

Dow Jones Commodity Index *Methodology*

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Introduction

Overview

The Dow Jones Commodity Index (the index) is designed to be a broad-market commodity index with diversification and liquidity as its intrinsic characteristics. Its construction is meant to be simple, to facilitate use as an equally weighted beta or as a building block for modifications. The index includes three major sectors: Energy, Agriculture and Livestock, and Metals. These sectors are equally weighted within the index and are rebalanced quarterly. Commodities are weighted by relative liquidity based on the five year average total dollar value traded (TDVT), and include only those commodities that are included in the S&P GSCI. As part of the weighting scheme, the capped component 35/20 methodology with buffers of 32/17 is applied on a quarterly basis to further diversification¹. In the spirit of a simple, well-diversified and liquid first generation index, the roll and contract schedule follow that of the S&P GSCI.

For more information on the S&P GSCI, please refer its Index Methodology available on our Web site at www.spdji.com.

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.

¹ 35/20 is a means of identifying a two tiered capping model. It does not connote compliance with any regulatory regime or guideline.

Index Constituents and Weightings

Index Eligibility

The Dow Jones Commodity Index includes only those commodities that are included in the S&P GSCI. Currently, the index contains 24 commodities from all commodity sectors with a broad range of constituents that provide a high level of diversification. The reconstitution of the index occurs annually during the January Roll.

Please refer to the S&P GSCI Methodology for details on the index eligibility process.

Definitions

InitialWeight_i The initial weight of commodity *i* is based on the TDVT of the commodity relative to the sum of all the TDVTs of all the commodities in the index.

InitialComponentWeight_j The sum of the initial weights of all the commodities within the same component *j*.

AdjustedWeight_i The result of *InitialWeight_i* being adjusted either due to capping of the component it belongs to or the beneficiary of the redistribution of the excess weights.

AdjustedComponentWeight_j The sum of the adjusted weights of all the commodities within the same component *j*.

AdjustedSectorWeight_j The sum of the adjusted weights of all the commodities within the same sector *j*.

FinalWeight_i The effect on the adjusted weight of each commodity due to the result of equal weighting the three sectors of the index.

TargetWeight_j The threshold level applied for the 35/20 capping procedure. The first level is set at 32%, and the next level is set at 17%.

DJICappedWeight_c The total weight of all capped components in the index as of the rebalancing reference date.

Price_i The price for commodity *i* in the index as of the rebalancing reference date.

DJCIPrice The sum of the individual prices for all commodities in the index as of the rebalancing reference date.

CWF_i The Contract Weight Factor for commodity *i* in the index as of the rebalancing reference date.

Weighting Scheme

The weighting scheme consists of three steps:

1. Weighting the individual commodities by liquidity
2. Capping the components
3. Equal weighting the sectors

Step 1 - Liquidity Weighting

The individual commodities in the Dow Jones Commodity Index are liquidity weighted. The liquidity measure used is the Total Dollar Value Traded (TDVT). A five-year simple moving average of the TDVTs is used to determine the effective TDVT for each of the commodities in the index. The TDVT, for the annual period from September through August, is the sum of the monthly volume of the eligible contracts multiplied by the average contract price for the month multiplied by the size of the contract. The individual TDVTs for each commodity are then compared to obtain the initial weights of each commodity. The initial weights of the commodities within the same component group are then added up to obtain the initial component weight for that component.

Step 2 – Component Capping

There are 18 components, with three containing more than one commodity based on their similarity. The multiple commodity components are as follows:

- **Petroleum:** WTI Crude Oil, Brent Crude Oil, RBOB Gasoline, Gasoil and Heating Oil
- **Wheat:** Chicago Wheat and Kansas Wheat
- **Cattle:** Feeder Cattle and Live Cattle

The following table lists the components:

