

S&P Dow Jones Indices

A Division of **S&P Global**

S&P Low Volatility High Dividend Indices *Methodology*

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Introduction

Index Objective

The S&P Low Volatility High Dividend Indices measure the performance of the least volatile stocks among a specified group of high dividend-yielding constituents in each parent index, subject to diversification and tradability requirements.

Highlights

S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 50 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P 500.

S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 40 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P MidCap 400.

S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 60 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P SmallCap 600.

S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 50 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P Europe 350.

S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 50 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P Access Hong Kong.

S&P China A-Share Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 100 least volatile high yielding stocks in the combined universe of the S&P China A BMI and S&P China A Venture Enterprises.

S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 50 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P Pan Arab Composite.

S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 100 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P Global 1200.

S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 100 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada.

S&P EPAC Ex-Korea Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 100 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P EPAC Ex-Korea LargeMidCap.

S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index. The index measures the performance of the 50 least volatile, high yielding stocks in the S&P Global 1200 Shariah. The eligible universe is determined based on historical dividends paid during the six months observation period as defined in *Eligibility Criteria*.

S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index. The index measures the performance of the 30 least volatile high yielding stocks in the S&P Global 1200 Shariah Index.Index Family.

In addition to the indices discussed in *Highlights*, S&P Dow Jones Indices also calculates the S&P/TWSE Taiwan Low Volatility High Dividend Index. For further information about this index, please refer to its methodology document available at www.spdji.com.

Two attribution indices are also constructed:

- **S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend - High Dividend Index.** The index measures the performance of the top 75 highest yielding stocks in the S&P 500, subject to diversification and tradability requirements.
- **S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend - High Volatility Index.** The index measures the performance of the top 25 highest volatility stocks within the **S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend - High Dividend Index**, subject to diversification and tradability requirements.

For more information on the eligibility and construction process for the attribution indices please refer to *Appendix I*.

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 indices continue to achieve their objectives.

Eligibility Criteria

Index Eligibility

To qualify for membership in the S&P Low Volatility High Dividend Indices, a stock must satisfy the following criteria:

1. Must be a member of the respective underlying index, as detailed in the table below.

Index	Underlying Index
S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P 500
S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P MidCap 400
S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P SmallCap 600
S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P Europe 350
S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P Access Hong Kong
S&P China A-Share Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P China A BMI + S&P China A Venture Enterprises
S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P Pan Arab Composite
S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P Global 1200
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada
S&P EPAC Ex-Korea Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P EPAC Ex-Korea LargeMidCap
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index	S&P Global 1200 Shariah
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index	S&P Global 1200 Shariah

2. Meet the following additional criteria:

Index	Additional Criteria
S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	Each stock must have been issued and trading on all trading days in the 12 months leading up to the rebalancing reference date. ¹
S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P China A-Share Low Volatility High Dividend Index	Each stock must have been issued for at least one calendar year, and have traded for at least 180 days over the trailing 12 months, leading up to the rebalancing reference date.
S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	Each stock must have been issued and trading at least 12 months prior to becoming an index constituent. However, there is no minimum number of days that each stock must have actually traded.
S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index ²	
S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P EPAC Ex-Korea Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index	
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index	

¹ Generally, a stock must have traded on all trading days in the 12 months leading up to the rebalancing reference date. However, Index Committee discretion may be used in situations where a stock was subject to a temporary trading halt during that period.

² The minimum days traded requirement for the S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index follows that of the underlying index (i.e. the S&P Pan Arab Composite).

Index Construction

Approaches

There are two steps in the creation of each index. The first is the selection of the index constituents; the second is the weighting of the constituents within the index.

Constituent Selection

S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend Index:

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 75 stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected, with the number of stocks from each GICS sector capped at 10. If the number of stocks from a sector reaches 10, the remaining highest yielding stocks from other sectors are selected until the number of selected stock reaches 75.
3. Using available price return data for the trailing 252 trading days leading up to each index rebalancing reference date, the realized volatilities of the 75 selected highest yielding stocks are calculated. Realized volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns over the prior 252 trading days.
4. The 75 selected highest yielding stocks are, then, ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 50 securities with the lowest realized volatility form the index.

