

S&P Revenue-Weighted Index Series *Methodology*

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Introduction

Index Objective

The S&P Revenue-Weighted Indices measure revenue-weighted performance of stocks across various segments of the U.S. equity market. Constituents' weights are determined by dividing the constituent's revenue by the total revenue of the index, with the majority of the indices subject to a single constituent weight cap of 5%.

Index Family

The index family includes the following indices:

- S&P 500 Revenue-Weighted Index
- S&P MidCap 400 Revenue-Weighted Index
- S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue-Weighted Index
- S&P 500 Financials Sector Revenue-Weighted Index
- S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index

Supporting Documents

This methodology is meant to be read in conjunction with supporting documents providing greater detail with respect to the policies, procedures and calculations described herein. References throughout the methodology direct the reader to the relevant supporting document for further information on a specific topic. The list of the main supplemental documents for this methodology and the hyperlinks to those documents is as follows:

Supporting Document	URL
S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology	Equity Indices Policies & Practices
S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology	Index Mathematics Methodology
S&P Dow Jones Indices' 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

The starting universe for each index is as follows:

Index	Index Universe
S&P 500 Revenue-Weighted Index	S&P 500 Index
S&P MidCap 400 Revenue-Weighted Index	S&P MidCap 400 Index
S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue-Weighted Index	S&P SmallCap 600 Index
S&P 500 Financials Sector Revenue-Weighted Index	S&P 500 Financials Sector Index
S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	S&P 900 Index

Multiple Share Class

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. All existing Revenue-Weighted constituent companies with multiple share class structures are grandfathered in and will remain in the S&P Revenue-Weighted indices when the existing Revenue-Weighted constituent companies are migrated from one S&P Revenue-Weighted index to another.

Dividend Payment Types

Ex-dates are used for the dividend analysis. S&P Dow Jones Indices only considers cash dividend payments declared regular by the paying company for index eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes. Cash dividend payments declared as special by the paying company, including recurring special cash dividends, are not considered. For both eligibility and weighting purposes, annualized cash dividend amounts, before withholding tax, are used. In situations where a dividend payment, or payments, deviates from the company's standard dividend payment cycle, S&P Dow Jones Indices will, at its discretion, allocate payments to the appropriate year in order to take a full cycle into account.

Index Construction

Constituent Selection

Except for the S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index, at each rebalancing, the positive revenue producing stocks from each index universe are selected and form the indices.

S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index. The selection of index constituents is performed according to the following step-by-step process:

1. Starting from the S&P 900, a stock is excluded from the selection universe if:
 - (1) the stock does not currently pay a dividend.
 - (2) the stock has non-available, zero, or negative revenues over the last 12 months.
 - (3) the stock is in the top 5 percentile rank in the universe by the average of 12-month trailing dividend yield from the previous four quarters, including the most recent quarter.
 - (4) the stock is at the top 5 percentile rank in a GICS sector by the last 12-month dividend payout ratio. A stock's dividend payout ratio is calculated as its dividend per share divided by the basic earnings per share.
2. The top 60 remaining stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected as index constituents. If there is a tie in dividend yield, the stock with the higher revenue is selected.

Constituent Weighting

At each rebalancing, constituent weights are determined by dividing the constituent's revenue by the total revenue of the index. A constituent's revenue equals the sum of the constituent's trailing four-quarter revenues, using the most recently reported four quarters as of the reference date. If quarterly revenue data is not available, semi-annual or annual data is used.

In addition, except for the S&P 500 Financial Sector Revenue-Weighted Index, constituents' weights are subject to a 5% single constituent weight cap. Any constituent that exceeds 5% of the total index weight is capped at 5%, with the excess weight proportionally redistributed to all uncapped constituents. This process proceeds iteratively until no constituent exceeds 5%. The S&P 500 Financial Sector Revenue-Weighted Index does not cap single constituent weights.

