibility Criteria

The following selection criteria are used to derive the Eligible Universe from the Wall Street Office (WSO) USD denominated loan universe:

- Loan type
- Minimum size
- Liquidity/Depth of market
- Credit Rating
- Minimum time to maturity

### Loan Type

The list of eligible and ineligible loan types ensures that the index is easily replicable and avoids the complexities associated with non-standard loan types. Only USD-denominated loans are eligible for the index.

The eligible loan types are:

- Fully funded term loans (fixed and floating rate)
- Defaulted loans

The ineligible loan types are:

- 364-day facility

- Delayed term loans
- Deposit-funded tranche
- Letters of credit
- Mezzanine
- PIK Toggle
- PIK
- Pre-funded acquisition
- Revolving credit
- Synthetic lease
- Unfunded loans

Loan types not on the inclusion or exclusion list are excluded by default. New loan types are assessed on a case by case basis and are explicitly excluded or included once a determination has been made.

### **Minimum facility size**

A minimum facility size of USD 500m nominal is required to be eligible for the index.

A constituent shall be removed at the next monthly rebalancing if its nominal outstanding falls below USD 500m.

### **Liquidity/Depth of Market**

Liquidity/depth of the market can be measured by the number of prices available for a particular loan and the length of time prices have been provided by the minimum required number of price contributors.

The liquidity check is based on the 3-month period prior to the rebalancing cut-off date (Liquidity test period).

Only loans with a minimum liquidity/depth of 2 for at least 50% of trading days of the liquidity test period are eligible for the indices.

Loans issued less than 3 months prior to the rebalancing cut-off date require a minimum liquidity/depth of 3 for at least 50% of trading days in the period from the issue date to the rebalancing cut-off date.

### **Credit ratings/Defaulted Loans**

Only Sub-investment grade and unrated loans are eligible for the index.

Each rated loan is assigned a composite index rating based on the ratings from Moody's and Standard & Poor's. If more than one agency publishes a rating for a loan, the average of the ratings determines the composite rating. The average rating is calculated as the numerical average of the ratings provided. To calculate the average, each rating assigned an integer number as follows: AAA/Aaa is assigned a 1, AA+/Aa1 a 2 etc. The resulting average is rounded to the nearest integer with .5 rounded up. Please refer to the appendix for further details of the credit rating methodology.

Loans designated as "Not Rated" by both Moody's and Standard & Poor's are not assigned an index rating.

Defaulted loans are eligible for the index provided they meet all other criteria.

## Initial time to maturity

The initial time to maturity is measured from the loan's issue date to its maturity date. A minimum initial time to maturity of 1 year is required for potential constituents. The minimum time to maturity threshold reduces the index turnover and transaction costs associated with short-dated loans. Existing constituents with time to maturity of less than 1 year remain in the index until maturity provided they meet all other eligibility criteria.

## Liquidity Ranking Procedure

### Liquidity Scores

In order to determine the final index constituents, the loans in the Eligible Universe are ranked according to their liquidity scores, as provided by EVB. Each loan in the WSO database is assigned a daily score based on the loan's performance on the following liquidity metrics:

- **Sources Quote:** The number of dealers sending out runs.
- **Frequency of Quotes:** total number of dealer runs.
- **Number of Sources with Size:** The number of dealer runs with associated size.
- **Bid-offer spreads:** The average bid-offer spread in dealer runs.
- **Average quote size:** The average size parsed from quotes
- **Movers Count:** The end of day composite contributions which have moved on that day.

Each loan carries a score ranging from 1 to 5 in descending order of liquidity, depending on the daily values for the above components. A loan with a score of 1 will have the best performance in each of the categories above. In the liquidity ranking procedure described below, average liquidity scores are calculated for each loan, over a period of one or three calendar months immediately preceding each rebalancing date.

### Liquidity Ranking Procedure

On the index inception day, the target number of loans will be 100.

