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Russell Global Indexes Construction and Methodology

Russell Global Indexes

Construction and Methodology

One Index:

Covers the investable universe. The Russell Global Index identifies companies that make up the top 98% of investable securities worldwide, without the limitations of country or region.

Reflects the global market. Instead of focusing exclusively on developed or emerging markets, Russell focuses on the types of companies global managers actually buy, regardless of country. There is no sampling. The Russell Global Index membership reflects the actual market.

Is modular. Russell ensures that its indexes reflect true broad cap, large cap and small cap market coverage throughout the world. Russell uses consistent break points to determine which companies are large cap and small cap globally. For example, Russell uses the same cut-off point in the United Kingdom as it does in Chile to establish a small cap company's status.

Is objective, transparent and rules-based. Objectively allows the market to determine the index composition according to clear, published rules. Using methodology similar to that of its industry-leading U.S. Indexes, Russell relies on the market—not on a subjective vote of a selection committee—to determine which companies are included.

Our disciplined approach to index methodology creates benchmarks that help investors make better investment decisions.

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Updated sections

This document has been updated since the last published version. Please refer to the list below for the updated sections.

Section 2: Clarifying depository receipt rule

Section 3: Clarified non-local security trading

Section 6: Updated style banding

Section 7: Updated changes to shares outstanding

Section 8: Updated corporate action-driven changes



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SECTION 1

Introduction

The Russell Global Index consists of a complete family of global equity indexes that truly represent the institutionally investable equity market. Rules-based and comprehensive, with objective maintenance rules, the indexes are consistent and reliable indicators of global equity market performance. The Russell Global Index is divisible by region, country, developed/emerging markets, capitalization size, sector, industry and styles to provide fully modular benchmarks representing the diversified opportunity set within each segment. The Russell Global Index family includes 98% of the global equity market cap—approximately 10,000 securities in approximately 50 countries—and incorporates turnover management rules to balance transition costs and market representation.

The Russell Global Index family includes the Russell 3000[®] Index as its U.S. component and incorporates the industry-leading features of the Russell U.S. Indexes. The Global Indexes feature Russell's pioneering float-adjustment weightings and objective maintenance methodology, ensuring consistent and comprehensive market representation as markets change over time. Russell's unique company-based approach allows for faster inclusion as new stocks (while perhaps not entire stock markets) emerge as part of the institutional opportunity set.

Purpose

- To offer investors a complete global equity market performance benchmark
- To serve as an equity market proxy for asset allocation analysis and decisions
- To provide a replicable vehicle for passive investment portfolios
- To provide comprehensive retirement plan or investment portfolio benchmarks with fully modular segments, resulting in no gaps or overlaps in equity allocation/analysis
- To provide the foundation for trading and risk management tools, such as options and futures
- To act as an objective indicator of total market and individual segment performance and characteristics for academic research and financial media

Available indexes

The Russell Global Index is modular and can be divided into thousands of components by capitalization size, region, sector, industry, styles, etc. See Appendix A for a list.

SECTION 2

Defining the total stock universe

Many indexes claim to capture a certain percentage of the equity market, and it is often difficult to evaluate and compare index families on the basis of their claimed coverage percentage. A key step in creating market indexes is defining the total stock universe on which they are based. Russell has always promoted transparency in index construction. Accordingly, the methodology used to generate our 98% capture of the global equity universe is described below.

The Russell Global Index is fundamentally constructed from a company-level perspective. Every publicly traded company around the world that meets minimum size and investability standards is included in the stock universe. Russell uses seven steps to refine the exchange-traded security universe and capture the total institutional universe of securities on which the Russell Global Index is based.

Steps in constructing the Investable Equity Universe and the Russell Global Index

1. Evaluate security types and distinguish equity securities from all other securities
2. Assign companies to countries
3. Evaluate securities by country to remove ineligible security types
4. Evaluate minimum capitalization size requirements
5. Evaluate country eligibility based on economic and practical investment environments
6. Evaluate minimum stock liquidity by using the average daily dollar trading volume (ADDTV), and active trading ratio (ATR)
7. Capture 98% of the institutionally investable universe

Total universe security type

Russell's first step in determining index membership is to capture and evaluate all exchange-traded securities in the global marketplace and build the total stock universe. Equity and equity-like securities are included in the Russell global equity universe, with some country-specific nuances. Equity-like securities are those that represent ownership of a company without an obligation for the company to repay invested capital in the form of coupon payments or lump-sum payments throughout the life of the investment. A full list of eligible share classes by country is provided in Appendix C. The following security types are not eligible for inclusion in the Russell Global Indexes and are therefore excluded from the total stock universe.

Excluded securities

- Blank check companies
- Bulletin board and pink sheet stocks (with some global exceptions)
- Closed-end investment companies
- Depository receipts (some exceptions apply when primary issue fails liquidity threshold)
- Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and mutual funds

- Limited liability companies (with some country exceptions such as Netherlands)
- Limited partnerships
- Trust receipts and royalty trusts
- Warrants and rights

Depository receipt exceptions

Depository receipts may be viewed as eligible for index inclusion under the following circumstances:

In those countries where foreign ownership of local shares are restricted and access to non local investing is common in the form of an ADR. These countries include but are not limited to: Philippines, Thailand, and Russia due to their restrictions on foreign ownership in local shares. See Appendix C for details of countries where ADR's are viewed as eligible share classes.

Depository receipts may be used if the following criteria applies:

- If the only vehicle available for trade is in the form of an ADR (no alternative security trading); or
- The eligible equity security fails the liquidity test, however an ADR form exists for the company and it does pass liquidity; or
- In the event that fewer than three eligible companies are available in a particular country and qualifying ADR vehicles exist. In this instance, eligible ADR's will be added to country opportunity to complete the critical mass requirement for individual country inclusion.

As with any member, each of the above vehicles must pass all other eligibility requirements including liquidity minimum.

These situations are applied regardless of country (excluding US).

Universe minimum size requirement

Russell further refines the investable universe by eliminating extremely small equity securities that are inaccessible by institutional investors. The minimum total market capitalization requirement for inclusion in the Russell stock universe is \$1,000,000 USD. Note, this \$1M threshold applies to the universe of stocks, from which then 98% makes up the index. Historically, the market capitalization of the smallest security in the Russell Global Index has been approximately \$160 million USD. Total market capitalization is determined by multiplying outstanding shares by market price as of the last trading day in May.

Universe country eligibility

Some countries with sizable stocks do not provide a stable environment for institutional investing and thus are ineligible for inclusion in the Russell global indexes universe. Specifically, those designated as Frontier countries are ineligible for the Russell Global Developed or Emerging Index components. Russell does, however, cover frontier countries in the Russell Frontier™ Index (see Section 9). Russell assesses the adequacy of investability conditions in a country using a group of country risk and trading risk/challenge factors and references, described below.

Country risk

The following criteria are used to determine country eligibility for the Russell Global Index.

Criteria	Measure	Eligible	Ineligible
Relative income	World Bank Income Category	“Lower Middle Income” or higher	“Low Income”
Country risk	Economist Intelligence Unit Score	Score less than 55	Score greater than or equal to 55

Sources: World Bank and Economist Intelligence Unit

Trading risks/challenges

The following factors are considered to determine country eligibility for the Russell Global Index.

Criteria	Eligible	Ineligible
Regulatory Infrastructure	Relatively mature	Incomplete
Trading and Custody accounts	Segregated	No Segregation
Foreign Ownership Limits	Limits on specific market segments	Broader restrictions
Trade Confidentiality	Yes	No
Settlement Periods	t+3 or less	Greater than t+3
Market Liquidity	75th percentile or better	Beneath 25 th percentile
Pre-Deposit of shares required	No	Yes

Sources: Custodian data and FactSet

A complete list of investable countries with corresponding eligible share types can be found in the appendixes. Russell will monitor these countries and publicly pre-announce changes to their eligibility.

No Domestic Exchange (NDE) and Benefit-Driven Incorporation (BDI) countries

NDE and BDI countries, as described below, are not eligible at a country level, however, securities within those countries are eligible, and if applicable, are assigned to the appropriate country.

NDE countries: Russell recognizes that some investable companies may be incorporated in countries that do not have domestic stock exchanges or exchanges which Russell recognizes as valid. Russell assigns these companies to the countries in which their primary equity issues are traded. NDE equities are subject to all Russell Index eligibility criteria. A complete list of NDE countries can be found in Appendix G.

BDI countries: Incorporating in certain countries offers companies operational, tax, and political benefits. Russell identifies these as BDI countries. Companies choosing to incorporate in BDI countries are typically equity securities from other regions such as the U.S. and China that have elected to seek the tax and jurisdiction advantages available outside of their domiciles. BDI equities are subject to all Russell Index eligibility criteria. A complete list of BDI countries can be found in the Appendix G.

Universe liquidity screen

Prior to capturing 98% of the market, Russell refines the universe of stocks to ensure investability. To be eligible for membership in the Russell Global Index (excluding U.S. securities), stocks must meet minimum size and liquidity requirements. Russell removes securities with inadequate liquidity by evaluating the average daily dollar trading volume (ADDTV) and the active trading ratio (ATR). ADDTV smoothes abnormal trading volumes over short time periods and measures the actual transactions taking place in the market. ATR evaluation provides further refinement, due to the possibility that a few transactions across the year could distort the ADDTV for individual stocks. This two-step liquidity screen provides an accurate representation of the market and its liquidity.

The formulas for calculating ADDTV and ATR are:

$$\text{ADDTV} = \frac{\text{Annual accumulated trading volume in USD}}{\text{Number of available trading days (open for trading)}}$$

$$\text{ATR} = \frac{\text{Number of active trading days (minimum 1 share traded)}}{\text{Number of available trading days (open for trading)}}$$

All securities in investable countries with eligible share types are ranked by ADDTV. At reconstitution, securities with an above-median ADDTV and greater than 90% ATR are eligible for inclusion in the index. This threshold generally corresponds to the bottom 5% cumulative total market capitalization of the initial security universe, in descending order of ADDTV. U.S. securities are not subject to this liquidity screen. See Appendix I for historical median ADDTV.

Capturing 98% of the eligible universe

Following completion of the minimal universe refinements listed above, Russell assigns stocks to individual countries according to a process described in Section 3, "Assigning Securities to Countries." The Russell Global Index is composed of the Russell 3000 Index, which captures 98% of the U.S. equity universe, and the largest 98% of the rest of the global equity universe.

Additionally, a number of investable countries are eligible for the Russell Global Index but are not included in the index because either the securities in those markets are too small or too illiquid to be included in the index, or the countries do not reach critical mass (see "Countries without Critical Mass" in Section 4: "Russell Global Index Membership").

Russell evaluates more than 150 countries at reconstitution each year for potential index eligibility. Index maintenance only applies to countries covered by the Russell Global Index as of the most recent reconstitution.

SECTION 3

Assigning securities to countries

Country assignment within indexes is important because many investment strategies involve underweighting or overweighting particular countries, or passively investing within the countries. Indexes provide the market weighting for the strategic weighting decision and serve as the performance benchmark for evaluating the results. In most cases, country assignment is straightforward. However, some differences and complexities in the global equity environment warrant specific attention and rules. Russell's fundamental country-assignment rule is described below.

Home-country indicators (HCI)

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):

- Country of incorporation
- Country of headquarters
- Country of the most liquid exchange as defined by 2-year average daily dollar trading volume (ADDTV)

Russell cross-compares the primary location of the company's assets with the HCIs. If the primary location of assets matches ANY of the HCIs, then the company is assigned to its primary asset location.

If there is not enough information to determine a company's primary country of assets (as illustrated in [Appendix H](#)), Russell uses the primary location of the company's revenue for the same cross-comparison and assigns the company to its home country in a similar fashion. Russell uses an average of two years of assets or revenues data for analysis to reduce potential turnover.

If home country cannot be derived using assets or revenue, Russell assigns the company to the country in which its headquarters are located unless the country is a Benefit Driven Incorporation (BDI) country. If this is the case, the company is assigned to the country of its most liquid stock exchange.

Russell recognizes that the manager of a country classification-specific portfolio (Developed only or Emerging only) is typically limited to trading on exchanges, and dealing in currencies, that satisfy the fund's minimum country and currency risk requirements. Therefore, in order for a non-local listing to be eligible it must trade on an exchange in a country having an equivalent or more advanced country classification. In the event the primary exchange is located in a less developed market, country classification will be assigned to the country of primary exchange. Minimum liquidity requirements apply for any security, regardless of exchange, under review for inclusion in the Russell Global Index.

Steps to country classification:

Step 1	Is the company incorporated, traded, 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 located in one of the HCIs?	YES – Classified in the country of primary revenue	NO – Move to Step 4
Step 4	Is the company's headquarters located in a non-BDI country?	YES – Classified in the country of headquarters	NO – Assign to primary exchange country

In addition, due to legacy, there are some individual security exceptions to this rule.

