

**Important Notice Regarding Change in Investment Policy**

THE SELECT SECTOR SPDR<sup>®</sup> TRUST

**The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

**The Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

**The Energy Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

**The Financial Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

**The Health Care Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

**The Industrial Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

**The Materials Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

**The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

**The Technology Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

**The Utilities Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund**

*(the "Select Sector SPDR Funds")*

*Supplement dated May 1, 2017 to the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI")  
dated January 31, 2017*

***Certain aspects of the policy regarding the lending of portfolio securities  
of the Select Sector SPDR Funds have been updated.***

**Accordingly, effective immediately, the sub-section on page 7 of the SAI entitled "*LENDING PORTFOLIO SECURITIES*", within section entitled "*INVESTMENT POLICIES*" is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:**

**LENDING PORTFOLIO SECURITIES**

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain creditworthy borrowers in an amount not to exceed forty percent (40%) of the value of its net assets. For these purposes, net assets shall include the value of all assets, excluding assets received as collateral for the loan. The borrowers provide collateral that is marked to market daily, in an amount at least equal to 102% of the current market value of the securities loaned. A Select Sector SPDR Fund may terminate a loan at any time and obtain the securities loaned. A Select Sector SPDR Fund receives the value of any interest or cash or non-cash distributions paid on the loaned securities. In the securities lending program, the borrower generally has the right to vote the loaned securities; however, a Fund may call a loan to vote proxies, for example, if a material issue affecting the investment is to be voted upon. Distributions received on loaned securities in lieu of dividend payments (i.e., substitute payments) would not be considered qualified dividend income.

With respect to loans that are collateralized by cash, the borrower may be entitled to receive a fee based on the amount of cash collateral. A Select Sector SPDR Fund is compensated by the difference between the amount earned on the reinvestment of cash collateral and the fee paid to the borrower. In the case of collateral other than cash, a Select Sector SPDR Fund is compensated by a fee paid by the borrower equal to a percentage of the market value of the loaned securities. Any cash collateral may be reinvested in certain short-term instruments either directly on behalf of each lending Select Sector SPDR Fund or through one or more joint accounts or money market funds, which may include those managed by the Adviser.

A Select Sector SPDR Fund may pay a portion of the interest or fees earned from securities lending to a borrower as described above, and to one or more securities lending agents approved by the Board who administer the lending program for the Select Sector SPDR Funds in accordance with guidelines approved by the Board. In such capacity, the lending agent causes the delivery of loaned securities from a Select Sector SPDR Fund to borrowers, arranges

for the return of loaned securities to the Select Sector SPDR Fund at the termination of a loan, requests deposit of collateral, monitors the daily value of the loaned securities and collateral, requests that borrowers add to the collateral when required by the loan agreements, and provides recordkeeping and accounting services necessary for the operation of the program. State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”), an affiliate of the Trust, has been approved by the Board to serve as a securities lending agent for each Select Sector SPDR Fund and the Trust has entered into an agreement with State Street for such services. Among other matters, the Trust has agreed to indemnify State Street for certain liabilities. State Street has received an order of exemption from the SEC under Sections 17(a) and 12(d)(1) under the 1940 Act to serve as the lending agent for affiliated investment companies such as the Trust and to invest the cash collateral received from loan transactions to be invested in an affiliated cash collateral fund.

**PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**

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THE SELECT SECTOR SPDR<sup>®</sup> TRUST (THE “TRUST”)

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DATED JANUARY 31, 2017

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the prospectus for the Trust dated January 31, 2017 as it may be revised from time to time (the “Prospectus”).

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Ticker</u>
THE CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLV
THE CONSUMER STAPLES SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLP
THE ENERGY SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLE
THE FINANCIAL SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLF
THE HEALTH CARE SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLV
THE INDUSTRIAL SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLI
THE MATERIALS SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLB
THE REAL ESTATE SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLRE
THE TECHNOLOGY SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLK
THE UTILITIES SELECT SECTOR SPDR <sup>®</sup> FUND	XLU

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. A copy of the Prospectus and the Trust’s Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust’s Distributor, ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc., at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203, by visiting the Funds’ website at [www.sectorspdrs.com](http://www.sectorspdrs.com) or by calling 1-866-732-8673. The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, financial highlights and financial statements of the Funds included in the Trust’s Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 are incorporated by reference into this SAI.

“S&P<sup>®</sup>”, “S&P 500<sup>®</sup>”, “Standard & Poor’s Depository Receipts<sup>®</sup>”, “SPDR<sup>®</sup>”, “Select Sectors”, “Select Sector SPDR”, “Select Sector SPDRs” and “Select Sector Standard & Poor’s Depository Receipts” are trademarks of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC, an affiliate of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and McGraw Hill Financial, Inc., and have been licensed for use in connection with the listing and trading of Select Sector SPDRs on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”), a national securities exchange. The stocks included in each Select Sector Index (upon which the Select Sector SPDRs are based) are selected by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“S&P DJI” and sometimes referred to as the “Index Compilation Agent”) from the universe of companies represented by the S&P 500 Index (“S&P 500”). The composition and weighting of the stocks included in each Select Sector Index can be expected to differ from the composition and weighting of stocks included in any similar S&P 500 sector index that is published and disseminated by S&P DJI because it is based on a proprietary methodology of BofA Merrill Lynch Research (“BofA Merrill Lynch”) (S&P DJI and BofA Merrill Lynch, collectively, sometimes referred to as the “Index Provider”).

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The information contained herein regarding the Select Sector Indices, securities markets and The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) was obtained from publicly available sources.

## DISCLAIMERS

Each Select Sector Index is based on equity securities of public companies that are components of the S&P 500, selected and included in the particular Select Sector Indices on the basis of its GICS (Global Industry Classification Standard) classification, with certain exceptions described below, by the Index Compilation Agent. S&P DJI also acts as “Index Calculation Agent” in connection with the calculation and dissemination of each Select Sector Index.

Select Sector SPDRs are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch or any of their respective affiliates. S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch and their respective affiliates make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Select Sector SPDRs or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Select Sector SPDRs particularly or the ability of a Select Sector SPDR Fund to track the performance of the various sectors represented in the stock market. The stocks included in each Select Sector Index were selected by the Index Compilation Agent from a universe of companies represented by the S&P 500. Select Sector Indices use a “modified market capitalization” weighting which limits the weight of each Component Stock in the index. As such, the weightings of each Select Sector index can be expected to differ from the weightings of stocks including in the corresponding S&P 500 sector index that is published and disseminated by S&P DJI, as the S&P 500 sector indices use a float adjusted market capitalization which does not limit the weight of any stocks in the index. S&P DJI and BofA Merrill Lynch’s only relationship to the Select Sector SPDR Funds is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P DJI, the S&P 500 and Select Sector Indices which are determined, composed and calculated by S&P DJI without regard to any Select Sector SPDR Fund. S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch and their affiliates have no obligation to take the needs of the Trust or the owners of Select Sector SPDRs into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500 or the Select Sector Indices. S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch and their affiliates are not responsible for and have not participated in any determination or calculation made with respect to issuance or redemption of the Select Sector SPDRs. S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch and their affiliates have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Select Sector SPDRs.

Although S&P DJI seeks to obtain and use information from sources which it considers reliable, S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch and their affiliates do not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the S&P 500, the Select Sector Indices or any data related thereto. S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch and their affiliates make no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Trust, owners of the Select Sector SPDRs, or any other person or entity from the use of the S&P 500, the Select Sector Indices or any data related thereto in connection with the rights licensed under the license agreement or for any other use. S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch and their affiliates make no express or implied warranties, and hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, with respect to the S&P 500, the Select Sector Indices or any data related thereto. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch and their affiliates have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

The shares are not sponsored or promoted by S&P DJI, BofA Merrill Lynch or their respective affiliates.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is an open-end management investment company registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and the offering of each Fund’s shares (“Shares”) is registered with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The Trust currently consists of 10 series (each, a “Select Sector SPDR Fund” or “Fund” and collectively, the “Select Sector SPDR Funds” or “Funds”) as identified on the front cover and described below.

The Trust was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on June 10, 1998. The Trust is governed by a Board of Trustees (the “Board”). The shares of each Select Sector SPDR Fund are referred to herein as “Shares.” The Select Sector SPDR Funds offered by the Trust are: The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR Fund; The Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR Fund; The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund; The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund; The Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund; The Industrial Select Sector SPDR Fund; The Materials Select Sector SPDR Fund; The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund; The Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund; and The Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund. The investment objective of each Select Sector SPDR Fund is to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of publicly traded equity securities of companies in a particular sector or group of industries, as represented by a corresponding benchmark index referred to herein as a “Select Sector Index.” SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA FM” or the “Adviser”) manages each Select Sector SPDR Fund.

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund offers and issues Shares at their net asset value only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares (each, a “Creation Unit”). Each Select Sector SPDR Fund offers and issues Creation Units generally in exchange for a basket of equity securities included in its Select Sector Index (“Deposit Securities”) together with the deposit of a specified cash payment (“Cash Component”). The Shares are listed on the Exchange and trade at market prices. These prices may differ from the Shares’ net asset values. The Shares are also redeemable only in Creation Unit aggregations (except upon termination of a Select Sector SPDR Fund), and generally in exchange for portfolio securities and a specified cash payment (“Cash Redemption Amount”). A Creation Unit of each Select Sector SPDR Fund consists of 50,000 Shares as set forth in the Prospectus.

The Trust reserves the right to offer a “cash” option for purchases and redemptions of Creation Units (subject to applicable legal requirements) although it has no current intention of doing so. Creation Units may be issued in advance of receipt of all Deposit Securities subject to various conditions including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Trust cash in an amount at least equal to a specified percentage of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities as set forth in the Participant Agreement (as defined below). See “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units.” The Trust may impose a transaction fee for each creation or redemption. In all cases, such fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of the SEC applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities.

### THE SELECT SECTOR INDICES AND RELEVANT EQUITY MARKETS

Each of the 10 Select Sector Indices that is the benchmark for a Select Sector SPDR Fund is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movement of baskets of equity securities of public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are included in a particular sector or group of industries.

### CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE STANDARDS FOR THE SELECT SECTOR INDICES

#### **Selection Criteria**

Each Select Sector Index was developed and is maintained in accordance with the following criteria:

Each of the component stocks in a Select Sector Index (the “Component Stocks”) has been selected from the universe of companies defined by the S&P 500.

The 10 Select Sector Indices include all of the companies represented in the S&P 500.

The Index Compilation Agent assigns each constituent stock of the S&P 500 Index to a Select Sector Index based on GICS except that stocks classified in either the GICS Information Technology Sector or the GICS Telecommunications Services Sector will be assigned to the Technology Sector Index. S&P DJI has sole control over the removal of stocks from the S&P 500 and the selection of replacement stocks to be added to the S&P 500.

Each Select Sector Index is weighted based on the market capitalization of each of the Component Stocks, subject to the following asset diversification requirements: (i) the market capitalization-based weighted value of any single Component Stock measured on the last day of a calendar quarter may not exceed 25% of the total value of its respective Select Sector Index; and (ii) the sum of the constituent stocks with weight greater than 4.8% cannot exceed 50% of the total Index weight.

Rebalancing the Select Sector Indices to meet the asset diversification requirements will be the responsibility of S&P. If shortly prior to the last business day of any calendar quarter (a “Quarterly Qualification Date”), a Component Stock (or two or more Component Stocks) approaches the maximum allowable value limits set forth above (the “Asset Diversification Limits”), the percentage that such Component Stock (or Component Stocks) represents in the Select Sector Index will be reduced and the market capitalization-based weighted value of such Component Stock (or Component Stocks) will be redistributed across the Component Stocks that do not closely approach the Asset Diversification Limits in accordance with the following methodology: First, each Component Stock that exceeds 24% of the total value of the Select Sector Index will be reduced to 23% of the total value of the Select Sector Index and the aggregate amount by which all Component Stocks exceed 24% will be redistributed equally across the remaining Component Stocks that represent less than 23% of the total value of the Select Sector Index. If as a result of this redistribution, another Component Stock then exceeds 24%, the redistribution will be repeated as necessary. Second, with respect to the 50% of the value of the Select Sector Index accounted for by the lowest weighted Component Stocks, each Component Stock that exceeds 4.8% of the total value of the Select Sector Index will be reduced to 4.6% and the aggregate amount by which all Component Stocks exceed 4.8% will be distributed equally across all remaining Component Stocks that represent less than 4.6% of the total value of the Select Sector Index. If as a result of this redistribution another Component Stock that did not previously exceed 4.8% of the Select Sector Index value then exceeds 4.8%, the redistribution will be repeated as necessary until at least 50% of the value of the Select Sector Index is accounted for by Component Stocks representing no more than 4.8% of the total value of the Select Sector Index. If necessary, this reallocation process may take place more than once prior to a Quarterly Qualification Date to insure that the Select Sector Index and the Select Sector SPDR Fund portfolio based upon it conform to the requirements for qualification of the Select Sector SPDR Fund as a regulated investment company (“RIC”), under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code” or “IRC”).

Periodically, the Index Compilation Agent will supply S&P with sector designations for a number of stocks deemed likely candidates for replacement selection by the Standard & Poor’s 500 Index Committee. If a replacement not on the current list is selected by the Standard & Poor’s 500 Index Committee, S&P will ask the Index Compilation Agent to assign the stock to one or more of the 10 sectors promptly. S&P will disseminate information on this assignment and on consequent changes in the Select Sector Index(es).

The Index Compilation Agent at any time may determine that a Component Stock which has been assigned to a Select Sector Index has undergone such a transformation in the composition of its business that it should be removed from that Select Sector Index and assigned to a different Select Sector Index, or that it should remain in the Select Sector Index and be assigned to an additional Select Sector Index. In the event that the Index Compilation Agent notifies S&P that a Component Stock’s Select Sector Index assignment should be changed, S&P will disseminate notice of the change following its standard procedure for announcing index changes and will implement the change in the affected Select Sector Indices on a date no less than one week after the initial dissemination of information on the sector change to the maximum extent practicable. It is not anticipated that Component Stocks will change sectors frequently.

Component Stocks removed from and added to the S&P 500 will be deleted from and added to the appropriate Select Sector Index (es) on the same schedule used by S&P DJI for additions and deletions from the S&P 500 insofar as practicable.

### **Select Sector Index Calculations**

With the exception of the weighting constraints described above, each Select Sector Index is calculated using the same methodology utilized by S&P DJI in calculating the S&P 500. In particular:

Each Select Sector Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology; that means the level of the Select Sector Index reflects the total market value of all of its Component Stocks relative to a particular base period. Statisticians refer to this type of index, one with a set of combined variables (such as price and number of shares), as a composite index.

The total market value of a company is determined by multiplying the price of the stock by the number of common shares outstanding. An indexed number is used to represent the results of the aggregate market value calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time.

The daily calculation of each Select Sector Index is computed by dividing the total market value of the companies in the Select Sector Index by a number called the “Index Divisor.” By itself, the Index Divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the Select Sector Index, it is the only link to the original base period value of the Select Sector Index. The Index Divisor keeps the Select Sector Index comparable over time and adjustments to the Index Divisor ensure that there are no changes in the Select Sector Index level as a result of non-market forces (corporate actions, replacements of stocks in a Select Sector Index, weighting changes, etc.).

Four times a year on a Friday close to the end of each calendar quarter, the share totals of the companies in the S&P 500 are updated by S&P DJI. This information is utilized to update the share totals of companies in each Select Sector Index. After the totals are updated, the Index Divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the market value of the Select Sector Index.

Once a week the database containing the current common shares outstanding for the S&P 500 companies is compared by S&P DJI against the shares outstanding used to actually calculate the S&P 500. Any difference of 5% or more is screened for review by S&P DJI. If appropriate, a share change will be implemented by S&P DJI after the close of trading on the following Friday. Preannounced corporate actions such as restructurings and recapitalizations can significantly change a company's shares outstanding. Any changes over 5% are reviewed by S&P DJI and, when appropriate, an immediate adjustment is made to the number of shares outstanding used to calculate the Select Sector Index. Any adjustment made by S&P DJI in shares outstanding will result in a corresponding adjustment to each affected Select Sector Index.

S&P DJI handles corporate actions which may arise from time to time and which may have an impact on the calculation of the S&P 500 and, consequently, on the calculation of the Select Sector Index. Corporate actions such as a merger or acquisition, stock splits, spin-offs, etc., require adjustments in the Select Sector Index calculation. Index Divisor adjustments, calculated when necessary, are handled by S&P DJI in its maintenance of the S&P 500. In the event a merger or acquisition changes the relative importance of a company's participation in two or more sectors in a major way, the Select Sector Index assignment of the stock may change. In any event, a new Index Divisor for affected Select Sector Indices will be disseminated promptly by S&P DJI.

### **Select Sector Index Dissemination**

Similar to other published stock index values, the value of each Select Sector Index will be calculated continuously and disseminated at least every 15 seconds via the Consolidated Tape Association. The major electronic financial data vendors – Bloomberg and Reuters—are expected to publish information on each Select Sector Index for their subscribers.

Brief descriptions of the Select Sector Indices on which the Select Sector SPDR Funds are based and the equity markets in which the Select Sector SPDR Funds are invested are provided below. A list of the Component Stocks included in each Fund as of September 30, 2016 is included in the Trust's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016.

There is no assurance that any Select Sector SPDR Fund holds any particular security, is invested in any particular industry or is invested in a particular security/industry in any certain percentage. Holdings in the Select Sector SPDR Funds will change.

### **Select Sector Index Description**

#### **THE CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY SELECT SECTOR INDEX**

The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are involved in the development and production of consumer discretionary products.

#### **THE CONSUMER STAPLES SELECT SECTOR INDEX**

The Consumer Staples Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are involved in the development and production of consumer products.

#### **THE ENERGY SELECT SECTOR INDEX**

The Energy Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are involved in the development and production of energy products.

#### **THE FINANCIAL SELECT SECTOR INDEX**

The Financial Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are involved in the development and production of financial products.



## THE HEALTH CARE SELECT SECTOR INDEX

The Health Care Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are health care related firms.

## THE INDUSTRIAL SELECT SECTOR INDEX

The Industrial Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are industrials.

## THE MATERIALS SELECT SECTOR INDEX

The Materials Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are in basic industries.

## THE REAL ESTATE SELECT SECTOR INDEX

The Real Estate Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are involved in the investment in and/or management and development of real estate.

## THE TECHNOLOGY SELECT SECTOR INDEX

The Technology Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are involved in the development and production of technology products.

## THE UTILITIES SELECT SECTOR INDEX

The Utilities Select Sector Index is intended to give investors an efficient, modified market capitalization-based way to track the movements of certain public companies that are components of the S&P 500 and are in the utilities industry.

## INVESTMENT POLICIES

### LENDING PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain creditworthy borrowers in an amount not to exceed one-quarter (25%) of the value of its total assets. For these purposes, total assets shall include the value of all assets received as collateral for the loan. The borrowers provide collateral that is marked to market daily, in an amount at least equal to 102% of the current market value of the securities loaned. A Select Sector SPDR Fund may terminate a loan at any time and obtain the securities loaned. A Select Sector SPDR Fund receives the value of any interest or cash or non-cash distributions paid on the loaned securities. A Fund cannot vote proxies for securities on loan, but may recall loans to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the Fund's economic interest in the investment is to be voted upon. Distributions received on loaned securities in lieu of dividend payments (*i.e.*, substitute payments) would not be considered qualified dividend income.

With respect to loans that are collateralized by cash, the borrower will be entitled to receive a fee based on the amount of cash collateral. A Select Sector SPDR Fund is compensated by the difference between the amount earned on the reinvestment of cash collateral and the fee paid to the borrower. In the case of collateral other than cash, a Select Sector SPDR Fund is compensated by a fee paid by the borrower equal to a percentage of the market value of the loaned securities. Any cash collateral may be reinvested in certain short-term instruments either directly on behalf of each lending Select Sector SPDR Fund or through one or more joint accounts or money market funds, which may include those managed by the Adviser.

A Select Sector SPDR Fund may pay a portion of the interest or fees earned from securities lending to a borrower as described above, and to one or more securities lending agents approved by the Board who administer the lending program for the Select Sector SPDR Funds in accordance with guidelines approved by the Board. In such capacity, the lending agent causes the delivery of loaned securities from a Select Sector SPDR Fund to borrowers, arranges for the return of loaned securities to the Select Sector SPDR Fund at the termination of a loan, requests deposit of collateral, monitors the daily value of the loaned securities and collateral, requests that borrowers add to the collateral when required by the loan agreements, and provides recordkeeping and accounting services necessary for the operation of the program. State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), an affiliate of the Trust, has been approved by the Board to serve as a securities lending agent for each Select Sector SPDR Fund and the Trust has entered into an agreement with State Street for such services. Among other matters, the Trust has agreed to indemnify State Street for certain liabilities. State Street has received an order of exemption from the SEC under Sections 17(a) and 12(d)(1) under the 1940 Act to serve as the lending agent for affiliated investment companies such as the Trust and to invest the cash collateral received from loan transactions to be invested in an affiliated cash collateral fund.

Securities lending involves exposure to certain risks, including operational risk (i.e., the risk of losses resulting from problems in the settlement and accounting process), “gap” risk (i.e., the risk of a mismatch between the return on cash collateral reinvestments and the fees the Select Sector SPDR Fund has agreed to pay a borrower), and credit, legal, counterparty and market risk. Although State Street has agreed to provide the Funds with indemnification in the event of a borrower default, the Funds are still exposed to the risk of losses in the event a borrower does not return a Select Sector SPDR Fund’s securities as agreed. For example, delays in recovery of lent securities may cause a Fund to lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

## REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS (“REITs”)

The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund may invest a portion of its assets in mortgage REITs (“Mortgage REITs”). The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund may invest a portion of its assets in REITs, excluding Mortgage REITs. REITs pool investors’ funds for investment primarily in income producing real estate or real estate loans or interests. A REIT is not taxed on income distributed to shareholders if it complies with several requirements relating to its organization, ownership, assets and income and a requirement that it distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its taxable income (other than net capital gains) for each taxable year. REITs can generally be classified as Equity REITs, Mortgage REITs and Hybrid REITs. Equity REITs, which invest the majority of their assets directly in real property, derive their income primarily from rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs, which invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages, derive their income primarily from interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both Equity REITs and Mortgage REITs. The Funds will not invest in real estate directly, but only in securities issued by real estate companies. However, the Funds may be subject to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate (in addition to securities markets risks). These include declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, dependency on management skill, heavy cash flow dependency, possible lack of availability of mortgage funds, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems, liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems, casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, changes in neighborhood values, the appeal of properties to tenants and changes in interest rates. Investments in REITs may subject Fund shareholders to duplicate management and administrative fees.

In addition to these risks, Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, Equity and Mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skills and may not be diversified. Equity and Mortgage REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, Equity and Mortgage REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower’s or a lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

## REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund may invest in repurchase agreements with commercial banks, brokers or dealers to generate income from its excess cash balances and to invest securities lending cash collateral. A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which a Select Sector SPDR Fund acquires a financial instrument (e.g., a security issued by the U.S. Government or an agency thereof, a banker’s acceptance or a certificate of deposit) from a seller, subject to resale to the seller at an agreed upon price and date (normally, the next Business Day – as defined below). A repurchase agreement may be considered a loan collateralized by securities. The resale price reflects an agreed upon interest rate effective for the period the instrument is held by a Select Sector SPDR Fund and is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying instrument.

In these repurchase agreement transactions, the securities acquired by a Select Sector SPDR Fund (including accrued interest earned thereon) must have a total value in excess of the value of the repurchase agreement and are held by the Custodian until repurchased. No more than an aggregate of 15% of a Select Sector SPDR Fund’s net assets will be invested in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements having maturities longer than seven days and securities subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or for which there are no readily available market quotations.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the other party to the agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying security at a time when the value of the security has declined, a Select Sector SPDR Fund may incur a loss upon disposition of the security. If the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying security is collateral for a loan by a Select Sector SPDR Fund not within the control of the Select Sector SPDR Fund and, therefore, the Select Sector SPDR Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying security and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement.

## OTHER SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS

In addition to repurchase agreements, each Select Sector SPDR Fund may invest in short-term instruments, including money market instruments (including money market funds advised by the Adviser), repurchase agreements, cash and cash equivalents, on an ongoing basis to provide liquidity or for other reasons. Money market instruments are generally short-term investments that may include but are not limited to: (i) shares of money market funds (including those advised by the Adviser); (ii) obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises); (iii) negotiable certificates of deposit (“CDs”), bankers’ acceptances, fixed time deposits and other obligations of U.S. and foreign banks (including foreign branches) and similar institutions; (iv) commercial paper rated at the date of purchase “Prime-1” by Moody’s or “A-1” by S&P, or if unrated, of comparable quality as determined by the Adviser; (v) non-convertible corporate debt securities (e.g., bonds and debentures) with remaining maturities at the date of purchase of not more than 397 days and that satisfy any rating requirements set forth in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act; and (vi) short-term U.S. dollar-denominated obligations of foreign banks (including U.S. branches) that, in the opinion of the Adviser, are of comparable quality to obligations of U.S. banks which may be purchased by a Fund. Any of these instruments may be purchased on a current or a forward-settled basis. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in banking institutions for specified periods of time at stated interest rates. Bankers’ acceptances are time drafts drawn on commercial banks by borrowers, usually in connection with international transactions.

## INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, including money market funds (including those advised by the Adviser or otherwise affiliated with the Adviser), subject to applicable limitations under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, SEC rules, and the Select Sector SPDR Fund’s investment restrictions.

If a Fund invests in and, thus, is a shareholder of, another investment company, the Fund’s shareholders will indirectly bear the Fund’s proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by such other investment company, including advisory fees, in addition to both the management fees payable directly by the Fund to the Fund’s own investment adviser and the other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with the Fund’s own operations.

## FUTURES CONTRACTS, OPTIONS AND SWAP AGREEMENTS

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund may invest up to 5% of its assets in derivatives, including utilizing exchange-traded futures and options contracts and swap agreements. A Fund will segregate cash and/or appropriate liquid assets if required to do so by SEC or U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) regulations or interpretations.

## FUTURES CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS

Futures contracts generally provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified commodity or security at a specified future time and at a specified price. Index futures contracts are settled daily with a payment by one party to the other of a cash amount based on the difference between the level of the index specified in the contract from one day to the next. Futures contracts are standardized as to maturity date and underlying instrument and are traded on futures exchanges.

A Select Sector SPDR Fund is required to make a good faith margin deposit in cash or U.S. government securities with a broker or custodian to initiate and maintain open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is intended to assure completion of the contract (delivery or acceptance of the underlying commodity or payment of the cash settlement amount) if it is not terminated prior to the specified delivery date. Brokers may establish deposit requirements which are higher than the exchange minimums. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margin deposits which may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded.

After a futures contract position is opened, the value of the contract is marked to market daily. If the futures contract price changes to the extent that the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, payment of additional “variation” margin will be required. Conversely, change in the contract value may reduce the required margin, resulting in a repayment of excess margin to the contract holder. Variation margin payments are made to and from the futures broker for as long as the contract remains open. In such case, a Select Sector SPDR Fund would expect to earn interest income on its margin deposits. Closing out an open futures position is done by taking an opposite position (“buying” a contract which has previously been “sold,” or “selling” a contract previously “purchased”) in an identical contract to terminate the position. Brokerage commissions are incurred when a futures contract position is opened or closed.

A Fund may purchase and sell put and call options. Such options may relate to particular securities and may or may not be listed on a national securities exchange and issued by The Options Clearing Corporation.

A Fund may use exchange-traded futures and options, together with positions in cash and money market instruments, to simulate investment in one or more of the securities in its underlying Select Sector SPDR Index. Exchange-traded futures and options contracts are not currently available for the Select Sector Indices. Under such circumstances, the Adviser may seek to utilize other instruments that it believes to be correlated to the applicable Select Sector Index components or a subset of the components. Options on the Shares have been listed on the Exchange.