Index Calculations

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

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

Index Maintenance

Rebalancing

Index	Effective Date (after the close of)	Reference Date (after the close of)
S&P 500 Revenue-Weighted Index	Third Friday of March, June, September, and December	Last business day of February, May, August, and November
S&P MidCap 400 Revenue-Weighted Index		
S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue-Weighted Index		
S&P 500 Financials Sector Revenue-Weighted Index		
S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	Last business day of January, April, July, and October	Last business day of December, March, June, and September

Stocks are assigned index shares using the closing prices as of five business days prior to the rebalancing effective date as the reference price.

Additions. Except for spins-offs, there are no intra-rebalancing additions to the indices. Only stocks in the universe announced as of five business days prior to the rebalancing effective date are eligible for selection at rebalancings.

Deletions. Constituents removed from an index intra-rebalancing due to corporate actions or delistings are not replaced until the following quarterly rebalancing. Additionally, constituents removed from the universe index are removed from the S&P Revenue-Weighted Indices simultaneously.

Corporate Actions

Spin-Offs. The spin-off company is added to the index on the ex-date at a zero price. If the spin-off remains in the underlying index, both the parent company and spin-off remain in the index until the next index rebalancing. If the spin-off company does not remain in the underlying index, it is removed from the index after the first day of regular way trading, with the proceeds reinvested across the index.

Index-Specific Corporate Action Treatment. In the S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index, the spin-off must also indicate it will continue and/or initiate a consistent dividend paying policy. If the spin-off does not indicate it will do so, the index removes the spin-off after at least one day of regular way trading, with the proceeds reinvested across the index.

For further information on corporate action treatment in the S&P Revenue-Weighted Index Series, please refer to the Non-Market Capitalization Weighted Indices section of S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.

Monthly Dividend Review. For the S&P 900 Dividend Revenue Weighted Index, constituents are reviewed on a monthly basis for ongoing eligibility. For more information regarding the monthly dividend review, please refer to Approach C in the Monthly Review for Ongoing Eligibility in Dividend Focused 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 indices calculate 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 the index calculation, 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 dates, and base values are shown in the table below.

Index	Launch Date	First Value Date	Base Date	Base Value
S&P 500 Revenue-Weighted Index	12/30/2005	12/31/1994	12/31/1994	1000
S&P MidCap 400 Revenue-Weighted Index	12/30/2005	12/31/1997	12/31/1997	1000
S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue-Weighted Index	12/30/2005	12/31/1997	12/31/1997	1000
S&P 500 Financials Sector Revenue-Weighted Index	09/30/2008	12/31/2007	12/31/2007	1000
S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	06/28/2013	06/30/2003	06/30/2003	1000

As of June 1, 2018, S&P Dow Jones Indices assumed the role of Benchmark Administrator (as defined under the 2013 International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Principles for Financial Benchmarks) for the indices included in this Index Methodology (the "Indices"). Prior to this date, S&P Dow Jones Indices served only as a third-party calculation agent for the Indices and had no responsibility for the administration and oversight of the Indices.

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 indices. 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.

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 at www.spglobal.com/spdji.

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

Pro-forma Files

In addition to the corporate events file (.SDE), S&P Dow Jones Indices provides constituent pro-forma files each time the 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	Return Type	BBG	RIC
S&P 500 Revenue-Weighted Index	Price Return	REVWL	.REVWL
S&P 500 Revenue-Weighted Index	Total Return	REVWLT	.REVWLT
S&P MidCap 400 Revenue-Weighted Index	Price Return	REVWM	.REVWM
S&P MidCap 400 Revenue-Weighted Index	Total Return	REVWMT	.REVWMT
S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue-Weighted Index	Price Return	REVWS	.REVWS
S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue-Weighted Index	Total Return	REVWST	.REVWST
S&P 500 Financials Sector Revenue-Weighted Index	Price Return	REVWFN	.REVWFN
S&P 500 Financials Sector Revenue-Weighted Index	Total Return	REVWFINT	.REVWFINT
S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	Price Return	REVWDIV	.REVWDIV
S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	Total Return	REVWDIVT	.REVWDIVT

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.