Commodity Contract Code	Commodity Name	Sector	Component
CL	WTI Crude Oil	Energy	Petroleum
HO	Heating Oil	Energy	Petroleum
LCO	Brent Crude Oil	Energy	Petroleum
RB	RBOB Gasoline	Energy	Petroleum
LGO	Gasoil	Energy	Petroleum
NG	Natural Gas	Energy	Natural Gas
W	Chicago Wheat	Agriculture	Wheat
KW	Kansas Wheat	Agriculture	Wheat
C	Corn	Agriculture	Corn
S	Soybeans	Agriculture	Soybeans
KC	Coffee	Agriculture	Coffee
SB	Sugar	Agriculture	Sugar
CC	Cocoa	Agriculture	Cocoa
CT	Cotton	Agriculture	Cotton
LC	Live Cattle	Livestock	Cattle
FC	Feeder Cattle	Livestock	Cattle
LH	Lean Hogs	Livestock	Lean Hogs
MAL	Aluminum	Industrial Metals	Aluminum
MCU	Copper	Industrial Metals	Copper
MPB	Lead	Industrial Metals	Lead
MNI	Nickel	Industrial Metals	Nickel
MZN	Zinc	Industrial Metals	Zinc
SI	Silver	Precious Metals	Silver
GC	Gold	Precious Metals	Gold

The capping procedure follows two rules, in succession:

1. **Only one component can reach a maximum weight of 35%.** If there is any component above 35%, it is capped at 32% and any excess weight is distributed proportionately among the remaining components. The cap of 32% is used as a buffer.

Adjusted weights are calculated at each rebalancing as follows:

$$\text{If } \text{InitialComponentWeight}_j > 35\%, \text{ then } \text{TargetWeight}_j = 32\%$$

The individual adjusted weights of commodity i within the component j are obtained as follows:

$$\text{AdjustedWeight}_i = \frac{\text{TargetWeight}_j * \text{InitialWeight}_i}{\text{InitialComponentWeight}_j}$$

For all remaining components:

$$\text{AdjustedComponentWeight}_j = \frac{68\% * \text{InitialComponentWeight}_j}{(100\% - \text{DJCICappedWeight}_c)}$$

where:

$DJICappedWeight_c$ = Total weight of all capped components in the index as of the rebalancing reference date.

$InitialComponentWeight_j$ = The sum of the initial weights of all the commodities within the same component j in the index as of rebalancing reference date.

2. **No remaining component's weight can exceed 20%.** Subsequent to the implementation of step 1 above, if any remaining component's weight is above 20%, it is capped at 17% and the excess weight is distributed proportionately among the remaining components. The cap of 17% is used as a buffer. This process is repeated iteratively until all the capping rules are met.

For any subsequent components:

If $InitialComponentWeight_j > 20\%$ then $TargetWeight_j = 17\%$

The individual adjusted weights of commodity i within the component j are obtained as follows:

$$AdjustedWeight_i = \frac{TargetWeight_j * InitialWeight_i}{InitialComponentWeight_j}$$

For all remaining components:

$$AdjustedComponentWeight_j = \frac{(100\% - TotalCappedWeight) * InitialComponentWeight_j}{(100\% - DJICappedWeight_c)}$$

where:

$TotalCappedWeight$ = the index weight of all capped components as of the rebalancing reference date.

Step 3 - Sector Equal Weighting

After the components are capped, the three sectors (Energy, Agriculture and Livestock, and All Metals) are equal-weighted. For each sector, the individual adjusted weights of the commodities in that sector are summed up. This sum is the adjusted sector weight for that sector.

The final weight of each commodity j in sector i is defined to be as follows:

$$FinalWeight(j) \text{ of Sector } (i) = 100 * AdjustedWeight_j / 3 * AdjustedSectorWeight \text{ of Sector}_i$$

Contract Weight Factor (CWF) Formula. At the annual rebalancing, the individual CWFs are calculated as follows:

$$CWF_i = FinalWeight_i / (Price_i / DJCIPrice)$$

where:

CWF_i = The CWF for commodity i in the index as of the rebalancing reference date.

$Price_i$ = The price for commodity i in the index as of the rebalancing reference date.

$DJCIPrice$ = The sum of all individual prices of commodities in the index as of rebalancing reference date.

$FinalWeight_i$ = The weight of commodity i , in the index as of the rebalancing reference date.

Capping Frequency: Quarterly

Rebalancing Frequency: The weights are reset to the annual weights on a quarterly basis.

Rebalancing Date: The Dow Jones Commodity Index business day before the first quarterly roll date (January, April, July and October).

The Dow Jones Commodity Index Values

On any given day, the value of the index is equal to the total dollar weight of the index divided by a normalizing constant, which assures the continuity of the index over time by enabling comparisons to be made between the values of the index at various times. The total dollar weight of the index is the total dollar weight of the underlying commodities. The dollar weight of the underlying commodities on any given day is equal to the product of: the daily contract reference price, the appropriate contract weight factor (CWF) and, the appropriate “roll weights” needed during the roll period.