If the number of loans in the Eligible Universe exceeds the target number of loans, the following ranking procedure is used to determine which loans will enter the index:

- Members of the eligible universe are ranked based on the 1 month average liquidity score (lowest value first)
- If there is a tie for the liquidity score rank then the loan with the largest of amount outstanding is chosen
- If there is a tie for the amount outstanding rank then the loan with the highest current spread over the reference rate is chosen

Loans will be removed from the index if they are no longer present in the current Eligible Universe or are not ranked within the first 125 places in terms of 3 month average liquidity score.

On each monthly rebalancing, the index will target 100 loans. At times there may be more than 100 loans in the index, as instruments bought during the Weekly Maintenance Rebalancing are subject to a 3 month minimum run period.

# Rebalancing

## Monthly Rebalancing timeline

The index is rebalanced at the end of each month. Rebalancing date is the last calendar day of the month.

The cut-off for liquidity and rating information is 3 business days prior to month-end. Any insertions after the index cut-off day (t-3) will not be considered in the re-balancing process, but will become effective at the end of the following month. New Loans with a first settlement date later than 3 days before month-end can only be included in the indices if their amount outstanding and rating is known on t-3.

## File publication schedule:

- Preview file: starting T+2 after the monthly rebalancing, published daily
- Components file: published after COB on rebalancing date
- Substitution mapping file: list of original and new loans if there are any substitutions to consider since the last rebalancing, published after COB on rebalancing date

## Exceptions to the monthly rebalancing

Changes to loan weights due to scheduled and unscheduled paydowns are taken into account on their effective date. Loans that have been fully repaid are considered to be cash for the remainder of the month. Scheduled rate changes are also effective on the date of the change. Defaults are taken into account on their effective date.

## Weight Capping

Weight restrictions are applied to restrict the dominance of single loan and industry in the index. Weight restrictions are based on market capitalization and are only updated during the monthly rebalancing process. The weight restrictions applicable to the index are:

- Facility level capping: 2%
- Issuer level capping: 5%
- Industry level capping: 15%

## Weekly Maintenance Rebalancing timeline

The weekly maintenance rebalancing comprises two parts, first a loan substitution process for restructured loans followed by a cash reinvestment for cash accumulated from loan paydowns and/or restructurings. The maintenance rebalancing is performed every Friday after the close of business, using the latest available data. If a maintenance rebalance is scheduled to fall within 3 calendar days of a monthly rebalancing date, then no restructuring or cash reinvestment is carried out. Instead, this process will be performed as part of the next maintenance or regular rebalancing, whichever occurs first. The two parts of the maintenance rebalance are described in detail below.

## Loan substitution for restructured loans

Restructured loans will be substituted with replacement loans from the same issuer, provided there is an eligible loan from the issuer available ("substitution loan"). Specifically, one restructured loan may be replaced by one or more substitution loans. Alternatively, multiple restructured loans may be replaced by a

single substitution loan. As a result, the index may hold fewer or more than 100 loans. The loan substitution is executed as follows:

- A loan in the index is designated as an expected restructure loan, once S&P DJI receives notification that a restructure is expected – the notification date being the “restructure notification date”
- For expected restructure loans that have been fully redeemed but where redemption cash has not yet been reinvested, the cash will be tagged (“restructure cash”) at the next maintenance or regular rebalancing, whichever occurs earlier
- The restructure cash will be held until the earlier of 30 calendar days following the restructure notification date, or a notification of the completion of the restructure (“restructure complete”) including the substitution loan(s), is received. During this time the cash does not accrue interest and is not reinvested into the index
- If a restructure complete notification is received, the substitution loan(s) will be purchased by the index at bid price at the next maintenance or regular rebalancing, whichever occurs earlier, at an amount equal to restructure cash; otherwise, the restructure cash becomes eligible for weekly cash reinvestment and will start interest accrual (accrual is not backdated)
- Substitution loan(s) will inherit the liquidity data and minimum run of the restructured loan(s), taking a conservative approach if multiple loans are substituted into a single loan
- Securities resulting from a substitution other than loans, such as warrants, will be converted to cash and handled as part of the weekly cash reinvestment described below

