

Construction and Methodology



Russell U.S. Equity Indexes

v2.6



Russell Indexes benefits

Transparent. Russell indexes are constructed using an open, published, rules-based, methodology that's designed to be easy to understand for any financial professional. And FTSE Russell sticks to those rules, making our indexes transparent and predictable.

Representative of the market. Russell indexes are modular in design and constructed to be objective and comprehensive with full coverage of the underlying market segment without gaps or overlaps. There is no sampling. So our indexes are a complete picture of the whole market and the opportunity set available to investors.

Leading methodology. Russell indexes have a consistent history of being one of the first to adapt as the market evolves. Our indexes have been fully float-adjusted since their inception. Russell launched the first style indexes in 1987 and incorporated smart, small scale adjustments including the multi-factor style methodology in 1994 allowing for over fifteen years of comprehensive style and factor history. And these adjustments pioneered by Russell are now considered industry-standard. Recently we've designed indexes to accurately capture new alternative weighting methods including equal weighting and fundamental weighting.

Accurate and practical. To ensure that market segments are accurately represented, the indexes are rigorously maintained. Daily corporate actions, monthly share adjustments, quarterly IPO inclusions and annual total reconstitution ensure that the indexes accurately represent the true global opportunity set.

FTSE Russell's index methodologies are continually reviewed by product managers. Topics under consideration may result from direct inquiry, request for clarification, market observation or research; considerations are analyzed against four guiding principles of index methodology (Objective representation, replicable, transparent, passively manageable at a reasonable cost). Evaluation procedures include historical analysis of potential impacts of methodology changes and how turnover, fundamental characteristics and measurement of segment, factor, style or asset class is affected.



Updated sections

This document has been updated since the previously published version, in the following sections:

- Section 4: Update to the IPO additions' calendar.
- Section 7: Update to shares and free float maintenance guidelines.



Contents

Introduction	8
Available indexes.....	8
Basic methodology	10
Annual reconstitution	10
Quarterly initial public offerings	11
Defining eligible securities	12
Determining U.S. Companies	12
Home-country indicators (HCIs).....	12
Trading requirements	14
Minimum closing price	14
Minimum total market capitalization	15
Minimum available shares / float requirement.....	15
Company structure.....	15
UBTI screening	15
Shares excluded	16
Deadline for inclusion.....	16
Defining membership by size	17
Determining total shares outstanding	17
Determining price	18
Corporate actions impacting reconstitution ranking	18
Multiple Share Classes and Pricing Vehicle	18
Reconstitution.....	18
Corporate Actions.....	19
IPOs.....	19
Initial public offerings (IPOs)	20
Determining index membership	21
Float	24

Determining style.....	25
Russell Growth and Value Indexes	25
Russell Defensive and Dynamic Indexes.....	26
Quality Score (comprises 50% of the overall stability probability)	27
Volatility Score (comprises 50% of the overall stability probability).....	28
Description of non-linear probability algorithm	28
5% rule	29
Banding rule.....	29
Market capitalization of growth/value and defensive/dynamic indexes.....	29
Missing values, negative values, or low coverage.....	30
Russell non-linear probability algorithm	30
Corporate action-driven changes.....	31
Timing and treatment of corporate actions	31
“No replacement” rule.....	32
Changes to shares outstanding and free float	32
Russell Equal Weight Indexes.....	34
Available indexes.....	34
Quarterly index re-weighting and annual reconstitution	35
Corporate action–driven changes.....	35
Russell U.S. Leveraged Indexes.....	37
Available indexes.....	37
Index tickers and base values	38
Country assignment methodology details	41
Home Country Indicators (HCIs)	41
Assets and Revenue Reporting	42
Country versus Regional Reporting	42
Benefit Driven Incorporation countries, No Domestic Exchange countries, and U.S. Territories.....	43
U.S. Territories	43
Sample client notification	46
Schedule of notifications*	46
Sample report	47
How to read e-mail notifications	47
Predictive index data.....	48
File revisions.....	49
Performance algorithms	50
Calculation of a synthetic position or a “delayed action”	50

Market-adjusted breakpoints..... 51
Queries, complaints, and appeals.....52



Section 1

Introduction

FTSE Russell provides float-adjusted, market capitalization–weighted indexes for a precise picture of the market. Today, \$5.7 trillion in assets are benchmarked to the Russell indexes and more institutional funds track them than all other U.S. equity indexes combined.¹ In 2007, Russell applied its practical, industry-leading U.S. index methodology to the world’s equity markets and launched its family of global indexes. Covering 78 markets worldwide, we provide comprehensive benchmarks covering 98% of investable global equity, making them more representative of the market.

Available indexes

All Russell U.S. equity indexes are subsets of the Russell 3000E Index. A list of available tickers and index values can be found in Appendix A.

Price, total, net, and hedged data for the Russell U.S. indexes is available in the following currencies. Exchange rates used in the End of Day calculations are WM/Reuters Closing Spot Rates™, collected at 16:00 London time (further information on The WM/Reuters Closing Spot Rates service is available from The WM Company).

AUD	CAD	CHF	EUR	GBP	JPY	USD	SGD	ZAR
Broad market U.S. indexes			Large cap U.S. indexes			Midcap U.S. indexes		
Russell 3000E Index			Russell 1000 [®] Index			Russell Midcap [®] Index		
Russell 3000E Value Index			Russell 1000 [®] Value Index			Russell Midcap [®] Value Index		
Russell 3000E Growth Index			Russell 1000 [®] Growth Index			Russell Midcap [®] Growth Index		
Russell 3000 [®] Index			Russell 1000 [®] Defensive Index [®]			Russell Midcap [®] Defensive Index [®]		
Russell 3000 [®] Value Index			Russell 1000 [®] Dynamic Index [®]			Russell Midcap [®] Dynamic Index [®]		
Russell 3000 [®] Growth Index			Russell 1000 [®] Growth-Defensive Index [®]			Russell Midcap [®] Growth-Defensive Index [®]		
Russell 3000 [®] Defensive Index [®]			Russell 1000 [®] Growth-Dynamic Index [®]			Russell Midcap [®] Growth-Dynamic Index [®]		
Russell 3000 [®] Dynamic Index [®]			Russell 1000 [®] Value-Defensive Index [®]			Russell Midcap [®] Value-Defensive Index [®]		

¹ U.S. Equity Indexes: Institutional Benchmark Survey, December 2014.

Broad market U.S. indexes	Large cap U.S. indexes	Midcap U.S. indexes
Russell 3000 [®] Growth-Defensive Index [®]	Russell 1000 [®] Value-Dynamic Index [®]	Russell Midcap [®] Value-Dynamic Index [®]
Russell 3000 [®] Growth-Dynamic Index [®]	Russell Top 200 [®] Index	Russell Midcap [®] Index
Russell 3000 [®] Value-Defensive Index [®]	Russell Top 200 [®] Value Index	Russell Midcap [®] Value Index
Russell 3000 [®] Value-Dynamic Index [®]	Russell Top 200 [®] Growth Index	Russell Midcap [®] Growth Index
	Russell Top 200 [®] Defensive Index [®]	Russell Midcap [®] Defensive Index [®]
	Russell Top 200 [®] Dynamic Index [®]	
	Russell Top 200 [®] Growth-Defensive Index [®]	
	Russell Top 200 [®] Growth-Dynamic Index [®]	
	Russell Top 200 [®] Value-Defensive Index [®]	
	Russell Top 200 [®] Value-Dynamic Index [®]	
	Russell Top 50 [®] Mega Cap Index	
	Russell 1000 [®] Index	
	Russell 1000 [®] Value Index	
	Russell 1000 [®] Growth Index	

Small-mid U.S. indexes	Small cap U.S. indexes	Microcap U.S. indexes
Russell 2500 [™] Index	Russell 2000 [®] Index	Russell Microcap [®] Index
Russell 2500 [™] Value Index	Russell 2000 [®] Value Index	Russell Microcap [®] Value Index
Russell 2500 [™] Growth Index	Russell 2000 [®] Growth Index	Russell Microcap [®] Growth Index
Russell 2500 [™] Defensive Index [®]	Russell 2000 [®] Defensive Index [®]	
Russell 2500 [™] Dynamic Index [®]	Russell 2000 [®] Dynamic Index [®]	
Russell 2500 [™] Growth-Defensive Index [®]	Russell 2000 [®] Growth-Dynamic Index [®]	
Russell 2500 [™] Growth-Dynamic Index [®]	Russell 2000 [®] Value-Defensive Index [®]	
Russell 2500 [™] Value-Defensive Index [®]	Russell 2000 [®] Value-Dynamic Index [®]	
Russell 2500 [™] Value-Dynamic Index [®]	Russell 2000 [®] Growth-Defensive Index [®]	
	Russell Small Cap Completeness [®] Index	
	Russell Small Cap Completeness [®] Value Index	
	Russell Small Cap Completeness [®] Growth Index	



Section 2

Basic methodology

Russell indexes are objectively constructed and based on transparent rules. The broadest U.S. index is the Russell 3000E Index, which contains the largest 4,000 U.S. companies. Sub-indexes in the Russell 3000E Index are broken out by market capitalization and style.

The members of the Russell 3000E Index and its subsets are determined each year during annual reconstitution and enhanced quarterly with the addition of initial public offerings (IPOs).

Annual reconstitution

Annual reconstitution is the process by which all Russell indexes are completely rebuilt. Reconstitution is a vital part of the creation of a benchmark that accurately represents a particular market segment. Companies may get bigger or smaller over time, or periodically undergo changes in their style characteristics. Reconstitution ensures that companies continue to be correctly represented in the appropriate Russell indexes.

On the rank day in May each year (timetable is announced each spring), all eligible securities are ranked by their total market capitalization. The largest 4,000 become the Russell 3000E Index, and the other Russell U.S. indexes are determined from that set of securities. If there are not 4,000 eligible securities in the U.S. market, the entire eligible set is included.

Reconstitution occurs on the last Friday in June. However, at times this date is too proximal to exchange closures and abbreviated exchange trading schedules when market liquidity is exceptionally low. In order to ensure proper liquidity in the markets, when the last Friday in June falls on the 29th or 30th, reconstitution will occur on the preceding Friday. A full calendar for reconstitution is made available each spring.