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” so that each Fund is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”). Under the exemption provided under CFTC Regulation 4.5, as currently in effect, if a Fund uses futures, options on futures, or swaps other than for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC), the aggregate initial margin and premiums on these positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options that are “in-the-money” at the time of purchase ) may not exceed 5% of the Fund’s net asset value, or alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions may not exceed 100% of the Fund’s net asset value (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions).

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF FUTURES AND OPTIONS

In connection with its management of the Select Sector SPDR Funds, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from registration as a commodity trading advisor under the CEA and, therefore, is not subject to the registration and regulatory requirements of the CEA. Each Select Sector SPDR Fund reserves the right to engage in transactions involving futures and options thereon to the extent allowed by the CFTC regulations in effect from time to time and in accordance with each Select Sector SPDR Fund’s policies. Each Select Sector SPDR Fund would take steps to prevent its futures positions from “leveraging” its securities holdings. When it has a long futures position, it will maintain with its custodian bank, cash or cash equivalents. When it has a short futures position, it will maintain with its custodian bank assets substantially identical to those underlying the contract or cash and cash equivalents (or a combination of the foregoing) having a value equal to the net obligation of the Select Sector SPDR Fund under the contract (less the value of any margin deposits in connection with the position).

#### SWAP AGREEMENTS

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund may enter into swap agreements, including interest rate, index and total return swap agreements. Swap agreements are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make payments to the other party based on the change in market value or level of a specified rate, index or asset. In return, the other party agrees to make payments to the first party based on the return of a different specified rate, index or asset. Swap agreements will usually be done on a net basis, i.e., where the two parties make net payments with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Fund’s obligations over its entitlements with respect to each swap is accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or cash equivalents having an aggregate value at least equal to the accrued excess is maintained in an account by the Fund.

#### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RISKS

A discussion of the risks associated with an investment in each Select Sector SPDR Fund is contained in the Prospectus. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

**GENERAL.** Investment in a Select Sector SPDR Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of a Select Sector SPDR Fund’s portfolio securities may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of the issuers of the portfolio securities, the value of securities generally and other factors.

An investment in a Select Sector SPDR Fund should also be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in an investment in equity securities, including the risk that the financial condition of issuers may become impaired or that the general condition of the securities markets may deteriorate (either of which may cause a decrease in the value of the portfolio securities and thus in the value of Shares). Securities are susceptible to general market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

While S&P DJI often chooses a replacement company for the S&P 500 with some characteristics in common with a company or companies removed from the index, it is not uncommon for a replacement company to have little in common with the company it replaces. Consequently, the removal of one company and its replacement by another may affect two Select Sector Indices and two or more Select Sector SPDR Funds, one of which included a company now removed from the S&P 500 and another which may have a company added to it.

Holders of common stocks incur more risk than holders of preferred stocks and debt obligations because common stockholders, as owners of the issuer, have generally inferior rights to receive payments from the issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors of, or holders of debt obligations or preferred stocks issued by, the issuer. Further, unlike debt securities which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, will be subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), or preferred stocks which typically have a liquidation preference and which may have stated optional or mandatory redemption provisions, common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity. Common stock values are subject to market fluctuations as long as the common stock remains outstanding.

Although most of the securities in the Select Sector Indices are listed on a national securities exchange, the principal trading market for some securities in a Select Sector Index may be in the over-the-counter market. The existence of a liquid trading market for certain securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in such securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. The price at which securities may be sold and the value of a Select Sector SPDR Fund's Shares will be adversely affected if trading markets for a Select Sector SPDR Fund's portfolio securities are limited or absent or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

**FUTURES AND OPTIONS TRANSACTIONS.** Positions in futures contracts and options may be closed out only on an exchange which provides a secondary market for such financial instruments. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract or option at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures or options position. In the event of adverse price movements, a Select Sector SPDR Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. In such situations, if the Select Sector SPDR Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, the applicable Select Sector SPDR Fund may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying futures contracts it has sold.

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund will minimize the risk that it will be unable to close out a futures or options contract by only entering into futures and options for which there appears to be a liquid secondary market.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts or uncovered call options in some strategies (e.g., selling uncovered stock index futures contracts) is potentially unlimited. The Select Sector SPDR Funds do not plan to use futures and options contracts in this manner. The risk of a futures position may still be large as traditionally measured due to the low margin deposits required. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit. Options trading is a highly specialized activity that entails greater than ordinary investment risk. Options on particular securities may be more volatile than the underlying securities, and therefore, on a percentage basis, an investment in options may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying securities themselves. The Select Sector SPDR Funds, however, intend to utilize futures and options contracts in a manner designed to limit their risk exposure to that which is comparable to what they would have incurred through direct investment in securities.

Utilization of futures transactions by a Select Sector SPDR Fund involves the risk of imperfect or even negative correlation to its benchmark Select Sector Index if the index underlying the futures contracts differs from the benchmark Select Sector Index. There is also the risk of loss by a Select Sector SPDR Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom a Select Sector SPDR Fund has an open position in the futures contract or option.

Certain financial futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses.

**RISKS OF SWAP AGREEMENTS.** Swap agreements are subject to the risk that the swap counterparty will default on its obligations. If such a default occurs, a Select Sector SPDR Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction, but such remedies may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws which could affect such Fund's rights as a creditor. A Select Sector SPDR Fund may also be exposed to the risk of loss upon the early termination of a swap agreement.

The use of interest-rate and index swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. The use of a swap requires an understanding not only of the referenced asset, reference rate, or index but also of the swap itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the swap under all possible market conditions. These transactions generally do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal.

The swaps market is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Because they are two party contracts that may be subject to contractual restrictions on transferability and termination and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid and subject to a Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities. To the extent that a swap is not liquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses. Like most other investments, swap agreements are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to a Fund's interest.

If a Fund uses a swap as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the swap will have or will develop imperfect or no correlation with the portfolio investment. This could cause substantial losses for the Fund. While hedging strategies involving swap instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments. Many swaps are complex and often valued subjectively.

**CYBER SECURITY RISK.** With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, investment companies (such as the Funds) and their service providers (including the Adviser) may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, a Fund, the Adviser, or a custodian, transfer agent, or other affiliated or third-party service provider may adversely affect a Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, affect a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. The Funds may also incur substantial costs for cyber security risk management in order to prevent cyber incidents in the future. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans and systems designed to minimize the risk of cyber-attacks through the use of technology, processes and controls, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified given the evolving nature of this threat. The Funds rely on third-party service providers for many of their day-to-day operations, and will be subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective to protect the Fund from cyber-attack. Similar types of cyber security risks also are present for issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause a Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.

**CONTINUOUS OFFERING.** The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by each Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur.

Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act. For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the principal underwriter, breaks them down into individual Fund Shares, and sells such Fund Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Fund Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Fund Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in Fund Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus or summary prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act.

## INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Trust has adopted the following investment restrictions as fundamental policies with respect to each Select Sector SPDR Fund. These restrictions cannot be changed with respect to a Select Sector SPDR Fund without the approval of the holders of a majority of such Select Sector SPDR Fund's outstanding voting securities. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Select Sector SPDR Fund means the vote, at an annual or a special meeting of the security holders of the Trust, of the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the voting securities of the Select Sector SPDR Fund present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of such Select Sector SPDR Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Select Sector SPDR Fund. Except with the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities, a Select Sector SPDR Fund may not:

1. Change its investment objective;
2. Lend any funds or other assets except through the purchase of all or a portion of an issue of securities or obligations of the type in which it is permitted to invest (including participation interests in such securities or obligations) and except that a Select Sector SPDR Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets;
3. Issue senior securities or borrow money, except borrowings from banks for temporary or emergency purposes in an amount up to 10% of the value of the Select Sector SPDR Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed), valued at market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) valued at the time the borrowing is made, and the Select Sector SPDR Fund will not purchase securities while borrowings in excess of 5% of the Select Sector SPDR Fund's total assets are outstanding, provided, that for purposes of this restriction, short-term credits necessary for the clearance of transactions are not considered borrowings (this limitation on purchases does not apply to acceptance by the Select Sector SPDR Fund of a deposit principally of securities included in the relevant Select Sector Index for creation of Creation Units);
4. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to secure permitted borrowings. (The deposit of underlying securities and other assets in escrow and collateral arrangements with respect to initial or variation margin for futures contracts or options contracts will not be deemed to be pledges of the Select Sector SPDR Fund's assets);
5. Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, or oil, gas or mineral interests or leases, but a Select Sector SPDR Fund may purchase and sell securities that are issued by companies that invest or deal in such assets;
6. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent the Select Sector SPDR Fund may be deemed an underwriter in connection with the sale of securities in its portfolio;
7. Purchase securities on margin, except for such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, except that a Select Sector SPDR Fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in options, futures and options on futures;
8. Sell securities short;
9. Invest in commodities or commodity contracts, except that a Select Sector SPDR Fund may transact in exchange traded futures contracts on securities, stock indexes and options on such futures contracts and make margin deposits in connection with such contracts.; or
10. Concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in the same industry or group of industries, except that a Select Sector SPDR Fund will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent that such Fund's underlying index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the investment restrictions adopted as fundamental policies as set forth above, each Select Sector SPDR Fund observes the following restrictions, which may be changed by the Board without a shareholder vote. A Select Sector SPDR Fund:

1. Will not invest in the securities of a company for the purpose of exercising management or control, provided that the Trust may vote the investment securities owned by each Select Sector SPDR Fund in accordance with its views.

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<sup>1</sup> The SEC Staff considers concentration to involve the investment of more than 25% of a fund's assets in an industry or group of industries.

2. Will not hold illiquid assets in excess of 15% of its net assets. An illiquid asset is any asset which may not be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value at which the Select Sector SPDR Fund has valued the investment.
3. Will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 95% of its total assets in common stocks that compose its relevant Select Sector Index. Prior to any change in a Fund's 95% investment policy, a Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' written notice.
4. Will not invest in securities issued by other investment companies so that, as determined immediately after a purchase of such securities is made: (i) not more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets will be invested in the securities of any one investment company; (ii) not more than 10% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the aggregate in securities of investment companies as a group; and (iii) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund.

If a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment or contract, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or total or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction, except that the percentage limitations with respect to the borrowing of money and illiquid securities will be observed continuously. With respect to the limitation on illiquid securities, in the event that a subsequent change in net assets or other circumstances cause a Select Sector SPDR Fund to exceed its limitation, the Select Sector SPDR Fund will take steps to bring the aggregate amount of illiquid instruments back within the limitations as soon as reasonably practicable.

### **EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING**

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in the Select Sector SPDR Funds is contained in the Prospectus under "SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES, SALES AND TAXES" and "ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION." The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of the Prospectus.

The Shares of each Fund are approved for listing and trading on the Exchange. The Shares trade on the Exchange at prices that may differ to some degree from their net asset value. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Shares of any Select Sector SPDR Fund will continue to be met.

The Exchange may but is not required to remove the Shares of a Select Sector SPDR Fund from listing if (1) following the initial twelve-month period beginning upon the commencement of trading of a Select Sector SPDR Fund, there are fewer than 50 beneficial holders of the Shares for 30 or more consecutive trading days; (2) the value of the underlying Select Sector Index or the portfolio securities on which such Select Sector SPDR Fund is based is no longer calculated or available; (3) the "indicative optimized portfolio value" ("IOPV") of a Fund is no longer calculated or available; or (4) such other event shall occur or condition exist that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. In addition, the Exchange will remove the Shares from listing and trading upon termination of the Trust or a Fund.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the Share price of a Select Sector SPDR Fund in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the Select Sector SPDR Fund.

As in the case of other publicly traded securities, brokers' commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

### **MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST**

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "MANAGEMENT."

The Board has responsibility for the overall management, operations and business affairs of the Trust, including general supervision and review of its investment activities. The Trustees elect the officers of the Trust who are responsible for administering the day-to-day operations of the Trust and the Select Sector SPDR Funds.



The Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, along with their year of birth, principal occupations over the past five years, length of time served, total number of portfolios overseen in the fund complex, public and fund directorships held over the past five years and other positions and their affiliations, if any, with the Adviser, are listed below:

**TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST**

<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) WITH TRUST</u>	<u>TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE†</u>	<u>OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS</u>
<b>INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES</b>					
CHERYL BURGERMEISTER c/o The Select Sector SPDR Trust State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1951	Trustee, Chairman of the Board, Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee	Term: Indefinite Elected: October 1998	Retired; Finance Committee Member, Portland Community College Foundation (January 2001 to present); CPA (Retired).	10	Director, Chair of Audit Committee and Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee, Russell Funds Complex; Lead Independent Director and Member of the Audit and Nominating and Governance Committees, ALPS Series Trust (2012 to 2016).
GEORGE R. GASPARI c/o The Select Sector SPDR Trust State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1940	Trustee, Chairman of the Audit Committee, Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee	Term: Indefinite Elected: October 1998	Retired Financial Services Consultant (1996 to 2012).	10	Director and Member of the Audit Committee, Liberty All-Star Growth Fund, Inc.; Trustee and Member of the Audit Committee, Liberty All-Star Equity Fund.
ASHLEY T. RABUN c/o The Select Sector SPDR Trust State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1952	Trustee, Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee	Term: Indefinite Appointed: October 2015	Retired; President and Founder, InvestorReach, Inc., a financial services consulting firm (1996 to 2015).	10	Chairperson of the Board and Member of the Audit and Nominating Committees, Investment Managers Series Trust.

<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) WITH TRUST</u>	<u>TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE†</u>	<u>OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS</u>
ERNEST J. SCALBERG c/o The Select Sector SPDR Trust State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1945	Trustee, Member of the Audit Committee, Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee	Term: Indefinite Elected: October 1998	Retired; Research Professor and Director of the GLOBE Center, Monterey Institute of International Studies (2009 to 2014).	10	Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Principal Real Estate Income Fund; Director and Member of the Audit and Nominating Committees, db-X Exchange-Traded Funds Inc. (2007-2015); Chairman of the Board of the Foundation, International University in Geneva (IUG), Switzerland.
R. CHARLES TSCHAMPION c/o The Select Sector SPDR Trust State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1946	Trustee; Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee, Chair of the Business Continuity Management Team	Term: Indefinite Elected: October 1998	Retired; Director, Special Projects, CFA Institute (2010 to 2014); Director, Industry Relations, CFA Institute (2005 to 2010).	10	Trustee Emeritus of Lehigh University; Director and Member of the Audit and Nominating Committees, db-X Exchange-Traded Funds, Inc. (2007 – 2015); Director, Real Estate Information Standards Board (2007-2013).
<b>INTERESTED TRUSTEE</b> JAMES E. ROSS* SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1965	Trustee	Term: Indefinite Appointed: November 2005	Chairman and Director, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (2005-present); Director, State Street Global Markets, LLC (2013 -present); Executive Vice President and Principal, State Street Global Advisors (2006-present); President, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (2005 - 2012).	261	SSGA SPDR ETFs Europe I plc (Director); SSGA SPDR ETFs Europe II plc (Director).

† For the purpose of determining the number of portfolios overseen by the Trustees, “Fund Complex” comprises registered investment companies for which SSGA Funds Management, Inc. serves as investment adviser.

\* Mr. Ross is an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, because of his employment with the Adviser and ownership interest in an affiliate of the Adviser.

<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) WITH TRUST</u>	<u>TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS</u>
<b>OFFICERS</b>  ELLEN M. NEEDHAM SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1967	President and Principal Executive Officer	Term: Indefinite Elected: May 2013	President and Director, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (June 2012-present); Chief Operating Officer, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (May 2010-June 2012); Senior Managing Director, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (1992-2012)*; Senior Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors (1992-present).*
MICHAEL P. RILEY SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1969	Vice President	Term: Indefinite Elected: February 2005	Vice President, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (2008-present).
CHAD C. HALLETT SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1969	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	Term: Indefinite Elected: November 2007	Vice President, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (November 2014-present); Vice President, State Street Bank and Trust Company (2001– November 2014).*
ANN CARPENTER SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1966	Deputy Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: April 2015	Chief Operating Officer, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (2005- present)*; Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors (2005 –present).*
BRUCE S. ROSENBERG SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1961	Deputy Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: February 2016	Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (July 2015 – present); Director, Credit Suisse (April 2008 - July 2015).
DANIEL FOLEY SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1972	Assistant Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: February 2016	Vice President, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (April 2007 - present).*

<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) WITH TRUST</u>	<u>TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS</u>
SUJATA UPRETI SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1974	Assistant Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: February 2016	Vice President, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (May 2015 – present); Assistant Director, Cambridge Associates, LLC (July 2014-January 2015); Vice President, Bank of New York Mellon (July 2012-August 2013); Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP (September 2003-July 2012).
JOSHUA A. WEINBERG SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1978	Chief Legal Officer	Term: Indefinite Elected: February 2015	Vice President and Managing Counsel, State Street Global Advisors (2011 – present); Clerk, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (2013 – present); Associate, Financial Services Group, Dechert LLP (2005 – 2011).
JESSE D. HALLEE State Street Bank and Trust Company 100 Summer Street, Floor 7 Mail Stop SUM0703 Boston, MA 02111 1976	Secretary	Term: Indefinite Elected: November 2013	Vice President and Managing Counsel, State Street Bank and Trust Company (2013 – present); Vice President and Counsel, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (2007-2013).**
PATRICIA A. MORISETTE State Street Bank and Trust Company 100 Summer Street, Floor 7 Mail Stop SUM0703 Boston, MA 02111 1973	Assistant Secretary	Term: Indefinite Elected: August 2015	Vice President and Counsel, State Street Bank and Trust Company (2014-present); Assistant Vice President and Counsel, John Hancock Financial Services (2011-2013); Independent legal consultant (2009-2011); Associate, Bingham McCutchen LLP (2003-2009)*,**
BRIAN HARRIS SSGA Funds Management, Inc. State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 1973	Chief Compliance Officer, Anti-Money Laundering Officer and Code of Ethics Compliance Officer	Term: Indefinite Elected: November 2013	Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (2013 – present)*; Senior Vice President and Global Head of Investment Compliance, BofA Global Capital Management (2010-2013); Director of Compliance, AARP Financial Inc. (2008-2010).

\* Served in various capacities during the noted time period.

\*\* Served in various capacities and/or with unaffiliated mutual funds or closed-end funds for which State Street Bank and Trust Company or its affiliates act as a provider of services during the noted time period.

## Leadership Structure and Board of Trustees

The Board has general oversight responsibility with respect to the business and affairs of the Trust. The Board is responsible for overseeing the operations of the Funds in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act, other applicable laws and the Trust's Declaration of Trust. The Board is composed of five Independent Trustees and one Interested Trustee. In accordance with the Board Governance Policies, the Board has appointed an Independent Trustee to serve as Chairman of the Board. Generally, the Board acts by majority vote of all of the Trustees, including a majority vote of the Independent Trustees if required by applicable law. The Trust's day-to-day operations are managed by the Adviser and other service providers who have been approved by the Board. The Board meets periodically throughout the year to oversee the Trust's activities, review contractual arrangements with service providers, oversee compliance with regulatory requirements, and review performance. The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate given the size of the Board, the extensive experience of each Trustee (other than Ms. Rabun) with the Trust and the number and nature of Funds within the Trust.

The Trustees were selected to serve and continue on the Board based upon their skills, experience, judgment, analytical ability, diligence, ability to work effectively with other Trustees and a commitment to the interests of shareholders and, with respect to the Independent Trustees, a demonstrated willingness to take an independent and questioning view of management. Each Trustee (other than Ms. Rabun) also has considerable familiarity with the Funds, the Adviser, the Administrator, the Sub-Administrator and the Distributor, and their operations. The Independent Trustees also have significant experience with the special regulatory requirements governing regulated investment companies and the special responsibilities of investment company directors as a result of his or her substantial prior service as a Trustee of the Trust and/or as a director of other investment companies. In addition to those qualifications, the following is a brief summary of the specific experience, qualifications or skills that led to the conclusion that, as of the date of this SAI, each person identified below should serve as a Trustee for the Trust. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of the Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, and do not constitute a representation that the Board or any Trustee has any special expertise and do not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof. As required by rules the SEC has adopted under the 1940 Act, the Trust's Independent Trustees select and nominate all candidates for Independent Trustee positions.

**Cheryl Burgermeister.** Ms. Burgermeister has served as a Trustee of the Trust since inception in 1998, and has served as Chairman of the Board since January 2015. She also serves on the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Audit Committee and has been designated by the Board as an "audit committee financial expert," as defined in SEC rules. Ms. Burgermeister has served on the Finance Committee of the Portland Community College Foundation since 2001. She previously served as a Trustee and as Treasurer and Finance Committee Chair of the Portland Community College Foundation from 2001 to 2015. Ms. Burgermeister was an active member of the Oregon Society of Certified Public Accountants from 1987 until 2016 and is retired as of July 2016. Ms. Burgermeister served as Lead Independent Director and member of the Audit and Nominating and Governance Committees of ALPS Series Trust from 2012 to 2016 and currently serves as Chair of the Audit Committee (since 2017) and a Director and member of the Nominating and Governance Committee (since 2012) of the Russell Funds Complex. She previously served as a Trustee and Audit Committee Chair of the E\*TRADE Funds (four index funds, one fund of funds and one actively managed fund) from 2004-2009 and the Zero Gravity Internet Fund from 2000-2001. From 1987 to 1999, she was employed by The Crabbe Huson Group, Inc. and was involved in the start-up of the Crabbe Huson Family of Funds, serving in various positions including Chief Financial Officer and Director of The Crabbe Huson Group and Treasurer of the Crabbe Huson Family of Funds. Prior thereto, she served as a supervising senior accountant with KPMG Peat Marwick.

**George R. Gaspari.** Mr. Gaspari has served as a Trustee of the Trust since inception in 1998, and served as Chairman of the Board from 2006 to December 2014. Mr. Gaspari also serves on the Nominating and Governance Committee and as Chairman of the Audit Committee and has been designated by the Board as an "audit committee financial expert," as defined in SEC rules. Since 2006, Mr. Gaspari also has served as a Director and member of the Audit Committee of the Liberty All-Star Growth Fund, Inc., and as a Trustee and member of the Audit Committee of the Liberty All-Star Equity Fund. He was a financial services consultant from 1996 to 2012. Prior thereto, he served as Chief Financial Officer of the Evergreen Funds and as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Evergreen Asset Management Corp. and served as a Director of the Evergreen Funds.

**Ashley T. Rabun.** Ms. Rabun has served as a Trustee of the Trust since October 2015. Ms. Rabun also serves on the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Audit Committee. Since 2007, she has also served as Chairperson of the Board and Member of the Audit Committee and Nominating Committee of Investment Managers Series Trust. From 1996 to 2015, Ms. Rabun served as President and Chief Executive Officer of InvestorReach, Inc., a financial services consulting firm. She served as Partner and President of Mutual Funds advised by Nicholas Applegate Capital Management from 1992 to 1996. From 1990 to 1992, Ms. Rabun served as Marketing Director at InterInvest, Inc. Prior thereto, she was employed as a registered representative for several brokerage firms.

**James E. Ross.** Mr. Ross has served as a Trustee of the Trust since 2005 and served as President from November 2010 to May 2013. Mr. Ross is the Global Head of State Street Global Advisors' ("SSGA") SPDR Exchange Traded Funds business. He has been an Executive Vice President of SSGA and Director of State Street Global Markets, LLC ("SSGM") since 2013 and Chairman and Director of the Adviser since 2005. He served as Senior Managing Director of SSGA from 2006 to 2013 and President of the Adviser from 2005 to 2012. Mr. Ross is responsible globally for all aspects of the exchange traded fund business including strategy, research, distribution and capital markets interaction. Mr. Ross has extensive history with Exchange Traded Funds and is frequently quoted in various press regarding ETFs. In addition to his global exchange traded fund responsibilities he serves on several committees including SSGA's Executive Management Group and Global Product Committee. Mr. Ross also serves as a Trustee of SPDR Series Trust, SPDR Index Shares Funds, SSGA Active Trust, SSGA Master Trust and additional trusts that include series in which SSGA FM serves as investment adviser. Since June 2010, Mr. Ross has chaired the Investment Company Institute's Exchange-Traded Funds Committee. Mr. Ross is also on the Board of Governors of the Investment Company Institute.

**Ernest J. Scalberg, Ph.D.** Dr. Scalberg has served as a Trustee of the Trust since inception in 1998. He also serves as Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee and on the Audit Committee and has been designated by the Board as an "audit committee financial expert," as defined in SEC rules. Dr. Scalberg was Director of the GLOBE Center at the Monterey Institute of International Studies from 2009 to 2014. Dr. Scalberg was Associate Vice President for External Programs and Dean of the Fisher Graduate School of International Business at the Monterey Institute of International Studies from 2001 to 2009. Dr. Scalberg was Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration and Dean of Faculty of the Schools of Business at Fordham University from 1994 to 2001. In the 1980s, Dr. Scalberg established UCLA's Executive MBA Program and a new style of MBA program for the fully employed professional. In 1990 he moved to Hong Kong, where for three years he created a new school of business at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, in a partnership between UCLA and the Hong Kong government. Dr. Scalberg served on the Board, and on the Audit and Nominating Committees, of the db-X Exchange-Traded Funds Inc. (formerly known as TDX Independence Funds, Inc.), from 2007 to 2015. He currently serves on the Board and serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Principal Real Estate Income Fund. Dr. Scalberg also has served on the Boards of numerous non-profit organizations from 1974 to the present, and is the current Chairman of the Board of the Foundation of the International University in Geneva, Switzerland.

**R. Charles Tschampion, CFA.** Mr. Tschampion has served as a Trustee of the Trust since inception in 1998. He also is a member of the Nominating and Governance Committee, serving as Chair of the Business Continuity Management Team, and the Audit Committee. He has been designated by the Board as an "audit committee financial expert," as defined in SEC rules. Mr. Tschampion is a CFA charterholder and served on staff at the CFA Institute beginning in 2005, where he served as Director of Special Projects from August 2005 until August 2014. He retired from General Motors after a 37-year career, including 28 years at General Motors Asset Management, where his last position was Managing Director of Investment Research and of Defined Contribution Plans. Mr. Tschampion sat on the AIMR Board of Governors from 1995 to 2001 and served as Chairman from 1999 to 2000. He has chaired CFA Institute task forces and committees developing standards for performance presentation, soft dollars, personal investing and corporate governance. Mr. Tschampion was a Trustee of Lehigh University from 1998 to 2010 and served as Chair of the Investment Sub-Committee for the Lehigh University Endowment Fund from 1998 to 2008; he currently is Trustee Emeritus of Lehigh University. Mr. Tschampion also served as a Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Nominating Committee of db-X Exchange-Traded Funds Inc. (formerly known as TDX Independence Funds, Inc.) from 2007 to 2015, and as a Director of the Real Estate Information Standards Board from 2007 to 2013.

## **Risk Oversight**

The day-to-day operations of the Funds, including the management of risk, is performed by third party service providers, such as the Adviser, Distributor, Administrator and Sub-Administrator. The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Trust's service providers and thus have oversight responsibilities with respect to risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and address risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Funds. The Trust and its service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify certain of those possible events or circumstances, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur.

Not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified nor can controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. It may not be practical or cost effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, the processes and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness, and some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of the Funds or the Adviser or other service providers. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve a Fund's goals. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Funds' ability to manage risk is subject to substantial limitations.