Chinese/Hong Kong Home Country Indicators: If a company is assigned to China or Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (S.A.R.) based on its HCIs, it is further analyzed to determine to which country it should be assigned. For the purpose of index creation, Russell recognizes China and the Hong Kong S.A.R. as two distinct investment universes. All Red Chip companies (as identified by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange) will be classified to China. For example, China Mobile Ltd., a state-owned red-chip company and the largest mobile phone provider in China, is a member of Russell China Index, despite the fact that it is incorporated and traded in Hong Kong. In addition, if one of the HCIs of a company is a BDI country, the company will be re-evaluated and assigned to its primary asset/revenue location. In absence of asset/revenue information, the company will be assigned to its headquarter location, unless the country is a BDI. In that case, the company will be assigned to its most liquid stock exchange.

Hong Kong/Macao

For the purpose of index creation, companies assigned to Macao are re-assigned to Hong Kong.

Tax rates

Taxes are applied to dividend payments and vary according to a company's country of incorporation within the index. The tax rate applied is the rate applied to non-resident institutions that do not benefit from taxation treaties. Tax rates are reviewed and updated quarterly. Russell uses Exchange Data International (Globe Tax) to determine country tax rates.

SECTION 4

Russell Global Index membership

When the total universe has been screened as described in Section 2, and after securities have been allocated to their home countries as described in Section 3, Russell determines index membership. Russell includes the top 98% of U.S. market capitalization, the Russell 3000, and the top 98% of the rest of the world's market capitalization. This index design preserves global equity market integrity and effectively relieves the overrepresentation of U.S. from the global perspective. Additionally, this design assures consistency between the Russell Global Index and its U.S. sub-indexes as components.

The broad building blocks capturing 98% or more of the investable market enable thousands of modular sub-indexes, including country, region, sector, market capitalization and style segments. Each division of the parent index provides a set of sub-indexes with no gaps and no overlaps. Additionally, each sub-index, as a stand-alone index, provides comprehensive representation of a particular subgroup of the global investment opportunity set.

Global equity index design



Global large cap and small cap index construction

Research summary

The need for cap-size indexes is based on a well-documented phenomenon known as the “cap-size effect.” Stated simply, it means that large stocks tend to behave like other large stocks, and small stocks tend to behave like other small stocks. Russell observed this effect in the U.S. more than 20 years ago, and the effect has been seen to prevail in global markets as well. Much research has been focused on determining an appropriate dividing point between large and small stocks, but Russell’s research has demonstrated that there is no hard line between large and small. Instead, the division between large and small stocks should be established as a range, or “band”, around which representative large cap and small cap indexes can be created.

In addition, Russell research has demonstrated that the cap-size effect exists across regional boundaries; that is, companies of similar size tend to behave similarly regardless of geographic location. While this relationship is not equally strong across all regions (particularly in emerging markets), it does appear to be increasingly apparent as markets continue to globalize.

As a result of its research into the global cap-size effect, Russell implemented a global-relative methodology with banding when constructing the Global Large Cap, Global Midcap and Global Small Cap Indexes, beginning with the June 2007 reconstitution. This approach differs fundamentally from the current industry practice of determining cap size on a country-by-country basis, where companies with very different market capitalizations may be classified in the same cap-size index, or, alternatively, where companies with similar market capitalizations may be classified in different cap-size indexes simply because they are located in different countries or regions. Cap-size indexes constructed by use of country-relative distinctions (whether banded or not) can generate substantial overlap when combined into broader indexes, reducing their ability to accurately represent what they originally intended to measure.

Construction rules

At reconstitution, all companies in the Russell Global Index (ex-US) are ranked by their total market capitalization in descending order, and the cumulative total market capitalization percentile for each company is calculated.

To determine the Russell Global Large Cap and Russell Global Small Cap Indexes, all companies that rank below the 90th percentile are classified as small cap, and all companies that rank above the 85th percentile are classified as large cap. Current members of the index that rank within the capitalization band between the 85th and 90th percentiles retain their existing classification. For example, if a member of the existing Russell Global Small Cap Index falls within the 85th-90th percentile band at reconstitution, it remains classified as small cap. New companies being added to the Russell Global Index are classified relative to the midpoint of the range. In other words, new companies ranking above 87.5 are classified as large cap, and new companies ranking below 87.5 are classified as small cap.

To determine the Global Midcap and Global Mega Cap Indexes, which are sub-components of Global Large Cap, all companies that rank below the 60th percentile are classified as midcap, and all companies that rank above the 55th percentile are classified as mega cap. Current index members that rank within the capitalization band between the 55th and 60th percentiles retain their existing classification. For example, if a member of the existing Global Midcap Index falls within the 55th-60th percentile band at reconstitution, it remains classified as midcap. New companies being added to the Global Index are classified relative to the midpoint of the range. In other words, new companies ranking above 57.5 will be classified as mega cap, and new companies ranking below 57.5 are classified as midcap.

Using a global-relative 5% band has been shown to create indexes that are robust representations of large and small stock behavior and provide consistently better tracking results when tested against global and non-U.S. cap-tier mandated managers. Use of the banding approach also has the associated benefit of dramatically reducing turnover at reconstitution. Russell's research shows that a 5% band provides an optimal balance between representing asset-class return behavior and reducing turnover, which ultimately benefits investors who are using the indexes as passive vehicles or active portfolio benchmarks.

Index name	Upper range (percentiles)	Lower range (percentiles)
Russell Global Mega Cap	NA	55%–60%
Russell Global Midcap	55%–60%	85%–90%
Russell Global Small Cap	85%–90%	NA

Percentiles are based on descending total market capitalization. Large Cap = Mega Cap + Midcap.

Countries without critical mass

Russell's global relative approach focuses less on country coverage and more on the true global opportunity set. A country coverage focus can result in the inclusion of countries with few securities available to trade. From a manager's perspective, this is not an ideal situation due to the relative costs of setting up a trading account with those countries compared to the number of tradable securities.

In an effort to reduce those trading implications while remaining global relative, Russell uses the most liquid exchange OUTSIDE of a security's home country if a security's home country has fewer than three securities. However, the most liquid exchange must be in a country eligible for the Russell Global Index that contains three or more securities. If the most liquid exchange outside of the home country is in a country that does not meet this criterion, then Russell looks to the next most liquid exchange. If the security does not trade on an exchange in an eligible country, or only trades locally and does not trade on any other exchange outside of its home country, the security is ineligible for index inclusion.

While this rule allows the Russell Global Index to use a listing on an exchange outside of the security's home country, the security is still assigned to its home country within the indexes. Additionally, while depository receipts are generally ineligible for inclusion within the Russell Global Indexes, Russell includes depository receipts for securities that fall under this rule.

Global SMID construction

Russell believes that SMID is an asset class separate from the large, mid, and small capitalization market segments. While other index providers define SMID as simply an aggregation of midcap and small cap, Russell defines SMID as the bottom of the midcap and top of the small cap markets.

To construct the SMID index, all companies in the current Russell Global Index are ranked by market-capitalization in descending order, and the cumulative total market capitalization percentile for each company is calculated. Companies that rank between the 75th percentile and 95th percentile are classified as SMID. At reconstitution each year, 5% bands are implemented at both the bottom and the top of the SMID index, which means that an existing SMID member remains in the SMID index if it ranks between the 72.5th percentile and 97.5th percentile. For a security new to the Russell Global Index, the 75th percentile and 95th percentile breakpoints are used to determine SMID membership.

Historical construction rules

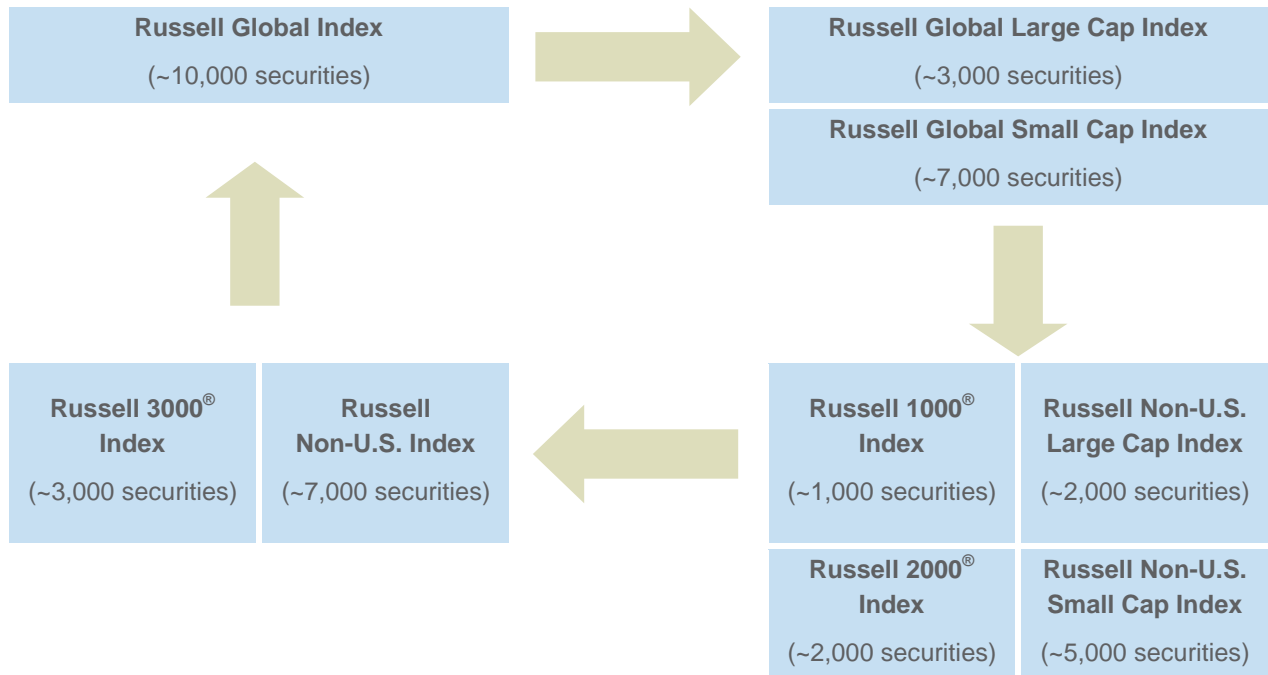
Historically, the following methodology was used to build the Russell Global cap-tier indexes.

The large/small breakpoint was made by using the corresponding breakpoints for the years 1996 to 2006 in the Russell U.S. Indexes. These breakpoints generally correspond to the 90th percentile, on the basis of cumulative float-adjusted market capitalization of the global universe ranked in descending order by total market capitalization, including the U.S. Japan was calculated using the Russell/Nomura Total Market Index and their corresponding breakpoints. Russell/Nomura Total Market™ was used as the Japan portion from 1996-2008.

The mega cap/midcap breakpoint was made by using the corresponding breakpoints for the years 1996 to 2006 in the Russell U.S. Indexes. These breakpoints generally correspond to the 60th percentile, on the basis of cumulative float-adjusted market capitalization of the global universe ranked in descending order by total market capitalization, including the U.S.

No banding was used in the historical construction.

The following illustration shows the Russell Global Index construction and its high-level decomposition into U.S. and non-U.S. regions and large cap and small cap tiers.



Regional and country indexes

Russell Global Indexes include stand-alone regional and country indexes. A complete list of regions and countries is available in [Appendix A](#).

Emerging and developed markets

In consideration of the investing environments of existing emerging and developed markets, the modular structure of the Russell Global Index provides developed and emerging markets regional index options. Given the purpose of the Russell Global Index—to offer investors a better and more accurate global benchmark—Russell uses a combination of macroeconomic and investment market criteria to distinguish developed from emerging markets. Additionally, Russell uses a transparent methodology for recognizing countries that have become developed, or that, conversely, have taken steps to be less accessible to investors.

Economic criteria

Russell uses economic criteria as the first step in categorizing countries into developed and emerging market indexes, because doing so provides a measurement of the macro-economy and its level of development. It also provides a measurement of political, sovereign and currency risk. Countries must meet the minimum economic criteria for developed markets in order to be considered for inclusion in the Russell Developed Markets Index or any of its sub-indexes. In order for a country to be considered a developed market, it must meet and sustain the following criteria over the course of two consecutive reconstitution periods. A developed country will have at least three of the four criteria below pointing toward developed:

Criteria	Measure	Developed	Emerging
Relative income	World Bank Income Category	“High Income”	Less than “High Income”
Development Status	International Monetary Fund	Advanced	Advancing
Country risk	Economist Intelligence Unit Score	Score less than or equal to 40	Score greater than 40

Sources: World Bank and Economist Intelligence Unit, and IMF.

Note: In 2009, the EIU changed their scoring system from letter rankings (A-D), to numbers. Historical classifications were not changed to reflect this change. The scores were applied going forward only.