On any given day, the daily contract reference price used in calculating the dollar weight of the commodity futures contract is the most recent daily contract reference price made available by the relevant trading facility. The daily contract reference price for the most recent prior day will be used if the trading facility is closed or otherwise fails to publish a daily contract reference price on that day. In addition, if the trading facility fails to make a daily contract reference price available or publishes a daily contract reference price that, in the reasonable judgment of S&P Dow Jones Indices reflects manifest error, the relevant calculation will be delayed until the price is made available or corrected. However, if the price is not made available or corrected by 4:00 PM ET, S&P Dow Jones Indices may determine the appropriate daily contract reference price for the applicable futures contract for purposes of the relevant calculation of the value of the index, if it deems such action to be appropriate under the circumstances.

The Dow Jones Commodity Sector Indices

Four sector capped indices and nine sector indices that are not capped are also part of the index family.

Capped Component	Uncapped	
Agriculture & Livestock	Energy	All Cattle
Energy & Metals	Livestock	All Wheat
Agriculture	Grains	Precious Metals
All Metals	Softs	Industrial Metals
	Petroleum	

Index Calculation

Calculation of the Index

The value of the index on any Dow Jones Commodity Index business day is equal to the product of (i) the value of the index on the immediately preceding Dow Jones Commodity Index business day, (ii) one plus the sum of the contract daily return and the Treasury bill return on the hypothetical investment in the index on the Dow Jones Commodity Index business day on which the calculation is made, and (iii) one plus the Treasury bill return on the hypothetical investment in the index for each non Dow Jones Commodity Index business day since the immediately preceding Dow Jones Commodity Index business day. We use the term Dow Jones Commodity Index business day to mean each day on which S&P Dow Jones Indices offices in New York City are open for business. The value of the index has been normalized such that its hypothetical level on January 20, 1999 is 100.

Calculation of the Total Dollar Weight (TDW) of the Dow Jones Commodity Index on Non-Roll Days

$$TDW_d = \sum_c (CWF_d^c * DCRP_d^c)$$

where:

c = The Designated Contract.

d = The Dow Jones Commodity Index business day on which the calculation is made.

$DCRP$ = The Daily Contract Reference Price.

Calculation of the Normalizing Constant

The Total Dollar Weight Ratio. The Total Dollar Weight Ratio (TDWR) is calculated according to the following formula:

$$TDWR = \frac{\sum_c (CWF_{new}^c * DCRP_d^c)}{\sum_c (CWF_{old}^c * DCRP_d^c)}$$

where:

c = The Designated Contract.

d = The Dow Jones Commodity Index business day on which the calculation is made.

CWF_{new} = CWFs that take effect on the first day of the new Dow Jones Commodity Index period.

CWF_{old} = The CWFs for the prior Dow Jones Commodity Index period.

$DCRP$ = The Daily Contract Reference Price.

The Normalizing Constant. With respect to a given Dow Jones Commodity Index period, the Normalizing Constant (NC_{new}) is calculated on the last Dow Jones Commodity Index business day of the previous Dow Jones Commodity Index period.

The formula for calculating the Normalizing Constant is the following:

$$NC_{new} = NC_{old} * TDWR$$

Contract Daily Return

On any given day, the contract daily return is equal to the applicable daily contract reference price on the specific commodity contract multiplied by the CWF and the appropriate “roll weight,” (Total Dollar Weight Obtained) divided by the total dollar weight of the contract on the preceding day (Total Dollar Weight Invested), minus one.

Calculation of the Dow Jones Commodity Index (DJCI) Spot:

$$DJCI_d = \frac{TDW_d}{NC}$$

Calculation of Total Dollar Weight During a Roll Period

In calculating the Total Dollar Weight (TDW) of the Dow Jones Commodity Index during a Roll Period, the Contract Roll Weights (CRW) of the First Nearby Contract Expiration and the Roll Contract Expiration of each Dow Jones Commodity are equal to: (i) on the first day of the Roll Period with respect to such Commodity, 0.8 and 0.2, respectively; (ii) on the second day of the Roll Period, 0.6 and 0.4, respectively; (iii) on the third day of the Roll Period, 0.4 and 0.6 respectively; (iv) on the fourth day of the Roll Period, 0.2 and 0.8, respectively; and (v) on the fifth day of the Roll Period, 0.0 and 1.0, respectively. The Roll Period commences on the fifth Dow Jones Commodity Index business day of each month.

$$TDW_d = \sum_c CWF^c * (CRW1_d^c * DCRPI_d^c + CRW2_d^c * DCRP2_d^c)$$

where:

c = Each Designated Contract.

d = The Dow Jones Commodity Index business day on which the calculation is made.