Risk oversight forms part of the Board's general oversight of the Funds and is addressed as part of various Board and Committee activities. As part of its regular oversight of the Funds, the Board, directly or through a Committee, interacts with and reviews reports from, among others, the Adviser, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer and the independent registered public accounting firm, as appropriate, regarding risks faced by the Funds. The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Funds by the Adviser and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. The Board has met with the Adviser's Chief Risk Officer to review the Adviser's approach to addressing risks. In addition, on an annual basis, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew the Advisory Agreement, the Board meets with the Adviser to review

the services provided. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Adviser's adherence to the Funds' investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who oversees the implementation and testing of the Trust's compliance program and reports to the Board regarding compliance matters for the Trust and its service providers. The Board, with the assistance of the Adviser, reviews investment policies and risks in connection with its review of the Funds' performance. In addition, as part of the Board's oversight of the Funds' advisory and other service provider agreements, the Board may periodically consider risk management aspects of their operations and the functions for which they are responsible. The Board has approved Pricing Procedures intended to address valuation issues. The Board also has established a Business Continuity Plan to prepare for and respond to various risks that could negatively impact the Board's key functions and therefore affect the operations of the Trust. Mr. Tschampion serves as the Business Continuity Management Team Chair.

The Board has established the following Committees and the membership of each Committee to assist in its oversight functions, including its oversight of the risks the Funds face. Committee membership is identified below. Each Committee must report its activities to the Board on a regular basis.

**Audit Committee.** The Board has an Audit Committee consisting of all Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Trust. Mr. Gaspari serves as the Chairman. The primary purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling certain of its responsibilities. The Audit Committee serves as an independent and objective party to monitor the Funds' accounting policies, financial reporting and internal control system, as well as the work of the independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee assists Board oversight of (1) the quality and integrity of the Funds' financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (2) the Funds' accounting and financial reporting processes and internal control over financial reporting; (3) the Funds' compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Funds' accounting and financial reporting, internal control over financial reporting and independent audits; and (4) the qualifications, independence and performance of the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee meets with the Trust's independent auditors to review and approve the scope and results of their professional services; to review the procedures for evaluating the adequacy of the Trust's accounting controls; to consider the range of audit fees; and to make recommendations to the Board regarding the engagement of the Trust's independent auditors. The Audit Committee met three (3) times during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016.

**Nominating and Governance Committee.** The Board has a Nominating and Governance Committee consisting of all Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Trust. Dr. Scalberg serves as Chairman. The Nominating and Governance Committee oversees administration of the Board Governance Policies and will consider proposals for candidates to serve as independent Trustees. Any such proposals should be sent to the Trust in care of the Nominating and Governance Committee Chairman. The final recommendation of a prospective independent Trustee rests solely with the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee also periodically reviews Independent Trustee compensation. The Nominating and Governance Committee oversees the Business Continuity Management Team and the Crisis Communication Team. The Nominating and Governance Committee met three (3) times during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016.

When evaluating a person as a potential nominee to serve as an independent Trustee, the Committee will generally consider, among other factors: age; education; relevant business experience; geographical factors; whether the person is "independent" and otherwise qualified under applicable laws and regulations to serve as a Trustee; and whether the person is willing to serve, and willing and able to commit the time necessary for attendance at meetings and the performance of the duties of an independent Trustee. The Committee also meets personally with the nominees and conducts a reference check. The final decision is based on a combination of factors, including the strengths and the experience an individual may bring to the Board. The Committee believes the Board generally benefits from diversity of background, experience and views among its members, and considers this a factor in evaluating the composition of the Board, but has not adopted any specific policy in this regard.

## **Non-Board Committees**

**Oversight Committee.** In addition to the Committees described above that have been established by the Board, there is also an Oversight Committee of the Adviser, which is subject to oversight by the Board. In accordance with the valuation procedures adopted by the Board, the Oversight Committee makes determinations as to whether market quotations are not readily available or do not otherwise accurately reflect the fair value of the security. The Oversight Committee, or a subgroup thereof, subject to oversight by the Board, may use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when trading in a security has been suspended or halted. The Oversight Committee meets only when necessary. The Board met four (4) times during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 to review activities of the Oversight Committee during the preceding quarter. Oversight Committee members do not receive any compensation from the Trust for their services.

## Remuneration of Trustees and Officers

No officer, director or employee of the Adviser, its parent or subsidiaries receives any compensation from the Trust for serving as an officer or Trustee of the Trust. The Trust pays each Trustee who is not an “interested person” (as defined in the 1940 Act) an annual retainer plus a per meeting fee for each regularly scheduled meeting of the Board attended by the Trustee (whether in person or telephonically) and any other telephonic meeting. The Chairman of the Board (who is an Independent Trustee) receives an additional fee. The Trust also reimburses each Trustee for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him/her in connection with attending such meetings and in connection with attending industry seminars and meetings. Audit Committee and Nominating and Governance Committee members receive per meeting fees and the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee also receive an additional fee. Effective January 1, 2015, the Trustee serving as Chair of the Business Continuity Management Team receives an annual fee for these services.

The Interested Trustee receives no compensation for his service as Trustee. The Trustee fees and expenses are allocated among the Funds based on net assets. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, the Funds contributed the following amounts:

<b>FUND NAME</b>	<b>Amount</b>
The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$115,053
The Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 91,623
The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$130,817
The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$191,114
The Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$142,402
The Industrial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 73,026
The Materials Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 24,702
The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 223
The Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$136,912
The Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 72,605

The following table sets forth the total fees accrued with respect to the remuneration of Trustees of the Trust for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016.

<b>Name of Trustee</b>	<b>Aggregate Compensation from Trust</b>	<b>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Trust Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</b>	<b>Total Compensation from Trust &amp; Fund Complex</b>
Cheryl Burgermeister	\$ 193,000	N/A	N/A	\$ 193,000
George R. Gaspari	\$ 172,000	N/A	N/A	\$ 172,000
Ashley T. Rabun	\$ 159,000	N/A	N/A	\$ 159,000
Ernest J. Scalberg	\$ 171,000	N/A	N/A	\$ 171,000
R. Charles Tschampion	\$ 165,000	N/A	N/A	\$ 165,000

No officers receive compensation from the Trust and no Trustee or officer is entitled to any pension or retirement benefits from the Trust.

## OWNERSHIP OF FUND SHARES

As of December 31, 2016, neither the Independent Trustees nor their immediate family members owned beneficially or of record any securities in the Adviser, principal underwriter of the Funds or any person (other than a registered investment company) controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds.



The following table sets forth information describing the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee in the Trust as of December 31, 2016.

<b>Name of Trustee</b>	<b>Fund</b>	<b>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Trust</b>	<b>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies</b>		
Cheryl Burgermeister	The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000		
	The Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000			
George R. Gaspari	The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000	Over \$100,000		
	The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000			
	The Industrial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000			
	The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 - \$10,000			
	The Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000			
	The Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000			
Ashley T. Rabun	The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$10,001 to \$50,000	\$10,001 to \$50,000		
Ernest J. Scalberg	The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000		
	The Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000			
	The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000			
	The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000			
	The Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000			
	The Industrial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000			
	The Materials Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000			
	The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 - \$10,000			
	The Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000			
	The Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$1 to \$10,000			
	R. Charles Tschampion	The Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund		\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000
	James Ross*	The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR Fund		\$10,001 - \$50,000	Over \$100,000
		The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund		\$10,001 - \$50,000	
The Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund		\$10,001 - \$50,000			
The Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund		\$10,001 - \$50,000			

\* Indicates an Interested Trustee.

**CODES OF ETHICS.** The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor each have adopted a code of ethics as required by applicable law, which are designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor from engaging in deceptive, manipulative or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which may also be held by persons subject to the codes of ethics). There can be no assurance that the codes of ethics will be effective in preventing such activities. Each code of ethics, filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C. or on the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

**PROXY VOTING POLICIES.** The Board believes that the voting of proxies on securities held by the Funds is an important element of the overall investment process. As such, the Board has delegated the responsibility to vote such proxies to the Adviser. The Adviser's proxy voting policy is attached to this SAI as Appendix A. Information regarding how the operational Funds voted proxies relating to their portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available (1) without charge by calling 1-866-732-8673; (2) on the Funds' website at [www.sectorspdrs.com](http://www.sectorspdrs.com); and (3) the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

**DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS POLICY.** The Trust has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about the Trust's portfolio holdings. The Board must approve all material amendments to this policy. The Funds' portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day a Fund is open for business through financial reporting and news services including publicly accessible Internet web sites. In addition, a basket composition file, which includes the security names and share quantities to deliver in exchange for Fund Shares, together with estimates and actual cash components, is publicly disseminated daily prior to the opening of the Exchange via the National Securities Clearing Corporation (the "NSCC"). The basket represents one Creation Unit of a Fund. The Trust, the Adviser or State Street will not disseminate non-public information concerning the Trust, except: (i) to a party for a legitimate business purpose related to the day-to-day operations of the Funds or (ii) to any other party for a legitimate business or regulatory purpose, upon waiver or exception.

THE INVESTMENT ADVISER. SSGA FM acts as investment adviser to the Trust and, subject to the supervision of the Board, is responsible for the investment management of each Select Sector SPDR Fund. As of December 31, 2016, the Adviser managed approximately \$410.71 billion in assets. The Adviser's principal address is State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111. The Adviser, a Massachusetts corporation, is a wholly owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation, a publicly held bank holding company. SSGA, consisting of the Adviser and other advisory affiliates of State Street Corporation, is the investment management arm of State Street Corporation.

The Adviser serves as investment adviser to each Select Sector SPDR Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement ("Investment Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Board and in conformity with the stated investment policies of each Select Sector SPDR Fund, manages the investment of each Select Sector SPDR Fund's assets. The Adviser is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the investment portfolio of each Select Sector SPDR Fund.

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Trust has agreed to indemnify the Adviser for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws, unless such loss or liability results from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or the reckless disregard of its obligations and duties.

The Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to each Select Sector SPDR Fund continues in effect for one year from its effective date, and thereafter is subject to annual approval by (1) the Board or (2) vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of a Select Sector SPDR Fund, provided that in either event such continuance also is approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to each Select Sector SPDR Fund is terminable without penalty, on 60 days' notice, by the Board or by a vote of the holders of a majority of the applicable Select Sector SPDR Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Investment Advisory Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days' notice by the Adviser and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the continuation of the Investment Advisory Agreement for all Funds is available in the Trust's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016.

For the services provided to each Fund under the Investment Advisory Agreement, effective July 1, 2014, each Fund pays the Adviser a fee accrued daily and payable monthly based on the Trust's average daily net assets at the following annual rates: 0.05% of the first \$12.5 billion of average daily net assets of the Trust, 0.04% of the next \$17.5 billion of average daily net assets of the Trust, 0.035% of the next \$20.0 billion of average daily net assets of the Trust, 0.03% of the next \$50 billion of average daily net assets of the Trust, 0.0285% of the next \$50.0 billion of average daily net assets of the Trust, 0.0271% of the next \$50 billion of average daily net assets of the Trust, and 0.0256% of average daily net assets on the remainder of net assets of the Trust. Prior to July 1, 2014, each operational Fund paid the Adviser a fee accrued daily and paid monthly based on the Trust's average daily net assets at the following annual rates: 0.05% of the first \$12.5 billion of average daily net assets of the Trust, 0.04% of the next \$17.5 billion of average daily net assets of the Trust, 0.035% of the next \$20.0 billion of average daily net assets of the Trust, and 0.03% of average daily net assets on the remainder of average daily net assets of the Trust. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, the fee pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement was equivalent to an effective rate of 0.04% of average daily net assets for each Fund.

From time to time, the Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fee, and the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee and reimburse certain expenses, until January 31, 2018, so that the annual Fund operating expenses of The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund are limited to no more than 0.14% of the Fund's average daily net assets (exclusive of non-recurring account fees and extraordinary expenses). The Adviser may continue the waiver and/or reimbursement from year to year, but there is no guarantee that the Adviser will do so after January 31, 2018. The waiver and/or reimbursement may not be terminated prior to January 31, 2018 except with the approval of the Board.

The Adviser has informed the Trust that it does not intend to waive any fees for any Fund other than The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund. Except for The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund, the Adviser did not waive any fees during the periods noted in the table below. For the past three fiscal years ended September 30, the Funds paid the following amounts to the Adviser:

FUND NAME	2016	2015	2014
The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$3,748,051	\$3,367,591	\$2,232,397
The Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$3,242,980	\$3,067,972	\$2,285,506
The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$4,641,890	\$4,289,978	\$3,546,437
The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$5,924,077	\$6,711,981	\$6,284,265
The Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$4,599,876	\$4,845,473	\$3,404,459
The Industrial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$2,393,459	\$2,852,158	\$3,298,848
The Materials Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 846,053	\$1,051,248	\$1,747,888

FUND NAME	2016	2015	2014
The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 36,160 <sup>(2)</sup>	N/A <sup>(1)</sup>	N/A <sup>(1)</sup>
The Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$4,541,810	\$4,594,915	\$4,667,035
The Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$2,657,187	\$2,361,654	\$2,011,709

(1) The Fund was not operational.

(2) Amount is net of advisory fee waivers. The advisory fees waived for 2016 were \$35,342.

## PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Adviser manages the Select Sector SPDR Funds using a team of investment professionals. The following table lists the number and types of accounts managed by each of the key professionals involved in the day-to-day portfolio management for the Funds and assets under management in those accounts as of September 30, 2016:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Company Accounts	Assets Managed (billions)*	Pooled Investment Vehicle Accounts	Assets Managed (billions)*	Other Accounts	Assets Managed (billions)*	Total Assets Managed (billions)
Amy Cheng	141	\$ 103.17	384	\$ 515.46	335	\$ 232.2	\$850.83
David Chin	141	\$ 103.17	384	\$ 515.46	335	\$ 232.2	\$850.83
Michael Feehily	141	\$ 103.17	384	\$ 515.46	335	\$ 232.2	\$850.83
Dwayne Hancock	141	\$ 103.17	384	\$ 515.46	335	\$ 232.2	\$850.83
Ted Janowsky	141	\$ 103.17	384	\$ 515.46	335	\$ 232.2	\$850.83
Melissa Kapitulik	141	\$ 103.17	384	\$ 515.46	335	\$ 232.2	\$850.83
Kala O'Donnell	141	\$ 103.17	384	\$ 515.46	335	\$ 232.2	\$850.83
Emiliano Rabinovich	141	\$ 103.17	384	\$ 515.46	335	\$ 232.2	\$850.83
Karl Schneider	141	\$ 103.17	384	\$ 515.46	335	\$ 232.2	\$850.83

\* There are no performance fees associated with these accounts.

The following table lists the dollar range of Fund Shares beneficially owned by the portfolio managers listed above as of September 30, 2016:

Portfolio Manager	Fund	Dollar Range of Trust Shares Beneficially Owned
Amy Cheng	None	None
David Chin	None	None
Michael Feehily	The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$100,001–\$500,000
Dwayne Hancock	None	None
Ted Janowsky	None	None
Melissa Kapitulik	None	None
Kala O'Donnell	None	None
Emiliano Rabinovich	None	None
Karl Schneider	None	None

A portfolio manager that has responsibility for managing more than one account may be subject to potential conflicts of interest because he or she is responsible for other accounts in addition to the funds. Those conflicts could include preferential treatment of one account over others in terms of: (a) the portfolio manager's execution of different investment strategies for various accounts; or (b) the allocation of resources or of investment opportunities. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to address these potential material conflicts. For instance, portfolio managers are normally responsible for all accounts within a certain investment discipline, and do not, absent special circumstances, differentiate among the various accounts when allocating resources. Additionally, the Adviser and its advisory affiliates have processes and procedures for allocating investment opportunities among portfolios that are designed to provide a fair and equitable allocation among the portfolio managers' accounts with the same strategy.

Portfolio managers may manage numerous accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include registered investment companies, other types of pooled accounts (e.g., collective investment funds), and separate accounts (i.e., accounts managed on behalf of individuals or public or private institutions). Portfolio managers make investment decisions for each account based on the investment objectives and policies and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that portfolio. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers' responsibility for multiple accounts with similar investment guidelines. Under these circumstances, a potential investment may be suitable for more than one of the portfolio managers' accounts, but the quantity of the investment available for purchase is less than the aggregate amount the accounts would ideally devote to the opportunity. Similar conflicts may arise when multiple accounts seek to dispose of the same investment. The portfolio managers may also manage accounts whose objectives and policies differ from that of the Funds. These differences may be such that under certain circumstances, trading activity appropriate for one account managed by the portfolio manager may have adverse consequences for another account managed by the portfolio manager. For example, an account may sell a significant position in a security, which could cause the market price of that security to decrease, while the fund maintained its position in that security.

A potential conflict may arise when the portfolio managers are responsible for accounts that have different advisory fees – the difference in fees could create an incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another, for example, in terms of access to investment opportunities. Another potential conflict may arise when the portfolio manager has an investment in one or more accounts that participate in transactions with other accounts. His or her investment(s) may create an incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to address these potential material conflicts. For instance, portfolio managers are normally responsible for all accounts within a certain investment discipline, and do not, absent special circumstances, differentiate among the various accounts when allocating resources. Additionally, the Adviser and its advisory affiliates have processes and procedures for allocating investment opportunities among portfolios that are designed to provide a fair and equitable allocation.

SSGA's culture is complemented and reinforced by a total rewards strategy that is based on a pay for performance philosophy which seeks to offer a competitive pay mix of base salary, benefits, cash incentives and deferred compensation.

Compensation is based on a number of factors, including external benchmarking data and market trends, State Street performance, SSGA performance, and individual performance. Each year SSGA's Global Human Resources department participates in compensation surveys in order to provide SSGA with market-based compensation information that helps support individual pay decisions.

Additionally, subject to State Street and SSGA business results, State Street allocates an incentive pool to SSGA to reward its employees. Because the size of the incentive pool is based on the firm's overall profitability and performance against risk-related goals, each staff member is motivated to contribute both as an individual and as a team member.

The discretionary allocation of the incentive pool to the business units within SSGA is influenced by market-based compensation data, as well as the overall performance of each group. Individual compensation decisions are made by the employee's manager, in conjunction with the senior management of the employee's business unit. These decisions are based on the performance of the employee and, as mentioned above, on the performance of the firm and business unit. Depending on the job level, a portion of the annual incentive may be awarded in deferred compensation, which typically vests over a four-year period. This helps to retain staff and further aligns SSGA employees' interests with SSGA clients' and shareholders' long-term interests.

SSGA recognizes and rewards outstanding performance by:

- Promoting employee ownership to connect employees directly to the company's success.
- Using rewards to reinforce mission, vision, values and business strategy.
- Seeking to recognize and preserve the firm's unique culture and team orientation.
- Providing all employees the opportunity to share in the success of SSGA.

For SSGA's investment teams, SSGA recognizes and rewards performance by linking annual incentive decisions for investment professionals to investment performance over a multi-year period.

- Incentive pool funding for active investment professionals is driven by investment performance versus target return levels on a one-, three- and, in some cases, five-year basis.

For most active investment teams, a material portion of incentive compensation for senior staff is deferred over a four-year period into the SSGA Long-Term Incentive ("SSGA LTI") program. For these teams, The SSGA LTI program indexes the performance of these deferred awards against the investment performance of fund(s) managed by the team. This is intended to ensure that our investment team's compensation is client-aligned both through annual incentive compensation awards and through the long-term value of deferred awards in the SSGA LTI program.

For passive equity investment professionals, incentive pool funding is influenced by 1 and 3-year tracking error.

THE ADMINISTRATOR. SSGA FM serves as the administrator to each series of the Trust, pursuant to an Administration Agreement dated June 1, 2015, as amended (the “SSGA Administration Agreement”). Pursuant to the SSGA Administration Agreement, SSGA FM is obligated to continuously provide business management services to the Trust and its series and will generally, subject to the general oversight of the Trustees and, except as otherwise provided in the SSGA Administration Agreement, manage all of the business and affairs of the Trust.

THE SUB-ADMINISTRATOR, CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT. Prior to June 1, 2015, State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”) served as the Trust’s administrator, pursuant to an Administration Agreement dated December 1, 1998 (the “SSB Administration Agreement”).

State Street serves as the sub-administrator to each series of the Trust, pursuant to a Sub-Administration Agreement dated June 1, 2015, as amended (the “Sub-Administration Agreement”). Under the Sub-Administration Agreement, State Street is obligated to provide certain sub-administrative services to the Trust and its series. State Street is a wholly owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation, a publicly held bank holding company, and is affiliated with the SSGA FM. State Street’s mailing address is State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111.

State Street also serves as Custodian for the Trust’s series pursuant to a custodian agreement (“Custodian Agreement”). As Custodian, State Street holds the Funds’ assets, calculates the net asset value of each Fund Shares and calculates net income and realized capital gains or losses. State Street and the Trust will comply with the self-custodian provisions of Rule 17f-2 under the 1940 Act.

State Street also serves as Transfer Agent for each series of the Trust pursuant to a transfer agency agreement (“Transfer Agency Agreement”).

*Compensation.* As compensation for services provided under the Custodian Agreement, the Sub-Administration Agreement, the Transfer Agency Agreement and the SSGA Administration Agreement, the Trust pays an aggregate fee calculated based on the average aggregate net assets of the Trust, as follows: 0.07% for the first \$4.5 billion of net assets of the Trust, 0.05% for the next \$4.5 billion of net assets of the Trust, 0.03% for the next \$3.5 billion of net assets of the Trust, 0.015% for the next \$10.0 billion of net assets of the Trust, and 0.0075% thereafter. As compensation for its services under the SSGA Administration Agreement, SSGA FM shall receive a fee for its services of 0.0006% of the net assets of the Trust, and State Street, as compensation for its services under the Custodian, Sub-Administration and Transfer Agency Agreements, receives the residual of the aggregate fee less the fee paid to SSGA FM. In addition, State Street shall receive global safekeeping and transaction fees, which are calculated on a per-country basis, in-kind creation (purchase) and redemption transaction fees (as described below) and revenue on certain cash balances. State Street may be reimbursed by the series of the Trust for its out-of-pocket expenses.

THE DISTRIBUTOR. ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc. (the “Distributor”) is the principal underwriter and Distributor of Shares. Its principal address is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203. Investor information can be obtained by calling 1-866-732-8673. The Distributor has entered into a distribution agreement (“Distribution Agreement”) with the Trust pursuant to which it distributes Shares of each Select Sector SPDR Fund. The Distribution Agreement will continue for one year from its effective date and is renewable annually thereafter. Shares will be continuously offered for sale by the Trust through the Distributor only in Creation Units, as described in the Prospectus and below under “PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS.” Shares in less than Creation Units are not distributed by the Distributor. The Distributor will deliver the Prospectus to persons purchasing Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Trust or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust.

The Adviser or the Distributor, or an affiliate of the Adviser or the Distributor, may directly or indirectly make cash payments to certain broker-dealers for participating in activities that are designed to make registered representatives and other professionals more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Funds, or for other activities, such as participation in marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems. Payments to a broker-dealer or intermediary may create potential conflicts of interest between the broker-dealer or intermediary and its clients. These amounts, which may be significant, are paid by the Adviser and/or Distributor from their own resources and not from the assets of the Funds.

The Board has adopted a distribution and service plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (each, a “Plan”) for each Select Sector SPDR Fund. The terms of each Plan are described in the Prospectus.

Under its terms, each Select Sector SPDR Fund's Plan remains in effect from year to year, provided such continuance is approved annually by vote of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or any agreement related to the Plan. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for the services provided by the Distributor without approval by the shareholders of the Select Sector SPDR Fund to which the Plan applies, and all material amendments of the Plan also require Board approval (as described above). Each Plan may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of such Select Sector SPDR Fund (as such vote is defined in the 1940 Act). Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor will provide the Board with periodic reports of any amounts expended under the Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

The Distribution Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, as to each Select Sector SPDR Fund: (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or (ii) by vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Select Sector SPDR Fund, on at least 60 days written notice to the Distributor. The Distribution Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days' notice by the Distributor and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Pursuant to agreements entered into with such persons, the Distributor will make payments under each Select Sector SPDR Fund's Plan to certain broker-dealers or other persons ("Investor Services Organizations") that enter into agreements with the Distributor in the form approved by the Board to provide distribution assistance and shareholder support, account maintenance and educational and promotional services (which may include compensation and sales incentives to the registered brokers or other sales personnel of the broker-dealer or other financial entity that is a party to an investor services agreement) ("Investor Services Agreements"). Each Investor Services Agreement will be a "related agreement" under the Plan of the relevant Select Sector SPDR Fund. No Investor Services Agreement will provide for annual fees of more than 0.10% of a Select Sector SPDR Fund's average daily net assets per annum attributable to Shares subject to such agreement.

Subject to an aggregate limitation of 0.25% of a Select Sector SPDR Fund's average net assets per annum, the fees paid by a Select Sector SPDR Fund under its Plan will be compensation for distribution, investor services or marketing services for that Fund. To the extent the Plan fees aggregate less than 0.25% per annum of the average daily net assets of a Select Sector SPDR Fund, each Fund may also reimburse the Distributor and other persons for their respective costs incurred in printing prospectuses and producing advertising or marketing material prepared at the request of the Fund. The aggregate payments under each Plan will not exceed, on an annualized basis, 0.25% of average daily net assets of any Select Sector SPDR Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board has voted to limit payments under each Plan to an annual rate of 0.040% of a Fund's average daily net assets, effective as of October 1, 2015, through at least January 31, 2018. Prior to October 1, 2015, the Board had voted to limit payments under each Plan, on an annualized basis, to 0.044% of each such Fund's average daily net assets.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, each Select Sector SPDR Fund paid the following amount under its Plan:

FUND NAME	Distributor's Fee		
	(including 12b-1 Administration Fee)	Advertising	Other*
The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 2,511,345	\$1,490,377	\$186,962
The Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 2,172,781	\$1,259,375	\$155,618
The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 3,109,727	\$1,810,281	\$225,941
The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 3,969,939	\$2,361,637	\$298,836
The Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 3,082,289	\$1,828,286	\$229,439
The Industrial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 1,603,475	\$ 942,184	\$117,992
The Materials Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 566,743	\$ 327,884	\$ 41,084
The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 18,743	\$ 37,779	\$ 3,769
The Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 3,043,131	\$1,797,990	\$225,498
The Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 1,780,165	\$1,024,959	\$126,206

\* Aggregate amount paid for printing and mailing of prospectuses and other expenses.

The continuation of the Distribution Agreement, any Investor Services Agreements and any other related agreements is subject to annual approval of the Board, including by a majority of the Independent Trustees, as described above.

Each of the Investor Services Agreements will provide that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or (ii) by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Select Sector SPDR Fund, on at least 60 days' written notice to the other party. Each of the Distribution Agreement and the Investor Services Agreements is also terminable upon 60 days' notice by the Distributor and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). Each Investor Services Agreement is also terminable by the applicable Investor Service Organization upon 60 days' notice to the other party thereto.

The allocation among the Select Sector SPDR Funds of fees and expenses payable under the Distribution Agreement and the Investor Services Agreements will be made pro rata in accordance with the daily net assets of the respective Funds.

The Distributor may also enter into agreements with securities dealers (“Soliciting Dealers”) who will solicit purchases of Creation Unit aggregations of Select Sector SPDR Fund Shares. Such Soliciting Dealers may also be Participating Parties (as defined in the “Book Entry Only System” section below), DTC Participants (as defined below) and/or Investor Services Organizations.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Trust has agreed to indemnify the Distributor, and may indemnify Soliciting Dealers and Authorized Participants (as described below) entering into agreements with the Distributor, for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws, unless such loss or liability results from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or the reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Distribution Agreement or other agreement, as applicable.

INDEX LICENSE. S&P, the Exchange and BofA Merrill Lynch have entered into a license agreement with respect to each Select Sector SPDR Fund’s Select Sector Index. The Trust pays an annual sub-license fee (i) to S&P equal to 0.03% of the average aggregate daily net assets of the Trust up to and including \$50 billion; and 0.02% of the average aggregate daily net assets of the Trust over \$50 billion, and (ii) to BofA Merrill Lynch equal to 0.03% of the average aggregate daily net assets of the Trust up to \$35 billion; 0.02% of the average aggregate daily net assets of the Trust over \$35 billion up to and including \$50 billion; and 0.01% of the average aggregate daily net assets of the Trust over \$50 billion. The fees to S&P and BofA Merrill Lynch are generally paid quarterly. BofA Merrill Lynch is the marketing name for the global banking and global markets businesses of Bank of America Corporation. Index compilation services are performed by, and payments by the Trust made to, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, an affiliate of Bank of America Corporation. Each Select Sector SPDR Fund will pay its proportionate share of the annual sub-license fees based on the relative net assets of such Fund.