Market criteria

After a country has met the required economic criteria for consideration as a developed market, a second step is taken to evaluate its investing environment. Economic criteria alone are insufficient for categorizing countries into developed or emerging markets because they do not reflect investment conditions. Market criteria provide an objective filter by use of practical investment considerations that reflect repatriation, FX and stock transfer risks and trading costs. All market factors are equal-weighted and discrete. For a country to be considered a developed market, in addition to meeting three out of four of the economic criteria above, it also must meet three out of four of the market criteria listed below:

Criteria	Developed	Emerging
FX restrictions	No	Yes
Repatriation restrictions	No	Yes
Stock transfer restrictions within fund complex	Allowed, not requiring sell or repurchase in market	Not allowed
Relative liquidity	Above median	Below median

Sources: Custodian data and FactSet.

Moving between developed and emerging markets

At each reconstitution, Russell evaluates the economic and market criteria for each country in the Russell Global Index. Only countries with a two-year sustained change may then be eligible to move between developed, emerging, or frontier market classifications in the third year if indicators remain constant. Russell will announce any final change to developed, emerging, or frontier status

A complete listing of Russell developed and emerging market countries is available in Appendix B.

Russell defines frontier markets separately through the Russell Frontier Index methodology. See [Section 9](#) for more information.

SECTION 5

Float-adjusted weighting

Russell pioneered float-adjusted index weightings with its U.S. indexes launched in 1984, and then extended its industry-leading methodology globally, where float may be even more important. After index membership has been determined by total market capitalization, each security's shares are adjusted to include only those available for public investment—shares called “free float.” The purpose of float adjustment is to exclude from index weights the capitalization that is not available for purchase and that is not part of the global investing opportunity set. Float-adjusted market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the primary closing price by the number of investable shares. A detailed description of Russell's free-float-calculation algorithm is available in the Appendix E, along with security level examples.

Step 1: Remove unavailable shares

Generally, shares that are owned by strategic investors or that are restricted from trading are considered unavailable. These shares are subtracted from total shares outstanding to derive available shares, or free float, and are used to weight each security in the Russell Global Index.

Russell removes the following types of shares from index company weights:

Material employee stock ownership plans: Shares held in employee stock ownership plans comprising 10% or more of the shares outstanding are removed from index weights.

Large private holders: Material private holdings in excess of 10% are removed from index weights.

Government holdings:

- **Direct government holders:** Those holdings listed as “government of” are considered unavailable and will be removed entirely from available shares
- **Indirect government holders:** Shares held by government investment boards and/or investment arms will be treated similar to large private holdings and removed if the holding is greater than 10%
- **Government pensions:** Any holdings by a government pension plan are considered institutional holdings and will not be removed from available shares

Corporate cross-owned shares: There are two types of adjustments for shares held by other corporations. All shares owned by another company in the Russell Global Index family are removed. Material shares held by companies outside the Russell Global Index family are also removed from index weights, because they are likely held for strategic reasons. If the index member's shares are held by:

- **Russell 3000E or Russell Global Index member companies:** 100% of the cross-owned shares are considered unavailable and are removed from index weights
- **A non-index member company owning more than 10% of total shares outstanding:** The cross-owned shares are considered unavailable and are removed from index weights

IPO lock-ups: Shares locked up during an initial public offering (IPO) are not available for purchase to general investors and are removed from index weights.

American Depositary Receipts (ADR) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDR): Generally, ADRs and GDRs are removed from index weights to avoid potential double counting of share volume. There are exceptions (i.e., the Philippines, Thailand, Russia, Israel, Argentina) in which shares are added back to the float-adjusted capitalization following the foreign ownership limit adjustment.

Treasury shares: Treasury shares are company-owned shares, either by share re-purchase programs or by donations. These shares are considered strategic and are removed from index weights.

Minimum available shares/float requirement: Companies with only a small portion of their shares available in the marketplace are not eligible for the Russell Global Indexes. Companies with 5% or less will be removed from eligibility.

Step 2: Apply foreign ownership limit adjustment

Foreign equity ownership limits are common, especially in emerging markets. These ownership limits are imposed either by local governments or by regulation bureaus for political and economic reasons. Foreign investment is often restricted in business sectors considered by a country to be sensitive, such as automobiles or telecommunications. However, some of these heavily regulated sectors present substantial investment opportunities. Russell adjusts securities with foreign ownership limits (FOLs) and removes them from index weights as described below.

Restricted and unrestricted share classes: In countries such as Thailand, companies issue restricted stocks (foreign shares) as well as unrestricted stocks (local shares). Unrestricted stocks can be owned by both domestic and foreign investors, while restricted stocks can be owned only by domestic investors. For index construction, Russell recognizes only unrestricted stocks as available shares. All restricted stocks are removed from index weights.

Foreign ownership limits by industry or sector: In many countries, foreign ownership limits are imposed within particular industries. Though it may vary by local foreign investment law, energy, banking and real estate are among the most heavily regulated sectors across countries. For index construction, Russell calculates foreign ownership limits according to the local industry classification, which may differ from Russell Global Index industry sector classifications.

Segregated market via share classes: In China, the stock market is segregated via share classes for domestic and foreign investors. There are four share classes, of which only three can be owned by foreign investors, who have limited or no voting rights. For index construction, Russell recognizes investable shares as B shares, H shares and N shares. All A shares are subtracted from free-float calculation. The foreign ownership limit adjustment is applied after the unavailable shares adjustment described in Step 1 above. The detailed calculations for float weighting can be found in the Appendix E.

Step 3: Reflect special depositary receipts

In countries such as Russia and Israel, sensitive sectors, such as telecommunications, oil, energy, media and real estate, are heavily regulated by the government. As a result, the majority of shares in these sectors are restricted to domestic investors. However, to raise capital for local companies while still retaining domestic control, the countries allow a large portion of the restricted shares to be deposited in custodian banks and traded overseas in the form of ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are the only realistic way for global investors to invest in the underlying companies. Russell recognizes the shares represented by ADRs/GDRs from some countries as investable and adds these underlying shares back to index weights after the foreign ownership limit adjustment has been applied.

SECTION 6

Determining style

Russell Investments 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

Beginning with reconstitution 2011, Russell will use three variables in the determination of growth and value. For value, book-to-price (B/P) ratio will continue to be used, while for growth, the I/B/E/S long-term growth variable, which was used historically, will be replaced by two variables—I/B/E/S forecast medium-term growth (2 yr) and sales per share historical growth (5 yr).

The term “probability” is used to indicate the degree of certainty that a stock is value or growth, based on its relative B/P ratio; I/B/E/S forecast medium-term growth (2 yr), and sales per share historical growth (5 yr). 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 large cap and small cap stocks in the Russell Global ex-US Index. Research indicates that on average, valuations of small stocks differ from those of large stocks. Treating the large cap and small stocks separately prevents the possible distortion to relative valuations that may occur if the global index is used as the base index.

For each base index, stocks are ranked by their adjusted B/P ratio; their I/B/E/S forecast medium-term growth (2 yr), and their sales per share historical growth (5 yr). These rankings are converted to standardized units and combined to produce a composite value score (CVS). Stocks are then ranked by their CVSs, 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 Global value index will have an 80% weight in the same Russell Global growth index.

Russell Defensive and Dynamic Indexes

The Russell Stability Indexes are designed to be comprehensive representations of the investable global defensive and dynamic equity markets. Defensive and Dynamic Indexes are created by splitting an existing applicable Russell Index in half based on the combination of the stability indicators; the more stable half of the market 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. The Russell Defensive and Dynamic Indexes complement the existing Russell Style framework – size (small / large) and valuation (growth / value) – expanding the style box into the style cube with the addition of Stability, the Third Dimension of Style™.

For each base index (for U.S. companies -the Russell 1000[®] Index and Russell 2000[®] Index, and for Global ex-U.S. companies - the Russell Global ex-U.S. Large Cap and Russell Global ex-U.S. Small Cap indexes), there are five specific variables used to determine the probability of being defensive or dynamic: Debt/Equity, Return on Assets (ROA), Earnings Variability and Total Return Volatility (52-week and 60-month frequencies).

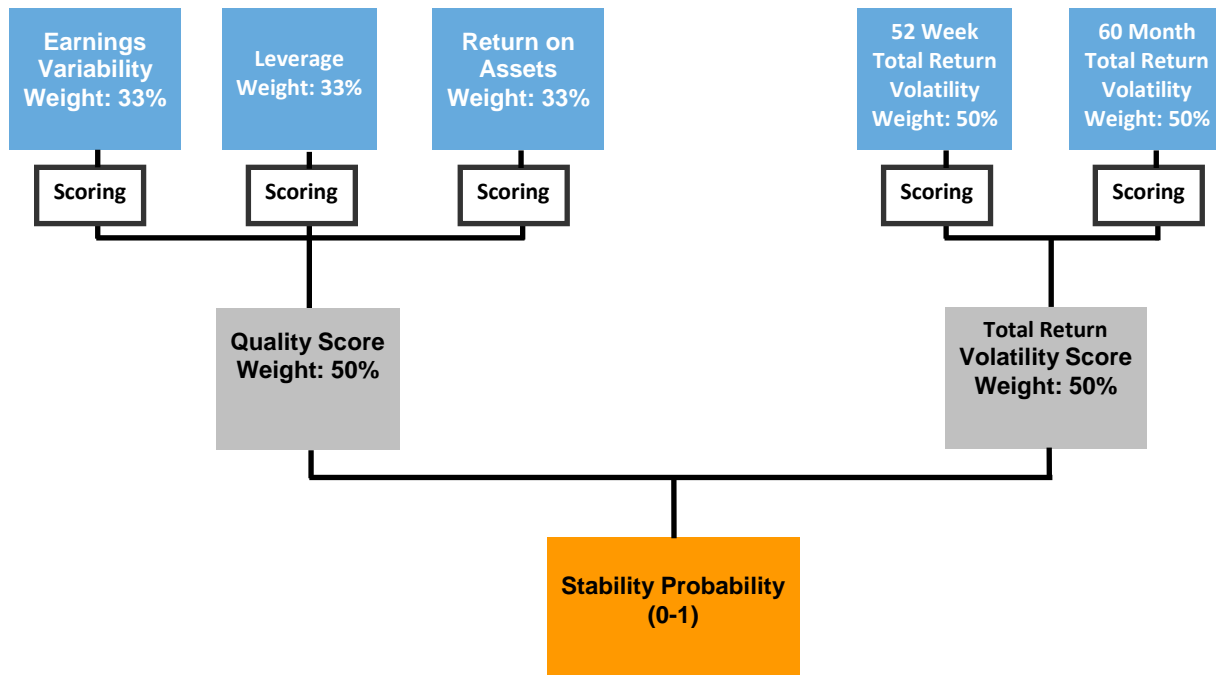
Among other things, a company has risks related to balance sheet leverage, economic cycles and industry/product cycles, and weaknesses in its business model. Russell uses debt/equity ratios as a proxy for risks related to balance sheet leverage. Earnings variability is used as a proxy for risks related to economic cycles and industry/product cycles. 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.

Using the Russell 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.

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 variables 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 stock's past year's weekly total return volatility and the past 5 years' monthly total return volatility.

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.

The stability of a company, also referred to as the stability probability, is determined by combining the quality variables with total return volatility. The quality score (derived by combining the three quality variables) represents 50% of the stability score while volatility score (derived by total return volatility) represents the other 50%.



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. Annual attribute data is used for global ex-U.S. companies to create global-relative defensive and dynamic indexes. Quarterly attribute data is used to create the U.S. defensive and dynamic indexes.

Debt/Equity: The debt/equity ratio for global ex-U.S. companies is based on the most recent annual report. The debt/equity ratio for U.S. companies is based on the most recent quarterly SEC filing. Negative debt/equity numbers will not be used to calculate debt/equity. Rather, negative debt/equity is excluded in the analysis and the indicator for this company will be set to zero/dynamic.

Pre-Tax ROA: The pre-tax ROA for global ex-U.S. companies is based on the annual year-end pre-tax income divided by the average of the latest year-end and previous year-end assets (latest year-end assets + previous year-end assets)/2).The pre-tax ROA for U.S. companies is based on the last 12 months’ pre-tax income divided by the average of the assets for the previous year, or (current assets + same quarter one year prior)/2).

Earnings Variability: The earnings variability for global ex-U.S. companies is computed by dividing the standard deviation of the company’s earnings-per-share (EPS) by the company’s median earnings for the previous 5 years. This scaling normalizes the information to make each company directly comparable to other companies regardless of the relative level of EPS. If there are less than 5 annual EPS observations, earnings variability is considered NULL and standard deviation will not be calculated (see “Missing Values” below).

Note: U.S. companies require 20 quarters of data in order to calculate earnings variability, which is based on the standard error of the linear EPS trend regression. If there are less than 20 EPS observations (or standard

error is equal to zero), earnings variability is considered NULL and standard error will not be calculated (see “Missing Values” below). 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).