Quarterly initial public offerings

Eligible initial public offerings (IPOs) are added to Russell indexes quarterly in accordance with the schedule in Section 4. FTSE Russell adds IPOs each quarter to ensure that new additions to the institutional investing opportunity set are reflected in representative indexes. FTSE Russell focuses on IPOs each quarter because it is important to reflect market additions between reconstitution periods. Companies filing an initial public offering registration statement (or the local equivalent when outside the U.S.) and listing within the same quarter* on an eligible US exchange are reviewed for eligibility regardless of previous trading activity (exceptional or unique events may induce extraordinary treatment which will be communicated appropriately). Companies currently trading on foreign exchanges or OTC markets will be reviewed for eligibility if:

1. The company files an Initial Public Offering statement for an eligible US exchange
2. The offering is announced to the market and confirmed by our vendors as an IPO
3. The security is not currently a member of the Russell Global Index (eligibility and country assignment will be reviewed at reconstitution).

* a one month window will be used to ensure that companies submitting the requisite filings just outside of the quarter are not excluded from eligibility.



Section 3

Defining eligible securities

Russell U.S. indexes capture approximately 99% of the U.S. equity market and 100% of the investable U.S. market. Below are the requirements for securities' inclusion in the Russell U.S. indexes.

Determining U.S. Companies

Historically, asset owners have diversified their risk by assigning assets to specific countries. Some companies incorporate in a specific country for tax reasons, while some companies choose better access to capital. Therefore, to most closely track country risk, FTSE Russell uses objective criteria to assign companies to the U.S. equity market. All companies that are determined to be part of the U.S. equity market are included in the Russell U.S. indexes, and those determined to be non-U.S. become members of the Russell Global ex-U.S. Index.

Home-country indicators (HCIs)

If a company incorporates in, has a stated headquarters location in, and also trades in the same country, (ADRs and ADSs are not eligible), the company is assigned to its country of incorporation. If any of the three criteria do not match, Russell then defines three home country indicators (HCIs). The HCIs are as follows:

1. Country of incorporation
2. Country of headquarters
3. Country of the most liquid exchange as defined by two-year average daily dollar trading volume (ADDTV) from all exchanges within a country

After the HCIs are defined, the next step in the country assignment involves an analysis of assets by location. FTSE Russell cross-compares the primary location of the company's assets with the three HCIs. If the primary location of assets matches ANY of the HCIs, then the company is assigned to its primary

asset location (see Appendix B for specifics on the definition of primary asset/revenue location).

If there is not enough information to determine a company’s primary location of assets, FTSE Russell uses the primary location of the company’s revenue for the same cross-comparison and assigns the company to the appropriate country in a similar fashion. FTSE Russell uses an average of two years of assets or revenue data for analysis to reduce potential turnover.

If conclusive country details cannot be derived from assets or revenue, FTSE Russell assigns the company to the country in which its headquarters are located unless the country is a Benefit Driven Incorporation (BDI) country (see Appendix B for a list of BDI countries). If the country in which its headquarters are located is a BDI, the company is assigned to the country of its most liquid stock exchange.

If a company is designated as a Chinese “N Share”, it will not be considered for inclusion within the Russell US Indexes. An “N Share” company is controlled by Mainland Chinese entities, companies or individuals. It must be incorporated outside of China and traded on the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ exchange, or the NYSE MKT with a majority of its revenue or assets derived from PRC. Further information regarding the designation of N shares is available within Appendix B.

Share Descriptions

For a description of Chinese share classes please see the “Guide to Chinese Share Classes” document which can be accessed using the following link:

[Guide to Chinese Share Classes.pdf](#)

The definitions these share classes are reviewed annually in March

Steps to determining U.S. country assignment:

STEP 1	Is the company incorporated in, traded in, and headquartered in one unique country?	YES – Classified in the unique country	NO – Move to Step 2
STEP 2	Are the company’s reported assets primarily located in one of the HCIs?	YES – Classified in the country of primary assets	NO – Move to Step 3
STEP 3	Are the company’s reported revenues primarily derived from one of the HCIs?	YES – Classified in the country of primary revenue	NO – Move to Step 4
STEP 4	Is the company headquartered in a non-BDI country?	YES – Classified in the country of headquarters	NO – Assigned to primary exchange country

Note: If the company does not trade on a major U.S. exchange it is not eligible.

Example 1: XYZ Company

HCI: Incorporation: U.S.
Headquarters: China
Trading locations: U.S., U.K., Hong Kong (most liquid exchange: U.S.)

Asset location: 100% in Canada

STEP 1	Is the company incorporated in, traded in, and headquartered in one unique country?	NO – Move to Step 2	
STEP 2	Are the company's reported assets primarily located in the one of the HCIs?	NO – Canada Move to Step 3	
STEP 3	Are the company's reported revenues primarily located in one of the HCIs?	NO – No Data Move to Step 4	
STEP 4	Is the company headquartered in a non-BDI country?	YES – China	CLASSIFICATION: China

Example 2: ABC Company

HCI: Incorporation: Ireland
Headquarters: Ireland
Trading locations: U.S., Ireland, Germany (most liquid exchange: U.S.)

Asset location: 85% in U.S.

STEP 1	Is the company incorporated in, traded in, and headquartered in one unique country?	YES – Ireland	Assigned to Ireland
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Trading requirements

All securities eligible for inclusion in Russell U.S. indexes must trade on an eligible U.S. exchange. Bulletin board, pink sheet or over-the-counter (OTC) traded securities are not eligible for inclusion, including securities for which prices are displayed on the FINRA ADF.

Exchange and Segment requirements

In construction of its equity indexes, FTSE Russell reviews each exchange considering closing mechanism, regulatory requirements for each exchange segment, settlement, trading rules and recognition of the exchange by the governing regulatory body. Following review of US exchanges, the following markets are deemed eligible. There is no minimum number of securities required for the Russell U.S. indexes. **Eligible U.S. Exchanges:** BATS, IEX, NYSE, NYSE MKT, NASDAQ, ARCA.

Minimum closing price

A stock must have a close price at or above \$1.00 (on its primary exchange) on rank day in May to be considered eligible for inclusion. In order to reduce

unnecessary turnover, if an existing index member's closing price is less than \$1.00 on rank day in May, it will be considered eligible if the average of the daily closing prices (from its primary exchange) during the 30 days prior to the rank date is equal to or greater than \$1.00. If an existing index member does not trade on the rank day in May, it must price at \$1.00 or above on another eligible U.S. exchange to remain eligible. A stock added during the quarterly IPOs process is considered a new index addition and therefore must have a close price on its primary exchange at or above \$1.00 on the last day of the IPO eligibility period in order to qualify for index inclusion.

Minimum total market capitalization

Companies with a total market capitalization less than \$30 million are not eligible for inclusion in Russell U.S. indexes.

Minimum available shares / float requirement

Companies with only a small portion of their shares available in the marketplace are not eligible for the Russell indexes. Companies with 5% or less will be removed from eligibility. When unavailable shares are determined to be 94.5% or greater, this figure will be rounded to 95%. See Section 5: Adjustments to Members' Shares Outstanding (Float), for details on calculations of available shares.

Company structure

Companies structured in the following ways are excluded from inclusion in Russell indexes: royalty trusts, U.S. limited liability companies, closed-end investment companies (As a point of clarification: Companies that are required to report Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (as defined by the SEC), including Business Development Companies, are not eligible for inclusion), blank-check companies, special-purpose acquisition companies (SPACs), and limited partnerships. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and mutual funds are also excluded.

UBTI screening

Companies that produce unrelated business taxable income (UBTI) are restricted from ownership for tax-exempt investors. In recognition of this, FTSE Russell screens all REIT's and Publicly Traded Partnerships (PTP's), removing any security from eligibility that generates or has historically generated UBTI and has not taken steps to block UBTI to equity holders. The research process is conducted as part of FTSE Russell's annual rebalance effort. Additional screening will not be assessed or changed outside of the reconstitution period. Information used to confirm UBTI impact includes the following publicly available sources: 10-K, SEC Form S-3, K-1, company annual report, dividend notices or company website.

For UBTI to be passed to a security holder, the UBTI must be produced by the company directly. UBTI incurred by a subsidiary will not be realized by the holder

of the parent entity and would not require removal of the parent company from eligibility.

If a company restructures to block UBTI, they will remain eligible for index inclusion. Acceptable forms of restructure are as follows:

1. Formal creation of a shell entity or offshore vehicle ensuring that any dividend payment is void of UBTI.
2. If within a public filing (SEC filing, dividend disclosure, press release) the company declares that any UBTI producing assets have been sold AND no future intent to purchase UBTI producing assets exists. This declaration of intent must clearly state that the company's past investment strategy has changed and the intent is to remove the exposure of UBTI to the end holder.

Shares excluded

The following share types are not eligible for inclusion: preferred and convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants, rights, installment receipts and trust receipts.

Deadline for inclusion

Stocks must be listed on the rank day in May and FTSE Russell must have access to documentation on that date supporting the company's eligibility for index inclusion. This includes corporate description, verification of incorporation, number of shares outstanding and other information needed to determine eligibility. IPOs will be considered for index inclusion on a quarterly basis.



Section 4

Defining membership by size

Market capitalization

FTSE Russell calculates the total market capitalization of each security to determine whether it is large enough for inclusion in one or more of the Russell indexes. Total market capitalization is determined by multiplying total outstanding shares by the market price as of the rank day in May for those securities being considered at annual reconstitution.

Determining total shares outstanding

Common stock, non-restricted exchangeable shares and partnership units/membership interests (in certain cases- see below) are used to calculate a company's total market capitalization. Exchangeable Shares are shares which may be exchanged at any time, at the holder's option, on a one-for-one basis for common stock. Membership or partnership units/interests represent an economic interest in a limited liability company or limited partnership. FTSE Russell includes membership or partnership units/interests as part of total market capitalization when the company in question is merely a holding company of an underlying entity that issues membership or partnership units/interests and when these membership units are the company's sole asset. This is not to be confused with operating partnership units that are issued in conjunction with UPREITs. In these cases, total market capitalization will be calculated based on 100% of the value of all membership interests.

Any other form of shares – such as preferred or convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants, rights, installment receipts or trust receipts – are excluded from the calculation. If multiple share classes of common stock exist, they are combined to determine total shares outstanding. In cases where the common stock share classes act independently of each other (e.g., tracking stocks), each class is considered for inclusion separately.

Stapled units and other paired share structures are considered eligible for index inclusion, unless an underlying component of the stock is an ineligible security type (e.g. convertible debt).