## **BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS**

The policy of the Trust regarding purchases and sales of securities for each Select Sector SPDR Fund is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient executions of transactions. Consistent with this policy, when securities transactions are effected on a stock exchange, the Trust’s policy is to pay commissions which are considered fair and reasonable without necessarily determining that the lowest possible commissions are paid in all circumstances. The Trust believes that a requirement always to seek the lowest possible commission cost could impede effective portfolio management and preclude a Fund and the Adviser from obtaining a high quality of brokerage and research services. In seeking to determine the reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid in any transaction, the Adviser relies upon its experience and knowledge regarding commissions generally charged by various brokers and on its judgment in evaluating the brokerage and research services received from the broker effecting the transaction. Such determinations are necessarily subjective and imprecise, as in most cases an exact dollar value for those services is not ascertainable. The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that prohibit the consideration of sales of a Fund’s Shares as a factor in the selection of a broker or dealer to execute its portfolio transactions.

In selecting a broker-dealer for each specific transaction, the Adviser chooses the broker-dealer deemed most capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable execution and does not take the sales of Fund Shares into account. The Adviser considers the full range of brokerage services applicable to a particular transaction that may be considered when making this judgment, which may include, but is not limited to: liquidity, price, commission, timing, aggregated trades, capable floor brokers or traders, competent block trading coverage, ability to position, capital strength and stability, reliable and accurate communications and settlement processing, use of automation, knowledge of other buyers or sellers, arbitrage skills, administrative ability, underwriting and provision of information on a particular security or market in which the transaction is to occur. The specific criteria will vary depending upon the nature of the transaction, the market in which it is executed, and the extent to which it is possible to select from among multiple broker-dealers. The Adviser will also use electronic crossing networks when appropriate.

The Adviser does not currently use the Funds’ assets for, or participate in, third party soft dollar arrangements, although the Adviser may receive proprietary research from various full service brokers, the cost of which is bundled with the cost of the broker’s execution services. The Adviser does not “pay up” for the value of any such proprietary research. The Adviser may aggregate trades with clients of SSGA, whose commission dollars may be used to generate soft dollar credits for SSGA. Although the Adviser’s clients’ commissions are not used for third party soft dollars, the Adviser’s and SSGA’s clients may benefit from the soft dollar products/services received by SSGA.

The Adviser assumes general supervision over placing orders on behalf of the Trust for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities. If purchases or sales of portfolio securities of the Trust and one or more other investment companies or clients supervised by the Adviser or SSGA are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities are allocated among the several investment

companies and clients in a manner deemed equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to all by the Adviser. In some cases, this procedure could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security so far as the Trust is concerned. However, in other cases, it is possible that the ability to participate in volume transactions and to negotiate lower brokerage commissions will be beneficial to the Trust. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders at the most favorable net price.

The Select Sector SPDR Funds will not deal with affiliates in principal transactions unless permitted by exemptive order or applicable rule or regulation.

The table below shows the aggregate dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Funds for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Brokerage commissions paid by a Fund may be substantially different from year to year for multiple reasons, including market volatility and the demand for a particular Fund.

<u>FUND NAME</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
The Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 68,446	\$ 66,436	\$ 10,758
The Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 68,402	\$ 96,245	\$ 38,098
The Energy Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$210,635	\$129,308	\$ 29,185
The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$197,881	\$ 66,525	\$ 50,397
The Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 69,133	\$ 38,721	\$ 19,919
The Industrial Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 71,551	\$ 35,703	\$ 6,712
The Materials Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 31,881	\$ 22,396	\$ 5,555
The Real Estate Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 1,624	N/A <sup>(1)</sup>	N/A <sup>(1)</sup>
The Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 92,585	\$ 67,495	\$108,283
The Utilities Select Sector SPDR Fund	\$ 53,733	\$ 58,002	\$ 23,398

(1) The Fund was not operational.

Securities of “Regular Broker-Dealers.” The Select Sector SPDR Funds are required to identify any securities of their “regular brokers and dealers” (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) which they may hold at the close of their most recent fiscal year. “Regular brokers or dealers” of the Trust are the ten brokers or dealers that, during the most recent fiscal year: (i) received the greatest dollar amounts of brokerage commissions from the Trust’s portfolio transactions; (ii) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amounts of portfolio transactions of the Trust; or (iii) sold the largest dollar amounts of the Trust’s Shares.

Holdings in Shares of Regular Broker-Dealers as of September 30, 2016:

JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 1,214,934,550
Wells Fargo Securities LLC	\$ 1,015,682,463
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	\$ 693,134,114
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	\$ 307,168,388
Morgan Stanley & Co.	\$ 238,404,988

The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund invests in the shares of some of the Funds’ regular broker-dealers because those issuers are components in the Financial Select Sector Index. In addition, a holding in The Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund is a security of an issuer affiliated with the Adviser and State Street.

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. High turnover rates are likely to result in comparatively greater brokerage expenses or transaction costs. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions and transaction costs is evaluated by the Adviser based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions and transaction costs paid by other institutional investors for comparable services.

### **BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM**

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION.”

DTC acts as securities depository for the Shares. Shares of each Select Sector SPDR Fund are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co. and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. Except in the limited circumstance provided below, certificates will not be issued for Shares.



DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (the “DTC Participants”) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and the FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the “Indirect Participants”).

Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the Shares of each Fund held by each DTC Participant. The Trust, either directly or through a third party service, shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust, either directly or through a third party service, shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant and/or third party service a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares of each Fund as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may determine to discontinue providing its service with respect to Shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action either to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost or, if such a replacement is unavailable, to issue and deliver printed certificates representing ownership of Shares, unless the Trust makes other arrangements with respect thereto satisfactory to the Exchange.

## CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Although the Select Sector SPDR Funds do not have information concerning their beneficial ownership held in the names of DTC Participants, as of December 30, 2016 the names, addresses and percentage ownership of each DTC Participant that owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding Shares of a Select Sector SPDR Fund were as follows:

<u>FUND NAME</u>	<u>COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>% OWNERSHIP</u>
THE CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854 First Clearing LLC 1 North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, MO 63103	28.78%      6.38%

	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	6.07%
	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	5.27%
THE CONSUMER STAPLES SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854	22.07%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	8.98%
	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	8.07%
	The Bank of New York Mellon One Wall Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10286	6.03%
THE ENERGY SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854	15.42%
	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	9.65%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	9.60%
	The Bank of New York Mellon One Wall Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10286	5.53%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 Harborside Financial Center, Plaza II Jersey City, NJ 07311	5.18%
THE FINANCIAL SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	9.32%
	The Bank of New York Mellon One Wall Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10286	8.30%
	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854	7.55%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	7.37%

	State Street Bank & Trust Company 1776 Heritage Drive North Quincy, MA 02171	6.28%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 Harborside Financial Center, Plaza II Jersey City, NJ 07311	5.30%
	First Clearing LLC 1 North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, MO 63103	5.28%
THE HEALTH CARE SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854	21.31%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	6.83%
	First Clearing LLC 1 North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, MO 63103	6.37%
	JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association 14201 Dallas Parkway Chase International Plaza Dallas, TX 75254	6.24%
	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	6.24%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 Harborside Financial Center, Plaza II Jersey City, NJ 07311	5.05%
THE INDUSTRIAL SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854	24.06%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	6.95%
	First Clearing LLC 1 North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, MO 63103	6.66%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 Harborside Financial Center, Plaza II Jersey City, NJ 07311	6.14%

	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	5.41%
THE MATERIALS SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	11.00%
	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854	10.25%
	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	6.76%
	TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 4211 South 102nd Street Omaha, NE 68127	6.73%
	First Clearing LLC 1 North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, MO 63103	6.27%
	MUFG Union Bank, N.A. 400 California Street San Francisco, CA 94104	5.80%
THE REAL ESTATE SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854	29.20%
	State Street Bank & Trust Company 1776 Heritage Drive North Quincy, MA 02171	8.70%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	6.60%
	First Clearing LLC 1 North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, MO 63103	5.00%
	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	5.75%
THE TECHNOLOGY SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	11.38%
	The Bank of New York Mellon One Wall Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10286	8.92%

	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	7.39%
	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854	6.70%
	First Clearing LLC 1 North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, MO 63103	6.14%
	TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 4211 South 102nd Street Omaha, NE 68127	5.21%
THE UTILITIES SELECT SECTOR SPDR FUND	ML SFKPG 4 Corporate Place Piscataway, NJ 08854	17.14%
	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	9.64%
	National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281	9.17%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 Harborside Financial Center, Plaza II Jersey City, NJ 07311	6.50%
	Northern Trust Securities, Inc. 50 South Lasalle Street Chicago, IL 60603 NTC/UNJSPF	5.28%

An Authorized Participant (as defined below) may hold of record more than 25% of the outstanding Shares of a Fund. From time to time, Authorized Participants may be a beneficial and/or legal owner of certain Funds, may be deemed to have control of the applicable Fund and may be able to affect the outcome of matters presented for a vote of the shareholders of such Fund(s). Authorized Participants may execute an irrevocable proxy granting the Distributor, State Street or an affiliate (the “Agent”) power to vote or abstain from voting such Authorized Participant’s beneficially or legally owned Shares of the applicable Fund. In such cases, the Agent shall mirror vote (or abstain from voting) such Shares in the same proportion as all other beneficial owners of the applicable Fund.

As of December 31, 2016, the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, owned less than 1% of each Fund’s outstanding Shares.

#### **PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS**

**PURCHASE (CREATION).** The Trust issues and sells Shares of each Select Sector SPDR Fund only: (i) in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load (but subject to transaction fees), at their NAV next determined after receipt, on any Business Day (as defined below), of an order in proper form pursuant to the terms of the Authorized Participant Agreement (“Participant Agreement”). A “Business Day” with respect to each Select Sector SPDR Fund is any day on which the NYSE is open for business.

The consideration for purchase of a Creation Unit of a Select Sector SPDR Fund generally consists of the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of equity securities — the “Deposit Securities” — per each Creation Unit constituting a substantial replication, or a representation, of the stocks included in the relevant Select Sector SPDR Fund’s Select Sector Index and an amount of cash — the “Cash Component” — computed as described below. Together, the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component constitute the “Fund Deposit,” which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit of any Select Sector SPDR Fund. The Cash Component is an amount equal to the Dividend Equivalent Payment (as defined below), plus or minus, as the case may be, a Balancing Amount (as defined below). The “Dividend Equivalent Payment” enables each Fund to make a complete distribution of dividends on the day preceding the next dividend payment date, and is an amount equal, on a per Creation Unit basis, to the dividends on all the portfolio securities of the Fund (“Fund Securities”) with ex-dividend dates within the accumulation period for such distribution (the “Accumulation Period”), net of expenses and liabilities for such period, as if all of the Fund Securities had been held by the Fund for the entire Accumulation Period. The Accumulation Period begins on the ex-dividend date for each Fund and ends on the day preceding the next ex-dividend date. The “Balancing Amount” is an amount equal to the difference between the net asset value of the Shares (per Creation Unit) and the “Deposit Amount” — an amount equal to the sum of the market value of the Deposit Securities and the Dividend Equivalent Payment. If the Balancing Amount is a positive number (i.e., the net asset value per Creation Unit exceeds the Deposit Amount), the Cash Component shall be increased by such positive amount. If the Balancing Amount is a negative number (i.e., the net asset value per Creation Unit is less than the Deposit Amount), the Cash Component shall be decreased by such negative amount. If the negative number is greater than the Dividend Equivalent Payment, the creator will be entitled to receive cash in an amount equal to the differential. The Balancing Amount serves the function of compensating for any differences between the net asset value per Creation Unit and the Deposit Amount.

The Custodian, through the NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time), the list of the names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for each Select Sector SPDR Fund. Such Fund Deposit is subject to any applicable adjustments as described below, in order to effect purchases of Creation Units of a given Select Sector SPDR Fund until such time as the next-announced composition of the Deposit Securities is made available.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities required for a Fund Deposit for each Select Sector SPDR Fund changes as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the Adviser with a view to the investment objective of the applicable Select Sector SPDR Fund. The composition of the Deposit Securities may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the Component Stocks of the relevant Select Sector Index. In addition, the Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash — i.e., a “cash in lieu” amount — to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or which may not be eligible for transfer through the Clearing Process (discussed below), or which may not be eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant (as defined below) or the investor for which it is acting (a “non-standard order”). Brokerage commissions incurred in connection with acquisition of Deposit Securities not eligible for transfer through the systems of DTC and hence not eligible for transfer through the Clearing Process (discussed below) will be at the expense of the Fund and will affect the value of all Shares; but the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board, may adjust the transaction fee within the parameters described above to protect ongoing shareholders. The Trust also reserves the right to include or remove Deposit Securities from the basket in anticipation of index rebalancing changes. The adjustments described above will reflect changes, known to the Adviser on the date of announcement to be in effect by the time of delivery of the Fund Deposit, in the composition of the subject Select Sector Index being tracked by the relevant Select Sector SPDR Fund or resulting from certain corporate actions.

**PROCEDURES FOR PURCHASE OF CREATION UNITS.** To be eligible to place orders with the Distributor, as facilitated via the Transfer Agent, to purchase a Creation Unit of a Select Sector SPDR Fund, an entity must be (i) a “Participating Party”, i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC Participant (see “BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM”). In addition, each Participating Party or DTC Participant (each, an “Authorized Participant”) must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor and the Transfer Agent, and that has been accepted by the Trust, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Each Authorized Participant will agree, pursuant to the terms of the Participant Agreement, on behalf of itself or any investor on whose behalf it will act, to certain conditions, including that it will pay to the Trust, an amount of cash sufficient to pay the Cash Component together with all applicable fees and taxes. All Shares of Select Sector SPDR Funds, however created, will be entered on the records of DTC in the name of Cede & Co. for the account of a DTC Participant.

All orders to purchase Shares directly from the Select Sector SPDR Funds, including non-standard orders, must be placed for one or more Creation Unit size aggregations of Shares (50,000 Shares in the case of each Fund) and in the manner set forth in the Participant Agreement and/or applicable order form, which sets for specific procedures associated with purchases through the Clearing Process and outside the Clearing Process. Those placing orders through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the purchase order by the cut-off time on such Business Day. SSGM may assist Authorized Participants in assembling shares to purchase Creation Units (or upon redemption), for which it may receive commissions or other fees from such Authorized Participants.

Investors should be aware that an Authorized Participant may require orders for purchases of Shares placed with it to be in the particular form required by the individual Authorized Participant. In addition, the Authorized Participant may request the investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order, e.g., to provide for payments of cash, when required. Investors should also be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement, and that, therefore, orders to purchase Creation Units of Select Sector SPDR Funds have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. At any given time there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement.

Creation Units may be purchased in advance of receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of the applicable Deposit Securities as described below. In these circumstances, the initial deposit will have a value greater than the net asset value of the Shares of a Select Sector SPDR Fund on the date the order is placed in proper form since in addition to available Deposit Securities, cash must be deposited in an amount equal to the sum of (i) the Cash Component, plus (ii) 115% of the market value of the undelivered Deposit Securities (the "Additional Cash Deposit"), which shall be maintained in a separate non-interest bearing collateral account, in accordance with the terms of the Participant Agreement. An additional amount of cash shall be required to be deposited with the Trust, pending delivery of the missing Deposit Securities to the extent necessary to maintain the Additional Cash Deposit with the Trust in an amount at least equal to 115% of the daily marked to market value of the missing Deposit Securities, in accordance with the terms of the Participant Agreement. The Participant Agreement will permit the Trust to buy the missing Deposit Securities at any time. Authorized Participants will be liable to the Trust for all costs, expenses, dividends, income and taxes associated with missing Deposit Securities, including the costs incurred by the Trust in connection with any such purchases. These costs will be deemed to include the amount by which the actual purchase price of the Deposit Securities exceeds the market value of such Deposit Securities on the day the purchase order was deemed received by the Distributor plus the brokerage and related transaction costs associated with such purchases. The Trust will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit once all of the missing Deposit Securities have been properly received by the Custodian or purchased by the Trust and deposited into the Trust. The delivery of Creation Units so purchased will occur no later than the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Distributor. A creation request is considered to be in "proper form" if all procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, order form and this SAI are properly followed.

**ACCEPTANCE OF ORDERS OF CREATION UNITS.** The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject an order for Creation Units in respect of any Select Sector SPDR Fund at its discretion, including, without limitation, if (a) the order is not in proper form or the Deposit Securities delivered do not consist of the securities that the Custodian specified; (b) the investor(s), upon obtaining the Shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding Shares of any Select Sector SPDR Fund; (c) the Deposit Securities delivered are not as disseminated through the facilities of the Exchange for that date by the Custodian, as described above; (d) acceptance of the Deposit Securities would have certain adverse tax consequences to the Fund; (e) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (f) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust or the Adviser, have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of beneficial owners; or (g) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor and/or the Adviser make it for all practical purposes not feasible to process orders for Creation Units. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God or public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent, the Adviser, the Distributor, DTC, NSCC or any other participant in the creation process, and similar extraordinary events. The Distributor shall communicate to the Authorized Participant its rejection of the order. The Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor shall either of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification. The Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Custodian and the Distributor shall not be liable for the rejection of any purchase order for Creation Units.

All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

**CREATION TRANSACTION FEE.** Investors will be required to pay a fixed creation transaction fee of \$500. An additional charge of up to three (3) times the fixed transaction fee (expressed as a percentage of the value of the Deposit Securities) may be imposed for (i) creations effected outside the Clearing Process; (ii) non-standard orders; and (iii) cash creations, for a total charge of up to \$2,000. Investors are responsible for the costs of transferring the securities constituting the Deposit Securities to the account of the Trust.

**REDEMPTION.** Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their net asset value next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the Select Sector SPDR Fund through the Transfer Agent and only on a Business Day. EXCEPT UPON LIQUIDATION OF A FUND, THE TRUST WILL NOT REDEEM SHARES IN AMOUNTS LESS THAN CREATION UNITS.

Investors must accumulate enough Shares in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such Shares redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of Shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit.

With respect to each Select Sector SPDR Fund, the Custodian, through the NSCC, makes available immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time) on each Business Day, the Fund Securities that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as defined below) on that day. Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities which are applicable to purchases of Creation Units.

Unless cash redemptions are available or specified for a Select Sector SPDR Fund, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit generally consist of Fund Securities — as announced by the Custodian on the Business Day of the request for redemption received in proper form plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the net asset value of the Shares being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of the Fund Securities (the “Cash Redemption Amount”), less a fixed redemption transaction fee of \$500. In the event that the Fund Securities have a value greater than the net asset value of the Shares, a compensating cash payment equal to the differential is required to be made by or through an Authorized Participant by the redeeming shareholder.

**REDEMPTION TRANSACTION FEE.** A fixed transaction fee of \$500 is applicable to each redemption transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed in the transaction. An additional charge of up to three (3) times the fixed transaction fee (for a total charge of up to \$2,000) may be charged with respect to (i) transactions effected outside the Clearing Process; (ii) non-standard orders; and (iii) in the limited circumstances specified in which any cash may be used in lieu of securities to redeem Creation Units.

**PROCEDURES FOR REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS.** Orders to redeem Creation Units must be submitted in proper form to the Transfer Agent prior to the time as set forth in the Participant Agreement and/or applicable order form. A redemption request is considered to be in “proper form” if all procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, order form and this SAI are properly followed. If the Transfer Agent does not receive the investor’s Shares through DTC’s facilities by the times and pursuant to the other terms and conditions set forth in the Participant Agreement, the redemption request shall be rejected.

The Authorized Participant must transmit the request for redemption, in the form required by the Trust, to the Transfer Agent in accordance with procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement and in accordance with the applicable order form. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement, and that, therefore, requests to redeem Creation Units may have to be placed by the investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant who has executed a Participant Agreement. Investors making a redemption request should be aware that such request must be in the form specified by such Authorized Participant. Investors making a request to redeem Creation Units should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the request by an Authorized Participant and transfer of the Shares to the Trust’s Transfer Agent; such investors should allow for the additional time that may be required to effect redemptions through their banks, brokers or other financial intermediaries if such intermediaries are not Authorized Participants.

An Authorized Participant submitting a redemption request is deemed to represent to the Trust that, as of the close of that Business Day, it (or its client) will own (within the meaning of Rule 200 of Regulation SHO) or has arranged to borrow for delivery to the Trust on or prior to the settlement date of the redemption request, the requisite number of Shares of the relevant Fund to be redeemed as a Creation Unit. In either case, the Authorized Participant is deemed to acknowledge that: (i) it (or its client) has full legal authority and legal right to tender for redemption the requisite number of Shares of the applicable Fund and to receive the entire proceeds of the redemption; and (ii) if such Shares submitted for redemption have been loaned or pledged to another party or are the subject of a repurchase agreement, securities lending agreement or any other arrangement affecting legal or beneficial ownership of such Shares being tendered, there are no restrictions precluding the tender and delivery of such Shares (including borrowed shares, if any) for redemption, free and clear of liens, on the redemption settlement date. The Trust reserves the right to verify these representations at its discretion, but will typically require verification with respect to a redemption request from a Fund in connection with higher levels of redemption activity and/or short interest in the Fund. If the Authorized Participant, upon receipt of a verification request, does not provide sufficient verification of its representations as determined by the Trust, the redemption request will not be considered to have been received in proper form and may be rejected by the Trust.

Deliveries of redemption proceeds generally will be made within three business days.

In addition, a Shareholder may request a redemption in cash which the Select Sector SPDR Fund may, in its sole discretion, permit. In either case, the Shareholder will receive a cash payment equal to the net asset value of its Shares based on the net asset value of Shares of the relevant Select Sector SPDR Fund next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a redemption transaction fee and additional charge for requested cash redemptions specified above, to offset the Trust’s brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Fund Securities). The Select Sector SPDR Fund may also, in its sole discretion, upon request of a shareholder, provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities that differs from the exact composition of the Fund Securities but does not differ in net asset value.



Redemptions of Shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and each Select Sector SPDR Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Trust could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Fund Securities under such laws. An Authorized Participant or an investor for which it is acting subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the Fund Securities applicable to the redemption of a Creation Unit may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming Shareholder to complete an order form or to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payment, beneficial ownership of Shares or delivery instructions.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to any Select Sector SPDR Fund (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the NYSE is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Shares of the Select Sector SPDR Fund or determination of the net asset value of the Shares is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

**REQUIRED EARLY ACCEPTANCE OF ORDERS.** Notwithstanding the foregoing, as described in the Participant Agreement and the applicable order form, Authorized Participants may be notified that the cut-off time for an order may be earlier on a particular Business Day.

### **DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE**

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the sections in the Prospectus entitled “SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES, SALES AND TAXES” and “ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION.”

Net asset value per Share for each Fund of the Trust is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of such Select Sector SPDR Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including the management, administration and distribution fees, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining net asset value. The net asset value of each Fund is calculated by the Custodian and determined as of the close of the regular trading session on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day that such exchange is open.

In computing a Select Sector SPDR Fund’s net asset value per Share, the Select Sector SPDR Fund’s securities holdings are based on the market price of the securities, which generally means a valuation obtained from an exchange or other market (or based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange or other market) or a valuation obtained from an independent pricing service. In the case of shares of funds that are not traded on an exchange (e.g., mutual funds), last sale price means such fund’s published net asset value per share. Other portfolio securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued based on fair value as determined in good faith by the Oversight Committee in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. In these cases, a Select Sector SPDR Fund’s net asset value may reflect certain portfolio securities’ fair values rather than their market prices. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Select Sector SPDR Fund’s net asset value and the prices used by the Select Sector Index. This may result in a difference between a Fund’s performance and the performance of the Select Sector Index.

### **DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “DISTRIBUTIONS.”

**GENERAL POLICIES.** Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly for each Select Sector SPDR Fund. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Trust may make distributions on a more frequent basis for certain Select Sector SPDR Funds to improve index tracking or to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act. In addition, the Trust intends to distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield on the underlying portfolio securities of each Fund, net of expenses of such Fund, as if such Fund owned such underlying portfolio securities for the entire dividend period. As a result, some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital for tax purposes for shareholders.

Dividends and other distributions on Shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such Shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Trust.

The Trust makes additional distributions to the extent necessary (i) to distribute the entire annual taxable income of the Trust, plus any net capital gains and (ii) to avoid imposition of the excise tax imposed by Section 4982 of the Internal Revenue Code. Management of the Trust reserves the right to declare special dividends if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of each Select Sector SPDR Fund as a RIC or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

**DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT.** Broker dealers, at their own discretion, may also offer a dividend reinvestment service under which Shares are purchased in the secondary market at current market prices. Investors should consult their broker dealer for further information regarding any dividend reinvestment service offered by such broker dealer.

## TAXES

The following information also supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION.”

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund intends to qualify for and to elect treatment as a separate RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. As such, each Select Sector SPDR Fund should not be subject to federal income tax on its net investment income and capital gains, if any, to the extent that it timely distributes such income and capital gains to its shareholders. In order to be taxable as a RIC, a Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders at least 90% of its net investment income (generally net investment income plus the excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and at least 90% of its net tax exempt interest income, for each tax year, if any, to its shareholders (“Distribution Requirement”) and also must meet several additional requirements. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of the Fund’s gross income each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income derived from an interest in qualified publicly traded partnerships; (ii) at the end of each fiscal quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, at least 50% of the market value of its total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (iii) at the end of each fiscal quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities of two or more issuers engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses if the Fund owns at least 20% of the voting power of such issuers, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund therefore is considered to be a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described herein and in the Prospectus. Losses in one Select Sector SPDR Fund do not offset gains in another and the requirements (other than certain organizational requirements) for qualifying RIC status are determined at the Fund level rather than at the Trust level.

If any Select Sector SPDR Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any taxable year, it will be taxable at regular corporate rates. In such an event, all distributions (including capital gains distributions) generally will be taxable as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, subject to the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders and the lower tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income distributed to individuals. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

Although each Select Sector SPDR Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and its capital gains for each taxable year, a Fund will be subject to federal income tax to the extent any such income or gains are not distributed. If a Fund’s distributions exceed its taxable income and capital gains realized during a taxable year, all or a portion of the distributions made in the taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable to the extent of a shareholder’s basis in its shares, but will reduce the shareholder’s basis and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold.

A Select Sector SPDR Fund will be subject to a 4% excise tax on certain undistributed income if it does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the twelve months ended October 31 of such year. Each Select Sector SPDR Fund intends to declare and distribute dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of this 4% excise tax.

As a result of tax requirements, the Trust on behalf of each Select Sector SPDR Fund has the right to reject an order to purchase Shares if the purchaser (or group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the Shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of a given Select Sector SPDR Fund and if, pursuant to section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, the respective Select Sector SPDR Fund would have a basis in the Deposit Securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial Share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination and/or will require certain representations from the Authorized Participant to verify the foregoing.

Dividends and interest received by a Select Sector SPDR Fund may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

A Fund may invest in complex securities. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex rules. These rules could affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to a Fund and/or defer a Fund's ability to recognize losses. In turn, these rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by the Fund. Consult your personal tax advisor regarding the application of these rules.

Each Fund is required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures contracts as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Gain or loss from futures and options contracts on broad-based indexes required to be marked to market will be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders. A Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on futures contracts, options contracts and swaps to the extent of any unrecognized gains on offsetting positions held by the Fund. It is anticipated that any net gain realized from the closing out of futures or options contracts will be considered gain from the sale of securities and therefore will be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% requirement. Each Fund distributes to shareholders at least annually any net capital gains which have been recognized for federal income tax purposes, including unrealized gains at the end of a Fund's fiscal year on futures or options transactions. Such distributions are combined with distributions of capital gains realized on a Fund's other investments and shareholders are advised on the nature of the distributions.