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

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

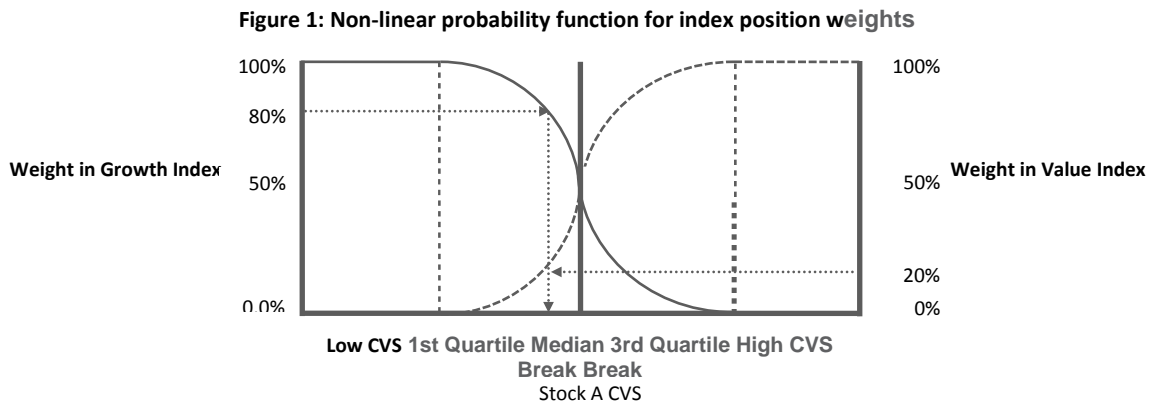
Total return volatility (standard deviation) is measured over two horizons, over the previous year and over the previous five years. Each indicator represents one half of the volatility score.

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. A stock must have 52 weeks of data points in order to populate, otherwise, the indicator will be set to NULL (see “Missing Values” below).

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. A stock must have 60 months of data points in order to populate, otherwise, the indicator will be set to NULL (see “Missing Values” below).

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 Global Large Cap or Russell Global Small Cap indexes.



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 growth index, 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 Russell's 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 types of weighting and makes passive management easier.

Banding rule

In an effort to mitigate unnecessary turnover, 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 $\pm .10$ AND the company remains in the same core index, 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 that CVS score to the overall index. However, this banding methodology has proven 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 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, negative values, or low coverage

For valuation styles (growth and value), stocks with missing or negative values for B/P, missing values for I/B/E/S forecast medium-term growth (2 yr) (negative I/B/E/S 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 Global Large Cap, Russell Global Small Cap) industry, sub-sector or sector group into which the company falls. Each missing (or negative B/P) variable is substituted with the industry, sub-sector or sector group independently. An industry must consist of five members, or the substitution reverts to the next level (sub-sector or 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 a single analyst covering the security, 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 value score 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.

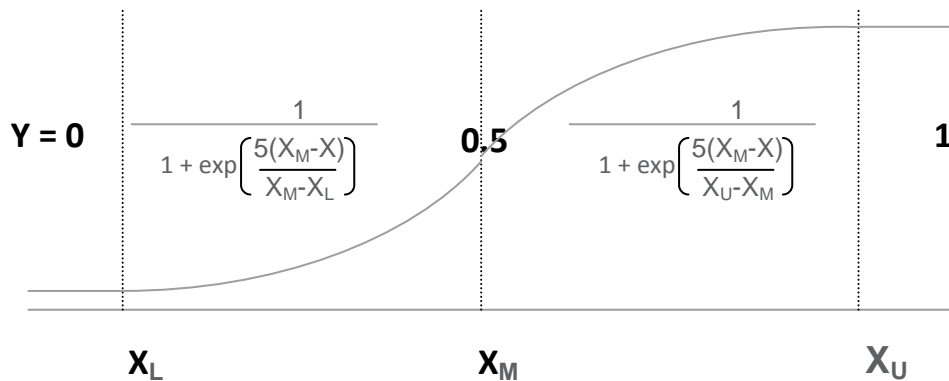
Book value adjustments

Correct book value is critical in determining book-to-price measure. Therefore, the following method is used to estimate the proper adjustments to B/P and book value.

A company's reported book value is adjusted to reflect write-offs stemming from the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)-issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards numbers 106 and 109 (FAS 106 & 109) since June 30, 1993. Assuming that each company amortized the FAS 106 & 109 transition obligation over a 20-year period beginning with year of adoption, the unamortized portion of the write-off is added back to the reported book value. During reconstitution 2007, Russell also made an adjustment to book value for FASB 158. The date companies were required to be compliant left incomparable book values across companies for reconstitution in June. However, in 2008, all companies were required to comply with the standard, making companies evenly compared and the adjustment unnecessary.

The adjusted book-to-price ratio is calculated by use of this adjusted book value; the adjusted ratio is used in place of reported book-to-price when ranking companies for style.

Russell non-linear probability algorithm



XL – Lower Breakpoint XM – Median XU – Upper Breakpoint

SECTION 7

Index maintenance

The members of the Russell Global Index and its subsets are proactively maintained, and they reflect daily changes in the global equity market. The Russell Global indexes are calculated Monday through Friday including all holidays. For exchanges that are closed during Russell events such as reconstitution and IPO additions, trades are made the prior open trading day.

Daily changes

The Russell Global Index and its sub-indexes are regularly maintained to reflect the impact of corporate actions on the underlying index constituents. These adjustments include:

- Daily additions of sizable spin-offs
- Daily adjustment of stock splits
- Daily dividends and stock market delistings
- Daily reflection of mergers and acquisitions
- Monthly share capital adjustments to reflect material (more than 5%) changes in total shares outstanding, due to stock buybacks and equity offerings

More detailed information on how company corporate actions are applied is provided in the appendices.

Changes to shares outstanding

Changes to shares outstanding due to buybacks, secondary offerings, merger activity with non-index members, and other potential changes are updated at the end of the month in which the change is reflected in vendor-supplied updates and verified by Russell. For a change in shares to occur, the cumulative change to outstanding shares must be greater than 5%. The float factor determined at reconstitution is applied to the new shares issued or bought back. If any new shares issued are unavailable, that portion will not be added to the index.

November and December month-end share changes as well as fourth quarter IPO additions will be processed as one event after the close on the third Friday of each December. This is a result of low liquidity in the financial markets at year end and the proximity of a separate November process. IPO and share changes will be announced on the Monday prior to add date.

June month-end share changes are not processed at month end, residual share changes that are not addressed as part of the annual reconstitution process are rolled into the following July month end process.

Quarterly initial public offerings (IPO)

Russell adds IPOs each quarter in order to quickly reflect new additions to the global investing opportunity set. Because Russell's approach to index construction is company-based and captures 98% of the investment opportunity set, IPOs are the only stocks that need to be added between reconstitution periods. Companies filing an initial public offering registration statement (or local equivalent) regardless of previous trading activity are reviewed for eligibility.

In order to be added during a quarter outside of reconstitution, IPOs must meet all eligibility requirements for index construction. Additionally, an IPO must meet the following criteria on the final trading day of the month prior to quarter end: 1) it is traded and priced; 2) it ranks larger in total market capitalization than the market-adjusted smallest company in the Russell Global Index as of the latest June reconstitution; and 3) it has met the most recent liquidity threshold for at least 10 business days. Eligible IPOs will be added to the Russell Global style indexes using their industry's average style probability established at the latest reconstitution. All IPOs are assigned as 100% dynamic for the Russell Stability Indexes.

The schedule for IPO reviews outside reconstitution is established below:

Quarterly additions	Third quarter additions	Fourth quarter additions	First quarter additions
Initial Offering Period*†	IPOs that initially price/trade between May 16 and August 15	IPOs that initially price/trade between August 16 and November 15	IPOs that initially price/trade between November 16 and February 15
Rank Date	Last business day in August	Last business day in November	Last business day in February
Announce Date*	September 15	Monday prior to add date	March 15
Effective Date**	Last business day in September	Third Friday in December	Last business day in March

* If the 15th of the month is a holiday, the date shown in this table is automatically adjusted to the previous business day.

**After the close.

† Ending date of the initial offering period is different from the rank date, due to the minimal 10-day liquidity requirement.

Annual reconstitution

Annual reconstitution is the process through which the Russell Global Indexes are rebalanced and securities are moved among size-based and emerging/developed markets categories. Reconstitution is a vital part of benchmark maintenance, particularly within the sub-indexes that reflect large cap and small cap stocks. Companies may get bigger or smaller or may periodically undergo change in their style characteristics, and foreign investment opportunities may change over time. For a benchmark to accurately represent a particular market segment and the available shares of each company, rules for objective and regular maintenance are necessary.

On the last trading day of May each year, all globally eligible securities are ranked by total market capitalization. All companies whose stocks are listed on eligible stock exchanges in eligible countries are considered for inclusion in the Russell Global Index. The largest 98% of securities in the U.S., and in the rest of the world become the Russell Global Index. All sub-indexes are determined from that set of securities. See Sections 2 through 5 for more detail.

Reconstitution is effective the last Friday in June, with the following exceptions: If the last Friday in June is the 28th, 29th or 30th, reconstitution will occur on the Friday prior. A full calendar for reconstitution is made available each spring.

SECTION 8

Corporate action-driven changes

Timing and treatment of corporate actions

Russell applies corporate actions to the Russell Global Index on a daily basis, both to reflect the evolution of securities and to assure that the index remains highly representative of the global equity market. A company's index membership and its weight in the index can be impacted by these corporate actions. 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 Russell deems trustworthy. Prior to the completion of a corporate action, Russell estimates the effective date on the basis of the same above sources. As new information becomes available, Russell may revise the anticipated effective date and the terms of the corporate action, before ultimately confirming its status, before the Russell effective date.

Depending upon the time an action is determined to be final, Russell either (1) applies the action before the open on the ex-date or (2) applies the action providing appropriate notice¹, 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. 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 global calendar.

For the purpose of index calculation, Russell generally applies the most recently available market prices to the index for corporate action adjustments.

There are many types of global corporate actions, but the most common are described below, along with their treatment within the Russell Global Indexes.

Mergers and acquisitions

A merger is the combination of two companies to form a new company. An acquisition involves an acquiring company purchasing a target company without forming a new company. Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) activity may result in changes to index membership as well as to the shares included in the Russell Global Index and a company's style probabilities. Adjustments due to mergers and acquisitions are applied to the index after the action is determined to be final, providing appropriate notice. This principle applies to all securities in all countries.

M&A between index members: If both the acquiring company and the target company are current Russell Global Index members, the target company is deleted from the index and the company's market capitalization simultaneously moves to the acquiring stock, according to the M&A terms. Cross-ownership and style of the surviving entity is determined by a weighted average (by market value) of the cross-ownership and style

¹ When referred, **two full days' notice** can be regarded as: Notification coming from Russell through the daily cumulative change files **no later than the last change file three business days before the Russell effective date**. For example; if an action was to be applied by Russell on a Monday, Russell would give notification of the change no later than the last daily cumulative change file on the previous Wednesday.

probabilities of the two (or more) previous companies prior to the merger. Given sufficient market hours after the confirmation of the M&A, Russell effects the action after the close on the last day of trade of the target company. In the event of a late notification, the action will be effected providing two full days' notice.

Any member of the Russell 3000E index is considered an index member for the purpose of applying this methodology.

M&A between an index member and a non-member: A non-member is defined as a company that is not a member of the Russell 3000E or the Russell Global Index. The M&A between an index member and a non-member can involve either of two scenarios: 1) the acquiring company is an existing member and the target company is not, or 2) the target company is an existing member and the acquiring company is not. If the target company is the index member, it is deleted from the index after the action is determined as final. Cumulative market capitalization in the country of the target company decreases. If the acquiring company is the index member, its shares are adjusted by adding the target company's market capitalization through a month-end share adjustment (if the increase in shares is greater than 5%).

Cross-border M&A: In the event of a merger or acquisition in which the acquiring company and the target company are in different countries, Russell applies the action when the M&A is determined as final. The target company is deleted from its local country index and the company's market capitalization moves to the acquiring stock according to the M&A terms. Cumulative market capitalization in the country of the acquiring company increases, while the cumulative market capitalization in the country of the target company decreases by the same amount. In the event of a late notification, the action will be effected providing two full days' notice.

Note: Microcap and Frontier index members are not currently assigned a Stability score. When a Global member is merging with a Microcap or Frontier index member the shares will be updated according to the terms of the merger, but the stability probability will not change.

Tender offers

A tender offer is an offer to purchase shareholders' shares in a corporation. The price offered is usually higher than the market price, providing an incentive to shareholders to "tender". The target company's shareholders are asked to "tender" or surrender their stock holdings for a stated value, subject to the agreement of a minimum and/or maximum number of shareholders. For instance, if a corporation's stock were trading at \$1 per share, an acquirer might offer the shareholders \$1.15 per share on the condition that 51% of the shareholders agree.