Determining price

During annual reconstitution, the last price traded on the primary exchange on the rank day is used to determine market capitalization.

Corporate actions impacting reconstitution ranking

For merger and spin-off transactions that are effective between rank day in May and the Friday prior to annual reconstitution in June, the market capitalizations of the impacted securities are recalculated and membership is reevaluated as of the effective date of the corporate action. For corporate events that occur during the final week of reconstitution (during which reconstitution is finalized Friday after U.S. market close), market capitalizations and memberships will not be reevaluated. Non index members that have been considered ineligible as of rank day will not be reevaluated in the event of a subsequent corporate action that occurs between rank day and the reconstitution effective date.

Multiple Share Classes and Pricing Vehicle

Reconstitution

If an eligible company trades under multiple share classes, FTSE Russell will review each share class independently for U.S. index inclusion. Share classes in addition to the primary share class (pricing vehicle) that meet the following minimum size, liquidity and float requirements will also be eligible:

- **Size:** Must have a total market cap larger than that of the smallest company in the Russell 3000E™ Index.
- **Liquidity:** ADDTV (Average Daily Dollar Trading Value) must exceed that of the global median, which is determined each reconstitution rank day by ranking all securities in investable countries by ADDTV. As of reconstitution 2016, the global median ADDTV was USD 135,000.
- **Float:** Must have greater than 5% of shares available in the marketplace

For reconstitution ranking purposes, all share classes for a company, including unlisted shares will be aggregated and considered total shares outstanding. Total shares are multiplied by the primary exchange close price of the pricing vehicle and used to determine the company's total market capitalization for the purpose of ranking of companies and determination of index membership. If no volume exists on the primary exchange on the rank day, the last trade price from an eligible secondary exchange will be used where volume exists (using the lowest last trade price above \$1 if multiple secondary markets exist). Rank will be determined based on cumulative market capitalization. As of reconstitution 2016,

share classes not qualifying for eligibility independently will not be aggregated with the pricing vehicle within the available shares calculation.

For companies with multiple share classes, the pricing vehicle will be designated as the share class with the highest two-year trading volume as of the rank day in May. In the absence of two years' worth of data, all available data will be used for this determination. If the difference between trading volumes for each share class is less than 20%, the share class with the most available shares outstanding will be used as the pricing vehicle. At least 100 day trading volume is necessary to consider the class as a pricing vehicle for existing members. New members will be analyzed on all available data, even if that data is for less than 100 days. If applicable, shares held across different share classes will be represented on a mathematically equivalent basis (e.g. conversion ratios between share classes will be considered).

Due to replication issues related to Berkshire Hathaway Class A (BRK.A) share price, BRK.A shares will be aggregated with the primary share class rather than considered for membership separately.

Growth, value, defensive and dynamic probabilities will be based on that of the pricing vehicle and assigned consistently across all additional share classes.

Corporate Actions

If a company distributes shares of an additional share class to its existing shareholders through a mandatory corporate action, FTSE Russell will evaluate the additional share class for separate index membership. The new share class will be deemed eligible if the market capitalization of the distributed shares meets minimum size requirement (above the minimum market capitalization breakpoint defined as the smallest member of the Russell 3000E Index from previous rebalance, adjusted for performance to date.) Index membership of additional share classes that are added due to corporate actions will mirror that of the pricing vehicle, as will style and stability probabilities. If the distributed shares of an additional share class do not meet eligibility requirements, they will not be added to the index (the distributed shares may be added to the index temporarily until they are settled and listed to enable index replication).

IPOs

Between annual reconstitution periods, FTSE Russell will review for index inclusion any share class in addition to that of the pricing vehicle that is made available via IPO as per the quarterly IPO inclusion methodology described in section 2. Additional share classes will be considered eligible if the following conditions are met:

- **Size:** Must have a total market cap larger than that of the smallest company in the Russell 3000E Index as of the previous reconstitution, adjusted for performance.
- **Liquidity:** ADDTV must exceed that of the global median, which is determined each reconstitution rank day by ranking all securities in

investable countries by ADDTV. As of reconstitution 2016, the global median ADDTV was USD 135,000.

- **Float:** Must have greater than 5% of shares available in the marketplace.

Additional share classes introduced via IPO that do not meet eligibility requirements, will not be added to the index and subsequently reviewed for index membership during the next annual reconstitution.

Initial public offerings (IPOs)

IPOs are added to Russell indexes on the basis of total market capitalization ranking within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established during the most recent reconstitution. Country assignment determination is made using data provided in prospectuses or other filings. Market adjustments to the capitalization breaks are made using the returns of the broad market Russell 3000E Index. Eligible IPOs will be added to Russell's growth/value indexes using their industry's average style probability established at the latest reconstitution. All IPOs entering the index outside of annual reconstitution are assigned as 100% dynamic within the Russell Stability Indexes. IPOs entering the index during annual reconstitution are reviewed for Russell Stability Index assignment, and probabilities are calculated using the methodology described in Section 6.

Russell's U.S. Indexes IPO calendar:

Quarterly additions	Guidelines	2017 Third-quarter additions	2017 Fourth-quarter additions	2018 First-quarter additions
Initial offering period	IPOs which initially trade between rank day +1 of the previous cycle and rank day of the current cycle.	IPOs which initially price/trade between May 13 and Aug 16.	IPOs which initially price/trade between Aug 17 and Nov 15.	IPOs which initially price/trade between Nov 16 and Feb 21.
Rank date*	Third Wednesday of the month prior to the effective date.	16-Aug	15-Nov	21-Feb
Announce date*	Two weeks prior to the effective date.	01-Sep	01-Dec	02-Mar
Effective date**	Third Friday of the month.	15-Sep	15-Dec	16-Mar

* If a date falls on a holiday the previous business day is used.

** After the close on the last business day.

***Once IPO additions have been announced, an IPO may be added to the index prior to the previously announced schedule, if a corporate action has deemed this to be appropriate and notice can be provided (e.g. an index member automatically receives shares via a stock distribution into a projected IPO add). In order to be added during a quarter outside of reconstitution, an IPO must meet all Russell U.S. Index eligibility requirements. Additionally, the IPO must meet the following criteria on the final trading day of the month prior to quarter-end: (1) it is priced and traded; and (2) it ranks

larger in total market capitalization than the market-adjusted smallest company in the Russell 3000E Index as of the latest June reconstitution. See Appendix F for calculations.

Determining index membership

Once the market capitalization for each security is determined by use of total shares and price (as described above), each security is placed in the appropriate Russell market capitalization–based index. The largest 4,000 securities become members of the Russell 3000E Index. If eligible securities total less than 4,000, the Russell 3000E and Russell Microcap Index will include all eligible securities. The other index capitalization breaks remain unchanged. All remaining indexes are a subset of this index. A market capitalization breakpoint is determined by the break between the companies below.

Index	Companies included (based on descending total market capitalization)
Russell 3000E Index	Companies #1–4,000 or 100% of the eligible securities
Russell 3000 Index	Companies #1–3,000
Russell Top 50 Mega Cap Index	Companies #1-50
Russell Top 200 Index	Companies #1–200
Russell 1000 Index	Companies #1–1,000
Russell Midcap Index	Companies #201–1,000
Russell 2000 Index	Companies #1,001–3,000
Russell 2500 Index	Companies #501–3,000
Russell Microcap Index	Companies #2,001–4,000

After the initial market capitalization breakpoints are determined by the ranges listed above, new members are assigned on the basis of the breakpoints, and existing members are reviewed to determine if they fall within a cumulative 5% market cap range around these new market capitalization breakpoints. If an existing member’s market cap falls within this cumulative 5% of the market capitalization breakpoint, it will remain in its current index rather than be moved to a different market capitalization–based Russell index. Companies that fall on the edge of market capitalization breakpoints are often still within a manager’s opportunity set, since they have not significantly grown or declined in market capitalization.

Exceptions: There will be no percentile banding at the bottom of the Russell 3000 Index (stock 3,000) or the Russell 3000E Index (stock 4,000). In addition, due to the small market cap percentage, the Russell Microcap Index will be banded at 1% around stock 2,000.

Steps in calculating percentile ranges of the new index:

1. Sort the Russell 3000E Index members in descending order by total market capitalization.
2. Calculate the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000E Index by summing all members’ total market capitalizations.

3. Calculate percentiles for each company in the Russell 3000E Index by dividing the cumulative market cap associated with each member by the total market cap of the Russell 3000E.
4. Calculate a range of five percentiles around the newly determined market cap breakpoints, by subtracting, and then adding, 2.5% from/to the calculated percentile of the market cap breakpoint.

Example:

Assume the market capitalization of security 1,000 is \$2 billion (i.e., the breakpoint between the Russell 1000 and the Russell 2000). Current members of the Russell 1000 Index that are smaller than \$2 billion are slated to be moved to the Russell 2000, while current members of the Russell 2000 that are larger than \$2 billion are slated to be moved to the Russell 1000. However, since they are current members, they are further assessed for the magnitude of their differences from the market capitalization breakpoint.

Illustration:

1. Sort the new Russell 3000E Index members by descending market capitalization (see below).
2. Calculate the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000E Index. Assume for illustration purposes that the index = \$182,500 (\$M). (Note: Total market cap has been dramatically reduced for simpler illustration.)
3. Calculate percentiles for each company (see below).
4. Calculate a 5 percentile range around the \$2 billion market cap percentile (89.99 for this illustration):

1. $89.99 - 2.5 = 87.49$

2. $89.99 + 2.5 = 92.49$

Range = 87.49% – 92.49%

Rank	Company	Current R1 member	Current R2 member	Company Market cap (\$M)	Cumulative market cap	Cumulative percentile	New index membership
995	XYZ Company	Y	N	\$2,115	\$154,000	84.38%	R1
996	ABC Company	N	Y	\$2,105	\$156,105	85.54%	R1
997	Drugstore Inc.	Y	N	\$2,100	\$158,205	86.69%	R1
998	PYK Shipping	N	Y	\$2,011	\$160,216	87.79%	R2
999	Z Technology	N	Y	\$2,010	\$162,226	88.89%	R2
1,000	RE Trust	N	Y	\$2,000	\$164,226	89.99%	R2
1,001	Foods Inc.	Y	N	\$1,995	\$166,221	91.08%	R1
1,002	PETs & More	N	Y	\$1,950	\$168,171	92.15%	R2
1,003	RYT Inc.	Y	N	\$1,923	\$170,094	93.20%	R2

Therefore, the market capitalization of current Russell 2000 Index members PYK Shipping, Z Technology and RE Trust have not changed significantly enough to require a membership move into the Russell 1000, and current Russell 1000

Index member Foods Inc.'s market capitalization has not changed significantly enough to require a membership move out of the Russell 1000 (although it is smaller than \$2 billion). These companies remain in their current indexes.