As a result of entering into swap contracts, a Fund may make or receive periodic net payments. Such Fund may also make or receive a payment when a swap is terminated prior to maturity through an assignment of the swap or other closing transaction. Periodic net payments, if positive, will generally constitute taxable ordinary income and, if negative, will reduce net income, while the termination of a swap will generally result in capital gain or loss (which will be a long-term capital gain or loss if a Fund has been a party to the swap for more than one year). The tax treatment of many types of credit default swaps is uncertain and may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by the Fund.

Each Fund intends to distribute annually to its shareholders substantially all of its investment company taxable income and any net realized long-term capital gains in excess of net realized short-term capital losses (including any capital loss carryovers). Each Select Sector SPDR Fund will report to shareholders annually the amounts of dividends received from ordinary income, the amount of distributions received from capital gains and, in the case of a corporate shareholder, the portion of dividends which may qualify for the dividends received deduction, if any. A portion of the dividends received from a Fund may be treated as qualified dividend income (eligible for the reduced maximum rate to individuals of 20% (a lower percentage for individuals in lower tax brackets)) to the extent that a Fund receives qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income includes, in general, subject to certain holding period requirements and other requirements, dividend income from certain U.S. and foreign corporations. A Fund may derive capital gains and losses in connection with the sale or other disposition of its portfolio securities. Distributions from net short-term capital gains will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions from net long-term gains will be taxable to you at long-term capital gains rates, regardless of how long you have held your shares in a Fund. Long-term capital gains are currently taxed at a maximum rate of 20% for non-corporate shareholders.

In general, a sale of shares results in capital gain or loss, and for individual shareholders, is taxable at a federal rate dependent upon the length of time the shares were held. A redemption of a shareholder's Select Sector SPDR Fund Shares is normally treated as a sale for tax purposes. Fund Shares held for a period of one year or less at the time of such sale or redemption will, for tax purposes, generally result in short-term capital gains or losses and those held for more than one year will generally result in long-term capital gains or losses. Under current law, the maximum tax rate on long-term capital gains available to non-corporate shareholders generally is 20%. Gain or loss on the sale or redemption of Shares in each Select Sector SPDR Fund is measured by the difference between the amount received and the adjusted tax basis of the Shares. Shareholders should keep records of investments made (including Shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends and distribution) so they can compute the adjusted tax basis of their Shares.

A loss realized on a sale or exchange of Shares of a Select Sector SPDR Fund may be disallowed if a shareholder reinvests in that Select Sector SPDR Fund's Shares or acquires other substantially identical shares (whether through the automatic reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a sixty-one (61) day period beginning thirty (30) days before and ending thirty (30) days after the date that the Shares are disposed of. In such a case, the basis of the Shares acquired must be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of Shares held for six (6) months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received by the shareholders on such shares.

Distribution of ordinary income and capital gains may also be subject to foreign, state and local taxes depending on a shareholder's circumstances.

Distributions in cash that are reinvested in additional Shares of a Select Sector SPDR Fund through the means of a dividend reinvestment service, if offered by your broker-dealer, will nevertheless be taxable dividends to shareholders acquiring such additional Shares to the same extent as if such dividends had been received in cash.

Dividends to the extent derived from investment income and short-term capital gain (other than "interest-related dividends" or "qualified short-term capital gain dividends" described below) paid by a Select Sector SPDR Fund to shareholders who are nonresident aliens or foreign entities will be subject to a 30% United States withholding tax unless a reduced rate of withholding or a withholding exemption is provided under applicable law or an applicable tax treaty or unless such income is effectively connected with such person's or entity's conduct of a U.S. trade or business. Nonresident shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the applicability of the United States withholding tax and the proper withholding form(s) to be submitted to a Fund. A non-U.S. shareholder who fails to provide an appropriate IRS Form W-8 (or applicable successor form) may be subject to backup withholding at the appropriate rate.

The Funds are able, under certain circumstances, to designate all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend." An interest-related dividend that is received by a nonresident alien or foreign entity generally would be exempt from the 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. A short term capital gain dividend that is received by a nonresident alien or foreign entity generally would be exempt from the 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless the foreign person is a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year. The Funds do not expect to pay significant amounts of interest-related dividends. Nonresident shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the applicability of the U.S. withholding tax. Nonresident shareholders that own, either directly or indirectly, more than 5% of a class of Shares of a Fund that holds investments in "United States real property interests" are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning special tax rules that may apply to their investment in Shares.

In addition, withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on dividends in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, our Shares held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless the institutions enter into an agreement with the IRS to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to shares in, and accounts maintained by, the institutions to the extent such shares or accounts are held by certain United States persons or by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by United States persons. Accordingly, the entity through which our Shares are held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. Similarly, dividends in respect of, and gross proceeds from the sale of, our Shares held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. equity will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies to us that such entity does not have any "substantial United States owners" or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity's "substantial United States owners," which we will in turn provide to the IRS. Foreign investors are encouraged to consult with their tax advisers regarding the possible implications of the legislation on their investment in our Shares.

Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k)s, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to their unrelated business taxable income (UBTI). Under current law, a Fund generally serves to block UBTI from being realized by their tax-exempt shareholders. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in a Fund. For example, if (i) the Fund invests in REITs that hold residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs") or (ii) shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Code Section 514(b), a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in the Fund. There is no restriction preventing a Fund from holding investments in REITs that hold residual interests in REMICs, and a Fund may do so. Prospective shareholders, especially charitable remainder trusts which may be subject to a 100% excise tax on their amount of UBTI, are strongly encouraged to consult with their tax advisors regarding these issues.

A Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold at applicable withholding rates and remit to the United States Treasury the amount withheld on amounts payable to any shareholder who (1) has provided a Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all, (2) who is subject to backup withholding by the Internal Revenue Service for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends, (3) who has failed to certify to a Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding, or (4) has not certified that such shareholder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

The foregoing discussion is a summary only and is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Purchasers of Shares should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investing in such Shares, including under state, local and other tax laws. Finally, the foregoing discussion is based on applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, judicial authority and administrative interpretations in effect on the date hereof. Changes in applicable authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above, and such changes often occur.

## REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS

Under promulgated Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss on disposition of a Select Sector SPDR Fund's Shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies. In addition, significant penalties may be imposed for the failure to comply with the reporting requirements. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

## INVESTMENT BY AN UNDERTAKING FOR COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT IN TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES

The Adviser has reviewed the investment characteristics and limitations of each Fund and believes that, as of December 31, 2016, each Fund qualifies as an undertaking for collective investment ("UCI") for purposes of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010. However, an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities should consult its own counsel regarding the qualification of a Fund as a UCI before investing in the Fund.

## CAPITAL STOCK AND SHAREHOLDER REPORTS

Each Select Sector SPDR Fund issues Shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.01 per Share. The Board may designate additional Select Sector SPDR Funds.

Each Share issued by the Trust has a pro rata interest in the assets of the corresponding Select Sector SPDR Fund. Shares have no preemptive, exchange, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable. Each Share is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Board with respect to the relevant Select Sector SPDR Fund, and in the net distributable assets of such Select Sector SPDR Fund on liquidation.

Each Share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Shares of all Select Sector SPDR Funds vote together as a single class, except that if the matter being voted on affects only a particular Select Sector SPDR Fund, it will be voted on only by that Select Sector SPDR Fund, and if a matter affects a particular Select Sector SPDR Fund differently from other Select Sector SPDR Funds, that Select Sector SPDR Fund will vote separately on such matter. Under Massachusetts law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. The policy of the Trust is not to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. All Shares of the Trust (regardless of the Select Sector SPDR Fund) have noncumulative voting rights for the election of Trustees. Under Massachusetts law, Trustees of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders.

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of a business trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for obligations of the Trust. However, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust, requires that Trust obligations include such disclaimer, and provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of the Trust's property for any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Trust itself would be unable to meet its obligations. Given the above limitations on shareholder personal liability, and the nature of each Fund's assets and operations, the risk to shareholders of personal liability is believed to be remote.

Shareholder inquiries may be made by writing to the Trust, c/o the Distributor, ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc., at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203.

## **COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

Clifford Chance US LLP, 31 West 52nd Street, New York, New York 10119, serves as counsel to the Trust. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 101 Seaport Boulevard, Suite 500, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm to the Trust.

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements for the Funds and the independent registered public accounting firm report thereon dated November 22, 2016, which is contained in the Trust's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 (as filed with the SEC on December 6, 2016 pursuant to Section 30(b) of the 1940 Act and Rule 30b2-1 thereunder), are incorporated herein by reference.

APPENDIX A

March 2016

**Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles**

State Street Global Advisors (“SSGA”), one of the industry’s largest institutional asset managers, is the investment management arm of State Street Bank and Trust Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation, a leading provider of financial services to institutional investors. As an investment manager, SSGA has discretionary proxy voting authority over most of its client accounts, and SSGA votes these proxies in the manner that we believe will most likely protect and promote the long-term economic value of client investments as described in the SSGA Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles.



SSGA maintains Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines for select markets, including: the US, the EU, the UK, Australia, emerging markets and Japan. International markets that do not have specific guidelines are reviewed and voted consistent with our Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles; however, SSGA also endeavors to show sensitivity to local market practices when voting in these various markets.

### **SSGA's Approach to Proxy Voting and Issuer Engagement**

At SSGA, we take our fiduciary duties as an asset manager very seriously. We have a dedicated team of corporate governance professionals who help us carry out our duties as a responsible investor. These duties include engaging with companies, developing and enhancing in-house corporate governance policies, analyzing corporate governance issues on a case-by-case basis at the company level, and exercising our voting rights—all to maximize shareholder value.

SSGA's Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles (the "Principles") may take different perspectives on common governance issues that vary from one market to another and, likewise, engagement activity may take different forms in order to best achieve long-term engagement goals. We believe that proxy voting and engagement with portfolio companies is often the most direct and productive way shareholders can exercise their ownership rights, and taken together, we view these tools to be an integral part of the overall investment process.

We believe engagement and voting activity have a direct relationship. As a result, the integration of our engagement activities, while leveraging the exercise of our voting rights, provides a meaningful shareholder tool that we believe protects and enhances the long-term economic value of the holdings in our client accounts. SSGA maximizes its voting power and engagement by maintaining a centralized proxy voting and active ownership process covering all holdings, regardless of strategy. Despite the different investment views and objectives across SSGA, depending on the product or strategy, the fiduciary responsibilities of share ownership and voting for which SSGA has voting discretion are carried out with a single voice and objective.

The Principles support governance structures that we believe add to, or maximize shareholder value at the companies held in our clients' portfolios. SSGA conducts issuer specific engagements with companies to discuss our principles, including sustainability related risks. In addition, we encourage issuers to find ways of increasing the amount of direct communication board members have with shareholders. We believe direct communication with executive board members and independent non-executive directors is critical to helping companies understand shareholder concerns. Conversely, where appropriate, we conduct collaborative engagement activities with multiple shareholders and communicate with company representatives about common concerns.

In conducting our engagements, SSGA also evaluates the various factors that play into the corporate governance framework of a country, including the macroeconomic conditions and broader political system, the quality of regulatory oversight, the enforcement of property and shareholder rights and the independence of the judiciary to name a few. SSGA understands that regulatory requirements and investor expectations relating to governance practices and engagement activities differ from country-to-country. As a result, SSGA engages with issuers, regulators, or both, depending on the market. SSGA also is a member of various investor associations that seek to address broader corporate governance related policy at the country level as well as issuer specific concerns at a company level.

To help mitigate company specific risk, the team may collaborate with members of the active investment teams to engage with companies on corporate governance issues and address any specific concerns, or to get more information regarding shareholder items that are to be voted on at upcoming shareholder meetings. Outside of proxy voting season, SSGA conducts issuer specific engagements with companies covering various corporate governance and sustainability related topics.

The SSGA Governance Team uses a blend of quantitative and qualitative research and data to support screens to help identify issuers where active engagement may be necessary to protect and promote shareholder value. Issuer engagement may also be event driven, focusing on issuer specific corporate governance, sustainability concerns or wider industry related trends. SSGA also gives consideration to the size of our total position of the issuer in question and/or the potential negative governance, performance profile, and circumstance at hand. As a result, SSGA believes issuer engagement can take many forms and be triggered under numerous circumstances. The following methods represent how SSGA defines engagement methods:

#### **Active**

SSGA uses screening tools designed to capture a mix of company specific data including governance and sustainability profiles to help us focus our voting and engagement activity.



SSGA will actively seek direct dialogue with the board and management of companies we have identified through our screening processes. Such engagements may lead to further monitoring to ensure the company improves its governance or sustainability practices. In these cases, the engagement process represents the most meaningful opportunity for SSGA to protect long-term shareholder value from excessive risk due to poor governance and sustainability practices.

## **Reactive**

Reactive engagement is initiated by the issuers. SSGA routinely discusses specific voting issues and items with the issuer community. Reactive engagement is an opportunity to address not only voting items, but also a wide range of governance and sustainability issues.

SSGA has established an engagement protocol that further describes our approach to issuer engagement.

## **Measurement**

Assessing the effectiveness of our issuer engagement process is often difficult. To limit the subjectivity of measuring our success we actively seek issuer feedback and monitor the actions issuers take post-engagement to identify tangible changes. By doing so, we are able to establish indicators to gauge how issuers respond to our concerns and to what degree these responses satisfy our requests. It is also important to note that successful engagement activity can be measured over differing time periods depending on the facts and circumstances involved. Engagements can last as short as a single meeting or span multiple years.

Depending on the issue and whether the engagement activity is reactive, recurring, or active, engagement with issuers can take the form of written communication, conference calls, or face-to-face meetings. SSGA believes active engagement is best conducted directly with company management or board members. Collaborative engagement, where multiple shareholders communicate with company representatives, can serve as a potential forum for issues that are not identified by SSGA as requiring active engagement, such as shareholder conference calls.

## **Proxy Voting Procedure**

### **Oversight**

The SSGA Corporate Governance Team is responsible for developing and implementing the Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines (the “Guidelines”), case-by-case voting items, issuer engagement activities, and research and analysis of governance-related issues. The implementation of the Guidelines is overseen by the SSGA Global Proxy Review Committee (“SSGA PRC”), a committee of investment, compliance and legal professionals, who provide guidance on proxy issues as described in greater detail below. Oversight of the proxy voting process is ultimately the responsibility of the SSGA Investment Committee. The SSGA Investment Committee reviews and approves amendments to the Guidelines. The SSGA PRC reports to the SSGA Investment Committee, and may refer certain significant proxy items to that committee.

### **Proxy Voting Process**

In order to facilitate SSGA’s proxy voting process, SSGA retains Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS”), a firm with expertise in proxy voting and corporate governance. SSGA utilizes ISS’s services in three ways: (1) as SSGA’s proxy voting agent (providing SSGA with vote execution and administration services); (2) for applying the Guidelines; and (3) as providers of research and analysis relating to general corporate governance issues and specific proxy items.

The SSGA Corporate Governance Team reviews the Guidelines with ISS on an annual basis or on a case-by-case basis as needed. On most routine proxy voting items (e.g., ratification of auditors), ISS will affect the proxy votes in accordance with the Guidelines.

In other cases, the Corporate Governance Team will evaluate the proxy solicitation to determine how to vote based on facts and circumstances, consistent with the Principles, and the accompanying Guidelines, that seek to maximize the value of our client accounts.

In some instances, the Corporate Governance Team may refer significant issues to the SSGA PRC for a determination of the proxy vote. In addition, in determining whether to refer a proxy vote to the SSGA PRC, the Corporate Governance Team will consider whether a material conflict of interest exists between the interests of our client and those of SSGA or its affiliates (as explained in greater detail in our “Conflict of Interest” Policy).

SSGA votes in all markets where it is feasible; however, SSGA may refrain from voting meetings when power of attorney documentation is required, where voting will have a material impact on our ability to trade the security, where issuer-specific special documentation is required, or where various market or issuer certifications are required. SSGA is unable to vote proxies when certain custodians, used by our clients, do not offer proxy voting in a jurisdiction, or when they charge a meeting specific fee in excess of the typical custody service agreement.

### **Conflict of Interest**

See SSGA's standalone Conflicts of Interest Policy.

### **Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles**

#### **Directors and Boards**

The election of directors is one of the most important fiduciary duties SSGA performs as a shareholder. SSGA believes that well-governed companies can protect and pursue shareholder interests better and withstand the challenges of an uncertain economic environment. As such, SSGA seeks to vote director elections in a way which we, as a fiduciary, believe will maximize the long-term value of each portfolio's holdings.

Principally, a board acts on behalf of shareholders by protecting their interests and preserving their rights. This concept establishes the standard by which board and director performance is measured. To achieve this fundamental principle, the role of the board, in SSGA's view, is to carry out its responsibilities in the best long-term interest of the company and its shareholders. An independent and effective board oversees management, provides guidance on strategic matters, selects the CEO and other senior executives, creates a succession plan for the board and management, provides risk oversight and assesses the performance of the CEO and management. In contrast, management implements the business and capital allocation strategies and runs the company's day-to-day operations. As part of SSGA's engagement process, SSGA routinely discusses the importance of these responsibilities with the boards of issuers.

SSGA believes the quality of a board is a measure of director independence, director succession planning, board evaluations and refreshment and company governance practices. In voting to elect nominees, SSGA considers many factors. SSGA believes independent directors are crucial to good corporate governance and help management establish sound corporate governance policies and practices. A sufficiently independent board will effectively monitor management, maintain appropriate governance practices and perform oversight functions necessary to protect shareholder interests. SSGA also believes the right mix of skills, independence and qualifications among directors provides boards with the knowledge and direct experience to deal with risks and operating structures that are often unique and complex from one industry to another.

#### **Accounting and Audit Related Issues**

SSGA believes audit committees are critical and necessary as part of the board's risk oversight role. The audit committee is responsible for setting out an internal audit function to provide robust audit and internal control systems designed to effectively manage potential and emerging risks to the company's operations and strategy. SSGA believes audit committees should have independent directors as members, and SSGA will hold the members of the audit committee responsible for overseeing the management of the audit function.

The disclosure and availability of reliable financial statements in a timely manner is imperative for the investment process. As a result, board oversight of the internal controls and the independence of the audit process are essential if investors are to rely on financial statements. Also, it is important for the audit committee to appoint external auditors who are independent from management as we expect auditors to provide assurance as of a company's financial condition.

#### **Capital Structure, Reorganization and Mergers**

The ability to raise capital is critical for companies to carry out strategy, grow and achieve returns above their cost of capital. The approval of capital raising activities is fundamental to a shareholder's ability to monitor the amounts of proceeds and to ensure capital is deployed efficiently. Altering the capital structure of a company is a critical decision for boards and in making such a critical decision, SSGA believes the company should have a well explained business rationale that is consistent with corporate strategy and not overly dilutive to its shareholders.

Mergers or reorganizing the structure of a company often involve proposals relating to reincorporation, restructurings, liquidations, and other major changes to the corporation.

Proposals that are in the best interests of shareholders, demonstrated by enhancing share value or improving the effectiveness of the company's operations, will be supported. In evaluating mergers and acquisitions, SSGA considers the adequacy of the consideration and the impact of the corporate governance provisions to shareholders. In all cases, SSGA uses its discretion in order to maximize shareholder value.

Occasionally, companies add anti-takeover provisions that reduce the chances of a potential acquirer making an offer, or reducing the likelihood of a successful offer. SSGA does not support proposals that reduce shareholders' rights, entrench management or reduce the likelihood of shareholder's right to vote on reasonable offers.

### **Compensation**

SSGA considers the board's responsibility to include setting the appropriate level of executive compensation. Despite the differences among the types of plans and the awards possible, there is a simple underlying philosophy that guides SSGA's analysis of executive compensation; SSGA believes that there should be a direct relationship between executive compensation and company performance over the long-term.

Shareholders should have the opportunity to assess whether pay structures and levels are aligned with business performance. When assessing remuneration reports, SSGA considers factors such as adequate disclosure of different remuneration elements, absolute and relative pay levels, peer selection and benchmarking, the mix of long-term and short-term incentives, alignment of pay structures with shareholder interests, as well as with corporate strategy and performance. SSGA may oppose remuneration reports where pay seems misaligned with shareholders' interests. SSGA may also consider executive compensation practices when re-electing members of the remuneration committee.

SSGA recognizes that compensation policies and practices are unique from market to market; often with significant differences between the level of disclosures, the amount and forms of compensation paid, and the ability of shareholders to approve executive compensation practices. As a result, our ability to assess the appropriateness of executive compensation is often dependent on market practices and laws.

### **Environmental and Social Issues**

As a fiduciary, SSGA considers the financial and economic implications of environmental and social issues first and foremost. Environmental and social factors may not only have an impact on the reputation of companies but may also represent significant operational risks and costs to business. Well-developed environmental and social management systems can generate efficiencies and enhance productivity, both of which impact shareholder value in the long-term.

SSGA encourages companies to be transparent about the environmental and social risks and opportunities they face and adopt robust policies and processes to manage such issues. In our view, companies that manage all risks and consider opportunities related to environmental and social issues are able to adapt faster to changes and appear to be better placed to achieve sustainable competitive advantage in the long-term. Similarly, companies with good risk management systems, which include environmental and social policies, have a stronger position relative to their peers to manage risk and change, which could be the result of anything from regulation and litigation, physical threats (severe weather, climate change), economic trends to shifts in consumer behavior.

In their public reporting, we expect companies to disclose information on relevant management tools and material environmental and social performance metrics. We support efforts by companies to demonstrate how sustainability fits into operations and business activities. SSGA's team of analysts evaluates these risks and shareholder proposals relating to them on an issuer by issuer basis; understanding that environmental and social risks can vary widely depending on a company, its industry, operations, and geographic footprint. SSGA may also take action against the re-election of board members if we have serious concerns over ESG practices and the company has not been responsive to shareholder requests to amend them.

## **General/Routine**

Although SSGA does not seek involvement in the day-to-day operations of an organization, SSGA recognizes the need for conscientious oversight and input into management decisions that may affect a company's value. SSGA supports proposals that encourage economically advantageous corporate practices and governance, while leaving decisions that are deemed to be routine or constitute ordinary business to management and the board of directors.

## **Fixed Income Stewardship**

The two elements of SSGA's fixed income stewardship program are:

### **Proxy Voting:**

While matters that come up for a vote at bondholder meetings vary by jurisdiction, examples of common proxy voting resolutions at bondholder meetings include:

- Approving amendments to debt covenants and/or terms of issuance;
- Authorizing procedural matters such as filing of required documents/other formalities;
- Approving debt restructuring plans;
- Abstaining from challenging the bankruptcy trustees;
- Authorizing repurchase of issued debt security;
- Approving the placement of unissued debt securities under the control of directors; and,
- Approve spin-off/absorption proposals.

Given the nature of the items that come up for vote at bondholder meetings, SSGA takes a case-by-case approach to voting bondholder resolutions. Where necessary, SSGA will engage with issuers on voting matters prior to arriving at voting decisions. All voting decisions will be made in the best interest of our clients.

### **Issuer Engagement:**

SSGA recognizes that debt holders have limited leverage with companies on a day-to-day basis. However, we believe that given the size of our holdings in corporate debt, SSGA can meaningfully influence ESG practices of companies through issuer engagement. Our guidelines for engagement with fixed income issuers broadly follow the engagement guidelines for our equity holdings as described above.

### **Securities on Loan**

For funds where SSGA acts as trustee, SSGA may recall securities in instances where SSGA believes that a particular vote will have a material impact on the fund(s). Several factors shape this process. First, SSGA must receive notice of the vote in sufficient time to recall the shares on or before the record date. In many cases, SSGA does not receive timely notice, and is unable to recall the shares on or before the record date. Second, SSGA, exercising its discretion may recall shares if it believes the benefit of voting shares will outweigh the foregone lending income. This determination requires SSGA, with the information available at the time, to form judgments about events or outcomes that are difficult to quantify. Given past experience in this area, however, we believe that the recall of securities will rarely provide an economic benefit that outweighs the cost of the foregone lending income.

### **Reporting**

Any client who wishes to receive information on how its proxies were voted should contact its SSGA relationship manager.

**State Street Global Advisors Worldwide Entities**

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Investing involves risk including the risk of loss of principal.

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March 2016

## **Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines**

United States

State Street Global Advisors' ("SSGA") US Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines outline our expectations of companies listed on stock exchanges in the US. This policy complements and should be read in conjunction with SSGA's Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles, which provide a detailed explanation of SSGA's approach to voting and engaging with companies and SSGA's Conflicts of Interest Policy.



SSGA's US Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines address areas including board structure, director tenure, audit related issues, capital structure, executive compensation, environmental, social and other governance related issues. Principally, we believe the primary responsibility of the board of directors is to preserve and enhance shareholder value and protect shareholder interests. In order to carry out their primary responsibilities, directors have to undertake activities that range from setting strategy, overseeing executive management to monitoring the risks that arise from a company's business, including risks related to sustainability issues. Further, good corporate governance necessitates the existence of effective internal controls and risk management systems, which should be governed by the board.

When voting and engaging with companies in global markets, SSGA considers market specific nuances in the manner that we believe will most likely protect and promote the long-term economic value of client investments. SSGA expects companies to observe the relevant laws and regulations of their respective markets as well as country specific best practice guidelines and corporate governance codes. When we feel that a country's regulatory requirements do not address some of the key philosophical principles that SSGA believes are fundamental to its global voting guidelines, we may hold companies in such markets to our global standards.

In its analysis and research into corporate governance issues in the US, SSGA expects all companies to act in a transparent manner and provide detailed disclosure on board profiles, related-party transactions, executive compensation and other governance issues that impact shareholders' long-term interests.

### **SSGA's Proxy Voting and Engagement Philosophy**

In our view, corporate governance and sustainability issues are an integral part of the investment process. The Corporate Governance Team consists of investment professionals with expertise in corporate governance and company law, remuneration, accounting as well as environmental and social issues. SSGA has established robust corporate governance principles and practices that are backed with extensive analytical expertise to understand the complexities of the corporate governance landscape. SSGA engages with companies to provide insight on the principles and practices that drive our voting decisions. We also conduct proactive engagements to address significant shareholder concerns and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues in a manner consistent with maximizing shareholder value.

The team works alongside members of SSGA's active investment teams; collaborating on issuer engagements and providing input on company specific fundamentals. SSGA is also a member of various investor associations that seek to address broader corporate governance related policy issues in the US.

SSGA is a signatory to the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment ("UNPRI") and is compliant with the UK Stewardship Code. We are committed to sustainable investing and are working to further integrate ESG principles into investment and corporate governance practices, where applicable and consistent with our fiduciary duty.

### **Directors and Boards**

SSGA believes that a well constituted board of directors, with a good balance of skills, expertise and independence, provides the foundations for a well governed company. SSGA votes for the election/re-election of directors on a case-by-case basis after considering various factors including general market practice and availability of information on director skills and expertise. In principle, SSGA believes independent directors are crucial to good corporate governance and help management establish sound corporate governance policies and practices. A sufficiently independent board will most effectively monitor management and perform oversight functions necessary to protect shareholder interests.

Director related proposals at US companies include issues submitted to shareholders that deal with the composition of the board or with members of a corporation's board of directors. In deciding which director nominee to support, SSGA considers numerous factors.

### **Director Elections**

SSGA's director election policy focuses on companies' governance profile to identify if a company demonstrates appropriate governance practices or if it exhibits negative governance practices. Factors SSGA considers when evaluating governance practices include, but are not limited to the following:

- Shareholder rights;
- Board independence; and
- Board structure.

**If a company demonstrates appropriate governance practices**, SSGA believes a director should be classified as independent based on the relevant listing standards or local market practice standards. In such cases, the composition of the key oversight committees of a board should meet the minimum standards of independence. Accordingly, SSGA will vote against a nominee at a company with appropriate governance practices if the director is classified as non-independent under relevant listing standards or local market practice AND serves on a key committee of the board (compensation, audit, nominating or committees required to be fully independent by local market standards).