In the case of a cash tender offer, the target company will be removed from the index when:

- The offer period completes (initial, extension or subsequent); and
- Shareholders have validly tendered, not withdrawn, and the shares have been accepted for payment; and
- All regulatory requirements have been fulfilled; and
- The acquiring company is able to finalize the acquisition via short-form merger, top-up option or other compulsory mechanism.

If the requirements have been fulfilled, with the exception being the acquirer is unable to finalize the acquisition through a compulsory mechanism, an adjustment will be applied to the target company's float-adjusted shares if they have decreased by 30% or more, and the tender offer has fully complete and closed. The adjustment will occur on a date pre-announced by Russell.

Reverse mergers

A reverse merger occurs when an existing index member is acquired by or merged with a private, non-publicly traded company that becomes public simultaneously with the acquisition/merger. For example, Archipelago Holdings, Inc., a public company, was acquired by NYSE, a then-private company, in 2006. NYSE's acquisition of Archipelago resulted in a new public entity, the NYSE Group.

Once a M&A is identified as a reverse merger, the newly formed entity is placed in the appropriate market capitalization and country index at the close of the first day's trading of the acquiring company, following the completion of the merger. Simultaneously, the target company is removed from the index. The delay is necessary in order to capture an opening price for the new entity. The growth/value style of the surviving entity is determined by the industry average. For defensive/dynamic, the surviving entity takes on the existing members' characteristic.

Spin-offs

A spin-off is a new entity resulting from the spinning-off of assets and equity from a parent company. In a pure spin-off, a parent company distributes 100% of its ownership interests in a subsidiary operation as dividends to its existing shareholders. After the spin-off, there are two (or more) separate, publicly held firms with exactly the same shareholder base, and cumulative market capitalization as the original company. The spin-off company's style index is determined by the style index membership of the parent entity. As an exception, spin-offs entering the Russell Stability Indexes during the first two weeks of recon will be (ranked appropriately) defaulted to 100% dynamic.

If the when-issued price of a spun-off company is not available by market close on ex-1, Russell will delay the application of the spin-off by one day. After the close of trading on ex-date, a synthetic price/performance will be calculated to account for the actual opening price of the spin-off. This price/performance is calculated to capture accurate performance of both the spin-off and parent for the day. Note, real time calculations will reflect only the estimated performance on the parent and child companies as actual performance is not captured until end of day.

Domestic spin-offs: Spin-off companies are added to the Russell Global Index at the time they are spun-off from their parent company, subject to the following rules:

- The spun-off company meets all index eligibility requirements and its market cap is larger than the market adjusted total market cap of the smallest company in the Russell Global Index at the latest reconstitution. (In the U.S., the smallest stock in the Russell 3000E will be used.)
- The newly formed entity will be placed in the parent's index on the completion date and the spun-off company's style index is determined by the style index membership of the parent entity.
- The parent company's market value will be reduced simultaneously on the Russell effective date.

Cross-border spin-offs: If the parent company spins off an entity that is incorporated in a different country, the spun-off company will be assigned to the new country according to the country-assignment rules discussed in Section 3. Otherwise, the same rules apply between domestic or cross-border spin-off additions.

Halted securities

When a stock's trading has been halted, Russell holds the security at its most recent closing price until trading is resumed or is officially delisted. In addition, Russell will review stocks in two categories for removal: (1) Stocks halted due to financial difficulty/debt or cash flow issues for a period longer than 40 calendar days or (2) those stocks suspended due to exchange listing rules or legal regulatory issues longer than one calendar quarter. Determination for removal will be made on a case-by-case bases and based upon reasonable likelihood of trade resumption and likelihood of residual value returned to equity holders.

Should removal be deemed appropriate, announcement will be made with monthly share changes and removed on month-end at zero value (for system purposes the actual value used is .0001, in local currency).

Stocks that are scheduled for removal but suspended or not trading through reconstitution due to low liquidity or those that are suspended by the exchange or other governing body due to liquidity issues will be monitored for trade resumption. Once trading resumes, these securities will be removed from the index with announcement as usual. Securities will be removed using the primary exchange close price.

Delistings

Delisting one of many issues: If a company's stock is listed on multiple stock exchanges, Russell identifies a primary issue as the index member. If one of the company's listed issues is delisted from a non-primary exchange, no change is made to the Russell Global Index. However, if the previously defined primary issue is delisted, a new primary issue is assigned, as long as the alternate issue trades on an eligible exchange and meets all of the rules for index inclusion. Otherwise, the stock is removed from the index.

Delisting the company: A security is removed from the Russell Global Index if: (1) it is delisted from all stock exchanges, or (2) is only listed on the over-the-counter (OTC) market. If a delisting notice is received on a timely basis, Russell removes the stock from the index at its last traded price from the primary exchange. If the delisting notice is not received on a timely basis, and the security trades on the OTC market, it is removed at the last traded price from the OTC, providing two days' notice. Finally, if the security is halted prior to its delisting, and will not trade on an OTC market, it will be removed from the index at zero value if a residual value cannot be determined within thirty calendar days (30) after its delisting date.

New listings of an existing security

When a company decides to list its stock at another stock exchange in addition to its primary stock exchange, no change is made to the Russell Global Index.

Stock splits, reverse splits and consolidations

Stock splits and stock dividends: Companies often split their stock when they believe the price exceeds the amount smaller individual investors will be willing to pay. By reducing the price, companies try to make their stock more affordable to these investors. When a company declares a stock split, the price of the stock will decrease, but the number of shares will increase proportionately. For example, if you own 100 shares of a company that trades at \$100 a share and the company declares a two-for-one stock split, you will own 200 shares at \$50 a share after the split. A stock split has no effect on the value of what shareholders own. Russell adjusts the increased number of shares and the decreased price proportionately.

Reverse splits and stock consolidation: Contrary to a stock split, a reverse stock split or a stock consolidation reduces the number of shares and increases the share price proportionately. Russell adjusts the decreased number of shares and the increased price proportionately.

Dividends

Regular cash dividends: Regular cash dividends are those paid to shareholders out of a company's profits or reserves. Regular cash dividends impact the total return and are reinvested across the index at the close on the dividend ex-date.

Special cash dividends: In addition to paying regular dividends, a company may at times pay special cash dividends. These are paid outside a company's regular dividend schedule and can occur for a variety of reasons, such as a major litigation win, the sale of a business or liquidation of an investment. For special cash dividends, the price of the stock is adjusted to deduct the dividend amount before the open on the ex-date. Occasionally, special cash dividends and special dividends paid in-kind are subject to withholding taxes. In this case, a net negative dividend amount equivalent to the withholding tax is reflected in the net return in conjunction with the price adjustment and applied on ex-date.

Other types of dividends: Dividends can also take the form of properties, bonds and other types of assets. Generally, these types of dividends have no impact on the Russell Global Index.

Return of capital: Includes a price adjustment before the open on the ex-date regardless of distribution amount. On occasion, returns of capitals that occur with the regular dividend cycle of a security may be applied as regular dividends.

Late dividends in Japan: In Japan, dividends are officially declared after the ex-date has passed. To reflect the most up-to-date expectation for the dividends, Russell applies reasonable estimates on the ex-date.

Late dividends in Korea and Russia: In Korea and Russia, dividends are officially declared after the ex-date has passed. Russell applies these dividends on the pay date.

Reclassification of share classes

When a company with multiple share classes converts an entire class of shares into another class, usually on the basis of a pre-agreed ratio, Russell changes the shares after the conversion is finalized. The old share class is deleted from the index after the close on completion day, and its market capitalization moves to the unified share class. The number of shares of the unified share class increases proportionately. The combined market capitalization of the two share classes remains unchanged for the company.

Alternatively, if one share class splits into two or more share classes, Russell evaluates the new classes for eligibility and adjusts the index member class according to the agreed-upon ratio.

Rights offerings, RAPIDS, and stock warrants

Rights offers: A rights offer/issue is essentially a company's offering to shareholders of the right to purchase additional shares at a given subscription price. The subscription price of the rights is generally at a discount to the prevailing market price of the stock, to make the offer enticing to shareholders and to ensure that the rights offering is fully subscribed. Russell will not apply poison pill rights or entitlements that give shareholders the right to purchase ineligible securities such as convertible debt.

Russell will only adjust the index to account for a right if the subscription price of the right is at a discount to the market price of the stock. Provided Russell has been alerted to the rights offer two days prior to the ex-

date, a price adjustment will be applied before the open on the ex-date to account for the value of the rights, and shares increased according to the terms of the offering. The treatment is consistent for both transferable and non-transferable rights. If Russell is unable to provide two days' notice, the price adjustment and share increase will be delayed until two days' notice is given. In these circumstances the price of the stock involved is adjusted to delay the performance due to the rights issue.

RAPIDs: In certain markets, such as Australia, accelerated rights offerings (RAPID) have become more common in recent years. In a RAPID entitlement offer, the ex-date is theoretical and typically is not quoted by the exchange. On the theoretical ex-date the stock may be halted, at which time the company begins a two tranche offer to shareholders in the form of an Institutional Offer followed by a Retail offer. Shares are increased, and a price adjustment applied according to the terms of the offering, before the open on the day after the security resumes trade. The close price will be adjusted to delay the performance of the rights issue.

Stock warrants: A stock warrant is a security that provides the right to purchase a certain number of shares at a stated price during a specified time period. Similarly to its treatment of rights issues, Russell only adjusts the number of shares of a stock to account for warrants when (1) the warrants are exercised at a discount to the market price and (2) an appropriate implementation date can be determined.

Convertibles and contingent convertibles

Convertibles: Convertibles are securities—usually bonds, corporate debts or preferred shares—that can be converted to common stocks. Shares changed due to the exercises of convertibles are applied to the index during the month-end share adjustment. The price used for the index is the market price at the time of the share adjustment.

Contingent convertibles: Contingent convertibles differ from traditional convertibles in that there is a strike price when the bond or preferred stock converts. In other words, there is a fixed cost for the stock when the conversion happens. Additionally, in many cases, the underlying stock price has to be much higher than the strike price, to allow security holders to have the “right” to exercise the convertibles. This is known as “upside contingency.” Russell adjusts the shares only when the conversion is finalized. The price used for the index is the market price at the time of the month-end share adjustment.

Other corporate events

The following corporate events are related to a company's fundamental structure change. They potentially impact the index's calculation, capital allocation and timing of applying corporate actions.

Bankruptcy and voluntary liquidations

Companies filing for Chapter 7 bankruptcy or have filed a liquidation plan will be removed from the Russell indexes at the time of filing providing two days notice. Companies filing for Chapter 11 reorganization bankruptcy will remain members of the index, unless the companies are delisted from the primary exchange. In that case, normal delisting rules will apply. If a company files for bankruptcy, is delisted and it can be confirmed that it will not trade OTC, Russell may remove the stock at a nominal price of \$0.0001 (local currency).

Change of incorporation/domicile: A company might decide to move its incorporation or domicile from one country to another. All changes in country assignment (domicile) are reviewed only once per year during reconstitution. Changes of country of incorporation are made when effective. This ensures accurate taxation of dividends.

Change of company structure - Business Development Company: In the event a company changes its corporate designation from that of a Business Development Company (BDC), Russell will remove the member as ineligible for index inclusion and provide two-days notice of its removal.

Other corporate events: Other corporate events include change of fiscal year end, change of currency quotation, change of voting rights, new debt issues and corporate meetings. These corporate events usually have little impact on the index. Russell will closely monitor these activities and apply corporate actions to the index if impact is significant.

Extraordinary events

Russell defines the following as extraordinary events due to their rarity and their potential to significantly impact the capital markets. Russell publically announces specific changes to the indexes if any such events occur.

Country unification or dissolution: If two countries decide to unite as one, such as the unification of the former German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, Russell will combine securities previously belonging to these two country indexes into one new country index. The new currency quotation, if any, will be implemented for index calculation.

Conversely, if one country is split into two or more new countries, the Russell Global Index will continue to hold all securities from the previous country indexes. Russell will evaluate the newly formed countries for their stability and determine future index changes accordingly.

Change of foreign ownership limit: Given the increasing globalization trend in equities, it is possible that local governments may remove or lower their foreign ownership caps for certain sensitive industry sectors. If the change in a foreign ownership limit is substantial (usually more than 10%), Russell will adjust the foreign ownership percentage in the index at the end of the calendar quarter, along with any new IPO reviews.

Closure of exchanges: If a stock exchange is temporarily closed on a regular business day due to a special event or an emergency, the prices for all stocks that are traded only on that particular exchange will be frozen at the last available closing price until the exchange reopens.