Section 5

Float

Adjustments to member's shares outstanding

After membership is determined, a security's shares are adjusted to include only those shares available to the public. This is often referred to as "free float." The purpose of this adjustment is to exclude from market calculations the capitalization that is not available for purchase and is not part of the investable opportunity set. Stocks in the Russell U.S. indexes are weighted by their available (also called float-adjusted) market capitalization, which is calculated by multiplying the primary closing price by the available shares. Adjustments to shares are reviewed at reconstitution, during quarterly update cycles, and for corporate actions such as mergers.

Full details of the free float adjustments applied to the Russell U.S. Indexes can be found within the following guidelines:

http://www.ftse.com/products/downloads/Free_Float_Restrictions_new.pdf



Section 6

Determining style

FTSE Russell uses a “non-linear probability” method to assign stocks to the growth and value style valuation indexes and to assign stocks to the defensive and dynamic Russell Stability Indexes®.

Russell Growth and Value Indexes

FTSE Russell uses three variables in the determination of growth and value. For value, book-to-price (B/P) ratio is used, while for growth, two variables—I/B/E/S forecast medium-term growth (2-year) and sales per share historical growth (5-year) are used.

The term “probability” is used to indicate the degree of certainty that a stock is value or growth, based on its relative book-to-price (B/P) ratio, I/B/E/S forecast medium-term growth (2 year), and sales per share historical growth (5 year). This method allows stocks to be represented as having both growth and value characteristics, while preserving the additive nature of the indexes.

The process for assigning growth and value weights is applied separately to the stocks in the Russell 1000 and Russell 2000 and to the smallest 1,000 stocks in the Russell Microcap Index. Research indicates that on average, valuations of small stocks differ from those of large stocks. Treating the Russell 1000, Russell 2000 and smallest Russell Microcap stocks separately prevents the possible distortion to relative valuations that may occur if the Russell 3000E is used as the base index.

For each base index (the Russell 1000 and Russell 2000, and the smallest 1,000 in Russell Microcap), stocks are ranked by their book-to-price ratio (B/P), their I/B/E/S forecast medium-term growth (2 year) and sales per share historical growth (5 year). These rankings are converted to standardized units, where the value variable represents 50% of the score and the two growth variables represent the remaining 50%. They are then combined to produce a composite value score (CVS). Stocks are then ranked by their CVS, and a probability algorithm is applied to the CVS distribution to assign growth and value weights to

each stock. In general, a stock with a lower CVS is considered growth, a stock with a higher CVS is considered value and a stock with a CVS in the middle range is considered to have both growth and value characteristics, and is weighted proportionately in the growth and value index. Stocks are always fully represented by the combination of their growth and value weights; e.g., a stock that is given a 20% weight in a Russell value index will have an 80% weight in the corresponding Russell growth index. Style index assignment for non-pricing vehicle share classes will be based on that of the pricing vehicle and assigned consistently across all additional share classes.

Russell Defensive and Dynamic Indexes

The Russell Stability Indexes add a Third Dimension of Style™ to the Russell Style Indexes. Stability is measured in terms of volatility (price and earnings), leverage and return on assets. Stability Indexes are created in a similar fashion as the growth and value indexes in that they involve splitting an existing applicable Russell index in half based on the combination of the stability indicators. The more stable half of the split is called “Defensive,” and the less stable half is called “Dynamic.”

The Russell Defensive Indexes® measure the performance of companies that have relatively stable business conditions which are less sensitive to economic cycles, credit cycles and market volatility based on their stability indicators. The Russell Dynamic Indexes® measure the performance of companies that have relatively less stable business conditions and are more sensitive to those market cycles.

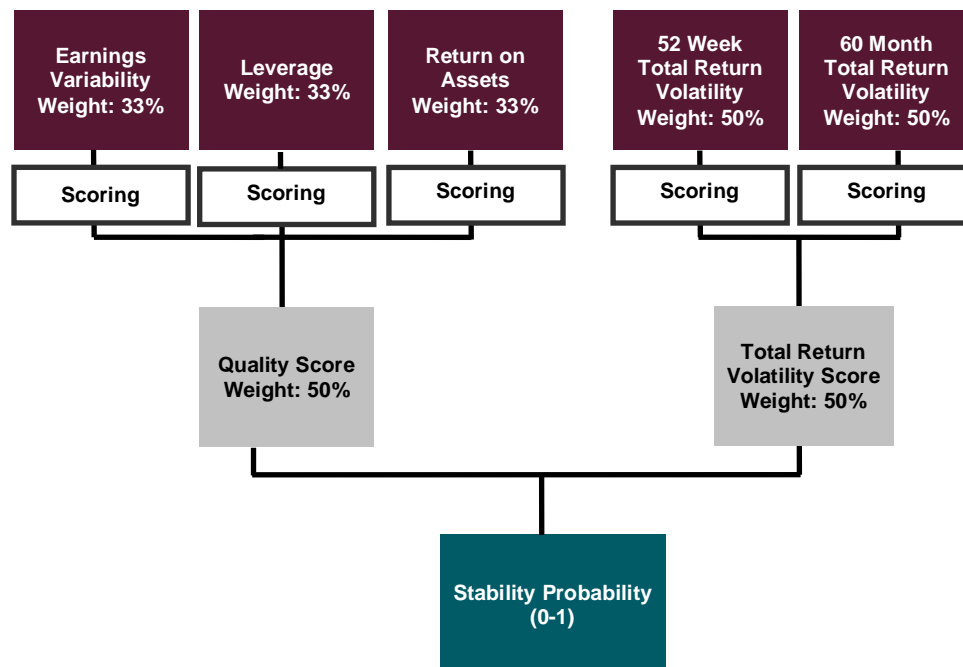
For each base index (Russell 1000 and Russell 2000), there are five specific fundamentals used to determine the probability of being defensive or dynamic: Debt/Equity, Return on Assets (ROA), Earnings Variability, and Total Return Volatility (52 week & 60 month). Among other things, a company has risks related to balance sheet leverage, economic cycles and industry/product cycles, and weaknesses in its business model. FTSE Russell uses debt/equity ratios as a proxy for risks related to balance sheet leverage. Earnings variability is used as a proxy for risks related to economic cycles and industry/product cycles. Return on assets (ROA) is used as a proxy for risks related to the strength of a company’s business model. The final component used as an indicator of a company’s risk is the volatility of its stock’s returns. Total return volatility reflects aspects of a company’s stability or risk not captured by the other three inputs to a company’s stability probability. Stability index assignment for non-pricing vehicle share classes will be based on that of the pricing vehicle and assigned consistently across all additional share classes.

Using the non-linear style algorithm, companies with high stability probabilities are included in the Russell Defensive Indexes. Companies with low stability probabilities are included in the Russell Dynamic Indexes.

FTSE Russell has assigned the label “Quality” to the score, resulting from an equal weight of the three accounting-based indicators (earnings variability, debt/equity ratios, and ROA). Together, these three indicators comprise 50% of

the stability probability. The “Volatility” score makes up the other half of the stability probability, and is based on an equal weight of the past 52 weeks of the stock price’s weekly volatility and the past 60 months of the stock price’s monthly volatility. The Volatility and Quality variables are gathered annually (end of May).

A company may be included in both the defensive and dynamic indexes based on its stability probability. However, the number of shares for each index will be divided based on its stability probability. The total shares will be the same as the parent index.



Quality Score (comprises 50% of the overall stability probability)

There are three stability indicators which comprise the Quality Score-- Debt/Equity, Pre-Tax ROA, and Earnings Variability. Each indicator comprises one third of the Quality score.

Debt/Equity: The debt/equity ratio is based on the most recent quarterly SEC filing.

Pre-Tax ROA: The pre-tax ROA is based on the last year’s pre-tax income divided by the average of the assets for the previous year ((current assets + same quarter one year prior)/2).

Earnings Variability: The earnings variability computation uses quarterly EPS for the previous 5 years. It is based on the standard error of the linear earnings-per-share (EPS) trend regression. The rationale for using the standard error is that if there is a trend in the EPS over time, then the trend itself should not contribute to EPS variability. The standard error is then divided by the median

EPS (of the 20 observations). This scaling normalizes the information to make each company directly comparable to other companies regardless of the relative level of EPS.

Negative (or zero) EPS numbers are included in the standard error calculation, however, a negative or zero median EPS value will not be used to calculate EPS variability. Rather, EPS variability is excluded in the analysis and set to zero/dynamic. Assigning this value is equivalent to characterizing the company as having very high earnings variability.

If there are less than 20 observations for EPS (or standard error is equal to zero), it is considered NULL and standard error will not be calculated (see missing variables below);

Volatility Score (comprises 50% of the overall stability probability)

Total return volatility (standard deviation) is measured over two horizons, over the previous year and over the previous five years. Each indicator represents one half of the volatility score.

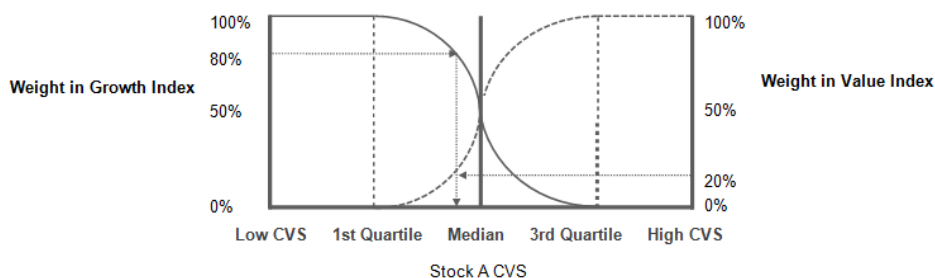
52 week price volatility (1 year): The one year-volatility is the standard deviation based on the 52 weekly returns that end on the last Friday on or before May 31.

60 month price volatility (5 year): Trailing five-year volatility is the standard deviation based on monthly returns. Thus, for a score based on May 31, 2010 data, the five-year volatility is based on the 60 monthly returns for the period that starts on May 31, 2005 and ends on May 31, 2010.