Conversely, **if a company demonstrates negative governance practices**, SSGA believes the classification standards for director independence should be elevated. In such circumstances, we will evaluate all director nominees based on the following classification standards:

- Is the nominee an employee of or related to an employee of the issuer or its auditor;
- Does the nominee provide professional services to the issuer;
- Has the nominee attended an appropriate number of board meetings; or
- Has the nominee received non-board related compensation from the issuer.

**Where companies demonstrate negative governance practices**, these stricter standards will apply not only to directors who are a member of a key committee but to all directors on the board as market practice permits. Accordingly, SSGA will vote against a nominee (with the exception of the CEO) where the board has inappropriate governance practices and is considered not independent based on the above independence criteria.

Additionally, SSGA may withhold votes from directors based on the following:

- When overall average board tenure is excessive and/or individual director tenure is excessive. In assessing excessive tenure, SSGA gives consideration to factors such as the preponderance of long tenured directors, board refreshment practices, and classified board structures;
- When directors attend less than 75% of board meetings without appropriate explanation or providing reason for their failure to meet the attendance threshold;
- CEOs of a public company who sit on more than three public company boards;
- Director nominees who sit on more than six public company boards;
- Directors of companies that have not been responsive to a shareholder proposal which received a majority shareholder support at the last annual or special meeting; consideration maybe given if management submits the proposal(s) on the ballot as a binding management proposal, recommending shareholders vote for the particular proposal(s);
- Directors of companies have unilaterally adopted/ amended company bylaws that negatively impact SSGA's shareholder rights (such as fee-shifting, forum selection and exclusion service bylaws) without putting such amendments to a shareholder vote;
- Compensation committee members where there is a weak relationship between executive pay and performance over a five-year period;
- Audit committee members if non-audit fees exceed 50% of total fees paid to the auditors; and
- Directors who appear to have been remiss in their duties.

### **Director Related Proposals**

SSGA generally votes for the following director related proposals:

- Discharge of board members' duties, in the absence of pending litigation, regulatory investigation, charges of fraud or other indications of significant concern;
- Proposals to restore shareholders' ability to remove directors with or without cause;
- Proposals that permit shareholders to elect directors to fill board vacancies; and
- Shareholder proposals seeking disclosure regarding the company, board, or compensation committee's use of compensation consultants, such as company name, business relationship(s) and fees paid.



SSGA generally votes against the following director related proposals:

- Requirements that candidates for directorships own large amounts of stock before being eligible to be elected;
- Proposals that relate to the “transaction of other business as properly comes before the meeting”, which extend “blank check” powers to those acting as proxy; and
- Proposals requiring two candidates per board seat.

### **Majority Voting**

SSGA will generally support a majority vote standard based on votes cast for the election of directors.

SSGA will generally vote to support amendments to bylaws that would require simple majority of voting shares (i.e. shares cast) to pass or repeal certain provisions.

### **Annual Elections**

SSGA generally supports the establishment of annual elections of the board of directors. Consideration is given to the overall level of board independence and the independence of the key committees as well as whether there is a shareholders rights plan.

### **Cumulative Voting**

SSGA does not support cumulative voting structures for the election of directors.

### **Separation Chair/CEO**

SSGA analyzes proposals for the separation of Chair/CEO on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration numerous factors, including but not limited to, the appointment of and role played by a lead director, a company’s performance and the overall governance structure of the company.

### **Proxy Access**

In general, SSGA believes that proxy access is a fundamental right and an accountability mechanism for all long-term shareholders. SSGA will consider proposals relating to Proxy Access on a case-by-case basis. SSGA will support shareholder proposals that set parameters to empower long-term shareholders while providing management the flexibility to design a process that is appropriate for the company’s circumstances.

SSGA will review the terms of all other proposals and will support those proposals that have been introduced in the spirit of enhancing shareholder rights.

Considerations include but are not limited to the following:

- The ownership thresholds and holding duration proposed in the resolution;
- The binding nature of the proposal;
- The number of directors that shareholders may be able to nominate each year;
- Company governance structure;
- Shareholder rights; and
- Board performance.

### **Age/Term Limits**

Generally, SSGA will vote against age and term limits unless the company is found to have poor board refreshment and director succession practices and has a preponderance of non-executive directors with excessively long-tenures serving on the board.

## **Approve Remuneration of Directors**

Generally, SSGA will support directors' compensation, provided the amounts are not excessive relative to other issuers in the market or industry. In making our determination, we review whether the compensation is overly dilutive to existing shareholders.

## **Indemnification**

Generally, SSGA supports proposals to limit directors' liability and/or expand indemnification and liability protection if he or she has not acted in bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

## **Classified Boards**

SSGA generally supports annual elections for the board of directors.

## **Confidential Voting**

SSGA will support confidential voting.

## **Board Size**

SSGA will support proposals seeking to fix the board size or designate a range for the board size and will vote against proposals that give management the ability to alter the size of the board outside of a specified range without shareholder approval.

## **Audit Related Issues**

### **Ratifying Auditors and Approving Auditor Compensation**

SSGA supports the approval of auditors and auditor compensation provided that the issuer has properly disclosed audit and non-audit fees relative to market practice and the audit fees are not deemed excessive. SSGA deems audit fees to be excessive if the non-audit fees for the prior year constituted 50% or more of the total fees paid to the auditor. SSGA will support the disclosure of auditor and consulting relationships when the same or related entities are conducting both activities and will support the establishment of a selection committee responsible for the final approval of significant management consultant contract awards where existing firms are already acting in an auditing function.

In circumstances where "other" fees include fees related to initial public offerings, bankruptcy emergence, and spin-offs, and the company makes public disclosure of the amount and nature of those fees which are determined to be an exception to the standard "non-audit fee" category, then such fees may be excluded from the non-audit fees considered in determining the ratio of non-audit to audit/audit-related fees/tax compliance and preparation for purposes of determining whether non-audit fees are excessive.

SSGA will support the discharge of auditors and requirements that auditors attend the annual meeting of shareholders.<sup>1</sup>

## **Capital Related Issues**

Capital structure proposals include requests by management for approval of amendments to the certificate of incorporation that will alter the capital structure of the company.

The most common request is for an increase in the number of authorized shares of common stock, usually in conjunction with a stock split or dividend. Typically, requests that are not unreasonably dilutive or enhance the rights of common shareholders are supported. In considering authorized share proposals, the typical threshold for approval is 100% over current authorized shares. However, the threshold may be increased if the company offers a specific need or purpose (merger, stock splits, growth purposes, etc.). All proposals are evaluated on a case-by-case basis taking into account the company's specific financial situation.

### **Increase in Authorized Common Shares**

In general, SSGA supports share increases for general corporate purposes up to 100% of current authorized stock.

SSGA supports increases for specific corporate purposes up to 100% of the specific need plus 50% of current authorized common stock for US firms.

When applying the thresholds, SSGA will also consider the nature of the specific need, such as mergers and acquisitions and stock splits.

### **Increase in Authorized Preferred Shares**

SSGA votes on a case-by-case basis on proposals to increase the number of preferred shares.

Generally, SSGA will vote for the authorization of preferred stock in cases where the company specifies the voting, dividend, conversion, and other rights of such stock and the terms of the preferred stock appear reasonable.

SSGA will support proposals to create “declawed” blank check preferred stock (stock that cannot be used as a takeover defense). However, SSGA will vote against proposals to increase the number of blank check preferred stock authorized for issuance when no shares have been issued or reserved for a specific purpose.

### **Unequal Voting Rights**

SSGA will not support proposals authorizing the creation of new classes of common stock with superior voting rights and will vote against new classes of preferred stock with unspecified voting, conversion, dividend distribution, and other rights. In addition, SSGA will not support capitalization changes that add “blank check” classes of stock (i.e. classes of stock with undefined voting rights) or classes that dilute the voting interests of existing shareholders.

However, SSGA will support capitalization changes that eliminate other classes of stock and/or unequal voting rights.

### **Mergers and Acquisitions**

Mergers or reorganizing the structure of a company often involve proposals relating to reincorporation, restructurings, liquidations, and other major changes to the corporation.

Proposals that are in the best interests of the shareholders, demonstrated by enhancing share value or improving the effectiveness of the company’s operations, will be supported.

In general, provisions that are not viewed as economically sound or are thought to be destructive to shareholders’ rights are not supported.

SSGA will generally support transactions that maximize shareholder value. Some of the considerations include, but are not limited to the following:

- Offer premium;
- Strategic rationale;
- Board oversight of the process for the recommended transaction, including, director and/or management conflicts of interest;
- Offers made at a premium and where there are no other higher bidders; and
- Offers in which the secondary market price is substantially lower than the net asset value.

SSGA may vote against a transaction considering the following:

- Offers with potentially damaging consequences for minority shareholders because of illiquid stock, especially in some non-US markets;
- Offers where we believe there is a reasonable prospect for an enhanced bid or other bidders; and
- At the time of voting, the current market price of the security exceeds the bid price.

## **Anti-Takeover Issues**

Typically, these are proposals relating to requests by management to amend the certificate of incorporation or bylaws to add or delete a provision that is deemed to have an anti-takeover effect. The majority of these proposals deal with management's attempt to add some provision that makes a hostile takeover more difficult or will protect incumbent management in the event of a change in control of the company.

Proposals that reduce shareholders' rights or have the effect of entrenching incumbent management will not be supported.

Proposals that enhance the right of shareholders to make their own choices as to the desirability of a merger or other proposal are supported.

## **Shareholder Rights Plans**

SSGA will support mandates requiring shareholder approval of a shareholder rights plans ("poison pill") and repeals of various anti-takeover related provisions.

In general, SSGA will vote against the adoption or renewal of a US issuer's shareholder rights plan ("poison pill").

SSGA will vote for an amendment to a shareholder rights plan ("poison pill") where the terms of the new plans are more favorable to shareholders' ability to accept unsolicited offers (i.e. if one of the following conditions are met: (i) minimum trigger, flip-in or flip-over of 20%, (ii) maximum term of three years, (iii) no "dead hand," "slow hand," "no hand" or similar feature that limits the ability of a future board to redeem the pill, and (iv) inclusion of a shareholder redemption feature (qualifying offer clause), permitting ten percent of the shares to call a special meeting or seek a written consent to vote on rescinding the pill if the board refuses to redeem the pill 90 days after a qualifying offer is announced).

## **Special Meetings**

SSGA will vote for shareholder proposals related to special meetings at companies that do not provide shareholders the right to call for a special meeting in their bylaws if:

- The company also does not allow shareholders to act by written consent; or
- The company allows shareholders to act by written consent but the ownership threshold for acting by written consent is set above 25% of outstanding shares.

SSGA will vote for shareholder proposals related to special meetings at companies that give shareholders (with a minimum 10% ownership threshold) the right to call for a special meeting in their bylaws if:

- The current ownership threshold to call for a special meeting is above 25% of outstanding shares.

SSGA will vote for management proposals related to special meetings.

## **Written Consent**

SSGA will vote for shareholder proposals on written consent at companies if:

- The company does not have provisions in their bylaws giving shareholders the right to call for a special meeting; or
- The company allows shareholders the right to call for a special meeting but the current ownership threshold to call for a special meeting is above 25% of outstanding shares; and
- The company has a poor governance profile.

SSGA will vote management proposals on written consent on a case-by-case basis.

## **Super-Majority**

SSGA will generally vote against amendments to bylaws requiring super-majority shareholder votes to pass or repeal certain provisions. SSGA will vote for the reduction or elimination of super-majority vote requirements, unless management of the issuer was concurrently seeking to or had previously made such a reduction or elimination.

## **Remuneration Issues**

Despite the differences among the types of plans and the awards possible there is a simple underlying philosophy that guides the analysis of all compensation plans; namely, are the terms of the plan designed to provide an incentive for executives and/or employees to align their interests with those of the shareholders and thus work toward enhancing shareholder value. Plans which benefit participants only when the shareholders also benefit are those most likely to be supported.

## **Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation and Frequency**

SSGA believes executive compensation plays a critical role in aligning executives interest with shareholder's, attracting, retaining and incentivizing key talent, and ensuring positive correlation between the performance achieved by management and the benefits derived by shareholders. SSGA supports management proposals on executive compensation where there is a strong relationship between executive pay and performance over a five-year period. SSGA seeks adequate disclosure of different compensation elements, absolute and relative pay levels, peer selection and benchmarking, the mix of long term and short term incentives, alignment of pay structures with shareholder interests as well as with corporate strategy and performance. Further, shareholders should have the opportunity to assess whether pay structures and levels are aligned with business performance on an annual basis.

## **Employee Equity Award Plans**

SSGA considers numerous criteria when examining equity award proposals. Generally, SSGA does not vote against plans for lack of performance or vesting criteria. Rather, the main criteria that will result in a vote against an equity award plan are:

**Excessive voting power dilution** To assess the dilutive effect, we divide the number of shares required to fully fund the proposed plan, the number of authorized but unissued shares and the issued but unexercised shares by the fully diluted share count. SSGA reviews that number in light of certain factors, including the industry of the issuer.

**Historical option grants** Excessive historical option grants over the past three years. Plans that provide for historical grant patterns of greater than five to eight percent are generally not supported.

**Repricing** SSGA will vote against any plan where repricing is expressly permitted. If a company has a history of repricing underwater options, the plan will not be supported.

Other criteria include the following:

- Number of participants or eligible employees;
- The variety of awards possible; and
- The period of time covered by the plan.

There are numerous factors that we view as negative, and together, may result in a vote against a proposal:

- Grants to individuals or very small groups of participants;
- "Gun-jumping" grants which anticipate shareholder approval of a plan or amendment;
- The power of the board to exchange "underwater" options without shareholder approval; this pertains to the ability of a company to reprice options, not the actual act of repricing described above;
- Below market rate loans to officers to exercise their options;
- The ability to grant options at less than fair market value;
- Acceleration of vesting automatically upon a change in control; and
- Excessive compensation (i.e. compensation plans which are deemed by SSGA to be overly dilutive).

**Share Repurchases** If a company makes a clear connection between a share repurchase program and its intent to offset dilution created from option plans and the company fully discloses the amount of shares being repurchased, the voting dilution calculation may be adjusted to account for the impact of the buy back.

Companies who do not (i) clearly state the intentions of any proposed share buy-back plan or (ii) disclose a definitive number of the shares to be bought back, (iii) specify the range of premium/discount to market price at which a company can repurchase shares and, (iv) disclose the time frame during which the shares will be bought back, will not have any such repurchase plan factored into the dilution calculation.

**162(m) Plan Amendments** If a plan would not normally meet the SSGA criteria described above, but is primarily being amended to add specific performance criteria to be used with awards designed to qualify for performance-based exception from the tax deductibility limitations of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, then SSGA will support the proposal to amend the plan.

### **Employee Stock Option Plans**

SSGA generally votes for stock purchase plans with an exercise price of not less than 85% of fair market value. However, SSGA takes market practice into consideration.

### **Compensation Related Items**

SSGA will generally support the following proposals:

- Expansions to reporting of financial or compensation-related information, within reason; and
- Proposals requiring the disclosure of executive retirement benefits if the issuer does not have an independent compensation committee.

SSGA will generally vote against the following proposals:

- Retirement bonuses for non-executive directors and auditors.

### **Miscellaneous/Routine Items**

SSGA generally supports the following miscellaneous/routine governance items:

- Reimbursement of all appropriate proxy solicitation expenses associated with the election when voting in conjunction with support of a dissident slate;
- Opting-out of business combination provision;
- Proposals that remove restrictions on the right of shareholders to act independently of management;
- Liquidation of the company if the company will file for bankruptcy if the proposal is not approved;
- Shareholder proposals to put option repricings to a shareholder vote;
- General updating of, or corrective amendments to, charter and bylaws not otherwise specifically addressed herein, unless such amendments would reasonably be expected to diminish shareholder rights (e.g. extension of directors' term limits, amending shareholder vote requirement to amend the charter documents, insufficient information provided as to the reason behind the amendment);
- Change in corporation name;
- Mandates that amendments to bylaws or charters have shareholder approval;
- Management proposals to change the date, time, and/or location of the annual meeting unless the proposed change is unreasonable;

- Repeals, prohibitions or adoption of anti-greenmail provisions;
- Management proposals to implement a reverse stock split when the number of authorized shares will be proportionately reduced and proposals to implement a reverse stock split to avoid delisting; and
- Exclusive forum provisions.

SSGA generally does not support the following miscellaneous/ routine governance items:

- Proposals asking companies to adopt full tenure holding periods for their executives;
- Reincorporation to a location that we believe has more negative attributes than its current location of incorporation;
- Shareholder proposals to change the date, time, and/or location of the annual meeting unless the current scheduling or location is unreasonable;
- Proposals to approve other business when it appears as a voting item;
- Proposals giving the board exclusive authority to amend the bylaws; and
- Proposals to reduce quorum requirements for shareholder meetings below a majority of the shares outstanding unless there are compelling reasons to support the proposal.

### **Environmental and Social Issues**

As a fiduciary, we consider the financial and economic implications of environmental and social issues first and foremost. Environmental and social factors not only can have an impact on the reputation of companies; they may also represent significant operational risks and costs to business.

Well-developed environmental and social management systems can also generate efficiencies and enhance productivity, both of which impact shareholder value in the long-term.

SSGA encourages companies to be transparent about the environmental and social risks and opportunities they face and adopt robust policies and processes to manage such issues. In our view, companies that manage all risks and consider opportunities related to environmental and social issues are able to adapt faster to changes and appear to be better placed to achieve sustainable competitive advantage in the long-term. Similarly, companies with good risk management systems, which include environmental and social policies, have a stronger position relative to their peers to manage risk and change, which could result in anything from regulation and litigation, physical threats (severe weather, climate change), economic trends as well as shifts in consumer behavior.

In their public reporting, we expect companies to disclose information on relevant management tools and material environmental and social performance metrics. We support efforts by companies to try to demonstrate how sustainability fits into operations and business activities. SSGA's team of analysts evaluates these risks on an issuer-by-issuer basis; understanding that environmental and social risks can vary widely depending on company industry, its operations, and geographic footprint.

<sup>1</sup> Common for non-US issuers; request from the issuer to discharge from liability the directors or auditors with respect to actions taken by them during the previous year.

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March 2016

## **Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines**

### Europe

State Street Global Advisors' ("SSGA") European Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines cover different corporate governance frameworks and practices in European markets excluding the United Kingdom and Ireland. This policy complements and should be read in conjunction with SSGA's overarching Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles and SSGA's Conflicts of Interest Policy which provide a detailed explanation of SSGA's approach to voting and engaging with companies.



SSGA's Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines in European markets address areas including board structure, audit related issues, capital structure, remuneration, environmental, social and other governance related issues. Principally, we believe the primary responsibility of the board of directors is to preserve and enhance shareholder value and protect shareholder interests. In order to carry out their primary responsibilities, directors have to undertake activities that range from setting strategy, overseeing executive management and monitoring the risks that arise from a company's business, including risks related to sustainability issues. Further, good corporate governance necessitates the existence of effective internal controls and risk management systems, which should be governed by the board.

When voting and engaging with companies in European markets, SSGA considers market specific nuances in the manner that we believe will most likely protect and promote the long-term economic value of client investments. SSGA expects companies to observe the relevant laws and regulations of their respective markets as well as country specific best practice guidelines and corporate governance codes. When we feel that a country's regulatory requirements do not address some of the key philosophical principles that SSGA believes are fundamental to its global voting guidelines, we may hold companies in such markets to our global standards.

In its analysis and research in to corporate governance issues in European companies, SSGA also considers guidance issued by the European Commission. Companies should provide detailed explanations under diverse 'comply or explain' approaches, especially where they fail to meet requirements and why any such non-compliance would serve shareholders' long-term interests.

### **SSGA's Proxy Voting and Engagement Philosophy**

In our view, corporate governance and sustainability issues are an integral part of the investment process. The Corporate Governance Team consists of investment professionals with expertise in corporate governance and company law, remuneration, accounting as well as environmental and social issues. SSGA has established robust corporate governance principles and practices that are backed with extensive analytical expertise to understand the complexities of the corporate governance landscape. SSGA engages with companies to provide insight on the principles and practices that drive our voting decisions. We also conduct proactive engagement to address significant shareholder concerns and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues in a manner consistent with maximizing shareholder value.

The team works alongside members of SSGA's active fundamental and EMEA investment teams; collaborating on issuer engagement and providing input on company specific fundamentals. SSGA is also a member of various investor associations that seek to address broader corporate governance related policy issues in European markets.

SSGA is a signatory to the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment ("UNPRI") and is compliant with the UK Stewardship Code. We are committed to sustainable investing and are working to further integrate ESG principles into investment and corporate governance practice, where applicable and consistent with our fiduciary duty.

### **Directors and Boards**

SSGA believes that a well constituted board of directors, with a good balance of skills, expertise and independence, provides the foundations for a well governed company. SSGA votes for the election/re-election of directors on a case-by-case basis after considering various factors including general market practice and availability of information on director skills and expertise. In principle, SSGA believes independent directors are crucial to good corporate governance and help management establish sound corporate governance policies and practices.

A sufficiently independent board will most effectively monitor management and perform oversight functions necessary to protect shareholder interests.

SSGA's broad criteria for director independence in European companies include factors such as:

- Participation in related-party transactions and other business relations with the company;
- Employment history with company;
- Relations with controlling shareholders;
- Family ties with any of the company's advisers, directors or senior employees;
- Employee and government representatives; and
- Overall average board tenure and individual director tenure at issuers with classified and de-classified boards, respectively.

While, overall board independence requirements and board structures differ from market to market, SSGA considers voting against directors it deems non-independent if overall board independence is below one third. SSGA also assesses the division of responsibilities between chairman and CEO on a case-by-case basis, giving consideration to factors such as overall level of independence on the board and general corporate governance standards in the company. SSGA may also not support a proposal to discharge the board, if a company fails to meet adequate governance standards or board level independence.

When considering the election or re-election of a non-executive director, SSGA also considers the number of outside board directorships a non-executive can undertake and attendance at board meetings. In addition, SSGA may vote against the election of a director whose biographical disclosures are insufficient to assess his or her role on the board and/or independence.

Although we generally are in favour of the annual election of directors, we recognise that director terms vary considerably in different European markets. SSGA may vote against article/bylaw changes that seek to extend director terms. In addition, in certain markets, SSGA may vote against directors if their director terms extend beyond four years.

SSGA believes companies should have relevant board level committees for audit, remuneration and nomination oversight. The audit committee is responsible for monitoring the integrity of the financial statements of the company, appointing external auditors, monitoring their qualifications and independence as well their effectiveness and resource levels. Similarly, executive pay is an important aspect of corporate governance, and it should be determined by the board of directors and SSGA expects companies to have in place remuneration committees to provide independent oversight over executive pay. SSGA may vote against nominees who are executive members of audit or remuneration committees.

In its analysis of boards, SSGA considers whether board members have adequate skills to provide effective oversight of corporate strategy, operations and risks, including environmental and social issues. Boards should also have a regular evaluation process in place to assess the effectiveness of the board and the skills of board members to address issues such as emerging risks, changes to corporate strategy and diversification of operations and geographic footprint.

In certain European markets it is not uncommon for the election of directors to be presented in a single slate. In these cases, where executives serve on the audit or the remuneration committees, SSGA may vote against the entire slate.

SSGA may also consider factors such as board performance and directors who appear to be remiss in the performance of their oversight responsibilities (e.g. fraud, criminal wrongdoing and breach of fiduciary responsibilities).

### **Indemnification and Limitations on Liability**

Generally, SSGA supports proposals to limit directors' liability and/or expand indemnification and liability protection up to the limit provided by law, if he or she has not acted in bad faith, with gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

### **Audit Related Issues**

Companies should have robust internal audit and internal control systems designed for effective management of any potential and emerging risks to company operations and strategy. The responsibility of setting out an internal audit function lies with the audit committee, which should have as members independent non-executive directors.

### **Appointment of External Auditors**

SSGA believes that a company's auditor is an essential feature of an effective and transparent system of external supervision and shareholders should be given the opportunity to vote on their appointment or re-appoint at the annual meeting. When appointing external auditors and approving audit fees, SSGA will take into consideration the level of detail in company disclosures and will generally not support such resolutions if adequate breakdown is not provided and if non-audit fees are more than 50% of audit fees. In addition, SSGA may vote against members of the audit committee if we have concerns with audit related issues or if the level of non-audit fees to audit fees is significant. In certain circumstances, SSGA may consider auditor tenure when evaluating the audit process.

## **Limit Legal Liability of External Auditors**

SSGA generally opposes limiting the legal liability of audit firms as we believe this could create a negative impact on the quality of the audit function.

## **Shareholder Rights and Capital Related Issues**

In some European markets, differential voting rights continue to exist. SSGA supports the “one share one vote” policy and favors a share structure where all shares have equal voting rights. SSGA believes pre-emption rights should be introduced for shareholders in order to provide adequate protection from being overly diluted from the issuance of new shares or convertible securities to third parties or a small number of select shareholders.

### **Unequal Voting Rights**

SSGA generally opposes proposals authorizing the creation of new classes of common stock with superior voting rights and will generally oppose new classes of preferred stock with unspecified voting, conversion, dividend distribution, and other rights. In addition, SSGA will not support capitalization changes that add classes of stock with undefined voting rights or classes that may dilute the voting interests of existing shareholders. SSGA supports proposals to abolish voting caps and capitalization changes that eliminate other classes of stock and/or unequal voting rights.

### **Increase in Authorized Capital**

The ability to raise capital is critical for companies to carry out strategy, grow, and achieve returns above their cost of capital. The approval of capital raising activities is fundamental to shareholder’s ability to monitor the amounts of proceeds and to ensure capital is deployed efficiently. SSGA supports capital increases that have sound business reasons and are not excessive relative to a company’s existing capital base.

Pre-emption rights are a fundamental right for shareholders to protect their investment in a company. Where companies seek to issue new shares whilst dis-applying pre-emption rights, SSGA may vote against if such authorities are greater than 20% of the issued share capital. SSGA may also vote against resolutions seeking authority to issue capital with preemption rights if the aggregate amount allowed seems excessive and is not justified by the board. Generally, we are against capital issuance proposals greater than 100% of the issued share capital when the proceeds are not intended for a specific purpose.

### **Share Repurchase Programs**

SSGA generally supports a proposal to repurchase shares, other than if the issuer does not clearly state the business purpose for the program, a definitive number of shares to be repurchased, specify the range of premium/discount to market price at which a company can repurchase shares, and the time frame for the repurchase. SSGA may vote against share re-purchase requests that allow share repurchases during a takeover period.

### **Dividends**

SSGA generally supports dividend payouts that constitute 30% or more of net income. SSGA may vote against the dividend payouts if the dividend payout ratio has been consistently below 30% without adequate explanation; or, the payout is excessive given the company’s financial position. Particular attention will be paid where the payment may damage the company’s long-term financial health.

### **Related Party Transactions**

Certain companies in European markets have a controlled ownership structure and have complex cross-shareholdings between subsidiaries and parent companies (related companies). Such structures may result in the prevalence of related-party transactions between the company and its various stakeholders such as directors and management, subsidiaries and shareholders. In markets where shareholders are required to approve such transactions, SSGA expects companies to provide details of the transaction, such as the nature, value and purpose of such a transaction. It also encourages independent directors to ratify such transactions. Further, SSGA encourages companies to describe the level of independent board oversight and the approval process, including details of any independent valuations provided by financial advisors on related-party transactions.

## **Mergers and Acquisitions**

Mergers or reorganizing the structure of a company often involve proposals relating to reincorporation, restructurings, mergers, liquidations, and other major changes to the corporation. Proposals that are in the best interests of the shareholders, demonstrated by enhancing share value or improving the effectiveness of the company's operations, will be supported. In general, provisions that are not viewed as economically sound or are thought to be destructive to shareholders' rights are not supported.

