STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS
SPDR®

As of 06/30/2020

SPDR® Bloomberg Barclays Convertible Securities ETF

CWB

Fund Inception Date
04/14/2009

CUSIP
78464A359

Key Features

- The SPDR® Bloomberg Barclays Convertible Securities ETF seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Bloomberg Barclays US Convertible Liquid Bond Index
- Seeks to provide exposure to the market of U.S. convertible securities with an issue amount of at least $350 million and a par amount outstanding of at least $250 million

About This Benchmark

The Bloomberg Barclays US Convertible Liquid Bond Index is designed to represent the market of U.S. convertible securities, such as convertible bonds. Convertible bonds are bonds that can be exchanged, at the option of the holder, for a specific number of shares of the issuer's preferred stock ("Preferred Securities") or common stock. The Index components are a subset of issues in the Barclays Convertible Composite Index.

Total Return	Cumulative		Annualized			
	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
NAV (%)	26.85	9.66	17.45	11.42	10.33	10.55
MARKET VALUE (%)	27.08	9.96	17.85	11.46	10.36	10.60
Index (%)	26.47	10.03	18.01	12.10	10.79	11.18

	(%)		(%)
Gross Expense Ratio	0.40	**30 Day SEC Yield**	1.50

Performance quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, so you may have a gain or loss when shares are sold. Current performance may be higher or lower than that quoted. Visit spdrs.com for most recent month-end performance. Performance of an index is not illustrative of any particular investment. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Important Risk Information:

Issuers of **convertible securities** may not be as financially strong as those issuing securities with higher credit ratings and may be more vulnerable to changes in the economy. Other risks associated with convertible bond investments include: Call risk which is the risk that bond issuers may repay securities with higher coupon or interest rates before the security's maturity date; liquidity risk which is the risk that certain types of investments may not be possible to sell the investment at any particular time or at an acceptable price; and investments in derivatives, which can be more sensitive to sudden fluctuations in interest rates or market prices, potential illiquidity of the markets, as well as potential loss of principal.

Bond funds contain interest rate risk (as interest rates rise bond prices usually fall); the risk of issuer default; issuer credit risk; liquidity risk; and inflation risk. There are additional risks for funds that invest in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities including the risk of issuer default; credit risk and inflation risk.

Non-diversified fund may invest in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. While the Fund is expected to operate as a diversified fund, it may become non-diversified for periods of time solely as a result of changes in the composition of its benchmark index.

The Fund may not purchase securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in that issuer's securities; except as may be necessary to approximate the composition of its target index. This limitation does not apply to obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Passively managed funds hold a range of securities that, in the aggregate, approximates the full Index in terms of key risk factors and other characteristics. This may cause the fund to experience tracking errors relative to performance of the index.

While the shares of ETFs are tradable on secondary markets, they may not readily trade in all market conditions and may trade at significant discounts in periods of **market stress**.

ETFs trade like stocks, are subject to investment risk, fluctuate in market value and may trade at prices above or below the ETFs net asset value. Brokerage commissions and ETF expenses will reduce returns.

Characteristics	
Average Yield To Worst	-7.68%
Number of Holdings	248
Option Adjusted Duration	1.90
Option Adjusted Spread	344.1

Top Sectors	Weight (%)
Technology	31.72
Consumer Cyclical	19.87
Consumer Non-Cyclical	14.70
Communications	12.44
Finance	6.39
Utility	5.76
Capital Goods	3.03
Transportation	2.10
Energy	1.31
Basic Industry	1.05

Quality Breakdown	Weight (%)
Aaa	0.74
A	1.14
Baa	12.66
Below Baa	16.56
Not Rated	68.90

Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Maturity Ladder	Weight (%)
0 - 1 Year	6.80
1 - 2 Years	9.28
2 - 3 Years	21.13
3 - 5 Years	36.49
5 - 7 Years	15.51
7 - 10 Years	3.00
10 - 15 Years	0.18
15 - 20 Years	1.22
20 - 30 Years	1.70
> 30 Years	0.20

Definitions: NAV - The market value of a mutual fund's or ETFs total assets, minus liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. **Market Value** - Determined by the midpoint between the bid/offer prices as of the closing time of the New York Stock Exchange (typically 4:00PM EST) on business days. **Gross Expense Ratio** - The fund's total annual operating expense ratio. It is gross of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements. It can be found in the fund's most recent prospectus. **30 Day SEC Yield** - (Also known as Standardized Yield) An annualized yield that is calculated by dividing the net investment income earned by the fund over the most recent 30-day period by the current maximum offering price. **Index Average Yield to Worst** - The lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting. The YTW is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the return that would be received if the issuer uses provisions, including prepayments. When aggregating YTW for a portfolio level statistic, the weighted average of the YTW and market value for each security is used. **Quality Breakdown** - Bloomberg Barclays uses the "middle rating" of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch to determine a security's index classification. If only two of the agencies rate a security, then the most conservative (lowest) rating will be used. If only one rating agency rates a security, that one rating will be used. Where there are no security level ratings, an issuer rating may be used to determine index classification. Bloomberg Barclays Index breakdowns are grouped into larger categories. For example, AAA+ and AAA are listed as Aaa; AA1, AA2, and AA3 are listed as Aa, etc.

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