Description of non-linear probability algorithm

Stock A, in Figure 1, is a security with 20% of its available shares assigned to the value index and the remaining 80% assigned to the growth index. The growth and value (or defensive and dynamic) probabilities will always sum to 100%. Hence, the sum of a stock's market capitalization in the growth and value index will always equal its market capitalization in the Russell 1000 Index, Russell 2000 Index, or Russell Microcap Index.

Figure 1: Non-linear probability function for index position weights



In Figure 1, the quartile breaks are calculated such that approximately 25% of the available market capitalization lies in each quartile. Stocks at the median are divided 50% in each style index. Stocks below the first quartile are 100% in the growth index. Stocks above the third quartile are 100% in the value index. Stocks falling between the first and third quartile breaks are in both indexes to varying degrees; depending on how far they are above or below the median and how close they are to the first or third quartile breaks.

5% rule

Roughly 70% of the available market capitalization is classified as all-growth or all-value (or all-defensive or all-dynamic). The remaining 30% of stocks have some portion of their market value in either the value or the growth index (or defensive and dynamic), depending on their relative distance from the median value score. The astute observer may note that since the percentage of capitalization between the first quartile and the third quartile is 50%, we would expect that 50% of the capitalization would be found in both indexes. What happened to the 20% (i.e., 50% to 30%)? The source for the disappearance of the 20% is our decision to institute a small position cutoff rule. If a stock's weight is more than 95% in one style index, we increase its weight to 100% in that index. This rule eliminates many small weightings and makes passive management easier.

Banding rule

In an effort to mitigate unnecessary turnover, FTSE Russell implements a banding methodology at the composite value score (CVS) level of the growth and value style algorithm. If a company's CVS change from the previous year is \leq to ± 0.10 AND if the company remains in the same core index (Russell 1000 or Russell 2000), then the CVS remains unchanged during the next reconstitution process. Keeping the CVS static for these companies does not mean the probability (growth/value) will remain unchanged in all cases due to the relation of a CVS score to the overall index. However, this banding methodology has proved to reduce turnover caused by smaller, less meaningful movements while continuing to allow the larger, more meaningful changes to occur, signaling a true change in a company's relation to the market.

Market capitalization of growth/value and defensive/dynamic indexes

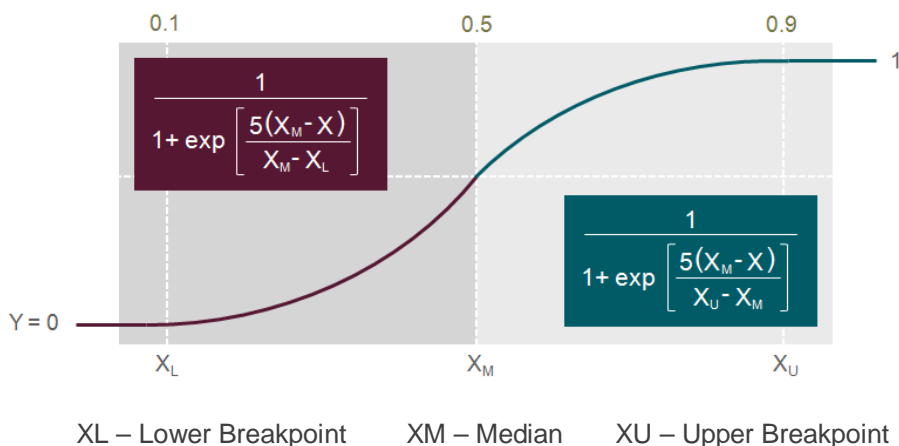
The market capitalization of the growth and value style indexes, as well as that of the defensive and dynamic stability indexes, may not each equal 50% of their base index. At first glance, this seems counterintuitive, since the methodology uses capitalization-weighted medians and quartiles, which in turn implies that 50% of the capitalization is above and 50% is below the median. However, asymmetry in the capitalization distributions within the second and third quartiles results in a skewed distribution of CVS. When CVS is normally distributed, 50% will be in each index.

Missing values, negative values, or low coverage

For valuation styles (growth and value), stocks with missing or negative values for B/P, or missing values for I/B/E/S growth (negative IBES medium-term growth is valid), or missing sales per share historical growth (5yr) (6 years of quarterly numbers are required), are allocated by using the mean value score of the base index (Russell 1000, Russell 2000, Russell Microcap) RGS (Russell Global Sectors) industry, subsector, or sector group into which the company falls. Each missing (or negative B/P) variable is substituted with the industry, subsector or sector group independently. An industry must have five members or the substitution reverts to the subsector, and so forth to the sector. This method was found to produce the fewest distortions, and it has the added advantage of being very simple. In addition, a weighted value score is calculated for securities with low analyst coverage for I/B/E/S medium-term growth. For securities with coverage by a single analyst, 2/3 of the industry, subsector, or sector group value score is weighted with 1/3 the security's independent value score. For those securities with coverage by 2 analysts, 2/3 of the independent security's value score is used and only 1/3 of the industry, subsector, or sector group is weighted. For those securities with at least three analysts contributing to the I/B/E/S medium-term growth, 100% of the independent security's value score is used.

For stability indexes (defensive and dynamic), if the quality or volatility indicator is not available, the company receives a stability score for that indicator of 0.25. Since zero is the worst possible score and one is the best, this conservative assumption mandates that missing data will result in a lower than average stability probability.

Russell non-linear probability algorithm





Section 7

Corporate action-driven changes

Timing and treatment of corporate actions

FTSE Russell applies corporate actions to its indexes on a daily basis, both to reflect the evolution of securities and to ensure that the indexes remain highly representative of the U.S. equity market. A company's index membership and its weight in the index can be impacted by these corporate actions. FTSE Russell uses a variety of reliable public sources to determine when an action is final, including a company's press releases and regulatory filings; local exchange notifications; and official updates from other data providers FTSE Russell deems trustworthy. Prior to the completion of a corporate action, FTSE Russell estimates the effective date on the basis of the same above sources. As new information becomes available, FTSE Russell may revise the anticipated effective date and the terms of the corporate action, before ultimately confirming its effective date.

Depending upon the time an action is determined to be final, FTSE Russell either (1) applies the action before the open on the ex-date or (2) applies the action providing appropriate notice, referred to as a "delayed action" (see specific action types for details on timing and procedure). The timing of when corporate actions are applied is critical for accurate market representation, and it impacts tracking for passive managers. FTSE Russell believes this methodology strikes the best balance between the two. The impact of the action and the effective date will be communicated to clients on a regular schedule, via the daily cumulative change files and the corporate action calendar. For a schedule and sample of notifications, see Appendix C.

For the purposes of index calculation, FTSE Russell generally applies the most recently available market prices to the index for corporate action adjustments. FTSE Russell will only use exchange provided estimates and price adjustments in the absence of market prices and if the exchange provided estimate is deemed to be appropriate.

If FTSE Russell has confirmed the completion of a corporate action, scheduled to become effective subsequent to a rebalance; the event may be implemented in conjunction with the rebalance to limit turnover, providing appropriate notice can be given. Example: Company ABC is scheduled to be added or continue as an existing member at rebalance. A tender offer is confirmed to be completed two days following the rebalance effective date. FTSE Russell will provide appropriate notice of this index change per our normal procedures and will remove company ABC at the rebalance effective date.

“No replacement” rule

Securities that leave the index for any reason (e.g., mergers, acquisitions or other similar corporate activity) are not replaced. Thus, the number of securities in the indexes over the year will fluctuate according to corporate activity.

Full details of changes to constituent companies due to corporate actions can be accessed in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide using the following link:

[Corporate Actions and Events Guide.pdf](#)

Changes to shares outstanding and free float

To maintain representativeness and maximize the available investment opportunity for index managers, the Russell U.S. Indexes will be reviewed quarterly for updates to shares outstanding and to free floats used within the index calculation. The changes will be implemented quarterly, on the third Friday of the month (after the close). The June reconstitution will continue to be implemented on the last Friday of June (unless the last Friday occurs on the 29th or 30th, when reconstitution will occur on the Friday prior).

In June the shares and free float updates will be implemented regardless of size (i.e. buffers will not be applied). The June updates will be implemented using data sourced primarily from company filings for all constituents, where appropriate.

In March, September, and December, shares outstanding and free float will be updated to reflect the following:

- Changes greater than 1% for cumulative shares in issue changes
- Changes greater than 3% for cumulative free float changes*

*A constituent with a free float of 15% or below will not be subject to the 3 percentage points threshold and will instead be updated if the change is greater than 1%. For example, Company B with a free float of 8% would trigger a change if its free float moved to above 9% or below 7%.

The March, September, and December updates will be triggered by vendor changes and confirmed appropriately with the cut-off for new information occurring on the third Wednesday of the month prior to the review month.

Outside of the quarterly update cycle, shares and free float will be updated with at least two days' notice if occasioned by primary or secondary offerings IF:

- There is a USD 1bn investable market cap change related to a primary/secondary offering;

OR

- There is a resultant 5% change in index shares related to a primary or secondary offerings AND a USD 250m investable market cap change.

These changes will be implemented after the close on the day that the subscription period closes, assuming two days notice can be provided; if two days' notice cannot be provided prior to the end of the subscription period, the change will still proceed with two days' notice and will be implemented at the earliest opportunity.

If discovery of the event occurs more than two days after the close of the subscription period, the changes will be deferred until the quarterly review cycle.

Free float and share changes resulting from corporate events will not be subject to the buffers as detailed above and will be implemented in line with the event. Full details of changes to constituent companies due to corporate actions and events can be accessed in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide.



Section 8

Russell Equal Weight Indexes

Russell research has shown that the process of equally weighting each sector within an underlying index, and then equally weighting each of the constituents within each sector, provides greater diversification benefits than only equally weighting the constituents of an underlying index.

Available indexes

The following indexes are available for the Russell Equal Weight Indexes:

- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Index
- Russell 2000[®] Equal Weight Index
- Russell Midcap[®] Equal Weight Index
- Russell Top 200[®] Equal Weight Index

- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Consumer Discretionary Index
- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Consumer Staples Index
- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Energy Index
- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Financial Services Index
- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Health Care Index
- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Materials & Processing Index
- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Producer Durables Index
- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Technology Index
- Russell 1000[®] Equal Weight Utilities Index

Each quarter, each sector² in the underlying index is allocated an equal weight (i.e., $1/N$, where N is the number of sectors in the Market Cap Index). Next, each constituent within each sector is assigned an equal weight within that sector (i.e., $1/N$, where N is the number of constituents within the sector.)