SSGA will generally support transactions that maximize shareholder value. Some of the considerations include, but are not limited to the following:

- Offer premium;
- Strategic rationale;
- Board oversight of the process for the recommended transaction, including, director and/or management conflicts of interest;
- Offers made at a premium and where there are no other higher bidders; and
- Offers in which the secondary market price is substantially lower than the net asset value.

SSGA may vote against a transaction considering the following:

- Offers with potentially damaging consequences for minority shareholders because of illiquid stock;
- Offers where we believe there is a reasonable prospect for an enhanced bid or other bidders; and
- At the time of voting, the current market price of the security exceeds the bid price

## **Anti-Takeover Measures**

European markets have diverse regulations concerning the use of share issuances as takeover defenses with legal restrictions lacking in some markets. SSGA supports a one-share, one-vote policy, for example, given that dual-class capital structures entrench certain shareholders and management, insulating them from possible takeovers. SSGA opposes unlimited share issuance authorizations as they may be used as antitakeover devices, and they have the potential for substantial voting and earnings dilution. SSGA also monitors the duration of authorities to issue shares and whether there are restrictions and caps on multiple issuance authorities during the specified time periods. SSGA opposes antitakeover defenses such as authorities for the board, when subject to a hostile takeover, to issue warrants convertible into shares to existing shareholders.

## **Remuneration**

### **Executive Pay**

Despite the differences among the types of plans and awards possible, there is a simple underlying philosophy that guides SSGA's analysis of executive pay—there should be a direct relationship between remuneration and company performance over the long-term.

Shareholders should have the opportunity to assess whether pay structures and levels are aligned with business performance. When assessing remuneration reports, SSGA considers factors such as adequate disclosure of different remuneration elements, absolute and relative pay levels, peer selection and benchmarking, the mix of long-term and short-term incentives, alignment of pay structures with shareholder interests as well as with corporate strategy and performance. SSGA may oppose remuneration reports where pay seems misaligned with shareholders' interests. SSGA may also vote against the re-election of members of the remuneration committee if we have serious concerns over remuneration practices and the company has not been responsive to shareholder pressure to review its approach.

### **Equity Incentives Plans**

SSGA may not support proposals on equity-based incentive plans where insufficient information is provided on matters such as grant limits, performance metrics, performance and vesting periods and overall dilution. SSGA does not generally support options under such plans being issued at a discount to market price or plans that allow for re-testing of performance metrics.

## **Non-Executive Director Pay**

In European markets, authorities seeking shareholder approval for non-executive directors' fees are generally not controversial. SSGA generally supports resolutions regarding directors' fees unless disclosure is poor and we are unable to determine whether they are excessive relative to fees paid by other companies in the same country or industry. SSGA will evaluate on a company-by-company basis any non-cash or performance related pay to non-executive directors.

## **Risk Management**

SSGA believes that risk management is a key function of the board, which is responsible for setting the overall risk appetite of a company and for providing oversight on the risk management process established by senior executives at a company. SSGA allows boards discretion over how they provide oversight in this area. However, SSGA expects companies to disclose how the board provides oversight on its risk management system and to identify key risks facing the company. Boards should also review existing and emerging risks as they can change with a changing political and economic landscape, or as companies diversify or expand their operations into new areas.

## **Environmental and Social Issues**

As a fiduciary, SSGA considers the financial and economic implications of environmental and social issues first and foremost. In this regard, SSGA supports environmental and social related items that we believe would protect or enhance shareholder value. Environmental and social factors not only can have an impact on the reputation of companies; they may also represent significant operational risks and costs to business. Well-developed environmental and social management systems can also generate efficiencies and enhance productivity, both of which impact shareholder value in the long-term.

SSGA encourages companies to be transparent about the environmental and social risks and opportunities they face and adopt robust policies and processes to manage such issues. In our view, companies that manage all risks and consider opportunities related to environmental and social issues are able to adapt faster to changes and appear to be better placed to achieve sustainable competitive advantage in the long-term. Similarly, companies with good risk management systems, which include environmental and social policies, have a stronger position relative to their peers to manage risk and change, which could result in anything from regulation and litigation, physical threats (severe weather, climate change), economic trends as well as shifts in consumer behavior.

In their public reporting, we expect companies to disclose information on relevant management tools and material environmental and social performance metrics. We support efforts by companies to try to demonstrate how sustainability fits into operations and business activities. SSGA's team of analysts evaluates these risks and shareholder proposals relating to them on an issuer by issuer basis; understanding that environmental and social risks can vary widely depending on company industry, its operations, and geographic footprint. SSGA may also take action against the re-election of members of the board if we have serious concerns over ESG practices and the company has not been responsive to shareholder pressure.

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March 2016

## **Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines**

United Kingdom

State Street Global Advisors' ("SSGA"), UK Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines outline our expectations of companies listed on stock exchanges in the United Kingdom and Ireland. This policy complements and should be read in conjunction with SSGA's Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles, which provide a detailed explanation of SSGA's approach to voting and engaging with companies and SSGA's Conflicts of Interest Policy.





SSGA's UK Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines address areas including board structure, audit related issues, capital structure, remuneration, environmental, social and other governance related issues. Principally, we believe the primary responsibility of the board of directors is to preserve and enhance shareholder value and protect shareholder interests. In order to carry out their primary responsibilities, directors have to undertake activities that range from setting strategy, overseeing executive management to monitoring the risks that arise from a company's business, including risks related to sustainability issues. Further, good corporate governance necessitates the existence of effective internal controls and risk management systems, which should be governed by the board.

When voting and engaging with companies in global markets, SSGA considers market specific nuances in the manner that we believe will most likely protect and promote the long-term economic value of client investments. SSGA expects companies to observe the relevant laws and regulations of their respective markets as well as country specific best practice guidelines and corporate governance codes. When we feel that a country's regulatory requirements do not address some of the key philosophical principles that SSGA believes are fundamental to its global voting guidelines, we may hold companies in such markets to our global standards.

In its analysis and research into corporate governance issues in the UK and Ireland, SSGA expects all companies, regardless of domicile, that obtain a primary listing on the London Stock Exchange or the Irish Stock Exchange to comply with the UK Corporate Governance Code. Companies should provide detailed explanations under the Code's 'comply or explain' approach, especially where they fail to meet requirements and why any such non-compliance would serve shareholders' long-term interests.

### **SSGA's Proxy Voting and Engagement Philosophy**

In our view, corporate governance and sustainability issues are an integral part of the investment process. The Corporate Governance Team consists of investment professionals with expertise in corporate governance and company law, remuneration, accounting as well as environmental and social issues. SSGA has established robust corporate governance principles and practices that are backed with extensive analytical expertise to understand the complexities of the corporate governance landscape. SSGA engages with companies to provide insight on the principles and practices that drive our voting decisions. We also conduct proactive engagement to address significant shareholder concerns and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues in a manner consistent with maximizing shareholder value.

The team works alongside members of SSGA's active fundamental and EMEA investment teams; collaborating on issuer engagement and providing input on company specific fundamentals. SSGA is also a member of various investor associations that seek to address broader corporate governance related policy issues in the UK and European markets.

SSGA is a signatory to the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment ("UNPRI") and is compliant with the UK Stewardship Code. We are committed to sustainable investing and are working to further integrate ESG principles into investment and corporate governance practice, where applicable and consistent with our fiduciary duty.

### **Directors and Boards**

SSGA believes that a well constituted board of directors, with a good balance of skills, expertise and independence, provides the foundations for a well governed company. SSGA votes for the election/re-election of directors on a case-by-case basis after considering various factors including general market practice and availability of information on director skills and expertise. In principle, SSGA believes independent directors are crucial to good corporate governance and help management establish sound corporate governance policies and practices.

A sufficiently independent board will most effectively monitor management and perform oversight functions necessary to protect shareholder interests.

SSGA's broad criteria for director independence in UK companies include factors such as:

- Participation in related-party transactions and other business relations with the company;
- Employment history with company;
- Excessive tenure and a preponderance of long-tenured directors;
- Relations with controlling shareholders; and
- Family ties with any of the company's advisers, directors or senior employees.

When considering the election or re-election of a director, SSGA also considers the number of outside board directorships a non-executive and an executive may undertake as well as attendance at board meetings. In addition, SSGA monitors other factors that may influence the independence of a non-executive director, such as performance related pay, cross-directorships, significant shareholdings and tenure. SSGA supports the annual election of directors.

While SSGA is generally supportive of having the roles of chairman and CEO separated in the UK market, SSGA assesses the division of responsibilities between chairman and CEO on a case-by-case basis, giving consideration to factors such as the company's specific circumstances, overall level of independence on the board and general corporate governance standards in the company. Similarly, SSGA will monitor for circumstances where a combined chairman/CEO is appointed or where a former CEO becomes chairman.

SSGA may also consider factors such as board performance and directors who appear to be remiss in the performance of their oversight responsibilities when considering their suitability for reappointment. (e.g. fraud, criminal wrongdoing and breach of fiduciary responsibilities).

SSGA believes companies should have committees for audit, remuneration and nomination oversight. The audit committee is responsible for monitoring the integrity of the financial statements of the company, appointing external auditors, monitoring their qualifications and independence as well their effectiveness and resource levels. Similarly, executive pay is an important aspect of corporate governance, and it should be determined by the board of directors and SSGA expects companies to have in place remuneration committees to provide independent oversight over executive pay. SSGA will vote against nominees who are executive members of audit or remuneration committees.

In its analysis of boards, SSGA considers whether board members have adequate skills to provide effective oversight of corporate strategy, operations and risks, including environmental and social issues. Boards should also have a regular evaluation process in place to assess the effectiveness of the board and the skills of board members to address issues such as emerging risks, changes to corporate strategy and diversification of operations and geographic footprint. The nomination committee is responsible for evaluating and keeping under review the balance of skills, knowledge and experience of the board and ensuring that adequate succession plans are in place for directors and the CEO. SSGA may vote against the re-election of members of the nomination committee if, over time, the board has failed to address concerns over board structure or succession.

### **Indemnification and Limitations on Liability**

Generally, SSGA supports proposals to limit directors' liability and/or expand indemnification and liability protection up to the limit provided by law, if he or she has not acted in bad faith, with gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in.

### **Audit Related Issues**

Companies should have robust internal audit and internal control systems designed for effective management of any potential and emerging risks to company operations and strategy. The responsibility of setting out an internal audit function lies with the audit committee, which should have as members independent non-executive directors.

### **Appointment of External Auditors**

SSGA believes that a company's auditor is an essential feature of an effective and transparent system of external supervision and shareholders should be given the opportunity to vote on their appointment or re-appoint at the annual meeting. When appointing external auditors and approving audit fees, SSGA will take into consideration the level of detail in company disclosures and will generally not support such resolutions if an adequate breakdown is not provided and if non-audit fees are more than 50% of audit fees. In addition, SSGA may vote against members of the audit committee if we have concerns with audit related issues or if the level of non-audit fees to audit fees is significant. In certain circumstances, SSGA may consider auditor tenure when evaluating the audit process.

## **Limit Legal Liability of External Auditors**

SSGA generally opposes limiting the legal liability of audit firms as we believe this could create a negative impact on the quality of the audit function.

## **Shareholder Rights and Capital Related Issues**

### **Share Issuances**

The ability to raise capital is critical for companies to carry out strategy, grow, and achieve returns above their cost of capital. The approval of capital raising activities is fundamental to shareholders' ability to monitor the amounts of proceeds and to ensure capital is deployed efficiently. SSGA supports capital increases that have sound business reasons and are not excessive relative to a company's existing capital base.

Pre-emption rights are a fundamental right for shareholders to protect their investment in a company. Where companies seek to issue new shares whilst dis-applying pre-emption rights, SSGA may vote against if such authorities are greater than 20% of the issued share capital. SSGA may also vote against resolutions seeking authority to issue capital with preemption rights if the aggregate amount allowed seems excessive and is not justified by the board. Generally, we are against capital issuance proposals greater than 100% of the issued share capital when the proceeds are not intended for a specific purpose.

### **Share Repurchase Programs**

SSGA generally supports a proposal to repurchase shares, other than if the issuer does not clearly state the business purpose for the program, a definitive number of shares to be repurchased, specify the range of premium/discount to market price at which a company can repurchase shares, and the time frame for the repurchase. SSGA may vote against share re-purchase requests that allow share repurchases during a takeover period.

### **Dividends**

SSGA generally supports dividend payouts that constitute 30% or more of net income. SSGA may vote against the dividend payouts if the dividend payout ratio has been consistently below 30% without adequate explanation; or, the payout is excessive given the company's financial position. Particular attention will be paid where the payment may damage the company's long term financial health.

### **Mergers and Acquisitions**

Mergers or reorganizing the structure of a company often involve proposals relating to reincorporation, restructurings, mergers, liquidations, and other major changes to the corporation. Proposals that are in the best interests of the shareholders, demonstrated by enhancing share value or improving the effectiveness of the company's operations, will be supported. In general, provisions that are not viewed as economically sound or are thought to be destructive to shareholders' rights are not supported.

SSGA will generally support transactions that maximize share-holder value. Some of the considerations include, but are not limited to the following:

- Offer premium;
- Strategic rationale;
- Board oversight of the process for the recommended transaction, including, director and/or management conflicts of interest;
- Offers made at a premium and where there are no other higher bidders; and
- Offers in which the secondary market price is substantially lower than the net asset value.

SSGA may vote against a transaction considering the following:

- Offers with potentially damaging consequences for minority shareholders because of illiquid stock;
- Offers where we believe there is a reasonable prospect for an enhanced bid or other bidders; and
- At the time of voting, the current market price of the security exceeds the bid price.

## **Anti-Takeover Measures**

SSGA opposes anti-takeover defenses such as authorities for the board when subject to a hostile takeover to issue warrants convertible into shares to existing shareholders.

## **Remuneration**

### **Executive Pay**

Despite the differences among the types of plans and awards possible, there is a simple underlying philosophy that guides SSGA's analysis of executive pay—there should be a direct relationship between remuneration and company performance over the long-term.

Shareholders should have the opportunity to assess whether pay structures and levels are aligned with business performance. When assessing remuneration policies and reports, SSGA considers factors such as adequate disclosure of different remuneration elements, absolute and relative pay levels, peer selection and benchmarking, the mix of long-term and short-term incentives, alignment of pay structures with shareholder interests as well as with corporate strategy and performance. SSGA may oppose remuneration reports where pay seems misaligned with shareholders' interests. SSGA may also vote against the re-election of members of the remuneration committee if we have serious concerns over remuneration practices and the company has not been responsive to shareholder pressure.

### **Equity Incentives Plans**

SSGA may not support proposals on equity-based incentive plans where insufficient information is provided on matters such as grant limits, performance metrics, performance and vesting periods and overall dilution. SSGA does not generally support options under such plans being issued at a discount to market price or plans that allow for re-testing of performance metrics.

### **Non-Executive Director Pay**

Authorities seeking shareholder approval for non-executive directors' fees are generally not controversial. SSGA generally supports resolutions regarding directors' fees unless disclosure is poor and we are unable to determine whether they are excessive relative to fees paid by other companies in the same country or industry. SSGA will evaluate on a company- by-company basis any non-cash or performance related pay to non-executive directors.

## **Risk Management**

SSGA believes that risk management is a key function of the board, which is responsible for setting the overall risk appetite of a company and for providing oversight on the risk management process established by senior executives at a company. SSGA allows boards discretion over how they provide oversight in this area. However, SSGA expects companies to disclose how the board provides oversight on its risk management system and to identify key risks facing the company. Boards should also review existing and emerging risks as they can change with a changing political and economic landscape, or as companies diversify or expand their operations into new areas.

## **Environmental and Social Issues**

As a fiduciary, SSGA considers the financial and economic implications of environmental and social issues first and foremost. In this regard, SSGA supports environmental and social related items that we believe would protect or enhance shareholder value. Environmental and social factors not only can have an impact on the reputation of companies; they may also represent significant operational risks and costs to business. Well-developed environmental and social management systems can also generate efficiencies and enhance productivity, both of which impact shareholder value in the long-term.

SSGA encourages companies to be transparent about the environmental and social risks and opportunities they face and adopt robust policies and processes to manage such issues. In our view, companies that manage all risks and consider opportunities related to environmental and social issues are able to adapt faster to changes and appear to be better placed to achieve sustainable competitive advantage in the long-term. Similarly, companies with good risk management systems, which include environmental and social policies, have a stronger position relative to their peers to manage risk and change, which could result in anything from regulation and litigation, physical threats (severe weather, climate change), economic trends as well as shifts in consumer behavior.

In their public reporting, we expect companies to disclose information on relevant management tools and material environmental and social performance metrics. We support efforts by companies to try to demonstrate how sustainability fits into operations and business activities. SSGA's team of analysts evaluates these risks and shareholder proposals relating to them on an issuer by issuer basis; understanding that environmental and social risks can vary widely depending on company industry, its operations, and geographic footprint. SSGA may also take action against the re-election of members of the board if we have serious concerns over ESG practices and the company has not been responsive to shareholder pressure.

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## **Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines**

### Emerging Markets

State Street Global Advisors' ("SSGA") Emerging Market Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines cover different corporate governance frameworks and practices in emerging markets. This policy complements and should be read in conjunction with SSGA's overarching Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles which provides a detailed explanation of SSGA's approach to voting and engaging with companies, and SSGA's Conflicts of Interest Policy.



At SSGA, we recognize that countries in emerging markets are disparate in their corporate governance frameworks and practices. Concurrent with developing a company specific voting and engagement program, SSGA also evaluates the various factors that play into the corporate governance framework of a country. These factors include: (i) the macroeconomic conditions and broader political system in a country; (ii) quality of regulatory oversight, enforcement of property and shareholder rights; and (iii) the independence of judiciary—to name a few. While emerging market countries tend to pose broad common governance issues across all markets, such as concentrated ownership, poor disclosure of financial and related-party transactions, and weak enforcement of rules and regulation, SSGA’s emerging market proxy voting policy is designed to identify and address specific governance concerns in each market.

### **SSGA’s Proxy Voting and Engagement Philosophy in Emerging Markets**

SSGA’s approach to proxy voting and issuer engagement in emerging markets is designed to increase the value of our investments through the mitigation of governance risks. Since the overall quality of the corporate governance framework in an emerging market country drives the level of governance risks investors assign to a country, improving the macro governance framework in a country may help reduce governance risks, in turn, increasing the overall value of SSGA’s holdings over time. Therefore, in order to improve the overall governance framework and practices in a country, members of our proxy voting and engagement team endeavor to visit emerging market countries and meet with representatives from regulatory agencies and stock markets to highlight potential concerns with the macro governance framework of a country. SSGA is also a member of various investor associations that seek to address broader corporate governance related policy issues in emerging markets. To help mitigate company specific risk, the team works alongside members of the active fundamental and emerging market teams to engage with emerging market companies on governance issues and address any specific concerns or to get more information regarding shareholder items that are to be voted on at upcoming shareholder meetings. This integrated approach to engagement drives SSGA’s proxy voting and engagement philosophy in emerging markets.

SSGA’s proxy voting guidelines in emerging markets addresses six broad areas:

- Directors and Boards;
- Accounting and Audit Related Issues;
- Shareholder Rights and Capital Related Issues;
- Remuneration;
- Environmental and Social Issues; and
- General/Routine Issues.

### **Directors and Boards**

SSGA believes that a well constituted board of directors, with a good balance of skills, expertise and independence, provides the foundations for a well governed company. However, several factors such as low overall independence level requirements by market regulators, poor biographical disclosure of director profiles, prevalence of related-party transactions and the general resistance from controlling shareholders to increase board independence renders the election of directors as one of the most important fiduciary duties SSGA performs in emerging market companies.

SSGA votes for the election/re-election of directors on a case-by-case basis after considering various factors including general market practice and availability of information on director skills and expertise. SSGA expects companies to meet minimum overall board independence standards as defined in a corporate governance code or market practice. Therefore, in several countries, SSGA will vote against select non-independent directors if overall board independence levels do not meet market standards.

SSGA’s broad criteria for director independence in emerging market companies include factors such as:

- Participation in related-party transactions;
- Employment history with company;
- Relations with controlling shareholders and other employees; and
- Attendance levels.



In some countries, market practice calls for the establishment of a board level audit committee. In such cases, SSGA believes companies should have an audit committee that is responsible for monitoring the integrity of the financial statements of the company, appointing external auditors, monitoring their qualifications and independence as well as their effectiveness and resource levels. Based on our desire to enhance the quality of financial and accounting oversight provided by independent directors, SSGA expects that listed companies have an audit committee that is constituted of a majority of independent directors.

### **Audit Related Issues**

The disclosure and availability of reliable financial statements in a timely manner is imperative for the investment process. As a result, board oversight of internal controls and the independence of the audit process are essential if investors are to rely on financial statements. SSGA believes that audit committees provide the necessary oversight on the selection and appointment of auditors, a company's internal controls and accounting policies, and the overall audit process. In emerging markets, SSGA encourages boards to appoint an audit committee composed of a majority of independent auditors.

### **Appointment of External Auditors**

SSGA believes that a company's auditor is an essential feature of an effective and transparent system of external supervision and shareholders should be given the opportunity to vote on their appointment or re-appointment at the annual meeting. SSGA believes that it is imperative for audit committees to select outside auditors who are independent from management.

### **Shareholder Rights and Capital Related Issues**

SSGA believes that changes to a company's capital structure such as changes in authorized share capital, share repurchase and debt issuances are critical decisions made by the board. SSGA believes the company should have a well explained business rationale that is consistent with corporate strategy and should not overly dilute its shareholders.

### **Related Party Transactions**

Most companies in emerging markets have a controlled ownership structure that often include complex cross-shareholdings between subsidiaries and parent companies ("related companies"). As a result, there is a high prevalence of related-party transactions between the company and its various stakeholders such as directors and management. In addition, inter-group loan and loan guarantees provided to related companies are some of the other related-party transactions that increase the risk profile of companies. In markets where shareholders are required to approve such transactions, SSGA expects companies to provide details of the transaction, such as the nature, value and purpose of such a transaction. It also encourages independent directors to ratify such transactions. Further, SSGA encourages companies to describe the level of independent board oversight and the approval process, including details of any independent valuations provided by financial advisors on related-party transactions.

### **Share Repurchase Programs**

With regard to share repurchase programs, SSGA expects companies to clearly state the business purpose for the program and a definitive number of shares to be repurchased.

### **Mergers and Acquisitions**

Mergers or reorganizing the structure of a company often involve proposals relating to reincorporation, restructurings, liquidations, and other major changes to the corporation. Proposals that are in the best interests of the shareholders, demonstrated by enhancing share value or improving the effectiveness of the company's operations, will be supported. In general, provisions that are not viewed as economically sound or are thought to be destructive to shareholders' rights are not supported.

SSGA evaluates mergers and structural reorganizations on a case-by-case basis. SSGA will generally support transactions that maximize shareholder value. Some of the considerations include, but are not limited to the following:

- Offer premium;
- Strategic rationale;

- Board oversight of the process for the recommended transaction, including, director and/or management conflicts of interest;
- Offers made at a premium and where there are no other higher bidders; and
- Offers in which the secondary market price is substantially lower than the net asset value.

SSGA may vote against a transaction considering the following:

- Offers with potentially damaging consequences for minority shareholders because of illiquid stock;
- Offers where we believe there is a reasonable prospect for an enhanced bid or other bidders; and
- At the time of voting, the current market price of the security exceeds the bid price.

SSGA will actively seek direct dialogue with the board and management of companies we have identified through our screening processes. Such engagements may lead to further monitoring to ensure the company improves its governance or sustainability practices. In these cases, the engagement process represents the most meaningful opportunity for SSGA to protect long-term shareholder value from excessive risk due to poor governance and sustainability practices.

### **Remuneration**

SSGA considers it to be the board's responsibility to set appropriate levels of executive compensation. Despite the differences among the types of plans and the awards possible, there is a simple underlying philosophy that guides SSGA's analysis of executive compensation; there should be a direct relationship between executive compensation and company performance over the long-term. In emerging markets we encourage companies to disclose information on senior executive remuneration.

With regard to director remuneration, SSGA supports director pay provided the amounts are not excessive relative to other issuers in the market or industry and are not overly dilutive to existing shareholders.

### **Environmental and Social Issues**

As a fiduciary, SSGA considers the financial and economic implications of environmental and social issues first and foremost. In this regard, SSGA supports environmental and social related items that we believe would protect or enhance shareholder value. Environmental and social factors can not only have an impact on the reputation of companies; they may also represent significant operational risks and costs to business. Well-developed environmental and social management systems generate efficiencies and enhance productivity, both of which impact shareholder value in the long-term.

SSGA encourages companies to be transparent about the environmental and social risks and opportunities they face and adopt robust policies and processes to manage such issues. Companies with good risk management systems, which include environmental and social policies, have a stronger position relative to their peers to manage risk and change. In their public reporting, we expect companies to disclose information on relevant management tools and material environmental and social performance metrics. We support efforts by companies to try to demonstrate how sustainability fits into operations and business activities. SSGA's team of analysts evaluates these risks on an issuer by issuer basis; understanding that environmental and social risks can vary widely depending on company industry, its operations, and geographic footprint.

In emerging markets, shareholders seldom vote on environmental and social issues. Therefore, SSGA addresses a company's approach to identifying and managing environmental and social risks stemming from various aspects of its operations in its one-on-one engagement with companies.

### **General/Routine Issues**

Some of the other issues that are routinely voted on in emerging markets include approving the allocation of income and accepting financial statements and statutory reports. For these voting items, SSGA's policies consider several factors including historical dividend payouts, pending litigation, governmental investigations, charges of fraud or other indication of significant concerns.

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Investing involves risk including the risk of loss of principal.

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## **Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines**

### **Japan**

State Street Global Advisors' ("SSGA") Japan Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines complement and should be read in conjunction with SSGA's overarching Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles, which provide a detailed explanation of SSGA's approach to voting and engaging with companies, and SSGA's Conflicts of Interest Policy.



SSGA's Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines in Japan address areas including: board structure, audit related issues, capital structure, remuneration, environmental, social and other governance related issues. Principally, we believe the primary responsibility of the board of directors is to preserve and enhance shareholder value and protect shareholder interests. In order to carry out their primary responsibilities, directors have to undertake activities that range from setting strategy, overseeing executive management to monitoring the risks that arise from a company's business, including risks related to sustainability issues. Further, good corporate governance necessitates the existence of effective internal controls and risk management systems, which should be governed by the board.

When voting and engaging with companies in Japan, SSGA takes into consideration the unique aspects of Japanese corporate governance structures. We recognize that under Japanese corporate law, companies may choose between two structures of corporate governance: the statutory auditor system or the committee structure. Most Japanese boards predominantly consist of executives and non-independent outsiders affiliated through commercial relationships or cross-shareholdings. Nonetheless, when evaluating companies, SSGA expects Japanese companies to address conflicts of interest, risk management and demonstrate an effective process for monitoring management. In its analysis and research into corporate governance issues in Japanese companies, SSGA also considers guidance issued by the Corporate Law Subcommittee of the Legislative Council within the Ministry of Justice as well as private study groups.

### **SSGA's Proxy Voting and Engagement Philosophy**

In our view, corporate governance and sustainability issues are an integral part of the investment process. The Corporate Governance Team consists of investment professionals with expertise in corporate governance and company law, remuneration, and environmental and social issues. SSGA has established robust corporate governance principles and practices that are backed with extensive analytical expertise to understand the complexities of the corporate governance landscape. SSGA engages with companies to provide insight on the principles and practices that drive our voting decisions. We also conduct proactive engagement to address significant shareholder concerns and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues in a manner consistent with maximizing shareholder value.

The team works alongside members of SSGA's active investment teams; collaborating on issuer engagement and providing input on company specific fundamentals. SSGA is also a member of various investor associations that seek to address broader corporate governance related policy issues in Japan.

SSGA is a signatory to the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment ("UNPRI") and is compliant with UK Stewardship Code. We are committed to sustainable investing and are working to further integrate ESG principles into investment and corporate governance practices, where applicable and consistent with our fiduciary duty.