$CRW1$ = The Contract Roll Weight of the First Nearby Contract Expiration.

$CRW2$ = The Contract Roll Weight of the Roll Contract Expiration.

$DCRP$ = The Daily Contract Reference Price of each respective Contract Expiration.

Dow Jones Commodity Index Excess and Total Return Indices are calculated based on the Contract Expiration that would be in the regular index one month from the current date.

Calculation of TDW in Connection with Changes in the Composition of the Dow Jones Commodity Index

$$TDW_d = \frac{NC_{new}}{NC_{old}} \times \sum_c [CWF1^c \times CRW1_d^c \times DCRP1_d^c] + \sum_c [CWF2^c \times CRW2_d^c \times DCRP2_d^c]$$

where:

c = Each Designated Contract.

d = The Dow Jones Commodity Index business day on which the calculation is made.

$CRW1$ = The Contract Roll Weight of the First Nearby Contract Expiration.

$CRW2$ = The Contract Roll Weight of the Roll Contract Expiration.

$CWF1$ = The CWF of the First Nearby Contract Expiration.

$CWF2$ = The CWF of the Roll Contract Expiration.

$DCRP$ = The Daily Contract Reference Price of each respective Contract Expiration.

Contract Daily Return (CDR) in Formulaic Terms

$$CDR_d = \frac{TDWO_d}{TDWI_{d-1}} - 1$$

Daily Calculation of the Dow Jones Commodity Index ER (DJCI ER)

$$DJCI ER_d = DJCI ER_{d-1} * (1 + CDR_d)$$

Calculation of the Treasury Bill Return

On any given calendar day, the Treasury Bill Return (TBR) is equal to:

$$TBR_d = \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{91}{360} \times TBAR_{d-1}} \right]^{\frac{1}{91}} - 1$$

where:

$TBAR_{d-1}$ = The Treasury Bill Rate available on the preceding Dow Jones Commodity Index business day.

Calculation of the Dow Jones Commodity Index TR (DJCI TR)

$$DJCI TR_d = DJCI TR_{d-1} * (1 + CDR_d + TBR_d) * (1 + TBR_d)^{days}$$

where:

$days$ = Number of non-Dow Jones Commodity Index business days since the preceding Dow Jones Commodity Index Business Day.

Modifications to the Calculation of the Index

The Dow Jones Commodity Index is a result of a name and methodology change made to the S&P GSCI 1 Month Forward Capped Sector Equal Weight Composite. The changes to the methodology are as follows:

- Switching the underlying contracts from the 1-month forward to the front month.
- Changing the constituent weighting from production weighted to liquidity weighted.
- Gasoil was added into the index composition in 2015.

Forward Indices

S&P Dow Jones Indices calculates forward month versions of the Dow Jones Commodity Index. The forward indices measure the index components based on First Nearby Contract Expirations that would be included the index on the specified forward dates.

For example, on December 11, 2013 the Designated Contracts in the Dow Jones Commodity Index 3 Month Forward include those Designated Contract Expirations which would be in the main Dow Jones Commodity Index on March 11, 2014 (i.e. the First Nearby Contract Expiration is moved forward three months).

The forward indices follow the same rules, and calculation methodology as the main Dow Jones Commodity Index, with the exception of weights and the Designated Contract Expirations. The weights differ because they are capped using the capping method

specified in *Step 2 – Component Capping of Index Constituents and Weightings*. There are seven forward month versions of the Dow Jones Commodity Index: one-month forward, two-month forward, three-month forward, four-month forward, five-month forward, six-month forward, and 12-month forward. Designated Contract Expirations (see *Appendix A*) are advanced by the number of months identified by the specific forward index version.

The Dow Jones Commodity Index 12 Month Forward uses slightly different Designated Contract Expirations for Feeder Cattle (commodity code: FC). Designated Contract Expirations are the same as that in the main Dow Jones Commodity Index.

Currency and Currency Hedged Indices

The Dow Jones Commodity Index is currently calculated in eight currencies: Australian dollars, British pounds, Canadian dollars, euros, Japanese yen, Singapore dollars, Swiss francs, and U.S. dollars.