If the closure of a stock exchange is expected to be long term, due to civil war or other rare political reasons, because of the expected difficulty of asset repatriation, Russell will work with clients invested in the affected securities to determine and publish an adequate index strategy to reflect the market condition. New currency quotations, if any, will be implemented for index calculation.

Significant currency devaluation: If the currency of a country devalues significantly over a short period of time, it could create serious liquidity problems for investors who buy or sell stocks on the local market. It could also cause complications with government currency controls and abnormal bid-ask spreads, or even potentially trigger a financial crisis. Given this situation, ADR trading prices, if available, will be used to derive the underlying FX exchange rate and will be applied for index calculations.

Financial crisis: Russell attempts to exclude countries with considerable financial risk from the Russell Global Index by using the country risk scores published by The Economist, but crises can erupt at any time. During a financial crisis, investors generally lose confidence in local securities and may attempt to sell off securities from the local market. Due to the expected difficulty of asset repatriation in such conditions, Russell will work with clients invested in the affected securities to determine and publish an adequate index strategy to reflect the market condition. However, Russell reserves the right to remove the whole country from the Russell

Global Index and will also consider using ADRs or other non-primary issues as proxies during the crisis on a case-to-case basis.



SECTION 9

Russell Frontier™ Index

Determining Frontier countries

The first step in the construction of the Russell Frontier Indexes is to identify which countries qualify for frontier membership. Frontier markets are countries with investable equity markets that are considered highly risky, and difficult and expensive to trade in. Countries with smaller, less liquid markets are also considered frontier markets. However, as the global economy grows in complexity, investors are seeking more sophisticated tools for diversifying portfolios. Investing in frontier markets offer investors earning potential with low correlation to other markets in exchange for higher risk.

Russell defines frontier countries as those that do not meet the established criteria for membership in Russell's Emerging Markets Indexes. Countries that are not considered emerging markets are eligible for frontier index membership as long as there are accessible market data available. In an effort to control turnover, countries must meet the higher or lower requirements for two consecutive years before moving between frontier and emerging markets.

A country will be considered as a frontier market if it is classified as such after reviewing economic criteria (country risk) and market criteria (trading risk) as described below.

Country risk

Russell takes economic criteria into consideration when categorizing countries into either emerging markets or frontier markets. This provides a measurement of the macro-economy and its level of development. It also provides a measurement of political, sovereign and currency risk. The economic criterion taken into consideration includes relative income as measured by the World Bank and country risk score as measured by the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Trading risks/challenges

To designate a country as developed, emerging, or frontier, Russell also reviews market criteria (trading risks). For the distinction between emerging and frontier, the information is more obscure than the distinction between developed and emerging. The below trading risks are reviewed to determine frontier market status:

Criteria	Frontier
Regulatory Infrastructure	Incomplete
Trading and Custody accounts	No Segregation
Foreign Ownership Limits	Broader restrictions
Trade Confidentiality	No
Settlement Periods	Longer than t+3
Market Liquidity	Lower than Emerging
Pre-Deposit of shares required	Yes

Sources: Custodian data and FactSet.

In addition, countries listed on the U.S. Department of Treasury sanctions lists are excluded from inclusion. The following countries are included on the sanctions list: Belarus, Burma, Congo, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Zimbabwe, Cote d'Ivoire and Lebanon.

A country which has been determined eligible to transition from Frontier to Emerging will need to sustain its eligibility for a two year period before graduating to Emerging.

Frontier security types

Russell's second step in determining Russell Frontier Index membership is to capture and evaluate all exchange-traded securities in the frontier marketplace and build the eligible stock universe. Equity and equity-like securities are included in the frontier universe. Equity-like securities are those that represent ownership of a company without an obligation for the company to repay invested capital in the form of coupon payments or lump-sum payments throughout the life of the investment. See section 2, "Defining the total stock universe" for a list of included and excluded security types.

Universe minimum size requirement

Consistent with the Russell Global Index, any security under \$1M market capitalization is not included in the eligible universe.

Universe liquidity screen

The third step in determining the membership of the Russell Frontier Index is to further refine the universe of frontier stocks to ensure investability. To be eligible for membership in the Russell Frontier Index, stocks must meet minimum liquidity requirements. For the Russell Frontier Index, a single liquidity measure of average daily dollar trading volume (ADDTV is used) to determine eligibility in the universe. See Section 2, "Defining the total stock universe", for the formula of ADDTV.

At reconstitution, the Russell Global Index liquidity is determined by calculating the median of all securities in the global universe and including all securities above median. For the Russell Frontier Index, liquidity is determined by reducing the liquidity threshold established for the Russell Global Index by half. See Appendix I for historical median ADDTV.

Capturing 98% of the eligible frontier universe

Following completion of the country, security and liquidity screens, all eligible securities within the frontier countries are ranked in descending order by total market capitalization. 98% of the cumulative market capitalization becomes the Russell Frontier Index. Unlike the Russell Global Index, there is no rule for critical mass in the frontier index. Regardless of the number of securities within a country, the country will be eligible. In Frontier markets, it is typical for investors to enter a market to gain access to one stock.

Ineligible exchanges

For some frontier countries, it is difficult or impossible to receive daily pricing from the exchanges for the calculation of the index. In these circumstances, if a company assigned to this type of country trades on another exchange with available daily pricing, the company remains eligible and performance is calculated using data from the accessible exchange. If no other exchange is available, the security becomes ineligible. The following countries' local exchanges are ineligible due to the lack of availability of pricing data: Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Togo, Gabon, Cambodia and Kyrgyzstan.

Float-adjustments

Just as with all Russell Indexes, securities within the Russell Frontier Index are adjusted for float. See Section 5, “Float-adjusted weighting”, for details. In addition, in the Russell Frontier Index, a float adjusted market capitalization of greater than 10% of the smallest security in the index is required. For example, if the smallest security in the index, by total market cap, is \$60M, then each security must have at least \$6M in available float.

Country weights

Frontier countries vary in size dramatically. This could cause some countries to be heavily weighted in the Russell Frontier Index. Frontier managers, however, are unlikely to take a large bet in a single country due to country risks in these markets. Therefore, to align more closely with manager behavior, Russell caps each country’s weight at a maximum weight of 15% of the Russell Frontier Index at each reconstitution.

Frontier large cap and small cap index construction

At reconstitution, all companies in the Russell Frontier Index are ranked by their total market capitalization in descending order, and the cumulative total market capitalization percentile for each company is calculated.

To determine the Russell Frontier Large Cap and Russell Frontier Small Cap Indexes, all companies that rank below the 90th percentile are classified as small cap, and all companies that rank above the 85th percentile are classified as large cap. Current Russell Frontier Index members that rank within the capitalization band between the 85th and 90th percentiles retain their existing classification. For example, if a member of the existing Russell Frontier Small Cap Index is within the 85th-90th percentile band at reconstitution, it remains classified as small cap. New companies being added to the Russell Frontier Index, however, are classified relative to the midpoint of the range. In other words, new companies ranking above 87.5% are classified as large cap, and new companies ranking below 87.5% are classified as small cap.

Index name	Upper range (percentiles)	Lower range (percentiles)
Russell Frontier Large Cap	NA	85%–90%
Russell Frontier Small Cap	85%–90%	NA

Percentiles are based on descending total market capitalization.

Countries / Exchanges

Country assignment for Frontier is consistent with the way companies are assigned to countries in the Russell Global Index. Therefore, it is possible that stocks can be assigned to one country but trade elsewhere.

SECTION 10

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) weighted indexes

The Russell Global GDP indexes are alternatives to market capitalization weighted indexes. The Russell Global GDP indexes series includes:

- Russell Global Large Cap GDP
- Russell Developed ex-North America Large Cap GDP
- Russell Developed ex-United States Large Cap GDP

In the calculation of Russell's GDP weighted indexes, each country is weighted by its corresponding GDP rather than available market capitalization. Each security within the corresponding country continues to be weighted by available market capitalization. To arrive at this result, each security's weight is adjusted in the Russell GDP indexes using the following formula:

$$\text{Security_Weight_GDP}(t, \text{Cap Seg}) = \text{Security_Weight_Country}(t, \text{Cap Seg}) * \text{Country_Weight_GDP}(t, \text{CapSeg})$$

Where:

$\text{Security_Weight_GDP}(t, \text{Cap Seg})$ = Security weight in the GDP-weighted Index at time t, for a particular cap segment index.

$\text{Security_Weight_Country}(t, \text{Cap Seg})$ = Security weight in its corresponding country index at time t for a particular cap segment index.

$\text{Country_Weight_GDP}(t, \text{CapSeg})$ = Country weight by market-cap adjusted country GDPs at time t for a particular cap segment index (AC, LC or SC).

The Russell GDP indexes use Worldbank as the source for country GDP. Changes to GDP are updated annually each October to correspond with the updated GDP data from the Worldbank. At that time, country GDP weights are reset on the basis of the Worldbank GDP data. Throughout the year, the country weight can fluctuate with market value changes of each country.

SECTION 11

Russell Dividend Achievers Indexes

Russell Dividend Achievers Indexes are objectively constructed and based on transparent rules. The members of the Russell Dividend Achievers Indexes are also members of the Russell Global Index and follow all the same objective rules for membership with an additional requirement of being defined as a dividend achiever.

Available indexes

Russell Global Dividend Achievers	Russell Global ex-U.S. Dividend Achievers
Russell Global Small Cap Dividend Achievers	

Eligible securities

Russell Dividend Achievers Indexes start by including those companies which are members of the Russell Global Index or one of its subsets. The index is then reduced down to those securities which meet the requirements to be a Dividend Achiever.

Companies are considered Dividend Achievers if they have raised annual regular cash dividend payments for at least each of the last ten consecutive calendar or fiscal years for U.S. companies, and five years for non-U.S. companies. In addition, U.S. and Canadian companies must have a two-month average trading liquidity of \$500,000 average daily cash volume during the months of November and December. Dividend Achievers are established in February of each year using the latest available dividend payable date for the previous calendar or fiscal year to calculate the total annual regular dividend payment.

To be included during Russell's annual reconstitution, these companies are reviewed again on the last trading day in May to ensure they have not reduced their dividend payments since the last annual Dividend Achiever reconstitution date. Liquidity is not re-assessed. For non-North American companies, the change in dividends will be reviewed on a trailing 12 month basis. For North American companies with a payment frequency code, the change in dividends will be based on their forward looking Indicated Annual Dividend (i.e., dividend payment amount * dividend payment frequency).

Index maintenance / Corporate action-driven changes

The members of the Russell Dividend Achievers Index and its subsets are proactively maintained and reflect daily changes in the global equity market. Russell Dividend Achievers Indexes follow all of Russell's rules for corporate actions with the following exceptions:

Mergers and acquisitions

In the event of a merger between two companies included in the Russell Dividend Achievers Index, the common shares of the combined surviving company are represented in the Russell Dividend Achievers Indexes. In the event of a merger between a company in the Russell Dividend Achievers Index and a company not in the Russell Dividend Achievers Index, if the company in the Russell Dividend Achievers Index is the surviving company, the surviving company is included in the broad Dividend Achievers Index.

Spin-offs

Spin-offs from Russell Dividend Achievers members are not added to the index at the time of spin-off

SECTION 12

Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index

Securities included in the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index are screened from the Russell Global Index universe, which is divisible by region, country, market (developed and emerging), capitalization size, sector, industry and style to provide fully modular benchmarks representing the diversified opportunity set within each segment. The Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index contains around 3600 securities and covers over 55 countries.

Purpose of the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index

- To offer investors an accurate and complete Shariah-compliant global equity market performance benchmark
- To serve as a Shariah-compliant equity market proxy for asset allocation analysis and decisions
- To provide a Shariah-compliant replicable vehicle for passive investment portfolios
- To provide comprehensive Shariah-compliant retirement plan or investment portfolio benchmarks with fully modular segments, resulting in no gaps or overlaps in equity allocation/analysis
- To provide performance and characteristics of the Shariah-compliant total market, as well as individual segments, to be used for academic research and financial media reporting

Available indexes

The Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index is modular, divisible into components by capitalization size, country, region, sector, industry, and style. Some of the broadest segments of the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index include:

Russell-Jadwa Shariah (global)	Russell-Jadwa Shariah ex-US
Russell-Jadwa Shariah Developed Markets	Russell-Jadwa Shariah Developed Markets ex-US
Russell-Jadwa Shariah Emerging Markets	Russell-Jadwa Shariah Europe
Russell-Jadwa Shariah Asia Pacific	Russell-Jadwa Shariah Asia Pacific ex-Japan
Russell-Jadwa Shariah GCC	Russell-Jadwa Shariah MENA

Selection of Shariah compliant securities for index membership

The Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index is based on the Russell Global Index. Specific financial-based and sector filters are applied to the Russell Global Index to create the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index.