S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility High Dividend Index:

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 60 stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected, with the number of stocks from each GICS sector capped at 10. If the number of stocks from a sector reaches 10, the remaining highest yielding stocks from other sectors are selected until the number of selected stock reaches 60.
3. Using available price return data for the trailing 252 trading days leading up to each index rebalancing reference date, the realized volatilities of the 60 selected highest yielding stocks are calculated. Realized volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns over the prior 252 trading days.
4. The 60 selected highest yielding stocks are, then, ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 40 securities with the lowest realized volatility form the index.

S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility High Dividend Index:

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 90 stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected, with the number of stocks from each GICS sector capped at 10. If the number of stocks from a sector reaches 10, the remaining highest yielding stocks from other sectors are selected until the number of selected stock reaches 90.

3. Using available price return data for the trailing 252 trading days leading up to each index rebalancing reference date, the realized volatilities of the 90 selected highest yielding stocks are calculated. Realized volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns over the prior 252 trading days.
4. The 90 selected highest yielding stocks are, then, ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 60 securities with the lowest realized volatility form the index.

S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index:

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of the rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 75 stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected, provided that the number of stocks from each GICS sector and country is capped at 15. If the number of stocks from a sector or country reaches 15, the remaining highest yielding stocks from other sectors or countries are selected until the number of selected stocks reaches 75.
3. Using available price return data for the trailing 12 months leading up to each index rebalancing reference date, the realized volatilities of the 75 selected highest yielding stocks are calculated. Realized volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns in local currency over the trailing 12 months.
4. The 75 selected highest yielding stocks are, then, ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 50 securities with the lowest realized volatility form the index.

S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index:

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of the rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 75 stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected, provided that the number of stocks from each GICS sector is capped at 15. If the number of stocks from a sector reaches 15, the remaining highest yielding stocks from other sectors are selected until the number of selected stocks reaches 75. In addition, the selection of the 75 highest dividend yielding stocks is subject to a buffer favoring existing index constituents. If a current index constituent's dividend yield ranks among the top 150 in step 1, it is automatically selected as one of the 75 highest dividend yielding stocks.
3. Using available price return data for the trailing 12 months leading up to each index rebalancing reference date, the realized volatilities of the 75 selected highest yielding stocks are calculated. Realized volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns in local currency over the trailing 12 months.
4. The 75 selected highest yielding stocks are, then, ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 50 securities with the lowest realized volatility form the index, subject to a buffer favoring existing index constituents. A current index constituent that is among the 75 selected highest yielding stocks and has a realized volatility rank among the top 60 remains in the index.

S&P China A-Share Low Volatility High Dividend Index:

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of the rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 150 stocks from step 1 are selected, provided that the number of stocks from each GICS sector is capped at 30. If the number of stocks from a sector reaches 30, the remaining highest yielding stocks from other sectors are selected until the number of selected stocks reaches 150. In addition, the selection of the 150 highest dividend yielding stocks is subject to a buffer favoring existing index constituents. If a current index constituent's dividend yield ranks among the top 225 in step 1, it is automatically selected as one of the 150 highest dividend yielding stocks.

3. Using available price return data for the trailing 12 months leading up to each index rebalancing reference date, the realized volatilities of the 150 selected highest yielding stocks are calculated. Realized volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns in local currency over the trailing 12 months.
4. The 150 selected highest yielding stocks are, then, ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 100 securities with the lowest realized volatility form the index, subject to a buffer favoring existing index constituents. A current index constituent that is among the 150 selected highest yielding stocks and has a realized volatility rank among the top 120 remains in the index.

S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index:

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of the rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 75 stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected provided that the following country and GICS sector allocations are not breached:
 - a. With the exception of Saudi Arabia, the maximum number of stocks allowed for each country is 15. For Saudi Arabia, the maximum number of stocks allowed is 30.
 - b. With the exception of Financials, the maximum number of stocks allowed for each GICS sector is 15. For Financials, the maximum number of stocks allowed is 30.