Depending on the specific currency, hedged and unhedged versions of each index return type are available. Unhedged versions of the index represent the value of the index translated into the specific currency.

The currency hedged versions of the Dow Jones Commodity Index measure the performance of the index components based on the specific non-U.S. dollar currency, but with minimal exchange rate risk. The hedged indices are calculated by hedging the beginning-of-period balances using rolling one-month forward rates. This shields the hypothetical value of the index at the start of each month from exchange rate fluctuations.

For more information on the calculation of Currency and Currency Hedged Indices, please refer to Appendix D in the S&P GSCI Index Methodology available on our Web site at www.spdji.com.

Index Governance

Index Committee

S&P Dow Jones Indices has established an Index Committee to oversee the daily management and operations of the Dow Jones Commodity Index, and is responsible for all analytical methods and calculation of the indices. At each meeting, the Committee reviews any issues that may affect index constituents, statistics comparing the composition of the indices to the market, commodities that are being considered as candidates for addition to an index, and any significant market events. In addition, the Index Committee may revise the methodology covering rules for selecting commodities, 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.

For information on Quality Assurance and Internal Reviews of Methodology, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Commodities Indices Policies & Practices document located on our Web site, www.spdji.com.

Index Policy

Holiday Schedule

The Dow Jones Commodity Index is calculated daily based on the NYSE holiday schedule.

For information on Calculations and Pricing Disruptions, Market Disruption Events and Holidays During Roll Period, Expert Judgment, Data Hierarchy, Unexpected Exchange Closures and Error Corrections, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Commodities Indices Policies & Practices document located on our Web site, www.spdji.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 headline Dow Jones Commodity Index vendor codes are listed in the table below. For a complete list of indices in the Dow Jones Commodity Index family and their respective vendor codes, please refer to S&P Dow Jones Indices' Web site at www.spdji.com.

Index Name	Bloomberg	Reuters
Dow Jones Commodity Index	DJCI	.DJCI
Dow Jones Commodity Index ER	DJCIP	.DJCIP
Dow Jones Commodity Index TR	DJCIT	.DJCIT

FTP

Additional daily index data is available via FTP by 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 A

Contracts Included

The table below identifies the contracts included in the 2015 Dow Jones Commodity Index and their respective designated contract roll schedule.

Trading Facility	Commodity	Ticker	2015 TDVT (USD bn) ²	Designated Contract Expirations at Month Begin											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CBT	Chicago Wheat	W	828.9	H	H	K	K	N	N	U	U	Z	Z	Z	H
KBT	Kansas Wheat	KW	205.1	H	H	K	K	N	N	U	U	Z	Z	Z	H
CBT	Corn	C	1999.3	H	H	K	K	N	N	U	U	Z	Z	Z	H
CBT	Soybeans	S	2897.4	H	H	K	K	N	N	X	X	X	X	F	F
ICE - US	Coffee	KC	395.9	H	H	K	K	N	N	U	U	Z	Z	Z	H
ICE - US	Sugar #11	SB	670.4	H	H	K	K	N	N	V	V	V	H	H	H
ICE - US	Cocoa	CC	144	H	H	K	K	N	N	U	U	Z	Z	Z	H
ICE - US	Cotton #2	CT	269.1	H	H	K	K	N	N	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	H
CME	Lean Hogs	LH	359.4	G	J	J	M	M	N	Q	V	V	Z	Z	G
CME	Live Cattle	LC	606.5	G	J	J	M	M	Q	Q	V	V	Z	Z	G
CME	Feeder Cattle	FC	118.8	H	H	J	K	Q	Q	Q	U	V	X	F	F
NYM / ICE	Crude Oil	CL	17971.8	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
NYM	Heating Oil	HO	3682.7	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
NYM	RBOB Gasoline	RB	3614.1	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
ICE - UK	Brent Crude Oil	LCO	13857.8	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F	G
ICE - UK	Gasoil	LGO	5116.9	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
NYM / ICE	Natural Gas	NG	5232.4	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
LME	Aluminum	MAL	2968	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
LME	Copper	MCU	6730.8	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
LME	Lead	MPB	622.2	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
LME	Nickel	MNI	1195.3	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
LME	Zinc	MZN	1298	G	H	J	K	M	N	Q	U	V	X	Z	F
CMX	Gold	GC	6441.3	G	J	J	M	M	Q	Q	Z	Z	Z	Z	G
CMX	Silver	SI	1982.5	H	H	K	K	N	N	U	U	Z	Z	Z	H

² The TDVT's (Total Dollar Value Traded) are calculated by using a simple average of the Total Dollar Value Traded for each individual commodity for the last five years within the Dow Jones Commodity Index.