Financial-based screens

1. The Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index does not include a company as an index member where the sum of cash, deposits and receivables divided by the immediately preceding 12-month average total market capitalization, exceeds 70%
2. The Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index does not include a company as an index member where interest-bearing debt divided by the immediately preceding 12-month average total market capitalization exceeds 33%
3. The Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index does not include a company as an index member where the sum of cash, deposits and interest bearing securities divided by the immediately preceding 12-month average total market capitalization exceeds 33%

For companies which do not have a long enough price history (e.g. recent IPOs), the average total market capitalization is calculated over the number of days/months the company has been trading, or for which a daily closing price for the company has been available.

Sector-based, prohibited income screens

The Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index does not include a company as an index member where the sum of interest earned and revenue from prohibited activities divided by total income (defined as total revenue or sales), exceeds 5%. A list of prohibited activities is provided below.

1. Financial institutions such as traditional banks that deal with interest or financial instruments that violate Shariah rules and traditional insurance companies
2. Production and distribution of alcohol
3. Production and distribution of tobacco
4. Production and distribution of meat not slaughtered according to Shariah rules in non-monotheistic countries
5. Production and distribution of pork and its derivatives
6. Management of casinos and gambling halls and production of games such as slot machines
7. Houses of prostitution or vice
8. Adult entertainment such as pornographic films and services
9. Production and distribution of magazines, advertising, music, satellite channels, and cinemas that violate Shariah rules, including violent or mature games
10. Restaurants, hotels and places of entertainment that provide prohibited services such as the sale of alcohol
11. Trading of gold and silver as cash on deferred basis
12. Manufacturing and selling of weapons
13. Stem cell, human embryo, and genetic cloning (research firms, therapy clinics, etc.)
14. Anything not Shariah compliant as determined by the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Board

Additional screens

As part of the Shariah compliant screening process, preferred shares are excluded from membership due to their tendency toward predetermined rates of return, cumulative guaranteed dividends, and/or the rights to prioritized capital repayment.

Maintenance

The Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index is maintained as follows:

- The Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index is based on the Russell Global Index. All maintenance and operational processes that support the Russell Global Index are extended to the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index where applicable
- The Russell Global Index is screened quarterly for Shariah compliance. These screened securities become the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index as of the first business day of each new quarter

- Corporate action items (including acquisitions and mergers, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to restructurings or spin-offs) that may impact the Shariah compatibility of the index constituents are reflected in the index membership daily. If an index member is no longer permissible because of a Shariah compliance screen, it is removed from the index within 2 business days after notification has been provided to index clients. Client notifications are initiated as soon as it is discovered that a security is no longer compliant
- IPO candidates for Russell Global Index membership are screened quarterly for compliance before they are eligible for inclusion in the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index. If relevant financial data is not available for the IPO, it is not included in the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index
- The financial ratios calculated in the filtering process are based on the most recent available data, within the preceding two (2) calendar quarters, from an independent, recognized financial data vendor. Exceptions to this requirement are presented to the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Board for consideration and approval (e.g., if an emerging market stock only publishes annual financial statement)

Compliance monitoring

A list of permissible and non-permissible index members, their underlying sector classifications and financial ratios, plus additions to and deletions from the index are provided to the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Board on a quarterly basis.

If it is discovered that a non-compliant security has been included as an index member in error, the security is removed from the index within 2 business days after notification has been given to index clients. Client notifications are initiated as soon as the non-compliant index member is discovered. Additionally, the Shariah Board will be notified of the error, and they will be alerted if any dividend income was recorded for purification during the period in which the non-compliant security was in the index.

Purification

The total return for the Russell-Jadwa Shariah Index reflects dividend purification in accordance with Shariah law. Any realized income from interest-bearing or non-Islamic revenue for an index member is purified daily.

Eligibility and calculation of the purification amount

Income from the following sources is eligible for purification:

- Any realized income from interest-bearing or non-Islamic revenue for the respective index members
- Any income from other sources for index members, with the specific review and approval of the Shariah Board

Purification process

The purification process is as follows:

1. Determine the amount of impure income for an index member by dividing the amount of impure income of the security by the total number of float adjusted shares to obtain the stock share of the impure income
2. Multiply the proceeds by the number of float adjusted shares of the index member for the purpose of calculating total impure income

3. Repeat calculation for each index member
4. Sum the amount of the impure income for all index members
5. Daily calculate net and total index values and returns are purify daily using the purification ratio

The financial data used in the purification process, including a company's net revenue, net interest income, and revenue from prohibited activities, is primarily based on the most recent available data, within the preceding two (2) calendar quarters, from an independent, recognized financial data vendor. If this financial data is unavailable, non-financial data sources including analyst research reports are utilized. Estimated proportions, based on industry or market norms, is used where financial data is not readily available.



SECTION 13

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.

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.)

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

The Russell Global Equal Weight Index methodology also applies an additional liquidity screen. The liquidity screen “captures” 95% of the liquidity in the marketplace. It removes securities that have a liquidity measure that is two standard deviations from the mean of a lognormal distribution of the average daily dollar trading value (ADDTV) of the securities in the Russell Global Large Cap Index.

For a security to be eligible for inclusion, it must have an average daily dollar trading value (ADDTV) that is greater than or equal to:

$$e^{\mu - 1.96\sigma}$$

Where: $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, x_2 \dots x_i, x_n\}$ where x_i is the average daily dollar trading value of security i

$$\mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i)}{n}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln(x_i) - \mu)^2}$$

In the above equation, the mean and standard deviations are derived by use of the liquidity of the constituents in the Russell Global Large Cap Index. Small cap securities will be subject to an ADDTV cutoff point that is half of the cutoff point identified above.

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

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

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

Month-end share changes: Month-end changes to shares outstanding within the underlying index will not be reflected in the Russell Equal Weight Indexes. However, shares may be adjusted to reflect quarterly index re-weighting.

Price adjustments: Price adjustments for rights issues are delayed one day (t+1). Share increases resulting from rights being exercised will not be applied in order to minimize index turnover.

Dividends: Dividends are applied daily.

Splits: Splits are applied daily.

Spin-offs: Spin-offs are reflected on the ex-date, with the weight of the parent company being split on the basis of the float-adjusted market capitalization of the parent company on the day the spin-off is final.

Mergers and acquisitions between index members and non-members: If an index member acquires a non-index member, shares of the acquiring company will remain unchanged. If a non-index member acquires an index member, the acquired member will be deleted from the index once the action is final.

Mergers and acquisitions between index members: If both the acquiring company and the target company are current index members, the weight of the acquirer will be adjusted by adding the target's market capitalization if both the target and acquirer belong to the same capitalization tier. For example, if a Russell 1000 Index member (acquiring company) acquires another Russell 1000 Index member (target company), the weight of acquiring company will be increased by the weight of the target company. Combining the weights of the acquirer and the target companies maintains the value of both entities within the index and does not create a turnover event.

Similarly, merger activity between Russell 3000 Index members will cause the acquirer's weight to increase by the weight of the target entity. However, if a Russell 1000 Index member acquires a Russell 2000 Index member, the weight of the Russell 1000 Index member will not be adjusted.

How the capacity screen is applied

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 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
Company A	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 14

Russell Australia High Dividend Index

Definition

The Russell Australia High Dividend Index (“RAHDI”) is an equity index comprised of blue chip Australian companies that have historically paid above average dividends, including Franking Credits. The Index includes large cap companies and is built using an objective, transparent and market-driven construction.

Eligible securities

Russell Australia High Dividend Index starts with the members of the Russell Australia Large Cap Index, including infrastructure stocks and excluding foreign ownership limits. The index is then reduced down to those securities which meet the requirements to be considered high dividend paying companies.

Starting with the review universe, each security is given a Composite Yield Score. The Stock Weight of each security is then calculated by adding capitalization weight to the Composite Yield score multiplied by 2.5% as per the formula below.

$$\text{Stock Weight} = \text{Capitalization Weight} + (\text{Composite Yield Core} \times 2.5\%)$$

Therefore securities with positive Composite Yield Scores will see an increase in their Stock Weight compared to their Capitalization Weight and vice versa for those with negative Composite Yield Scores.

The Composite Yield Score is the combined score from the underlying factors:

Dividend criteria

The methodology not only targets high dividends, but is also built to include better quality dividends. To capture the quality of the underlying dividends the methodology focuses on penalizing those companies that have paid sporadic dividends and also those companies whose dividends have been falling or are likely to fall in the future based on certain factors such as Forecast Dividend and Forecast Dividend Growth. Multiple factors at varying weights are used to capture the relative importance of high forecasted dividends, consistency of dividends and trajectory of dividend growth (both future and historical). The factors used in the model are not equally weighted; rather weighted by their relative importance with the greatest emphasis on future dividend potential and equal emphasis on historical yields, dividend growth (including trailing and forecasted growth) and EPS variability.

Franking credits

For Australian investors, dividends are often worth more than the cash payment received. This is because a company can also distribute franking credits for any company tax it has paid. Dividends carry franking credits, which entitle shareholders to a tax offset or a reduction in the amount of tax to be paid. Dividends received by investors can range from 100% franked to completely unfranked.

The effect dividend imputation has on individual shareholders depends mainly on two things – the individual shareholder’s taxable income, and how much tax the company paid before it distributed a dividend. In some cases, a shareholder can actually pay less tax after receiving dividend income than would have been payable without it.

Grossed up dividend calculation

For example, a company declares a 10 cent fully franked dividend (taxed at 30%).

$$10c / 70 \times 30 = \text{franking credit per share}$$
$$= 4.28 \text{ cents per share}$$

If the current share price was \$2.50 the returns would be as follows:

$$\text{Dividend yield} = 10 \text{ cents} / \$2.50 = 4\%$$

$$\text{Grossed up} = (10 \text{ cents} + 4.28 \text{ cents}) / \$2.50 = 5.71\%$$

Franking credits at different tax rates

Tax Rates	10%	30%	40%	46.5%
Dividend	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700
Grossed Up Dividend	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Gross Tax Payable	\$100	\$300	\$400	\$465
Franking Credit Rebate	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
Net Tax Payable	Refund \$200	\$0	\$100	\$165

The 45-day rule

The 45-day rule aims to eliminate franking credit trading where franking benefits are received by someone other than the true economic owner of the underlying shares. The rule requires resident taxpayers to hold shares for at least 45 days to be eligible to receive franking benefits from dividends paid on shares.

Furthermore, even if the shares were held for at least 45 days, the franking credit is denied if the resident taxpayer has eliminated 70 per cent or more of the ownership risk through other financial transactions during that period. Hence, the rule also specifies a 30 per cent minimum level of ownership risk.

Index treatment of franking credits

All dividends considered in the model have been grossed up and assume that the shares have been held for the full 45 days.

Composite yield score

The Russell Australia High Dividend Index targets not only companies that pay high dividends but also companies that pay high “quality” dividends as measured by the Composite Yield Score. The Composite Yield Score model weighs the following five factors:

- (1) 3-year Average Forecast Dividend,
- (2) 5-year Average Trailing Dividend,
- (3) 3-year Forecast Dividend Growth,
- (4) 3-year trailing dividend growth, and
- (5) 5-year standard deviation of annual Earnings per Share.

These factors were selected as proxies for selecting stocks with high forecasted dividends, consistent dividends and a positive dividend growth trajectory.

The Composite Yield Score Model is focused primarily on penalizing those companies that pay sporadic dividends and also those companies whose dividends have been falling or are likely to fall in the future. By

identifying better “quality” and higher growing dividends, the Composite Yield Score Model is designed to avoid one-time dividend payments and also looks to reduce future turnover.

The factors used in the model are not equally weighted; rather the factors are weighted by their relative importance in achieving the desired outcome.

The methodology for calculating these factors are outlined below.

3 year average forecast dividend

This is computed as the average of consensus analysts’ median predicted dividends for the current fiscal year 1, 2 and 3 divided by the most recent price. Three year forecasted dividends are utilized to avoid companies that are unlikely pay out dividends consistently in the future, which will help to reduce future turnover.

It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3}(Div_{FY1} + Div_{FY2} + Div_{FY3})}{P_t}$$

Where:

Div_{FY} = Forecasted dividend per share (grossed up) in Fiscal Year.

P_t = Current Price

5 year average trailing dividend

This is computed as the average dividend yield over the previous five fiscal years. Trailing dividends are utilized to provide an indication of a company’s ability to pay dividends in the future.

Five year trailing dividend yields are utilized to avoid companies that are unlikely pay out dividends consistently in the future, which will help to reduce future turnover.

It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Dividends Per Share-Five Year Average}}{\text{Market Price-Five Year Average Close}}$$

3 year forecast dividend growth

This is computed as the growth in grossed up dividends per share from fiscal year one to fiscal year three. The inclusion of this factor helps to identify the trajectory of the three year average forecasted dividend yield.

It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{Div_{FY3} - Div_{FY1}}{Div_{FY1}}$$

Where:

Div_{FY} = Forecasted dividend per share (grossed up) in Fiscal Year.