If the number of stocks in a given country or sector reaches the allowable limit, the remaining highest yielding stocks from other countries or sectors are selected until the number of selected stock reaches 75.
3. Using available price return data for the trailing 12 months leading up to each index rebalancing reference date, the realized volatilities of the 75 selected highest yielding stocks are calculated. Realized volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns in local currency over the trailing 12 months.
4. The 75 selected highest yielding stocks are, then, ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 50 securities with the lowest realized volatility form the index.

S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index, S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index, and S&P EPAC Ex-Korea Low Volatility High Dividend Index:

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of the rebalancing reference date.
2. The 300 highest dividend yielding stocks are ranked in ascending order by realized volatility, defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns in local currency over the trailing 12 months. From these 300 stocks, the top 100 least volatile stocks are then selected, provided that the following country and GICS sector allocations are not breached.
 - a. With the exception of the U.S., the maximum number of stocks allowed for each country is 20. For the U.S., the maximum number of stocks allowed is 40.
 - b. The maximum number of stocks allowed for each GICS sector is 25.

If the number of stocks in a given country or sector reaches the allowable limit, then the remaining highest yielding stocks from other countries and sectors are selected until the number of selected stocks reaches 100.
3. In the event that Steps 1 and 2 result in fewer than 100 index constituents, the initial selection of the 300 highest dividend yielding stocks in Step 2 is expanded and the constituent selection process is repeated until 100 index constituents are selected.

S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index:

1. All eligible stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month indicated dividend yield, defined as a stock's indicated annual dividend (not including any special dividends) divided by the stock price as of the rebalancing reference date.
2. The 120 highest dividend yielding stocks are ranked in ascending order by realized volatility, defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns in local currency over the trailing 12 months. From these 120 stocks, the top 50 least volatile stocks are then selected, provided that the following country and GICS sector allocations are not breached.
 - a. With the exception of the U.S., the maximum number of stocks allowed for each country is 10. For the U.S., the maximum number of stocks allowed is 15.
 - b. The maximum number of stocks allowed for each GICS sector is 15.

If the number of stocks in a given country or sector reaches the allowable limit, then the remaining highest yielding stocks from other countries and sectors are selected until the number of selected stocks reaches 50.

3. In the event that Steps 1 and 2 result in fewer than 50 index constituents, the initial selection of the 120 highest dividend yielding stocks in Step 2 is expanded and the constituent selection process is repeated until 50 index constituents are selected.

S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index:

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 100 stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected.
3. Using available price return data, the realized volatilities of the 100 selected highest yielding stocks are calculated. Realized volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security's daily price returns in local currency over the prior twelve months.⁵
4. Step 3 is repeated for a trailing period of three months.
5. The realized volatility for each stock is the maximum of the figures derived from Steps 3 and 4.
6. The 100 selected highest yielding stocks are, then, ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 30 securities with the lowest realized volatility form the index.

S&P Dow Jones Indices believes turnover in index membership should be avoided when possible. At times a company may appear to temporarily violate one or more of the addition criteria. However, the addition criteria are for addition to an index, not for continued membership. As a result, an index constituent that appears to violate criteria for addition to that index is not deleted unless ongoing conditions warrant an index change.

Unsustainable Stock Dividend Yield

At the discretion of S&P Dow Jones Indices, a stock may be excluded from the indices, or not considered for membership, at a semi-annual rebalancing if S&P Dow Jones Indices determines the stock's dividend yield to be unsustainable.

Dividend Payment Types

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.

⁵ Eligible spin-offs require at least 63 trading days of available price return data as of the rebalancing reference date.

Multiple Share Classes

Each company is represented once by the Designated Listing. For more information regarding the treatment of multiple share classes, please refer to Approach B within the Multiple Share Classes section of the S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices document.

Dual Listed Companies

Some companies may have more than one listing in the respective benchmark index. In the S&P Low Volatility High Dividend Indices, each company is represented once by the primary listing, which is generally the most liquid listing.