Web site

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

Appendix A

Methodology Changes

Methodology changes since June 2018 when S&P Dow Jones Indices assumed the role of Benchmark Administrator are as follows:

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Methodology	
		Previous	Updated
Monthly Dividend Review: S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	08/31/2022	The Monthly Dividend Review will follow <i>Approach B</i> as specified in the <i>Monthly Review for Ongoing Eligibility in Dividend Focused Indices</i> section of S&P DJI's Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.	The Monthly Dividend Review will follow <i>Approach C</i> as specified in the <i>Monthly Review for Ongoing Eligibility in Dividend Focused Indices</i> section of S&P DJI's Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology.
Monthly Dividend Review	04/19/2019	S&P Dow Jones Indices reviews index constituents on a monthly basis. If S&P Dow Jones Indices determines that an index constituent has eliminated or suspended its dividend, omitted a payment, or reduced its calendar year dividend amount and will no longer qualify for the index at the subsequent reconstitution, it will be removed from the index effective prior to the open of the first business day of the following month. The determination of qualifying for the index at the subsequent reconstitution is at the discretion of the Index Committee. The decision to remove an index constituent due to dividend elimination, suspension, omission, or reduction is based on information publicly announced by the company as of five business days prior to month-end.	S&P Dow Jones Indices reviews index constituents on a monthly basis. If S&P Dow Jones Indices determines that an index constituent has eliminated or suspended its dividend, omitted a payment, or reduced its calendar year dividend amount and will no longer qualify for the index at the subsequent reconstitution, it will be removed from the index effective prior to the open of the first business day of the following month and not replaced until the following reconstitution. Any changes are announced five business days prior to month-end. The determination of qualifying for the index at the subsequent reconstitution is at the discretion of the Index Committee. The decision to remove an index constituent due to dividend elimination, suspension, omission, or reduction is based on information publicly announced by the company as of seven business days prior to month-end.
Index Names	06/01/2018	The index names were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFI Revenue Weighted Large Cap Index • OFI Revenue Weighted Mid Cap Index • OFI Revenue Weighted Small Cap Index • OFI Revenue Weighted Financials Sector Index • OFI Revenue Weighted Ultra Dividend Index 	The index names are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S&P 500 Revenue-Weighted Index • S&P MidCap 400 Revenue-Weighted Index • S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue-Weighted Index • S&P 500 Financials Sector Revenue-Weighted Index • S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index
Dividend Payment Types	06/01/2018	Cash dividend payments declared as regular by the paying company are included for index eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes. Cash dividend payments declared as special by the paying company are not considered unless they are considered to be recurring. For both eligibility and weighting purposes, annualized dividend amounts, before withholding tax, are used.	S&P Dow Jones Indices only considers cash dividend payments declared as regular by the paying company for index eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes. Cash dividend payments declared as special by the paying company, including recurring special cash dividends, are not considered. For both eligibility and weighting purposes, annualized cash dividend amounts, before withholding tax, are used.