Month Letter Codes

Month	Code	Month	Code	Month	Code
January	F	May	K	September	U
February	G	June	M	October	V
March	H	July	N	November	X
April	J	August	Q	December	Z

Appendix B

Dow Jones Commodity Index Dynamic Roll

The Dow Jones Commodity Index Dynamic Roll is a version of the Dow Jones Commodity Index that utilizes a more flexible monthly futures contract rolling strategy to determine the new futures contract months for the underlying commodities. The Dynamic Roll Algorithm follows that of the S&P GSCI Dynamic Roll.

For more information on the Dynamic Roll Algorithm, please refer to the S&P GSCI Dynamic Roll Index Methodology available on our Web site at www.spdji.com.

Appendix C

Dow Jones Commodity Index Single Commodity Capped Component

The Dow Jones Commodity Index Single Commodity Capped Component version of the Dow Jones Commodity Index (DJCI) maintains the diversification of the DJCI component weights while allocating 15% to the namesake commodity and equally distributing the remaining 85% among the eligible commodities, subject to the Rule of Exclusion. In addition, all components are capped at 20%.

The namesake commodity is the commodity bearing the name of the DJCI Single Commodity Capped Component index. For example, Gold is the namesake commodity for the DJCI Gold Capped Component. In general, any DJCI Single Commodity Capped Component index consists of the namesake commodity as well as most of the rest of the DJCI commodities, subject to the Rule of Exclusion regarding commodities that belong to a given component.

The Rule of Exclusion states that when any commodity that belongs to a component is the namesake commodity of the index, all other commodities of that same component are excluded in that particular single commodity index. Thus for the DJCI Heating Oil Capped Component, the four remaining commodities (WTI Crude Oil, Brent Crude Oil, Gasoil, and RBOB Gasoline) of the Petroleum component are excluded from the index.

Every DJCI Single Commodity Capped Component index follows a weighting scheme whereby each namesake commodity is allocated 15%, with the remaining 85% equally distributed among the eligible DJCI commodities, subject to the Rule of Exclusion.

In addition, all components are capped at 20%. This means that for any given DJCI Single Commodity Capped Component index, if the sum of the weights of all the commodities belonging in the same component exceed 20%, then the individual weights of all the commodities in said component are curtailed to the extent that the sum of the weights of all the commodities in said component equal 20%, and the excess weight is redistributed on a pro-rata basis to all the remaining commodities, outside of the said component, except for the namesake commodity, which remains at 15%.

Weights are rebalanced on a monthly basis. In essence, each single commodity index consists of a basket of individual DJCI single commodities, not just one single individual commodity. However, if a market disruption event takes place on the day of the rebalancing, the rebalancing is held off one business day, or until there is no further market disruption event.

Rebalancing Frequency: Monthly.

Determination Date: One DJCI business day before each monthly roll date.

Components: Please refer to the *Weighting Scheme* section of the *Index Constituents and Weightings* chapter for component details.

Spot index levels are calculated as follows:

$$Spot_d = Spot_{d_R} * \sum_{i=1}^N \left(Weight_{i d_R} * \frac{SingleSpot_{i d}}{SingleSpot_{i d_R}} \right)$$

where:

$Spot_d$ = DJCI Single Capped Component spot level.

d_R = Rebalancing date (i.e. fifth business day of the month).

$Weight_i$ = Monthly reset weight.

$SingleSpot_i$ = DJCI Single Commodity spot level for the i^{th} component.

N = Total number of components in the index.

Excess return index levels are calculated as follows:

$$ER_d = ER_{d_R} * \sum_{i=1}^N \left(Weight_{i d_R} * \frac{SingleER_{i d}}{SingleER_{i d_R}} \right)$$

where:

ER_d = DJCI Single Capped Component ER level.

$SingleER_i$ = DJCI Single Commodity ER level for the i^{th} component.

Total return index levels are calculated as follows:

$$TR_d = TR_{d-1} * \left(1 + \frac{ER_d}{ER_{d-1}} + TBR_d \right) * (1 + TBR_d)^{days}$$

where:

TR_d = DJCI Single Capped Component TR level.

TBR_d = The Treasury Bill Return as described in the *Index Calculation* chapter.