### **Cash reinvestment**

Cash reinvestment deals with cash accumulated in the index resulting from restructured and/or paid down loans intra-month (excluding coupon payments). The resulting cash is pooled and reinvested into the highest ranked eligible loan(s) (“replacement loans”) during the maintenance rebalance. The cash reinvestment is executed as follows:

- The aggregate of cash from restructuring and/or paid down loans since the last rebalancing (monthly or weekly maintenance rebalancing whichever is more recent) is determined (“reinvestment cash”). The reinvestment cash does not include cash received from coupon payments. The reinvestment cash also includes any leftover reinvestment cash from the last maintenance rebalance
- The selection of the replacement loans follows existing ranking rules
- If the reinvestment cash is insufficient to fully purchase the highest ranked eligible loan (“replacement loan”), no reinvestment takes place and the reinvestment cash will remain in the index
- If there is leftover reinvestment cash after a replacement loan has been added to the index, the next highest ranked eligible loan(s) are added to the index until the reinvestment cash has been fully reinvested or there is insufficient reinvestment cash left to add the next eligible loan to the index
- Newly selected loans from the reinvestment process will be inserted at the closing ask price on the maintenance rebalancing
- Any loan inserted during the cash reinvestment is assigned a 3-month minimum run period.

### **File publication schedule**

- Daily preview file: starting T+2 after the monthly rebalancing, each day after close of business a list of eligible loans is created by applying the index rules, taking into account any new issuance.

On Friday after close of business, the preview file is updated published as the weekly components file. The file will show the current index membership with substitutions applied and any new loans bought.

- Weekly components file: published Friday after COB.
- Weekly Substitution mapping file: list of original and new loans if there are any substitutions to consider, published alongside the components file on Friday COB.

### **Annual Review**

The parameters used in the selection process, including the target number of loans and the eligibility criteria are subject to an annual review process to ensure that the index continues to reflect the underlying loans market. The review will consist of a qualitative and quantitative assessment of any developments in the loans market in terms of market size, depth and overall liquidity conditions of the market together with a recommendation whether current index rules should be modified. Factors that will be considered in the assessment will include:

- Size of the market
- New issuance patterns and trends
- Outstanding number of loans and issuers
- Liquidity conditions

# Corporate actions and cashflows

## Data source

Reference loan data is provided by WSO Data which represents up-to-date reference and transactional information on over 4,000 leveraged loans. WSO Data is accurately maintained in real-time by requiring an executed Credit Agreement for each loan, including subsequent amendments and receives over 7.5 million agent notices per year. This unparalleled access to loan information makes WSO Data the only accurate, up-to-date, comprehensive database for leveraged loan information.

## Treatment of coupons

Coupon payments are held as cash from payment date until monthly index rebalancing at which point it is reinvested in the index. The cash does not accrue interest.

## Treatment of paydowns

- **Unscheduled Paydowns:** Unscheduled redemption payments for loans are taken into account from the date they occur. When a loan is fully repaid intra-month, the loan is treated as cash. The accrued interest up until the redemption date is treated as an unscheduled coupon payment.
- **Scheduled Paydowns:** Scheduled redemption payments for loans are taken into account from the date they occur. Loans that are fully repaid intra-month are treated as cash.

## Treatment of Defaulted Loans

Defaults can occur for a number of reasons, such as the issuer (or a related entity) filing for bankruptcy (Chapter 11), failure to pay, breach of covenants.

There are two cases of default that are considered in the index:

- **Agent Notice of Issuer Default:** the WSO team receives confirmation from the agent that the issuer has defaulted (regardless of any news feed or announcement). However, if we become aware of impending announcements, the WSO team will reach out to the agent to start obtaining confirmation of default.
- **Rating Change Notice:** we receive a rating change notification from the Rating Agency: either rated D by S&P or Moody's rating withdrawn from a previous Ca or below rating

Once the rating event above occurs, the loan will be marked as defaulted. This removes accrued interest since the last coupon payment date and no extraordinary coupon payment is made. The cash proceeds (if any) from an auction of the defaulted loan can be reinvested at the next rebalancing. The index does not attempt to find a substitute loan for a defaulted loan.