### **Directors and Boards**

SSGA believes that a well constituted board of directors, with a good balance of skills, expertise and independence, provides the foundations for a well governed company. SSGA votes for the election/re-election of directors on a case-by-case basis after considering various factors including general market practice.

Japanese companies have the option of having a traditional board of directors with statutory auditors, a board with a committee structure, or a hybrid board with board level audit committee. SSGA will generally support companies that seek shareholder approval to adopt a committee or hybrid board structure.

Most Japanese issuers prefer the traditional statutory auditor structure. Statutory auditors act in a quasi-compliance role as they are not involved in strategic decision-making nor are they part of the formal management decision process. Statutory auditors attend board meetings but do not have voting rights at the board; however, they have the right to seek an injunction and conduct broad investigations of unlawful behavior in the company's operations.

SSGA will support the election of statutory auditors, unless the outside statutory auditor nominee is regarded as non-independent based on SSGA criteria, the outside statutory auditor has attended less than 75 percent of meetings of the board of directors or board of statutory auditors during the year under review, or the statutory auditor has been remiss in the performance of their oversight responsibilities (fraud, criminal wrong doing and breach of fiduciary responsibilities).

For companies with a statutory auditor structure there is no legal requirement that boards have outside directors, however, SSGA believes there should be a transparent process of independent and external monitoring of management on behalf of shareholders.

- SSGA believes that non-controlled Japanese companies should appoint at least two outside directors, otherwise, SSGA will oppose the top executive who is responsible for the director nomination process; and
- For controlled companies with a statutory auditor structure, SSGA will oppose the top executive, if the board does not have at least two independent directors.

For companies with a committee structure or a hybrid board structure, SSGA votes for the election/re-election of directors on a case-by-case basis after considering general market practice, as well as the independence of the nominee. SSGA also takes into consideration the overall independence level of the committees. In determining director independence, SSGA considers the following factors:

- Participation in related-party transactions and other business relations with the company;
- Past employment with the company;
- Provides professional services to the company; and
- Family ties with the company.

Regardless of board structure, SSGA may oppose the election of a director for the following reasons:

- Failure to attend board meetings; or
- In instances of egregious actions related to a director's service on the board.

### **Indemnification and Limitations on Liability**

Generally, SSGA supports proposals to limit directors' and statutory auditors' liability and/or expand indemnification and liability protection up to the limit provided by law, if he or she has not acted in bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office. SSGA believes limitations and indemnification are necessary to attract and retain qualified directors.

### **Audit Related Items**

SSGA believes that a company's auditor is an essential feature of an effective and transparent system of external supervision and shareholders should have the opportunity to vote on their appointment at the annual meeting.

### **Ratifying External Auditors**

SSGA will generally support the appointment of external auditors unless the external auditor is perceived as being non-independent and there are concerns about the accounts presented and the audit procedures followed.

### **Limit Legal Liability of External Auditors**

SSGA generally opposes limiting the legal liability of audit firms as we believe this could create a negative impact on the quality of the audit function.

### **Capital Structure, Reorganization and Mergers**

SSGA supports the "one share one vote" policy and favors a share structure where all shares have equal voting rights. SSGA supports proposals to abolish voting caps or multiple voting rights and will oppose measures to introduce these types of restrictions on shareholder rights.

SSGA believes pre-emption rights should be introduced for shareholders in order to provide adequate protection from being overly diluted from the issuance of new shares or convertible securities to third parties or a small number of select shareholders.

## **Unequal Voting Rights**

SSGA generally opposes proposals authorizing the creation of new classes of common stock with superior voting rights and will generally oppose new classes of preferred stock with unspecified voting, conversion, dividend distribution, and other rights. In addition, SSGA will not support capitalization changes that add classes of stock with undefined voting rights or classes that may dilute the voting interests of existing shareholders.

However, SSGA will support capitalization changes that eliminate other classes of stock and/or unequal voting rights.

## **Increase in Authorized Capital**

SSGA generally supports increases in authorized capital where the company provides an adequate explanation for the use of shares. In the absence of an adequate explanation, SSGA may oppose the request if the increase in authorized capital exceeds 100 percent of the currently authorized capital. Where share issuance requests exceed our standard threshold, SSGA will consider the nature of the specific need, such as mergers and acquisitions and stock splits.

## **Dividends**

SSGA generally supports dividend payouts that constitute 30% or more of net income. SSGA may vote against the dividend payouts if the dividend payout ratio has been consistently below 30% without adequate explanation; or, the payout is excessive given the company's financial position. Particular attention will be paid where the payment may damage the company's long term financial health.

## **Share Repurchase Programs**

Companies are allowed under Japan Corporate Law to amend their articles to authorize the repurchase of shares at the board's discretion. SSGA will oppose an amendment to articles allowing the repurchase of shares at the board's discretion. SSGA believes the company should seek shareholder approval for a share repurchase program at each year's AGM, providing shareholders the right to evaluate the purpose of the repurchase.

SSGA generally supports a proposal to repurchase shares, other than if the issuer does not clearly state the business purpose for the program, a definitive number of shares to be repurchased, and the time frame for the repurchase. SSGA may vote against share repurchase requests that allow share repurchases during a takeover period.

## **Mergers and Acquisitions**

Mergers or reorganizing the structure of a company often involve proposals relating to reincorporation, restructurings, mergers, liquidations, and other major changes to the corporation. Proposals that are in the best interests of the shareholders, demonstrated by enhancing share value or improving the effectiveness of the company's operations, will be supported. In general, provisions that are not viewed as economically sound or are thought to be destructive to shareholders' rights are not supported.

SSGA evaluates mergers and structural reorganizations on a case-by-case basis. SSGA will generally support transactions that maximize shareholder value. Some of the considerations include, but are not limited to the following:

- Offer premium;
- Strategic rationale;
- Board oversight of the process for the recommended transaction, including, director and/or management conflicts of interest;
- Offers made at a premium and where there are no other higher bidders; and
- Offers in which the secondary market price is substantially lower than the net asset value.

SSGA may vote against a transaction considering the following:

- Offers with potentially damaging consequences for minority shareholders because of illiquid stock;
- Offers where we believe there is a reasonable prospect for an enhanced bid or other bidders; and
- At the time of voting, the current market price of the security exceeds the bid price.

## **Anti-Takeover Measures**

In general, SSGA believes that adoption of poison pills that have been structured to protect management and to prevent takeover bids from succeeding is not in shareholders' interest. A shareholder rights plan may lead to management entrenchment and discourage legitimate tender offers and acquisitions. Even if the premium paid to companies with a shareholder rights plan is higher than that offered to unprotected firms, a company's chances of receiving a takeover offer in the first place may be reduced by the presence of a shareholder rights plan.

Proposals that reduce shareholders' rights or have the effect of entrenching incumbent management will not be supported.

Proposals that enhance the right of shareholders to make their own choices as to the desirability of a merger or other proposal are supported.

## **Shareholder Rights Plans**

In evaluating poison pills, the following conditions must be met before SSGA will recommend a vote in favor.

SSGA will support the **adoption or renewal of a Japanese issuer's** shareholder rights plans ("poison pill") if the following conditions are met: (i) minimum trigger, flip-in or flip-over of 20%, (ii) maximum term of three years, (iii) no "dead hand," "slow hand," "no hand" or similar feature that limits the ability of a future board to redeem the pill, and (iv) inclusion of a shareholder redemption feature (qualifying offer clause), permitting ten percent of the shares to call a special meeting or seek a written consent to vote on rescinding the pill if the board refuses to redeem the pill 90 days after a qualifying offer is announced.

SSGA will vote for an amendment to a shareholder rights plan ("poison pill") where the terms of the new plans are more favorable to shareholders' ability to accept unsolicited offers (i.e. if one of the following conditions are met: (i) minimum trigger, flip-in or flip-over of 20%, (ii) maximum term of three years, (iii) no "dead hand," "slow hand," "no hand" or similar feature that limits the ability of a future board to redeem the pill, or (iv) inclusion of a shareholder redemption feature (qualifying offer clause), permitting ten percent of the shares to call a special meeting or seek a written consent to vote on rescinding the pill if the board refuses to redeem the pill 90 days after a qualifying offer is announced).

## **Compensation**

In Japan, excessive compensation is rarely an issue. Rather, the problem is the lack of connection between pay and performance. Fixed salaries and cash retirement bonuses tend to comprise a significant portion of the compensation structure while performance-based pay is generally a small portion of the total pay. SSGA, where possible, seeks to encourage the use of performance based compensation in Japan as an incentive for executives and as a way to align interests with shareholders.

### **Approve Adjustment to Aggregate Compensation Ceiling for Directors**

Remuneration for directors is generally reasonable. Typically, each company sets the director compensation parameters as an aggregate thereby limiting the total pay to all directors. When requesting a change, a company must disclose the last time the ceiling was adjusted and management provides the rationale for the ceiling increase. SSGA will generally support proposed increases to the ceiling if the company discloses the rationale for the increase. SSGA may oppose proposals to increase the ceiling if there has been corporate malfeasance or sustained poor performance.

### **Approve Annual Bonuses for Directors/ Statutory Auditors**

In Japan, since there are no legal requirements that mandate companies to seek shareholder approval before awarding a bonus, SSGA believes that existing shareholder approval of the bonus should be considered best practice. As a result, SSGA supports management proposals on executive compensation where there is a strong relationship between executive pay and performance over a five-year period.

### **Approve Retirement Bonuses for Directors/ Statutory Auditors**

Retirement bonuses make up a sizeable portion of directors' and auditors' lifetime compensation and are based on board tenure. While many companies in Japan have abolished this practice, there remain many proposals seeking shareholder approval for the total amounts paid to directors and statutory auditors as a whole. In general, SSGA supports these payments unless the recipient is an outsider or in instances where the amount is not disclosed.



## **Approve Stock Plan**

Most option plans in Japan are conservative, particularly at large companies. Japan corporate law requires companies to disclose the monetary value of the stock options for directors and/or statutory auditors. Some companies do not disclose the maximum number of options that can be issued per year and shareholders are unable to evaluate the dilution impact. In this case, SSGA cannot calculate the dilution level and, therefore, SSGA may oppose such plans for poor disclosure. SSGA also opposes plans that allow for the repricing of the exercise price.

## **Deep Discount Options**

As Japanese companies move away from the retirement bonus system, deep discount options plans have become more popular. Typically, the exercise price is set at JPY 1 per share. SSGA evaluates deep discount options using the same criteria used to evaluate stock options as well as considering the vesting period.

## **Environmental and Social Issues**

As a fiduciary, SSGA considers the financial and economic implications of environmental and social issues first and foremost. In this regard, SSGA supports environmental and social related items that we believe would protect or enhance shareholder value. Environmental and social factors can not only have an impact on the reputation of companies; they may also represent significant operational risks and costs to business. Well-developed environmental and social management systems generate efficiencies and enhance productivity, both of which impact shareholder value in the long-term.

SSGA encourages companies to be transparent about the environmental and social risks and opportunities they face and adopt robust policies and processes to manage such issues. Companies with good risk management systems, which include environmental and social policies, have a stronger position relative to their peers to manage risk and change.

In their public reporting, we expect companies to disclose information on relevant management tools and material environmental and social performance metrics. We support efforts by companies to try to demonstrate how sustainability fits into operations and business activities. SSGA's team of analysts evaluates these risks on an issuer by issuer basis; understanding that environmental and social risks can vary widely depending on company industry, its operations, and geographic footprint.

## **Miscellaneous/Routine Items**

### **Expansion of Business Activities**

Japanese companies' articles of incorporation strictly define the types of businesses in which a company is permitted to engage. In general, SSGA views proposals to expand and diversify the company's business activities as routine and non-contentious. SSGA will monitor instances where there has been an inappropriate acquisition and diversification away from the company's main area of competence, which resulted in a decrease of shareholder value.

## **More Information**

Any client who wishes to receive information on how its proxies were voted should contact its SSGA relationship manager.

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## **Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines**

Australia

State Street Global Advisors' ("SSGA") Australia Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines outline our expectations of companies listed on stock exchanges in Australia. This policy complements and should be read in conjunction with SSGA's Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles which provide a detailed explanation of SSGA's approach to voting and engaging with companies, and SSGA's Conflict of Interest Policy.



SSGA's Australia Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines address areas including board structure, audit related issues, capital structure, remuneration, environmental, social and other governance related issues. Principally, we believe the primary responsibility of the board of directors is to preserve and enhance shareholder value and protect shareholder interests. In order to carry out their primary responsibilities, directors have to undertake activities that range from setting strategy, overseeing executive management to monitoring the risks that arise from a company's business, including risks related to sustainability issues. Further, good corporate governance necessitates the existence of effective internal controls and risk management systems, which should be governed by the board.

When voting and engaging with companies in global markets, SSGA considers market specific nuances in the manner that we believe will most likely protect and promote the long-term economic value of client investments. SSGA expects companies to observe the relevant laws and regulations of their respective markets as well as country specific best practice guidelines and corporate governance codes. When we feel that a country's regulatory requirements do not address some of the key philosophical principles that SSGA believes are fundamental to its global voting guidelines, we may hold companies in such markets to our global standards.

In its analysis and research into corporate governance issues in Australia, SSGA expects all companies at a minimum to comply with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles. Companies should provide detailed explanations under the Principles' 'comply or explain' approach, especially where they fail to meet requirements and why any such non-compliance would serve shareholders' long-term interests. On some governance matters, such as composition of audit committees, we hold Australian companies to our global standards requiring all directors on the committee to be independent of management.

### **SSGA's Proxy Voting and Engagement Philosophy**

In our view, corporate governance and sustainability issues are an integral part of the investment process. The Corporate Governance Team consists of investment professionals with expertise in corporate governance and company law, remuneration, accounting as well as environmental and social issues. SSGA has established robust corporate governance principles and practices that are backed with extensive analytical expertise to understand the complexities of the corporate governance landscape. SSGA engages with companies to provide insight on the principles and practices that drive our voting decisions. We also conduct proactive engagement to address significant shareholder concerns and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues in a manner consistent with maximizing shareholder value.

The team works alongside members of SSGA's active fundamental and the Asia-Pacific ("APAC") investment teams; collaborating on issuer engagement and providing input on company specific fundamentals. SSGA is also a member of various investor associations that seek to address broader corporate governance related policy issues in the region.

SSGA is a signatory to the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment ("UNPRI") and is compliant with the UK Stewardship Code. We are committed to sustainable investing and are working to further integrate ESG principles into investment and corporate governance practice, where applicable and consistent with our fiduciary duty.

### **Directors and Boards**

SSGA believes that a well constituted board of directors, with a good balance of skills, expertise and independence, provides the foundations for a well governed company. SSGA votes for the election/re-election of directors on a case-by-case basis after considering various factors including general market practice and availability of information on director skills and expertise. In principle, SSGA believes independent directors are crucial to good corporate governance and help management establish sound ESG policies and practices. A sufficiently independent board will most effectively monitor management and perform oversight functions necessary to protect shareholder interests. SSGA expects boards of ASX-300 listed companies to be comprised of at least a majority of independent directors. At all other listed companies, SSGA expects boards to be comprised of at least one-third independent directors.

SSGA's broad criteria for director independence in Australian companies include factors such as:

- Participation in related-party transactions and other business relations with the company;
- Employment history with company;
- Relations with controlling shareholders; and
- Family ties with any of the company's advisers, directors or senior employees.

When considering the election or re-election of a director, SSGA also considers the number of outside board directorships a non-executive and an executive may undertake as well as attendance at board meetings. In addition, SSGA monitors other factors that may influence the independence of a non-executive director, such as performance related pay, cross-directorships, significant shareholdings and tenure. SSGA supports the annual election of directors and encourages Australian companies to adopt this practice.

While SSGA is generally supportive of having the roles of chairman and CEO separated in the Australia market, SSGA assesses the division of responsibilities between chairman and CEO on a case-by-case basis, giving consideration to factors such as the company's specific circumstances, overall level of independence on the board and general corporate governance standards in the company. Similarly, SSGA will monitor for circumstances where a combined chairman/CEO is appointed or where a former CEO becomes chairman.

SSGA may also consider factors such as board performance and directors who appear to be remiss in the performance of their oversight responsibilities when considering their suitability for reappointment. (e.g. fraud, criminal wrongdoing and breach of fiduciary responsibilities)

SSGA believes companies should have committees for audit, remuneration and nomination oversight. The audit committee is responsible for monitoring the integrity of the financial statements of the company, appointing external auditors, monitoring their qualifications and independence as well their effectiveness and resource levels. Australian Corporate Governance Principles requires ASX listed companies to have an audit committee of at least three members all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors. It also requires that the committee be chaired by an independent director who is not the chair of the board. SSGA holds Australian companies to its global standards for developed financial markets, by requiring that all members of the audit committee be independent directors.

In its analysis of boards, SSGA considers whether board members have adequate skills to provide effective oversight of corporate strategy, operations and risks, including environmental and social issues. Boards should also have a regular evaluation process in place to assess the effectiveness of the board and the skills of board members to address issues such as emerging risks, changes to corporate strategy and diversification of operations and geographic footprint. The nomination committee is responsible for evaluating and keeping under review the balance of skills, knowledge and experience of the board and ensuring that adequate succession plans are in place for directors and the CEO. SSGA may vote against the re-election of members of the nomination committee if, over time, the board has failed to address concerns over board structure or succession.

Executive pay is another important aspect of corporate governance. SSGA believes that executive pay should be determined by the board of directors and SSGA expects companies to have in place remuneration committees to provide independent oversight over executive pay. Australian Corporate Governance Principles requires ASX listed companies to have a remuneration committee of at least three members all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors. Since Australia has a non-binding vote on pay with a two-strike rule requiring a board spill in the event of a second strike, SSGA believes that the vote provides investors a mechanism to address concerns it may have on the quality of oversight provided by the board on remuneration issues. Accordingly SSGA voting guidelines accommodate local market practice.

### **Indemnification and limitations on liability**

Generally, SSGA supports proposals to limit directors' liability and/or expand indemnification and liability protection up to the limit provided by law, if he or she has not acted in bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

### **Audit Related Issues**

Companies should have robust internal audit and internal control systems designed for effective management of any potential and emerging risks to company operations and strategy. The responsibility of setting out an internal audit function lies with the audit committee, which should have as members independent non-executive directors.

## **Appointment of External Auditors**

SSGA believes that a company's auditor is an essential feature of an effective and transparent system of external supervision and shareholders should be given the opportunity to vote on their appointment or to re-appoint at the annual meeting. When appointing external auditors and approving audit fees, SSGA will take into consideration the level of detail in company disclosures and will generally not support such resolutions if adequate breakdown is not provided and if non-audit fees are more than 50% of audit fees. In addition, SSGA may vote against members of the audit committee if we have concerns with audit related issues or if the level of non-audit fees to audit fees is significant. In certain circumstances, SSGA may consider auditor tenure when evaluating the audit process.

## **Shareholder Rights and Capital Related Issues**

### **Share Issuances**

The ability to raise capital is critical for companies to carry out strategy, grow, and achieve returns above their cost of capital. The approval of capital raising activities is fundamental to shareholders' ability to monitor the amounts of proceeds and to ensure capital is deployed efficiently. SSGA supports capital increases that have sound business reasons and are not excessive relative to a company's existing capital base.

Pre-emption rights are a fundamental right for shareholders to protect their investment in a company. Where companies seeks to issue new shares without pre-emption rights, SSGA may vote against if such authorities are greater than 20% of the issued share capital. SSGA may also vote against resolutions seeking authority to issue capital with preemption rights if the aggregate amount allowed seems excessive and is not justified by the board. Generally, we are against capital issuance proposals greater than 100% of the issued share capital when the proceeds are not intended for specific purpose.

### **Share Repurchase Programs**

SSGA generally supports a proposal to repurchase shares, other than if the issuer does not clearly state the business purpose for the program, a definitive number of shares to be repurchased, and the time frame for the repurchase. SSGA may vote against share repurchase requests that allow share repurchases during a takeover period.

### **Dividends**

SSGA generally supports dividend payouts that constitute 30% or more of net income. SSGA may vote against the dividend payouts if the dividend payout ratio has been consistently below 30% without adequate explanation; or, the payout is excessive given the company's financial position. Particular attention will be paid where the payment may damage the company's long-term financial health.

### **Mergers and Acquisitions**

Mergers or reorganizing the structure of a company often involve proposals relating to reincorporation, restructurings, liquidations, and other major changes to the corporation. Proposals that are in the best interests of the shareholders, demonstrated by enhancing share value or improving the effectiveness of the company's operations, will be supported. In general, provisions that are not viewed as economically sound or are thought to be destructive to shareholders' rights are not supported. SSGA will generally support transactions that maximize shareholder value. Some of the considerations include, but are not limited to the following:

- Offer premium;
- Strategic rationale;
- Board oversight of the process for the recommended transaction, including, director and/or management conflicts of interest;
- Offers made at a premium and where there are no other higher bidders; and
- Offers in which the secondary market price is substantially lower than the net asset value.

SSGA may vote against a transaction considering the following:

- Offers with potentially damaging consequences for minority shareholders because of illiquid stock;

- Offers where we believe there is a reasonable prospect for an enhanced bid or other bidders; and
- At the time of voting, the current market price of the security exceeds the bid price.

### **Anti-Takeover Measures**

SSGA opposes anti-takeover defenses, such as authorities for the board, when subject to a hostile takeover, to issue warrants convertible into shares to existing shareholders.

### **Remuneration**

#### **Executive Pay**

There is a simple underlying philosophy that guides SSGA's analysis of executive pay—there should be a direct relationship between remuneration and company performance over the long-term. Shareholders should have the opportunity to assess whether pay structures and levels are aligned with business performance. When assessing remuneration reports, SSGA considers factors such as adequate disclosure of different remuneration elements, absolute and relative pay levels, peer selection and benchmarking, the mix of long term and short term incentives, alignment of pay structures with shareholder interests as well as with corporate strategy and performance. SSGA may oppose remuneration reports where there seems to be a misalignment between pay and shareholders' interests and where incentive policies and schemes have a re-test option or feature. SSGA may also vote against the re-election of members of the remuneration committee if we have serious concerns over remuneration practices and the company has not been responsive to shareholder pressure to review its approach.

#### **Equity Incentive Plans**

SSGA may not support proposals on equity-based incentive plans where insufficient information is provided on matters such as grant limits, performance metrics, performance and vesting periods and overall dilution. SSGA does not generally support options under such plans being issued at a discount to market price or plans that allow for re-testing of performance metrics.

#### **Non-Executive Director Pay**

Authorities seeking shareholder approval for non-executive directors' fees are generally not controversial. SSGA generally supports resolutions regarding directors' fees unless disclosure is poor and we are unable to determine whether they are excessive relative to fees paid by other companies in the same country or industry. SSGA will evaluate on a company-by-company basis any non-cash or performance related pay to non-executive directors.

### **Risk Management**

SSGA believes that risk management is a key function of the board, which is responsible for setting the overall risk appetite of a company and for providing oversight on the risk management process established by senior executives at a company. SSGA allows boards discretion over how they provide oversight in this area. However, SSGA expects companies to disclose how the board provides oversight on its risk management system and to identify key risks facing the company. Boards should also review existing and emerging risks as they can change with a changing political and economic landscape, or as companies diversify or expand their operations into new areas.

### **Environmental and Social Issues**

As a fiduciary, SSGA considers the financial and economic implications of environmental and social issues first and foremost. In this regard, SSGA supports environmental and social related items that we believe would protect or enhance shareholder value. Environmental and social factors not only can have an impact on the reputation of companies; they may also represent significant operational risks and costs to business. Well-developed environmental and social management systems can also generate efficiencies and enhance productivity, both of which impact shareholder value in the long-term.

SSGA encourages companies to be transparent about the environmental and social risks and opportunities they face and adopt robust policies and processes to manage such issues. In our view, companies that manage all risks and consider opportunities related to environmental and social issues are able to adapt faster to changes and appear to be better placed to achieve sustainable competitive

advantage in the long-term. Similarly, companies with good risk management systems, which include environmental and social policies, have a stronger position relative to their peers to manage risk and change, which could result in anything from regulation and litigation, physical threats (severe weather, climate change), economic trends as well as shifts in consumer behavior.



In their public reporting, we expect companies to disclose information on relevant management tools and material environmental and social performance metrics. We support efforts by companies to try to demonstrate how sustainability fits into operations and business activities. SSGA's team of analysts evaluates these risks and shareholder proposals relating to them on an issuer by issuer basis; understanding that environmental and social risks can vary widely depending on company industry, its operations, and geographic footprint. SSGA may also take action against the re-election of members of the board if we have serious concerns over ESG practices and the company has not been responsive to shareholder pressure.

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March 2016

**Managing Conflicts of Interest Arising From SSGA'S Proxy Voting and Engagement Activity**

State Street Corporation has a comprehensive standalone Conflicts of Interest Policy and other policies that address a range of conflicts of interests identified by our parent company. In addition, SSGA maintains a conflicts register that identifies key conflicts and describes systems in place to mitigate the conflicts. This policy is designed to act in conjunction with related policies and practices employed by other groups within the organization. Further, they complement those policies and practices by providing specific guidance on managing the conflicts of interests that may arise through SSGA's proxy voting activities.



## Managing Conflicts of Interest Related to Proxy Voting

SSGA has policies and procedures designed to prevent undue influence on SSGA's voting activities that may arise from relationships between proxy issuers or companies and State Street Corporation ("STT") SSGA, SSGA affiliates, SSGA Funds or SSGA Fund affiliates.

Protocols designed to help mitigate potential conflicts of interest include:

- Providing sole voting discretion to members of SSGA's Corporate Governance Team. Members of the corporate governance team may from time to time discuss views on proxy voting matters, company performance, strategy etc. with other STT or SSGA employees including portfolio managers, senior executives and relationship managers. However, final voting decisions are made solely by the corporate governance team, in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of *all* clients, taking into account various perspectives on risks and opportunities with a view of maximizing the value of client assets;
- Exercising a singular vote decision for each ballot item regardless of SSGA's investment strategy;
- Prohibiting members of SSGA's corporate governance team from disclosing SSGA's voting decision to any individual not affiliated with the proxy voting process prior to the meeting or date of written consent, as the case may be;
- Mandatory disclosure by members of the SSGA's Corporate Governance Team, Global Proxy Review Committee ("PRC") and Investment Committee ("IC") of any personal conflict of interest (e.g., familial relationship with company management, serves as a director on the board of a listed company) to the Head of the Corporate Governance Team. Members are required to recuse themselves from any engagement or proxy voting activities related to the conflict;
- In certain instances, client accounts and/or SSGA pooled funds, where SSGA acts as trustee, may hold shares in STT or other SSGA affiliated entities, such as mutual funds affiliated with SSGA Funds Management, Inc. In general, SSGA will outsource any voting decision relating to a shareholder meeting of STT or other SSGA affiliated entities to independent outside third parties. Delegated third parties exercise vote decisions based upon SSGA's in-house policies; and
- Reporting of voting policy overrides, if any, to the PRC on a quarterly basis.

In general, we do not believe matters that fall within the Guidelines and are voted consistently with the Guidelines present any potential conflicts, since the vote on the matter has effectively been determined without reference to the soliciting entity. However, where matters do not fall within the Guidelines or where we believe that voting in accordance with the Guidelines is unwarranted, we conduct an additional review to determine whether there is a conflict of interest. In circumstances where a conflict has been identified and either: (i) the matter does not fall clearly within the Guidelines; or (ii) SSGA determines that voting in accordance with such policies or guidance is not in the best interests of its clients, the Head of SSGA's Corporate Governance Team will determine whether a Material Relationship exists. If so, the matter is referred to the SSGA PRC. The SSGA PRC then reviews the matter and determines whether a conflict of interest exists, and if so, how to best resolve such conflict. For example, the SSGA PRC may (i) determine that the proxy vote does not give rise to a conflict due to the issues presented, (ii) refer the matter to the SSGA Investment Committee for further evaluation or (iii) retain an independent fiduciary to determine the appropriate vote.

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