² The sector scheme used in the construction of the Russell Equal Weight Indexes is the Russell Global Sectors (RGS) classification system, which has nine sectors: Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financial Services, Health Care, Materials & Processing, Producer Durables, Technology and Utilities

A capacity screen is then applied to the securities in the Russell Equal Weight Indexes. Capacity is defined as the total amount that can theoretically be invested in a company. For a security that has 100% of its shares freely available, the maximum capacity is defined as the total market capitalization of that security. To be eligible for membership, the share position of a potential constituent cannot exceed 5% of the float-adjusted shares of a company when a notional value of \$5 billion is assumed to be invested in the portfolio. (An example is provided in the appendix.)³

If the parent index includes multiple share classes for a given company, only the primary share class will be included in the index i.e., each company will have only one share class represented in the Russell Equal Weight Indexes.

Quarterly index re-weighting and annual reconstitution

The Russell Equal Weight Indexes are re-weighted at the close of the last business day in March and September. June's re-weighting is completed at the same time as the annual reconstitution of the parent indexes and December's re-weighting is completed at the close of the third Friday of the month to coincide with the IPO additions to the parent indexes.

Corporate action–driven changes

The Russell Equal Weight Indexes are proactively maintained and reflect daily changes in the global equity markets. Full details of changes to constituent companies due to corporate actions and events can be accessed in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide for Non Market Capitalisation Weighted Indexes using the following link:

[Corporate Actions and Events Guide Non Market Cap Weighted Indices.pdf](#)

Security classification changes: If a security's sector classification changes following a corporate action event, (e.g., spin-off or reverse merger), it will be assigned to the appropriate sector subsequent to the implementation of the corporate action with appropriate notice. Consequently, the security will match its classification within the parent Russell U.S. Index. This also applies to regular, non-corporate action related sector re-classifications.

To understand the effects of the capacity screen, take a hypothetical nine-sector index with 30 constituent securities. The sector weight for each constituent is defined as $1/N$, where N is the number of sectors in the index – in other words, constituent weight is the sector weight divided by the number of constituents in the sector. In the example provided, the constituent weight of Company B is equal to 11.1% divided by 2.

A notional value of \$5 billion is assumed to be invested in the portfolio.

The price of each security is then taken at the quarterly re-weighting date and its notional share position is calculated by dividing the portfolio value by the price of

³ After securities' weights are reset, they may change as often as daily as stock prices fluctuate.

the security.

If the ratio of the notional share amount to the float adjusted shares of the security is greater than 5%, the security is removed from the equal weight index.

In the example provided, the highlighted companies (Company D, Company E, Company U, Company AD) are removed from the hypothetical equal weight index.

Company	Sector	Weight For each sector	# of constituents In sector	Constituent weight	Portfolio Value*	Price	Shares held in portfolio	Float adjusted shares	% of float adjusted shares
+	Consumer Discretionary	11.1%	2	5.56%	277,777,778	23	12,077,295	120,772,946,860	0.0%
Company B	Consumer Discretionary	11.1%	2	5.56%	277,777,778	15	18,518,519	1,851,851,852	1.0%
Company C	Consumer Staples	11.1%	4	2.78%	138,888,889	48	2,893,519	72,337,963	4.0%
Company D	Consumer Staples	11.1%	4	2.78%	138,888,889	55	2,525,253	36,075,036	7.0%
Company E	Consumer Staples	11.1%	4	2.78%	138,888,889	19	7,309,942	73,099,415	10.0%
Company F	Consumer Staples	11.1%	4	2.78%	138,888,889	33	4,208,754	1,402,918,070	0.3%
Company G	Energy	11.1%	3	3.70%	185,185,185	67	2,763,958	460,659,665	0.6%
Company H	Energy	11.1%	3	3.70%	185,185,185	42	4,409,171	1,469,723,692	0.3%
Company I	Energy	11.1%	3	3.70%	185,185,185	89	2,080,732	456,300,969	0.5%
Company J	Financial Services	11.1%	5	2.22%	111,111,111	12	9,259,259	1,381,978,994	0.7%
Company K	Financial Services	11.1%	5	2.22%	111,111,111	27	4,115,226	4,623,849,817	0.1%
Company L	Financial Services	11.1%	5	2.22%	111,111,111	1230	90,334	1,290,489,095	0.0%
Company M	Financial Services	11.1%	5	2.22%	111,111,111	8	13,888,889	462,962,963	3.0%
Company N	Financial Services	11.1%	5	2.22%	111,111,111	215	516,796	527,342,720	0.1%
Company O	Health Care	11.1%	4	2.78%	138,888,889	43	3,229,974	4,969,191,016	0.1%
Company P	Health Care	11.1%	4	2.78%	138,888,889	27	5,144,033	907,236,847	0.6%
Company Q	Health Care	11.1%	4	2.78%	138,888,889	14	9,920,635	496,031,746	2.0%
Company R	Health Care	11.1%	4	2.78%	138,888,889	73	1,902,588	350,384,442	0.5%
Company S	Producer Durables	11.1%	2	5.56%	277,777,778	26	10,683,761	267,094,017	4.0%
Company T	Producer Durables	11.1%	2	5.56%	277,777,778	45	6,172,840	68,587,105,624	0.0%
Company U	Technology	11.1%	6	1.85%	92,592,593	120	771,605	13,536,929	5.7%
Company V	Technology	11.1%	6	1.85%	92,592,593	45	2,057,613	2,611,184,224	0.1%
Company W	Technology	11.1%	6	1.85%	92,592,593	342	270,739	791,633,260	0.0%
Company X	Technology	11.1%	6	1.85%	92,592,593	38	2,436,647	5,378,912,083	0.0%
Company Y	Technology	11.1%	6	1.85%	92,592,593	67	1,381,979	6,008,604,321	0.0%
Company Z	Technology	11.1%	6	1.85%	92,592,593	15	6,172,840	791,389,680	0.8%
Company AA	Utilities	11.1%	2	5.56%	277,777,778	29	9,578,544	2,128,565,347	0.5%
Company AB	Utilities	11.1%	2	5.56%	277,777,778	8	34,722,222	6,123,848,716	0.6%
Company AC	Materials & Processing	11.1%	2	5.56%	277,777,778	4	69,444,444	30,062,530,063	0.2%
Company AD	Materials & Processing	11.1%	2	5.56%	277,777,778	58	4,789,272	53,214,134	9.0%

* This hypothetical example is for illustration only and is not intended to reflect an actual value.



Section 9

Russell U.S. Leveraged Indexes

The Russell U.S. Leveraged Indexes are based on the Russell 3000 Index, and its components (e.g., Russell 1000, Russell 2000). The indexes are calculated using a daily leverage methodology, designed to reflect 125% exposure to the underlying total index return. For the purpose of calculating, no borrowing costs are applied to the official index return.

The daily leveraged indexes are intended for use by sophisticated investors who are utilizing leveraged products or strategies to gain magnified exposure to markets and who understand the unique nature and performance characteristics of funds which seek leveraged daily investment results.

The daily leveraged indexes are licensed to serve as the basis for passively managed index funds, exchange traded funds (ETFs) or other index-linked investment products.

For the purpose of managing index membership, the leveraged indexes use the same annual reconstitution period, corporate action treatment and all other index construction and calculation methodology as the parent indexes. The leveraged indexes are calculated daily using the following formula:

$$RR=1.25 \times \frac{PIV_t}{PIV_{t-1}}$$

Available indexes

Russell 2000[®] 1.25x Daily Leveraged Index

Russell 1000[®] Value 1.25x Daily Leveraged Index

Russell 1000[®] Growth 1.25x Daily Leveraged Index

Appendix A

Index tickers and base values

Russell index	CUSIP	Thomson Reuters RIC	Bloomberg symbol price return	Bloomberg Symbol total return	AMEX	ETF
Russell 1000 [®]		.RUI	RIY	RU10INTR		IWB
Russell 1000 [®] Mini		.RUI.M	RXU			
Russell 1000 [®] Value		.RLV	RLV	RU10VATR	RLV	IWD
Russell 1000 [®] Growth		.RLG	RLG	RU10GRTR	RLG	IWF
Russell 1000 [®] Defensive Index [®]		.RU1000DF	RU1000DF			
Russell 1000 [®] Dynamic Index [®]		.RU1000DY	RU1000DY			
Russell 2000 [®]	12483510	.RUT	RTY	RU20INTR		IWM
Russell 2000 [®] Mini		.RUT.M				
Russell 2000 [®] Value		.RUJ	RUJ	RU20VATR	RUJ	IWN
Russell 2000 [®] Growth		.RUO	RUO	RU20GRTR	RUO	IWO
Russell 2000 [®] Defensive Index [®]		.RU2000DF	RU2000DF			
Russell 2000 [®] Dynamic Index [®]		.RU2000DY	RU2000DY			
Russell 3000 [®]		.RUA	RAY	RU30INTR		IWV
Russell 3000 [®] Mini		.RUA.M				
Russell 3000 [®] Value		.RAV	RAV	RU30VATR	RAV	IWW
Russell 3000 [®] Growth		.RAG	RAG	RU30GRTR	RAG	IWZ
Russell 3000 [®] Defensive Index [®]		.RU3000DF	RU3000DF			
Russell 3000 [®] Dynamic Index [®]		.RU3000DY	RU3000DY			
Russell 2500 [™]		.R25I	R2500	RU25INTR		
Russell 2500 [™] Value		.R25IV	R2500V	RU25VATR		
Russell 2500 [™] Growth		.R25IG	R2500G	RU25GRTR		
Russell 2500 [™] Defensive Index [®]		.RU2500DF	RU2500DF			
Russell 2500 [™] Dynamic Index [®]		.RU2500DY	RU2500DY			
Russell Midcap [®]		.RMCC	RMC	RUMCINTR	RMC	IWR
Russell Midcap [®] Value		.RMCCV	RMV	RUMCVATR	RMV	IWS
Russell Midcap [®] Growth		.RMCCG	RDG	RUMCGRTR	RCG	IWP
Russell Midcap [®] Defensive Index [®]		.RUMCAPDF	RUMCAPDF			
Russell Midcap [®] Dynamic Index [®]		.RUMCAPDY	RUMCAPDY			