Constituent Weightings

Index	Constituent Weighting
S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	In order to achieve a relatively high index dividend yield, the index constituents are weighted by dividend yield. At each rebalancing, modifications are made to stock weights to ensure diversification across individual stocks and sectors. The weight for each index constituent is constrained between 0.05% and 3.0%, and the weight of each GICS Sector is capped at 25%.
S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P EPAC Ex-Korea Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index	In order to achieve a relatively high index dividend yield, the index constituents are weighted by dividend yield. At each rebalancing, modifications are made to stock weights to ensure diversification across individual stocks and sectors. The weight for each index constituent is constrained between 0.05% and 5.0%, and the weight of each GICS Sector is capped at 30%.
S&P China A-Share Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index	At each rebalancing the selected stocks are weighted by the inverse of their volatilities.
S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	At each rebalancing the selected stocks are equally weighted within the index.
S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index	

Index Calculations

Each index is calculated by means of the divisor methodology used for all S&P Dow Jones equity indices. All indices not equal weighted are calculated using the Non-Market Capitalization Weighted process.

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

Index Maintenance

Rebalancing

Except for the S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index the indices are rebalanced semi-annually, effective after the close of the last business day of January and July. The rebalancing reference dates are the last business day of December and June, respectively. The S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index is rebalanced quarterly, effective after the close of the last business day of January, April, July and October. The rebalancing reference dates are the last business day of December, March, June and September, respectively.

Constituents' shares are calculated using closing prices five business days prior to the rebalancing date as the reference price. Index shares are calculated and assigned to each stock to arrive at the weights determined on the reference date. Since index shares are assigned based on reference prices prior to rebalancing, the actual weight of each stock at the rebalancing will differ from these weights due to market movements.

Corporate Actions

Corporate Action	Adjustment Made to Index	Divisor Adjustment?
Spin-off	The spun-off company is added to all the indices of which the parent is a constituent, at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date (with no divisor adjustment). The spun-off company is then removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with a divisor adjustment). <i>For further information, please refer to the Treatment of Spin-offs in S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices document.</i>	
Rights Offering	The price is adjusted to the Price of the Parent Company minus (the Price of the Rights Offering/Rights Ratio). Index shares change so that the company's weight remains the same as its weight before the rights offering.	No
Stock Dividend, Stock Split, Reverse Stock Split	Index shares are multiplied by and price is divided by the split factor.	No
Share Issuance, Share Repurchase, Equity Offering or Warrant Conversion	None.	No
Special Dividends	Price of the stock making the special dividend payment is reduced by the per share special dividend amount after the close of trading on the day before the dividend ex-date.	Yes
Constituent Change	There are no intra-rebalancing additions.	-
	Deletions due to delistings, acquisition or any other corporate event resulting in the deletion of the stock from the index causes the weights of the rest of the stocks in the index to change. Relative weights stay the same.	Yes

For more information on Corporate Actions, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices document.

Other Adjustments

In cases where there is no achievable market price for a stock being deleted, it may 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, Currency Hedged, and Risk Control Indices

The indices are calculated in the following currencies:

Index	Currencies
S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	U.S. dollars
S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	U.S. dollars
S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	U.S. dollars
S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	U.S. dollars and euros
S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index	Hong Kong dollars and Chinese renminbi
S&P China A-Share Low Volatility High Dividend Index	Chinese renminbi
S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index	U.S. dollars
S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	U.S. dollars and euros
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index	U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index (CAD) Hedged	Canadian dollars
S&P EPAC Ex-Korea Low Volatility High Dividend Index	U.S. dollars
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index	U.S. dollars
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index	U.S. dollars and euros

With the exception of the S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index, WM/Reuters foreign exchange rates are taken daily at 4:00 PM London Time and used in the end-of-day calculation of the indices. These mid-market fixings are calculated by The WM Company based on Reuters data and appear on Reuters pages WMRA.

S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index. Reuters spot exchange rates are taken daily at the time the index closes and are used in the end-of-day calculations.

Additional currency, currency hedged, and risk control versions of the indices may be available. For a list of available currency, currency hedged, and risk control indices, please contact Client Services at index_services@spglobal.com.

For more information on currency, currency hedged, and risk control indices, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Index Mathematics Methodology.