## Rollbacks and Historical Corrections

Given the structure of the loan market, a number of events will require adjustments after they have been implemented, due to new information becoming available (e.g. rollbacks, historical corporate actions). Below the main examples how the index will treat the different rollback cases:

- **Paydown (100%):** Keep the new loan resulting from cash reinvestment, ignore rollback unless the rollback relates to a paydown that occurred after the last rebalancing date. If the old loan is eligible on the next monthly rebalancing it can re-enter the index.

- **Partial paydown:** Reverse transaction, increase principal amount, take out cash from the index, even if rollback relates to a paydown before the last rebalancing date.
- **Loan A to Loan B (100%):** This situation could occur if the new loan was never set up after all. If the rollback is received before rebalancing, the transactions are netted and no further action taken. If the rollback is received after rebalancing, it is considered a new restructuring transaction and will be processed accordingly.
- **Loan A to Loan B & C (100%):** As above.
- In case of a default where there is an adjustment of a historical cash flow event, this will not be reflected in the index historically or going forward.

# Calculation

## Daily index calculation

The indices are calculated on the basis of end-of-day prices provided by EVB on each recommended Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) US trading day. On each pricing day, end-of-day bid, mid and ask price quotes for the loans in the universe are received from EVB. Prices for all loans are taken at 4:15 pm EST.

Index data is published and distributed on the next day and is available on the S&P DJI index website, [www.spglobal.com/spdji](http://www.spglobal.com/spdji).

The index calculation occurs on a daily basis as soon as the consolidated quotes are available. Price quotes are provided and the indices calculated every day in the SIFMA calendar and for the last calendar day of each month. The Index calculation is based on bid quotes. New loans are included in the indices at their respective ask prices when they enter the index family. In the event that no new quotes for a particular loan are received, the index will continue to be calculated based on the last available prices.

On the last trading day of a month, after the daily index calculation for the current month's list has been run, the set of active loans to the new month's list is updated. On the last trading day of the month, EVB will send pricing levels for all new loans which are to be included in the indices for the following month.

## Price/Accrued Interest

Price and accrued interest are quoted and calculated to the actual nominal amount outstanding. Paydowns within the period are taken into account on the payment date.

## Price quality control and source

The S&P UBS USD Liquid LLI Indices will leverage the price quality control process from EVB which will provide bid, mid and ask prices for all eligible loans at the end of each index calculation day.

## Index Calculus

For specific index formulae please refer to *iBoxx Bond Index Calculus*, available at [www.spglobal.com/spdji](http://www.spglobal.com/spdji).

## Indices to be published

The following indices will be published:

- Total Return Index
- Price (Principal Return) Index
- Gross Price Index
- Accrued Income Index
- Coupon Income Index
- Redemption Income Index
- Total Interest Index

## Index formulas

### Total Return Index

$$TR_t = TR_{t-s} \frac{MV_t + CASH_t}{MV_{t-s}^+ + CASH_{t-s}^+}$$

where

$MV_t$  = closing market value position on date  $t$

$CASH_t$  = closing cash position on date  $t$

$MV_{t-s}^+$  = market value position on date  $t-s$  post rebalancing

$CASH_{t-s}^+$  = opening cash position on date  $t-s$  post rebalancing

### Price (Principal Return) Index

$$PR_t = PR_{t-s} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_t} P_{i,t} F_{i,t-s} CF_{i,t-s}^+ N_{i,0}^+ + CASH_{t-s}^+}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_t} P_{i,t-s}^+ F_{i,t-s}^+ CF_{i,t-s}^+ N_{i,0}^+ + CASH_{t-s}^+}$$