Russell index	CUSIP	Thomson Reuters RIC	Bloomberg symbol price return	Bloomberg Symbol total return	AMEX	ETF
Russell Top 200 [®]		.RT200	R200	RUTPINTR	RTL	IWL
Russell Top 200 [®] Value		.RT200V	R200V	RUTPVATR	RVA	IWX
Russell Top 200 [®] Growth		.RT200G	R200G	RUTPGRTR	RTS	IWY
Russell Top 200 [®] Defensive Index [®]		.RUT200DF	RUT200DF			
Russell Top 200 [®] Dynamic Index [®]		.RUT200DY	RUT200DY			
Russell Small Cap Completeness [®]		.RSCC	RSCC	RSCCINTR		
Russell Small Cap Completeness [®] Value		.RSCCV	RSCCV	RSCCVATR		
Russell Small Cap Completeness [®] Growth		.RSCCG	RSCCG	RSCCGRTR		
Russell Top 50 [®] Mega Cap		.RU50	RTOP50	RUTP50TR		
Russell Microcap [®]		.RUMIC	RMICRO	RUTPMCTR		IWC
Russell Microcap [®] Value		.RUMICV	RMICROV	RUMRVATR		
Russell Microcap [®] Growth		.RUMICG	RMICROG	RUMRGRTR		

The index value is the result of compounding daily (or monthly) return percentages, where the starting value of the index is equal to the base value and base date. Returns between any two dates can then be derived by dividing the ending period index value (IV1) by the beginning period (IV0) index value

$$(\text{Return} = [(IV1 / IV0) - 1] * 100).$$

Index	Calculated end of day		Calculated real time *	
	Base date/value	Inception	Base date/value	Inception
Russell 1000 [®]	12/31/78 = 100.00	12/31/78	12/31/86 = 130.00	12/31/86
Russell 1000 [®] Value	12/31/90 = 100.00	12/31/78	08/31/92 = 200.00	08/31/92
Russell 1000 [®] Growth	12/31/90 = 100.00	12/31/78	08/31/92 = 200.00	08/31/92
Russell 1000 [®] Defensive	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell 1000 [®] Dynamic	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell 2000 [®]	12/31/78 = 100.00	12/31/78	12/31/86 = 135.00	12/31/86
Russell 2000 [®] Growth	05/31/93 = 1000.00	12/31/78	03/16/00 = 500.00	03/16/00
Russell 2000 [®] Value	05/31/93 = 1000.00	12/31/78	03/16/00 = 500.00	03/16/00
Russell 2000 [®] Defensive	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell 2000 [®] Dynamic	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell 3000 [®]	12/31/78 = 100.00	12/31/78	12/31/86 = 140.00	12/31/86
Russell 3000 [®] Growth	05/31/95 = 1000.00	12/31/78	03/16/00 = 700.00	03/16/00
Russell 3000 [®] Value	05/31/95 = 1000.00	12/31/78	03/16/00 = 700.00	03/16/00
Russell 3000 [®] Defensive	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell 3000 [®] Dynamic	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell Midcap [®]	12/31/78 = 100.00	12/31/78	08/31/92 = 200.00	08/31/92
Russell Midcap [®] Growth	12/31/85 = 100.00	12/31/85	03/16/00 = 500.00	03/16/00
Russell Midcap [®] Value	12/31/85 = 100.00	12/31/85	03/16/00 = 500.00	03/16/00
Russell Midcap [®] Defensive	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell Midcap [®] Dynamic	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell Top 200 [®]	12/31/78 = 100.00	12/31/78	03/16/00 = 400.00	03/16/00

Index	Calculated end of day		Calculated real time *	
	Base date/value	Inception	Base date/value	Inception
Russell Top 200 [®] Growth	12/31/85 = 100.00	12/31/85	03/16/00 = 400.00	03/16/00
Russell Top 200 [®] Value	12/31/85 = 100.00	12/31/85	03/16/00 = 400.00	03/16/00
Russell Top 200 [®] Defensive	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell Top 200 [®] Dynamic	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/96	NA	NA
Russell 2500 [™]	12/31/90 = 100.00	12/31/78	11/30/03 = 200	11/30/03
Russell 2500 [™] Growth	05/31/95 = 1000.00	12/31/85	11/30/03 = 200	11/30/03
Russell 2500 [™] Value	05/31/95 = 1000.00	12/31/85	11/30/03 = 200	11/30/03
Russell 2500 [™] Defensive	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/07	NA	NA
Russell 2500 [™] Dynamic	12/31/10 = 1000.00	7/1/07	NA	NA
Russell Small Cap Completeness [®]	3/31/99 = 1000.00	12/31/79	11/30/03 = 500	11/30/03
Russell SCC Growth	3/31/99 = 1000.00	12/31/79	11/30/03 = 500	11/30/03
Russell SCC Value	3/31/99 = 1000.00	12/31/79	11/30/03 = 500	11/30/03
Russell Top 50 [®] Mega Cap	12/31/01 = 1000.00	3/21/05	915.03	3/18/05
Russell Microcap [®] Index	6/24/05 = 1000.00	6/30/00	9/25/05 = 300	9/25/05
Russell Microcap [®] Growth	6/30/06 = 1000.00	6/30/00	NA	
Russell Microcap [®] Value	6/30/06 = 1000.00	6/30/00	NA	
Russell 3000E [™] Index	6/24/05 = 1000.00	6/24/05	NA	12/31/86

*Prior to January 13, 2014, some Russell U.S. real time indexes were calculated by Thomson Reuters.



Appendix B

Country assignment methodology details

Home Country Indicators (HCIs)

- Country of incorporation
- Country of headquarters
- Country of most liquid exchange as defined by the two-year average daily dollar trading volume (ADDTV).

Headquarters: FTSE Russell defines headquarters as the address of principal executive offices. For those companies reporting in the U.S., FTSE Russell uses the SEC filings to determine the location of headquarters. For those companies reporting outside of U.S. reporting requirements, multiple vendor sources and independent Russell research are used. In a case where multiple headquarters are listed on the SEC filings and a Home Country Indicator (HCI) needs to be determined, FTSE Russell assigns the HCI for headquarters to the location with the highest average daily trading volume. If the HCI for headquarters cannot be determined (for example, if there is no trading in any headquarters location) the two remaining HCIs are used.

Asset/Revenue Data Sources and Requirements defined: Assets and revenues data are retrieved from the company's annual reports (10-Ks, 20Fs, 40Fs, or prospectuses in the case of IPOs) as of the rank day in May. Any filings published after that date are not used. FTSE Russell will use an average of two years of assets or revenues data to reduce potential turnover. However, if only one year of data is available (a company either starts or stops reporting by location) one year of data will be used. The two-year average will be calculated using the percentage by county/region in the previous year and the percentage by country/region in the current year.

Assets and Revenue Reporting

Assets and/or revenue found in the text or table of the geographical segment section of the filing is given preference over other information in the filing. Assets and/or revenue must be reported as numbers or percentages which allow us to confirm substantial tolerance is met or stating ALL assets/revenue come from a specific country will be used to designate primary country of risk. However, "substantially all" or "majority of" assets and/or revenue will be considered as acceptable confirmatory statements.

FTSE Russell gives preference to long-lived/long-term assets over total assets if both are listed. However, either type will be used prior to reviewing revenue.

If intangible assets are reported separately as part of a total assets table, FTSE Russell removes intangibles from consideration. In other words, preference is given to tangible assets.

Total and net revenue are both considered. If both exist in table form, total takes precedent.

Country versus Regional Reporting

- Country-level reporting takes precedent if both country and regional are reported.
- If a company changes their detailed level of reporting (country to regional or regional to country), FTSE Russell first utilizes the more detailed level of reporting, but also reviews the less detailed reporting to ensure accuracy and monitor current trends.
- The majority of assets/revenue is determined by the absolute difference between those percentages. For example, a 20% difference WOULD be achieved if assets were 44% in one country and 20% in another. A 20% difference WOULD NOT be recognized if one country was reported as 30% and another country was reported as 20% higher at 36%.

Company reports by:	Requirements to be determined "Majority"*
Country: (used when more than one country is reported)	Total assets and/or revenues for HCI country is 20 percentage points greater than that of any other reported country
Region: (used when more than one region is reported)	Total assets and/or revenues for region containing only one HCI country is greater than 20 percentage points of any other reported region
Combination of single country & region(s):	Total assets/revenues for HCI country is greater than 20 percentage points of any reported region
Combination of single country or single region and rest of the world:	Total assets/revenue for HCI is 40 or more percentage points of the rest of the world category
No, or insufficient, data available:	Defaults to headquarters or most liquid exchange if BDI country

* Majority of assets/revenue is determined by the absolute difference between those percentages. For example, 20% difference would be achieved if assets were 44% in one country and 20% in another. 20% difference would NOT be recognized if country one was 30% and country two was 20% higher at 36%.

Benefit Driven Incorporation countries, No Domestic Exchange countries, and U.S. Territories

No domestic exchange (NDEs) countries	Benefit driven incorporation (BDIs) countries	
Falkland Islands	Anguilla	Faroe Islands
Liechtenstein	Antigua and Barbuda	Gibraltar
Monaco	Aruba	Guernsey
Suriname	Bahamas	Isle of Man
	Barbados	Jersey
	Belize	Liberia
	Bermuda	Marshall Islands
	Bonaire	Panama
	British Virgin Islands	Saba
	Cayman Islands	Sint Eustatius
	Channel Islands	Sint Maarten
	Cook Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
	Curacao	

U.S. Territories

A U.S. HCI is assigned for any company incorporated or headquartered in a U.S. territory. This includes countries such as: Puerto Rico, Guam, and U.S. Virgin islands.

Example by country:

Home Country Indicators: Incorporated in U.S., Headquartered in China, Most liquid exchange U.S.

Country	Year 1 assets/ revenues (\$USD in millions)	Year 1 calculated percentage
US	6	30.00%
China	3	15.00%
Country 3	3	15.00%
Country 4	3	15.00%
Country 5	3	15.00%
Country 6	2	10.00%
Total	\$20M	100.00%

Results: Total assets/revenues from the U.S. is NOT 20 percentage points greater than that from any other individual country. Assuming assets and revenues are equal this example defaults to headquarters.