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 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	09/17/2012	01/31/1990	01/31/1990	1000
S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend - High Dividend Index (USD)	06/04/2018	07/31/2013	07/31/2013	1000
S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend - High Volatility Index (USD)	06/04/2018	07/31/2013	07/31/2013	1000
S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	11/13/2017	01/31/1992	01/31/1992	100
S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	10/31/2016	01/31/1995	01/31/1995	100
S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	01/22/2014	01/31/2001	01/31/2001	100
S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index	02/20/2017	01/31/2011	01/31/2011	1000
S&P China A-Share Low Volatility High Dividend Index	06/28/2018	07/31/2006	07/31/2006	1000
S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index	09/22/2015	01/31/2005	01/31/2005	1000
S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	02/27/2015	01/31/2000	01/31/2000	100
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index	08/01/2016	01/30/2004	01/30/2004	100
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index (CAD) Hedged	08/01/2016	01/30/2004	01/30/2004	100
S&P EPAC Ex-Korea Low Volatility High Dividend Index	10/31/2016	01/31/2000	01/31/2000	100
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index	12/12/2016	01/31/2008	01/31/2008	100
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index	02/12/2018	01/31/2008	01/31/2008	100
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index (EUR)	08/13/2018	01/31/2008	01/31/2008	100

Index Data

Calculation Return Types

S&P Dow Jones Indices calculates multiple return types which vary based on the treatment of regular cash dividends. The classification of regular cash dividends is determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices.

- Price Return (PR) versions are calculated without adjustments for regular cash dividends.
- Gross Total Return (TR) versions reinvest regular cash dividends at the close on the ex-date without consideration for withholding taxes.
- Net Total Return (NTR) versions, if available, reinvest regular cash dividends at the close on the ex-date after the deduction of applicable withholding taxes.

In the event there are no regular cash dividends on the ex-date, the daily performance of all three indices will be identical.

For a complete list of indices available, please refer to the daily index levels file (“.SDL”).

For more information on the classification of regular versus special cash dividends as well as the tax rates used in the calculation of net return, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Equity Indices Policies & Practices Methodology document.

For more information on the calculation of return types, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices’ Index Mathematics Methodology document.

Index Governance

Index Committee

The indices are maintained by an Index Committee. The Index Committee meets regularly. All committee members are full-time professional members of S&P Dow Jones Indices' staff. At each meeting, the Index Committee may 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 document.

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 via ftp to all clients. Any unusual treatment of a corporate action or short notice of an event may be communicated via email to clients.

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

Pro-forma files

In addition to the corporate events file (.SDE), S&P Dow Jones Indices provides constituent pro-forma files each time the indices rebalance. The pro-forma file is typically provided daily in advance of the rebalancing date and contains all constituents and their corresponding weights and index shares effective for the upcoming rebalancing.

Please visit www.spdji.com for a complete schedule of rebalancing timelines and pro-forma delivery times.

Holiday Schedule

The indices are calculated as follows:

Index	Calculation Schedule
S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	The indices are calculated on all business days of the year when the U.S. equity markets are open.
S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	The index is calculated on all business days of the year except New Year's Day (January 1 st), Good Friday, Easter Monday and Christmas (December 25 th and 26 th).
S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index	The index is calculated on all business days of the year when the Hong Kong equity market is open.
S&P China A-Share Low Volatility High Dividend Index	The index is calculated on all business days of the year when the Chinese equity market is open.
S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index	The index is calculated six days a week (Sunday through Friday).
S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index	The indices are calculated daily throughout the calendar year except on days when all exchanges where the index's constituents are listed are officially closed.
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P EPAC Ex-Korea Low Volatility High Dividend Index	
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index	
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index	

A complete holiday schedule for the year is available at www.spdji.com.

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 document.

Recalculation Policy

For information on the recalculation policy, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices document.

Real-Time Calculation

Real-time, intra-day, index calculations are executed for certain indices, whenever any of their primary exchanges are open. Real-time indices are not restated.

For information on Calculations and Pricing Disruptions, Expert Judgment and Data Hierarchy, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Equity Indices Policies & Practices document.