### Gross Price Index

$$GI_t = GI_{t-s} \frac{MV_t}{MV_{t-s}^+ + CASH_{t-s}^+}$$

### Accrued Income Index

$$IA_t = IA_{t-s} + GI_{t-s} \frac{A_t}{MV_{t-s}^+ + CASH_{t-s}^+}$$

### Coupon Income Index

$$IC_t = IC_{t-s} + GI_{t-s} \frac{G_t}{MV_{t-s}^+ + CASH_{t-s}^+}$$

### Redemption Income Index

$$IR_t = IR_{t-s} + GI_{t-s} \frac{R_t}{MV_{t-s}^+ + CASH_{t-s}^+}$$

### Total Interest Index

$$IT_t = IT_{t-s} + GI_{t-s} \frac{G_t + A_t}{MV_{t-s}^+ + CASH_{t-s}^+}$$

### Market Value (closing)

$$MV_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} MV_{i,t} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} (P_{i,t} + AI_{i,t}) F_{i,t} CF_{i,t-s}^+ N_{i,0}^+ \text{ where}$$

$n_t$  = number of loans included in the index on date  $t$

### Base Market Value

$$MV_{t-s}^+ = \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} MV_{i,t-s}^+ = \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} (P_{i,t-s}^+ + AI_{i,t-s}^+) F_{i,t-s}^+ CF_{i,t-s}^+ N_{i,0}^+$$

where:

$MV_{t-s}^+$  = market value position on date  $t-s$  post rebalancing

$P_{i,t-s}^+, AI_{i,t-s}^+, F_{i,t-s}^+$  are equal to  $P_{i,t-s}, AI_{i,t-s}, F_{i,t-s}$ , except for static data changes

### Cash Position (closing)

$$CASH_t = CASH_{t-s}^+ + CV_t$$

$$CV_t = G_t + R_t + D_t$$

$$G_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} G_{i,t} F_{i,t-s} CF_{i,t-s}^+ N_{i,0}^+$$

$$R_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} R_{i,t} CF_{i,t-s}^+ N_{i,0}^+ = \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} PR_{i,t} (F_{i,t}^* - F_{i,t}) CF_{i,t-s}^+ N_{i,0}^+$$

$$D_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} D_{i,t} CF_{i,t-s}^+ N_{i,0}^+$$

$$A_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} A_{i,t} F_{i,t} CF_{i,t-s}^+ N_{i,0}^+$$

where:

$G_t$  = sum of coupon payments since the last rebalancing

$G_{i,t}$  = coupon payments for loan  $i$  on date  $t$  since the last rebalancing

$R_t$  = sum of redemption payments since the last rebalancing

$R_{i,t}$  = redemption payments (as a factor) of loan  $i$  on date  $t$  since the last rebalancing

$PR_{i,t}$  = redemption price of loan  $i$  on date  $t$

- $D_t$  = sum of default payments since the last rebalancing
- $D_{i,t}$  = defaulted amount of loan  $i$  on date  $t$  as a par factor since the last rebalancing
- $A_{i,t}$  = accrued interest of loan  $i$  on date  $t$
- $F_{i,t-s}^+$  = redemption factor of loan  $i$  on date  $t-s$  post rebalancing
- $F_{i,t}$  = redemption factor of loan  $i$  on date  $t$
- $F_{i,t-s}^*$  = opening redemption factor of loan  $i$  on date  $t$
- $CF_{i,t-s}^+$  = capping factor of loan  $i$  on date  $t-s$  post rebalancing
- $N_{i,0}^+$  = issued notional amount of loan  $i$

$$CASH_{t-s}^+ = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t-s \text{ is monthly rebalancing} \\ CASH_{t-s} - \sum_{i=1}^{S_{t-s}} MV_{i,t-s} & \text{if } t-s \text{ is weekly rebalancing} \\ CASH_{t-s} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

where:

$S_{t-s}$  = number of new loans entering the index on date  $t-s$  if it is a weekly reinvestment date

## 5.5 Index history

Index history starts on March 31, 2008, with a base value of 100 on that date.

## 5.6 Settlement conventions

All iBoxx indices calculate using the assumption of T+0 settlement days.

## Calendar

S&P DJI publishes an index calculation calendar available on <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/> under *iBoxx Indices Calendars*. This calendar provides an overview of the index calculation holidays of the iBoxx bond index families each year.

# Data publication and access

The table below summarizes the publication of S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index in the *Indices* section of the website for registered users and on the FTP server.