$days$ = Number of non-DJCI business days since the preceding DJCI business day.

Appendix D

Dow Jones Commodity Index Forward Spread

The Dow Jones Commodity Index Forward Spread measures a long position in the Dow Jones Commodity Index Forward ER and a short position in the Dow Jones Commodity Index Front Month ER to capture the calendar spread. There are five forward month versions of the Dow Jones Commodity Index Forward Spread: one-month, two-month, three-month, four-month and five-month. Index calculation is as follows:

$$Index_t = Index_R * \left[1 + Weight_F * \frac{DJCIFwd_t}{DJCIFwd_R} + Weight_D * \frac{DJCI_t}{DJCI_R} \right]$$

where:

$Index_t$ = DJCI Forward Spread ER on date t .

$Index_R$ = DJCI Forward Spread ER on date R .

$DJCIFwd_t$ = DJCI x-Month Forward ER on date t (e.g. DJCI 2-Month Forward ER).

$DJCIFwd_R$ = DJCI x-Month Forward ER on date R .

$DJCI_t$ = DJCI ER on date t .

$DJCI_R$ = DJCI ER on date R .

R = Last rebalancing date preceding date t .

$Weight_F$ = 100%

$Weight_D$ = -100%

With the exception of the DJCI 1-Month Forward Spread, index history is available from January 20, 1999. The base value on that date is 100. Index history for the DJCI 1-Month Forward Spread is available from April 7, 2014. The base value on that date is 100. Index rebalancings occur on the last business day of the month.

Handling of Market Disruption Events

If a market disruption event (MDE) takes place on a rebalancing date, an MDE offset adjustment is calculated and added to the index on the following business day. This process is repeated until there are no further market disruption events.

MDE offset adjustments are calculated for both contracts of the MDE-impacted commodity to maintain a balanced spread even if only one of the commodity's contracts within the spread index is disrupted. For example, if LCQ5 in the DJCI is disrupted and

LCZ5 in the DJCI 3-Month Forward is not, S&P Dow Jones Indices will calculate MDE adjustment for both contracts and the index calculation is as follows:

$$Index_t = Index_R * \left[1 + Weight_F * \frac{DJCIFwd_t}{DJCIFwd_R} + Weight_D * \frac{DJCI_t}{DJCI_R} \right] + MDE_{Adj}$$

where:

MDE_{Adj} = The sum of the MDE Offset Adjustments for the pair of MDE-impacted contracts. In formulaic terms:

$$MDE_{Adj} = \sum (AHP - THP) * (Price_t - Price_R)$$

The actual hedged position (AHP) of the MDE-impacted contract is determined as follows:

$$AHP_c = \frac{CWeight * Index_{R-1}}{CIndex_{R-1}} * HP_{t-1}$$

where:

AHP_c = Actual hedged position of the MDE-impacted contract c .

$CWeight$ = Weight of the component index (DJCI or DJCI Forward) within the Forward Spread Index (100% for the long position and -100% for the short position).

$Index_{R-1}$ = DJCI Forward Spread on previous rebalance date.

$CIndex_{R-1}$ = Component index within the Forward Spread Index on the previous rebalancing date.

HP_{t-1} = Hedged position of the MDE-impacted contract c as of the previous business day.

The theoretical hedged position (THP) of the MDE-impacted contract is determined as follows:

$$THP_c = \frac{CWeight * Index_{t-1}}{CIndex_{t-1}} * HP_{t-1}$$

where:

THP_c = Theoretical hedged position of the MDE-impacted contract c .

$Index_{t-1}$ = DJCI Forward Spread on the previous business day.

$CIndex_{t-1}$ = Component index (DJCI or DJCI Forward) within the Forward Spread Index on the previous business day.

HP_{t-1} = Hedged position of the MDE-impacted contract c as of the previous business day.

The hedged position (*HP*) of the MDE-impacted contract is determined as follows:

$$HP_c = \frac{CIndex_{t-1}}{TDW_{t-1}} * CRW_t * CWF_t$$

where:

HP_c = Hedged position of the MDE-impacted contract *c*.

$CIndex_{t-1}$ = Component index (DJCI or DJCI Forward) within the Forward Spread index on date *t-1*.

TDW_{t-1} = Total Dollar Weight of the component index (DJCI or DJCI Forward) which includes the MDE-impacted contract.

CRW_t = Contract Roll Weight on date *t*.

CWF_t = Contract Weight Factor on date *t*.

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