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.spdji.com, 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 currency, currency hedged, risk control, and return type versions of the below indices that may exist are also covered by this document. Please contact index_services@spglobal.com for a complete list of indices covered by this document.

Index (Currency)	Return Type	Bloomberg	Reuters
S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	SP5LVHD	.SP5LVHD
	Total Return	SP5LVHDT	.SP5LVHDT
	Net Total Return	SP5LVHDN	.SP5LVHDN
S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility High Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	SPMLHUP	.SPMLHUP
	Total Return	SPMLHUT	.SPMLHUT
	Net Total Return	--	--
S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility High Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	SPC6LHUP	.SPC6LHUP
	Total Return	SPC6LHUT	.SPC6LHUT
	Net Total Return	SPC6LHUN	.SPC6LHUN
S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	SPEULVUP	.SPEULVUP
	Total Return	SPEULVUT	.SPEULVUT
	Net Total Return	SPEULVUN	.SPEULVUN
S&P Europe 350 Low Volatility High Dividend Index (EUR)	Price Return	SPEULVDP	.SPEULVDP
	Total Return	SPEULVDT	.SPEULVDT
	Net Total Return	SPEULVDN	.SPEULVDN
S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index (HKD)	Price Return	--	--
	Total Return	SPAHLVHT	--
	Net Total Return	--	--
S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index (CNY)	Price Return	--	--
	Total Return	SPAHLVCT	--
	Net Total Return	--	--
S&P Pan Arab Low Volatility High Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	SPPALHDP	--
	Total Return	SPPALHDT	--
	Net Total Return	SPPALHDN	--
S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	SPGLVHUP	--
	Total Return	SPGLVHUT	--
	Net Total Return	SPGLVHUN	--
S&P Global 1200 Low Volatility High Dividend Index (EUR)	Price Return	SPGLVHEP	--
	Total Return	SPGLVHET	--
	Net Total Return	SPGLVHEN	--
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	SPXCLUP	--
	Total Return	SPXCLUT	--
	Net Total Return	SPXCLUN	--
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index (CAD)	Price Return	SPXCLCP	--
	Total Return	SPXCLCT	--
	Net Total Return	SPXCLCN	--
S&P Global 1200 Ex-Canada Low Volatility High Dividend Index (CAD) Hedged	Price Return	SPXCLCHP	--
	Total Return	SPXCLCHT	--
	Net Total Return	SPXCLCHN	--
S&P EPAC Ex-Korea Low Volatility High Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	SPXKLHUP	.SPXKLHUP
	Total Return	SPXKLHUT	.SPXKLHUT
	Net Total Return	SPXKLHUN	.SPXKLHUN

Index (Currency)	Return Type	Bloomberg	Reuters
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index (USD)	Price Return	SPSLVHDP	--
	Total Return	SPSLVHDT	--
	Net Total Return	SPSLVHDN	--
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index (USD)	Price Return	SPSLHDUP	--
	Total Return	--	--
	Net Total Return	--	--
S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility High Dividend Index (EUR)	Price Return	SPSLHDEP	--
	Total Return	--	--
	Net Total Return	--	--
S&P China A-Share Low Volatility High Dividend Index (CNY)	Price Return	SPCALHCP	--
	Total Return	SPCALHCT	--
	Net Total Return	SPCALHCN	--

Index Data

Daily constituent level and index level data are available via subscription.

For product information, please contact S&P Dow Jones Indices, www.spdji.com/contact-us.

Web site

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

Appendix I – Attribution Indices

S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend - High Dividend Index (USD)

Index Eligibility. To qualify for membership in the index, a stock must satisfy the following criteria:

1. Be a member of the S&P 500.
2. Have been issued and trading on all trading days in the 12 months preceding the rebalancing reference date.

Index Construction. See “Index Eligibility.”

Constituent Selection.

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 75 stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected, with the number of stocks from each GICS sector capped at 10. If the number of stocks from a sector reaches 10, the remaining highest yielding stocks from other sectors are selected until the number of selected stock reaches 75.