*In addition to the indices detailed in this methodology, other indices covered by this document may be available. For a list of available indices, please refer [here](#).*

**Table 1: Data publication frequency, file types and access**

Frequency	File Type	Access
Daily	Underlying file – Instrument level	FTP Server
	Indices files – Index level	FTP Server / website / Bloomberg (index levels only)
	Forward components for Weekly Maintenance Rebalancing	FTP Server
	Forward End of month components	FTP Server
Weekly	Components	FTP Server / website
	Substitution mapping	FTP Server
Monthly	End of month components	FTP Server / website
	Substitution mapping	FTP Server

Below is a summary of the IDs for each publication channel:

Index Name	Version	ISIN	BBG	RIC
S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index	Total Return Index	GB00B4Q2XT74	IBXLLTR	.IBXLLTR
S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index	Price Index	GB00B4Z2LX81	IBXLLCP	.IBXLLCP
S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index	Redemption Income Index	GB00B51SC678	IBXLLRI	.IBXLLRI
S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index	Total Interest Index	GB00B4JZR130	IBXLLTI	.IBXLLTI

# Index Governance

## Index Committee

An S&P Dow Jones Indices Index Committee maintains the indices. All committee members are full-time professionals at S&P Dow Jones Indices. Meetings are held regularly. The Index Committee oversees the management of the indices, including determinations of intra-rebalancing changes, maintenance and inclusion policies, and other matters affecting the maintenance and calculation of the indices.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Index Committee has full and complete discretion to (i) amend, apply, or exempt the application of index rules and policies as circumstances may require and (ii) add, remove, or by-pass any bond in determining the composition of an index.

The Index Committee may rely on any information or documentation submitted to it or gathered by it that the Index Committee believes to be accurate. The Index Committee reserves the right to reinterpret publicly available information and to make changes to the indices based on a new interpretation of that information at its sole discretion. All Index Committee discussions are confidential.

The Index Committee is separate from and independent of other analytical groups at S&P Global. In particular, the Index Committee has no access to or influence on decisions by S&P Global Ratings analysts.

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.

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*For more information on index governance policies, please refer [here](#).*

# Changes to the S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index

<b>October 1, 2025</b>	Index family name changed from Markit iBoxx USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Indices to S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Indices.
<b>December 31, 2021</b>	Methodology change to remove spread filtering criteria - Consultation on Index methodology 2021
<b>October 31, 2021</b>	Addition of Weekly Maintenance Rebalancing to address cash drag, and addition of substitution rules - 2018 Annual Index Review
<b>March 31, 2021</b>	Methodology change for Price Index, Total Interest Index, Time to Maturity and Liquidity/Depth averaging
<b>17 October 2011</b>	Launch of the Markit iBoxx USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index

# Related Indices

Unless otherwise specified, the below related indices follow the same methodology as the respective underlying index.

## **S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index (AUD Hedged)**

### **Index Objective**

The S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index (AUD Hedged) measures the performance of the most liquid USD denominated leveraged loans, hedged in Australian dollars.

### **Index History**

The Index history starts on March 31, 2008. The index has a base value of 100 on that date.

### **Index Identifiers**

<b>Index Name</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>ISIN</b>	<b>BBG</b>	<b>RIC</b>
S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index (AUD Hedged)	Total Return Index	GB00BT975F45	IBXXLAHT	.IBXXLAHT
S&P UBS USD Liquid Leveraged Loan Index (AUD Hedged)	Price Index	GB00BT975G51	IBXXLAHP	.IBXXLAHP

# Further Information

## **Client support**

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# ESG Disclosures

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY <sup>1</sup>		
1	Name of the benchmark administrator.	S&P Dow Jones Indices Limited
2	Underlying asset class of the ESG benchmark. <sup>2</sup>	N/A
3	Name of the S&P Dow Jones Indices benchmark or family of benchmarks.	<a href="#">iBoxx Benchmark Statement</a>
4	Do any of the indices maintained by this methodology take into account ESG factors?	No
Appendix latest update:		May 2023
Appendix first publication:		May 2023

1. 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).

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

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## Performance Disclosure/Back-Tested Data

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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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