Example by region:

Home Country Indicators: Incorporated in U.S., Headquartered in UK, Most liquid exchange is U.S.

Region	Year 1 assets/ revenues (\$USD in millions)	Year 1 calculated percentage
North America	6	37.50%
Europe	2	12.50%
Asia	2	12.50%
Middle East	2	12.50%
Africa	2	12.50%
South America	2	12.50%
Total	\$16M	100.00%

Results: Total assets/revenues for North America is 20 percentage points greater than that from any other region. Also, the HCI countries are in different regions. Country assignment is U.S.

Example by Single Country and Rest of the World Combination:

Home Country Indicators: Incorporated in UK, Headquartered in U.S., Most liquid exchange is U.S.

Reporting	Year 1 assets/ revenues (\$USD in millions)	Year 1 calculated percentage
U.S.	10M	77.00%
All Other Countries	3M	23.00%
Total	\$13M	100.00%

Results: Total U.S. assets/revenues comprise more than 40% of the total assets compared to the rest of the world. Country assignment is U.S.

China N Share designation

A US listed company is not eligible for inclusion within the Russell US Indexes if it has been classified by FTSE Russell as a China N share on the rank date of the index reconstitution. For a company to be considered to constitute a China N Share the following criteria will have been fulfilled:

The company is incorporated outside the PRC; and

The company is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ exchange, or the NYSE MKT; and

Over 55 per cent of the revenue or assets of the company are derived from the PRC; and

The company is controlled by mainland Chinese entity, company or individual *.

* If the shareholder background cannot be determined with publicly available information, FTSE Russell will assess the N share status of a company with the help of other criteria including:

Whether the establishment and origin of the company are in Mainland China; and

Whether the company's headquarters is in Mainland China.

Share Descriptions

For a description of Chinese share classes please see the "Guide to Chinese Share Classes" document which can be accessed using the following link:

[Guide to Chinese Share Classes.pdf](#)

The definitions these share classes are reviewed annually in March



Appendix C

Sample client notification

Timely communication regarding the impact of corporate events on the Russell U.S. indexes is vital for passive managers tracking the indexes. For this reason, FTSE Russell provides a calendar of predictive corporate action events and provides a daily schedule of e-mail notifications to Premier subscribers. The calendar provides a forecast of actions expected to complete in the next two weeks and their anticipated effective dates. In addition, throughout the day, e-mail notifications are sent to clients regarding actions that are completing on the current and following market days. The status flag will indicate the likelihood that an action will be effective for the day. A final flag indicates that the action is confirmed as final. Notifications follow the schedule below. However, any information that becomes available between the scheduled times will be sent immediately. See Appendix D for a description regarding predictive index data.

Schedule of notifications*

Time of notification (Eastern Time)	Content of notification
10:00 a.m.	Actions effective after the close of the current day and the following day, both preliminary and final, are included.
2:00 p.m.	Final actions effective after the close of the current day and anticipated actions and final actions for the following day. Note: A notification is sent regardless of whether a change has occurred since the 10:00 a.m. notice.
6:30 p.m.	Actions anticipated to take effect after the close of the following day.

* Note, on days when the markets close early only one report is generated which will serve as final notice. The report will be delivered an hour and a half prior to market close.

Sample report

Russell indexes

Corporate Action Report



Russell 3000® Index											
Status	Effective	Ticker	Name	Action	Reason	New Share Amount	Share Change	GR Change	VA Change	DF Change	DY Change
	02/02/16										
	02/03/16	GCP	GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES	ADD	SPIN-OFF	72766	+72766	+72766			+72766
	02/02/16										
	02/03/16	GCP	GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES	ADD	SPIN-OFF	72766	+72766	+72766			+72766
Russell 1000® Index											
Status	Effective	Ticker	Name	Action	Reason	New Share Amount	Share Change	GR Change	VA Change	DF Change	DY Change
	02/02/16										
	02/03/16	GCP	GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES	ADD	SPIN-OFF	72766	+72766	+72766			+72766
Russell 2000® Index											
Status	Effective	Ticker	Name	Action	Reason	New Share Amount	Share Change	GR Change	VA Change	DF Change	DY Change
	02/02/16										
	02/03/16										
Russell Microcap® Index											
Status	Effective	Ticker	Name	Action	Reason	New Share Amount	Share Change	GR Change	VA Change	DF Change	DY Change
	02/02/16	HELIF	CHC GROUP LTD	DELETE	DELISTED	0	-1153	-689	-664		
	02/03/16										
Other Indexes											
Status	Effective	Ticker	Name	Action	Reason	New Share Amount	Share Change	GR Change	VA Change	DF Change	DY Change
	02/03/16	GCP	GCP APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES	ADD			N	N	Y	Y	

F - Final
 F-D - Final action in a delayed status
 P - Pending
 * - Change from previous notification
 > - Color coded arrows indicate linked actions

Effective Date: Actions are applied AFTER the close on the date listed.

How to read e-mail notifications

Status: P = Preliminary; estimation based on available information
 F = Final; effective date has been confirmed

Effective date: The effective date refers to the date the action will occur after the close/before the open. A manager would want to put in a “market on close” order for the day of the effective date.

Action: Add = Addition of a name and shares to the applicable index
 Delete = Deletion of name and corresponding shares in applicable index
 Share Change = Increase or decrease in shares only. Name remains

Reasons: Acquisition / Merger
 Delisted
 Spin-off
 IPO



Appendix D

Predictive index data

Any security level detail contained within the report that has not yet reached its effective date for processing across the index represents the most recent and best available information. Events that have not yet reached their effective date are subject to change as regulatory agencies, parties involved in the action and market terms may be updated prior to final effective date and should be considered predictive data ("Predictive Index Data"). The information should be considered preliminary until the effective date has been reached. FTSE Russell reserves the right to update or change details of the action or update to effective date.

The Predictive Index Data is being provided for informational purposes only and may be used solely for evaluation purposes. FTSE Russell and its third party licensors do not warrant or make any representations regarding the use, or the results of use, of the Predictive Index Data, or any data included therein or any security (or combination thereof) comprising the Predictive Index Data. Recipient, and not FTSE Russell or its third party licensors, assumes the entire risk as to such use, results of use and the performance of the Predictive Index Data and any such data or securities and will be fully responsible for any uses, and consequences thereof, of the Predictive Index Data by you or anyone obtaining access thereto from or through you.

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Appendix E

File revisions

FTSE Russell endeavors to maintain the highest standard of return accuracy and to maintain accurate security level positions and returns which are replicable for passive investment managers, and replicate the passive experience of a stockholder/derivative owner. The full index recalculation policy can be viewed by clicking on the following link:

[FTSE Russell Index Recalculation Policy and Guidelines.pdf](#)



Appendix F

Performance algorithms

Calculation of a synthetic position or a “delayed action”

Stock / Stock plus Cash Actions between members. The closing price of the acquired company will be adjusted to capture the performance of the newly formed entity, according to the merger terms.

Adjusted closing price calculation:

$$= (\text{Acquiring company closing price per share} * \text{stock terms}) + \text{cash offer per share}$$

Stock only example: On trading day, Company A, a member of the Russell 1000, acquires Company B, a member of the Russell 2000, at the acquisition terms of 1:5 shares. Based on the time of final notification from the exchange, Russell classifies this as a “delayed action.” Therefore, for an entire trading day, Company B remains a member of the Russell 2000, although the action has been finalized and technically Company B no longer trades. At the close of that day, Company B’s price is adjusted to mimic the terms of the deal and capture the performance of Company A. After the close, Company B is removed from the Russell 2000, and Company A’s shares are increased in the correct proportion according to the merger terms.

Date	Company A (R1)	Company B (R2) - 1,200 shares
Closing Price (effective date)	\$10.00	\$2.00
Closing Price (effective date+1)	\$12.00	No longer trading
Adjusted Closing Price (effective date+1)	NA	\$2.40

Stock + cash example: In the same example as above, assume that the merger terms were stock plus cash, 1:5 plus \$2 per share.

Date	Company A (R1)	Company B (R2) - 1,200 shares
Closing Price (effective date)	\$10.00	\$4.00
Closing Price (effective date+1)	\$12.00	No longer trading
Adjusted Closing Price (effective date+1)	NA	\$4.40

Cash only actions or actions involving non-members. If a company is acquired for cash, the acquired company will remain in the index for an additional trading day at a stale price and will be removed at the cash price after the close of the following day.

Cash example: Company Z, a member of the Russell 2000 Index, is acquired for \$5.02 per share in cash. Based on the timing of final notification from the exchange, FTSE Russell considers this a “delayed action” and delays deletion for one trading day. Company Z remains in the index the following day at a stale price, and removed at the cash price, mimicking the cash received by investors. After the close, Company Z is removed from the index.

Date	Company Z (R2)
Closing Price (effective date)	\$5.00
Closing Price (effective date+1)	No longer trading
Adjusted Closing Price (effective date+1)	\$5.02

Market-adjusted breakpoints

Market-adjusted breakpoints are determined by applying the performance of the Russell 3000E Index to date to the latest reconstitution breakpoints.

Example: Russell 3000E Performance to date = 2.05%
 Latest reconstitution breakpoint between R1 and R2 = \$1.8 billion
 Market-adjusted breakpoint = \$1.8B * 1.0205 = \$1.804



Appendix G

Queries, complaints, and appeals

A constituent or prospective constituent company (or professional advisor acting on behalf of the company), a national organization or a group of no fewer than ten users of the Indexes from different organizations acting in their professional capacity may appeal against decisions taken by FTSE Russell.

FTSE Russell's complaints procedure can be accessed using the following link:

[Queries and Complaints Policy.pdf](#)

FTSE Russell's Appeal Process can be accessed using the following link:

[Appeals Against Decisions.pdf](#)

For more information about our indexes, please visit ftserussell.com.

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FTSE Russell index expertise and products are used extensively by institutional and retail investors globally. For over 30 years, leading asset owners, asset managers, ETF providers and investment banks have chosen FTSE Russell indexes to benchmark their investment performance and create ETFs, structured products and index-based derivatives.

FTSE Russell is focused on applying the highest industry standards in index design and governance, employing transparent rules-based methodology informed by independent committees of leading market participants. FTSE Russell fully embraces the IOSCO Principles and its Statement of Compliance has received independent assurance. Index innovation is driven by client needs and customer partnerships, allowing FTSE Russell to continually enhance the breadth, depth and reach of its offering.

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