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Methodology	
		Previous	Updated
Rebalancing: S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	06/01/2018	Effective Date (after the close of): Third Friday of March, June, September, and December Reference Date (after the close of): Last business day of February, May, August, and November	Effective Date (after the close of): Last business day of January, April, July, and October Reference Date (after the close of): Last business day of December, March, June, and September
Additions: S&P 500 Revenue-Weighted Index; S&P MidCap 400 Revenue-Weighted Index; S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue-Weighted Index; S&P 500 Financials Sector Revenue-Weighted Index	06/01/2018	Intra-rebalancing additions to the parent index that are replacing a current constituent are added at the same weight of the stock being removed.	Except for spins-offs, there are no intra-rebalancing additions to the indices.
Deletions: S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	06/01/2018	Discretionary constituent removals from the parent index remain in the index until the next rebalancing.	Constituents removed from an index intra-rebalancing due to corporate actions or delistings are not replaced until the following quarterly rebalancing. Additionally, constituents removed from the universe index are removed from the S&P Revenue-Weighted Indices simultaneously. At the discretion of S&P Dow Jones Indices, a company may be removed at the monthly dividend review if S&P Dow Jones Indices determines the company has reduced its calendar year dividend amount and will no longer qualify for the index at the subsequent reconstitution.
Constituent Selection: S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	06/01/2018	Starting from the S&P 900 Index, a stock is excluded from the selection universe if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the stock does not currently pay a dividend. 2. the stock has non-available, zero, or negative revenues over the last 12 months. 	Starting from the S&P 900 Index, a stock is excluded from the selection universe if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the stock does not currently pay a dividend. 2. the stock has non-available, zero, or negative revenues over the last 12 months. 3. the stock is in the top 5 percentile rank in the universe by the average of 12-month trailing dividend yield from the previous four quarters, including the most recent quarter. 4. the stock is at the top 5 percentile rank in a GICS sector by the last 12-month dividend payout ratio. A stock's dividend payout ratio is calculated as its dividend per share divided by the basic earnings per share.

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Methodology	
		Previous	Updated
Spin-offs: S&P 500 Revenue-Weighted Index; S&P MidCap 400 Revenue-Weighted Index; S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue-Weighted Index; S&P 500 Financials Sector Revenue-Weighted Index; S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index	06/01/2018	Spin-offs are added to the index on the ex-date. If the parent company no longer meets the index requirements, both the parent company and the spin-off are removed from the index after the first day of regular way trading, the proceeds are reinvested across the index. If the parent company remains in the index, the spin-off is removed from the index after the first day of regular way trading, the proceeds are reinvested back into the parent company.	Spin-offs are added to the index on the ex-date. If the spin-off remains in the underlying index, both the parent company and spin-off remain in the index until the next index rebalancing. If the spun-off company does not remain in the underlying index, it is removed from the index after the first day of regular way trading, with the proceeds reinvested across the index. S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index. Each constituent must also indicate it will continue and/or initiate a consistent dividend paying policy. If the constituent does not so indicate, the constituent is removed from the S&P 900 Dividend Revenue-Weighted Index after the first day of regular way trading, with the proceeds reinvested across the index.

Methodology changes known to S&P Dow Jones Indices while serving as calculation agent for the Indices on behalf of Oppenheimer Funds for October 2014 through May 2018 are as follows:

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Methodology	
		Previous	Updated
Spin-offs	11/12/2015	--	If an entity spins off a portion of its business into a separate publicly traded entity, the proceeds of the spin-off will be prorated across the index, so long as the spun off company is added to the index to replace another component of the index. If the spun off company is simply added to the index as a result of the spin-off, and not replacing a position of another member within the index, it will assume a weight equivalent to the proceeds from the corporate action.
Deletions: OFI Revenue Weighted Ultra Dividend Index	10/17/2014	--	If a company has cut or discontinued its dividend, it will be removed from the Index three days after the announcement. However, if the reference date for the rebalancing occurs after the announcement, regardless of the time elapsed; it will be removed from the pro-forma.
Spin-offs: OFI Revenue Weighted Ultra Dividend Index	10/17/2014	--	Spin-offs are added to the index on the ex-date. If the parent company no longer meets the index requirements, both the parent company and the spin-off are removed from the index after the first day of regular way trading, the proceeds are reinvested across the index. If the parent company remains in the index, the spin-off is removed from the index after the first day of regular way trading, the proceeds are reinvested back into the parent company.

Appendix B

ESG Disclosures

EXPLANATION OF HOW ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS ARE REFLECTED IN THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE BENCHMARK METHODOLOGY¹	
1.	Name of the benchmark administrator. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC.
2.	Underlying asset class of the ESG benchmark.² N/A
3.	Name of the S&P Dow Jones Indices benchmark or family of benchmarks. S&P DJI Equity Indices Benchmark Statement
4.	Do any of the indices maintained by this methodology take into account ESG factors? No
Appendix latest update: January 2021	
Appendix first publication: January 2021	

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.

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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