Additions and Deletions. Except for major corporate actions, such as mergers and spin-offs, additions and deletions of stocks generally only take place at the time of the reconstitution. In addition, constituents removed from their respective benchmark index are also removed from their Low Volatility High Dividend Index simultaneously.

For more information, please refer to the Corporate Actions section of Index Maintenance.

Constituent Weightings. The index is weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization.

Index Maintenance. The index is rebalanced semi-annually, effective after the close of the last business day of January and July. The rebalancing reference dates are the last business days of December and June, respectively.

Currency of Calculation. The index is calculated in USD.

S&P 500 Low Volatility High Dividend - High Volatility Index (USD)

Index Eligibility. To qualify for membership in the index, a stock must satisfy the following criteria:

1. Be a member of the S&P 500.
2. Have been issued and trading on all trading days in the 12 months preceding the rebalancing reference date.

Index Construction. See “Index Eligibility.”

Constituent Selection.

1. All stocks in the selection universe are ranked in descending order by their 12-month trailing dividend yield, calculated as their dividends per share for the prior 12 months divided by the stock price as of rebalancing reference date.
2. The top 75 stocks with the highest dividend yield are selected, with the number of stocks from each GICS sector capped at 10. If the number of stocks from a sector reaches 10, the remaining highest yielding stocks from other sectors are selected until the number of selected stock reaches 75.
3. Using available price return data for the trailing 252 trading days leading up to each index rebalancing reference date, the realized volatilities of the 75 selected highest yielding stocks are calculated. Realized volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security’s daily price returns over the prior 252 trading days.
4. The 75 selected highest yielding stocks are, then, ranked in ascending order by realized volatility. The top 25 securities with the highest realized volatility form the index.

Additions and Deletions. Except for major corporate actions, such as mergers and spin-offs, additions and deletions of stocks generally only take place at the time of the reconstitution. In addition, constituents removed from their respective benchmark index are also removed from their Low Volatility High Dividend Index simultaneously.

For more information, please refer to the Corporate Actions section of Index Maintenance.

Constituent Weightings. The index is weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization.

Index Maintenance. The index is rebalanced semi-annually, effective after the close of the last business day of January and July. The rebalancing reference dates are the last business day of December and June, respectively.

Currency of Calculation. The index is calculated in USD.

Appendix II

Methodology Changes

Methodology changes since January 1, 2015 are as follows:

Change	Effective Date (After Close)	Methodology	
		Previous	Updated
Liquidity: S&P Access Hong Kong Low Volatility High Dividend Index	07/31/2018	As of the rebalancing reference date, stocks must exhibit a minimum three-month average daily value traded of HKD 10 million.	As of the rebalancing reference date, stocks must exhibit a minimum three-month average daily value traded of HKD 30 million (HKD 20 million for current index constituents).
Consideration of recurring special cash dividends for eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes	01/31/2018	Recurring special cash dividends that S&P Dow Jones Indices considers to be part of the normal payment pattern established by the company are considered regular for eligibility, selection, and weighting purposes.	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.
Dual Listed Companies	06/19/2017	--	Some companies may have more than one listing in the respective benchmark index. In the S&P Low Volatility High Dividend Indices, each company is represented once by the primary listing, which is generally the most liquid listing.
Index Name: S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility Historical Dividend Trend Index	01/17/2017	S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Volatility Historical Dividend Trend Index	S&P Global 1200 Shariah Low Vol Dividend Cycle Index
Treatment of Spin-offs	09/30/2015	Spun-off companies were generally not added to the index and there was no weight change to the parent stock. The price of the parent company was adjusted to the Price of the Parent Company minus (the Price of the Spun-off Company/Share Exchange Ratio). Index shares changed so that the company's weight remained the same as its weight before the spin-off. There was no index divisor change. However, when the price of the spun-off company was not known, the spun-off company was added to the index at a zero price. Once the spun-off company traded, it was dropped from the index and the index divisor was adjusted to allow the weight of the spun-off entity to be reinvested into the index.	The spun-off company is added to all the indices of which the parent is a constituent, at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date (with no divisor adjustment). The spun-off company is then removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with a divisor adjustment).

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