3 year trailing dividend growth

This is computed as the growth in grossed up dividends per share over the past 3 years. The inclusion of this factor helps to identify the trailing trajectory of the average dividend yield.

It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{Div_{FY0} - Div_{FY-2}}{Div_{FY-2}}$$

Where:

Div_{FY} = Dividend per share (grossed up) in Fiscal Year.

5 year standard deviation of annual EPS

This is computed as the standard deviation of annual EPS (fiscal year) over the trailing 5 years. This measure is included to help avoid value traps and identify companies with less cyclical earnings patterns.

Factor scoring

In measuring a company's exposure to a particular factor we have used standardized scores. Standardized scores, or normalization, allow each company's factors to be converted to a common scale which can be easily interpreted and comparable.

Using the Forecasted Dividend Yield as an example, we calculate the difference between observed company's Forecasted Dividend Yield and the universe's weighted average Forecasted Dividend Yield and then divide the difference by the universe's Forecasted Dividend Yield standard deviation.

Forecasted dividend yield standardized score

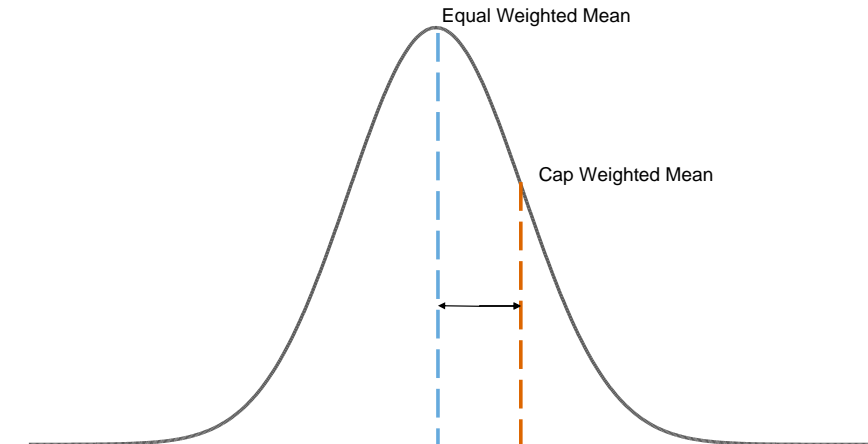
$$z_{FcstDivYield_i} = \frac{FcstDivYield_i - \mu}{\sigma_{FcstDiYield}}$$

The use of standardized scores provides a simple measure of how many "standard deviations" an observation is away from the expected value; in this case the expected value is the capitalization weighted mean yield of the universe. For the Forecasted Dividend Yield, using a universe capitalization weighted mean of 5.5%, with a universe standard deviation of 2.8%, a company with a forecasted dividend yield 2.7% would produce a standardized score of -1. In other words, this company's dividend yield is one standard deviation below the universe average or alternatively is in the bottom quintile (16th percentile) of the universe.

Calculating the universe mean and standard deviation

The Z-scores are calculated using a capitalization weighted universe mean and an equally weighted universe standard deviation.

The capitalization weighted mean is used as it is the objective that we are trying to beat (i.e. greater dividend yield than the market). We try to illustrate this in the bell chart below where we have plotted the equal weighted mean (blue line) and assumed a capitalization weighted mean (orange line). The deviation that we are concerned with, and want to capture, is the deviation away from capitalization weighted mean.



The equal weighting on the standard deviations is used to better capture the underlying range of the variables and to reduce the dominance of large capitalization stocks determining the range size (see Adams, Lin and Ross 2002).⁴

Capitalization Weighted Mean

$$\mu_{factor} = \sum w_i Factor_i$$

Equal Weighted Standard Deviation

$$\sigma_{Factor} = \sqrt{\frac{(Factor_i - \mu_{factor})^2}{n}}$$

Extreme values

At certain points we can have situations where an extreme value on a factor can arise (we define extreme value as +/- 2 standard deviations). When these values arise it suggests that there is an issue with the data or that potentially (most likely) the market is discounting the stock due to some other factor that is not captured in the model. For the index where we identify a stock has a particular factor score greater than +/- 2 standard deviations we set the Composite Yield Score to zero. The effect of setting the Composite Yield Score to zero is that the stocks weight in the final index will be determined by its market capitalization only.

Once a Composite Factor Yield Score is calculated for all stocks in the starting universe, these scores are then standardized using Z-Scores which provide a common scale which can be easily interpreted and used for comparison purposes among different stocks.

⁴ Securities with larger weights will impact the market value-weighted mean and deviate only moderately from that mean. A market value-weighted standard deviation would give large weights to large capitalization stocks and produce very small standard deviations and very large Z-scores. Using an equal weighted standard deviation in the Z-score calculation reduces the impact of large cap stocks on the standardization process and results in greater normality of the Z-scores.

Determining index membership

The top 50 companies by stock weight (as defined under Eligible Securities) are selected for the Russell Australia High Dividend Index and the resulting portfolio weights are then scaled to sum to one. This methodology allows the focus to remain on the largest capitalization companies with the highest Composite Yield Scores.

Semi-annual reconstitution

The index is reconstituted semi-annually using data as of the last business day in February and August. The rebalanced index is implemented on the first business day in April and October. These rebalance periods have been chosen to also coincide with the Australian company reporting season so that the reconstitution incorporates the latest analyst estimates.

Index maintenance / Corporate action-driven changes

The Russell Australia High Dividend Index is proactively maintained and reflects daily changes in the Australian equity market. The Index follows the same rules for corporate actions as the Russell Global Index series with the following exceptions:

Month-end share adjustments: Month-end changes to shares outstanding within the parent index will not be reflected in the Russell Australia High Dividend Index. However, shares may be adjusted to reflect semi-annual reconstitution.

Price adjustments: Price adjustments for rights issues will be delayed one day (t+1). Share increases resulting from rights being exercised will not be applied in order to minimize index turnover.

Mergers and acquisitions: In the event of a merger between two companies included in the Russell Australia High Dividend Index, the common shares of the combined surviving company will continue to be represented in the Index. If an index member acquires a non-index member, shares of the index member will remain unchanged. If a non-index member acquires an index member, the index member will be deleted from the Index once the action is final.

Initial public offerings: Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) will be evaluated at each semi-annual reconstitution if they were members of the Russell Australia Large Cap Index as of the last business day in February or August.

SECTION 15

Russell Australia High Value Index Methodology

Definition

The Russell Australia High Value Index (“RAHVI”) is an equity index that is constructed using several variables that seek to provide investors with a diversified large cap exposure to the value premium in the Australian market. The Index includes large cap companies and is built using an objective, transparent and market-driven construction methodology.

Eligible securities

Russell Australia High Value Index starts with the members of the Russell Australia Large Cap Index (excluding foreign ownership limits), which includes all Australian domiciled companies with a market capitalization greater than the 85th percentile. All constituents must be traded on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). Those that do not trade on the ASX are removed from the universe.

Style criteria

Russell Investments uses a “non-linear probability” algorithm to assign stocks to the growth and value style indexes. The term “probability” is used to indicate the degree of certainty that a stock is value or growth, based on certain variables. This algorithm allows stocks to be represented as having both growth and value characteristics, while preserving the additive nature of the indexes. For the Russell Australia High Value Index, Russell selected underlying variables that are slightly different than those used for Russell’s U.S. and other global style indexes. Russell Australia High Value Index uses earnings-to-price and I/B/E/S medium-term earnings growth (3 years).

The members of the Russell Australia Large Cap Index are ranked by their earnings-to-price and their I/B/E/S medium-term earning growth (3 years). These rankings are converted to standardized units and combined to produce a composite value score (CVS). Stocks are then ranked by their CVSs, and a probability algorithm is applied to the CVS distribution to assign value and growth weights to each stock. The index is then reduced down to those securities which meet the requirements to be considered value companies.

In general, a stock with a higher CVS is considered value while a stock with a lower CVS is considered growth, and a stock with a CVS in the middle range is considered to have both value and growth characteristics, and is weighted proportionately in the value and growth index. Stocks are always fully represented by the combination of their value and growth weights; e.g., a stock that is given a 20% weight in a Russell value index will have an 80% weight in the same Russell growth index. The Russell Australia High Value Index only includes a given stock’s value weight.

For more information on how Russell determines style, please refer to the Russell Global Indexes Construction & Methodology available at www.russell.com/indexes.

Semi-annual reconstitution

The index is reconstituted semi-annually using data as of the last business day in February and August. The rebalanced index is implemented on the first business day in April and October. These rebalance periods have

been chosen to also coincide with the Australian company reporting season so that the reconstitution incorporates the latest analyst estimates.

Index maintenance / Corporate action-driven changes

The Russell Australia High Value Index is proactively maintained and reflects daily changes in the Australian equity market. The Index follows the same rules for corporate actions as the Russell Global Index series with the following exceptions:

Month-end share adjustments: Month-end changes to shares outstanding within the parent index will not be reflected in the Russell Australia High Value Index. However, shares may be adjusted to reflect semi-annual reconstitution.

Price adjustments: Price adjustments for rights issues will be delayed one day (t+1). Share increases resulting from rights being exercised will not be applied in order to minimize index turnover.

Mergers and acquisitions: In the event of a merger between two companies included in the Russell Australia High Value Index, the common shares of the combined surviving company will continue to be represented in the Index. If an index member acquires a non-index member, shares of the index member will remain unchanged. If a non-index member acquires an index member, the index member will be deleted from the Index once the action is final.

Initial public offerings: Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) will be evaluated at each semi-annual reconstitution if they were members of the Russell Australia Large Cap Index as of the last business day in February or August.

SECTION 16

Russell Global 1000, 2000, 3000 Indexes

The Russell Global 1000™, Russell Global 2000™, and Russell Global 3000™ indexes provide investors convenient exposures to different market size segments, offer enhanced index investability and closely track to the parent index. This index family is ideal to serve as a basis of investable products and can be used by investors who seek index performances or use index baskets for asset allocation purposes. The Russell Global 1000, Russell Global 2000 and Russell Global 3000 Indexes are based on the Russell Global Index, a global equity index that truly represents the global investable opportunity set. The Russell Global Index is rules based, transparent, and comprehensive, making it a consistent and reliable indicator of global equity market performance. The Russell Global Index is designed to be a performance benchmark that accurately represents the investable opportunity set for active institutional managers. Its modular index construction supports a broad spectrum of sub-indexes based on country, region, sector, size or other customized need.

Starting universe

The Russell Global 1000, Global 2000, and Global 3000 Indexes utilize the Russell Global Index's investable universe to create a more liquid index that optimizes global exposure in convenient, small baskets - making them ideal as the basis of investable products. The starting universe for the Russell Global 1000 Index and the Russell Global 2000 Index are index members of the Russell Global Large Cap Index and the Russell Global Small Cap Index respectively. As of June 2011, there were roughly 3,000 securities in Russell Global Large Cap Index and about 7,000 securities in Russell Global Small Cap Index.

Country screening

The Russell Global Index is the parent index and countries that are eligible for the parent index are also eligible for the Global 1000, Global 2000 and Global 3000. See section 2 for country eligibility rules.

Liquidity screening

To be eligible for the Russell Global 1000 and the Russell Global 2000 indexes a security has to pass a two-step liquidity screening. A security must:

- reach the minimum Average Daily Dollar Trading Volume (ADDTV)
- as well as the minimum Active Traded Ratio (ATR)

See section 2 for a complete discussion of ADDTV and ATR. See [Appendix I](#) for historical ADDTV.

For the Russell Global 1000 Index, the minimum ADDTV is derived from the distribution of ADDTVs of the current year's members of Russell Global Large Cap Index. At reconstitution, a natural log-transformation is made to the original ADDTV distribution. The minimum value is then calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{Min_Ln_ADDTV} = \text{Mean}(\text{Ln_ADDTV}) - 1.96 * \text{Stdev}(\text{Ln_ADDTV})$$

$$\text{Min_ADDTV} = \exp(\text{Min_Ln_ADDTV})$$

To be eligible for the Russell Global 2000 Index, the minimum ADDTV must equal half of the Global 1000 Index's minimum ADDTV.

For both the Russell Global 1000 and the Russell Global 2000 indexes, the minimum ATR is set at 90% to ensure an index constituent has enough trading frequency. A stock must meet both ADDTV and ATR minimum requirements to be eligible for the Russell Global 1000 and the Russell Global 2000 indexes.

Membership

After the Russell Global Index members are screened for eligible country membership, and liquidity, those remaining members of the Russell Global Large Cap Index are ranked by their full security market capitalization and the largest 1000 become the Russell Global 1000. Those remaining members of the Russell Global Small Cap Index are ranked by their full security market capitalization and the largest 2000 become the Russell Global 2000. The combination of the Russell Global 1000 and the Russell Global 2000 is the Russell Global 3000.

Float-adjustments

Just as with all Russell Indexes, members of the Russell Global 1000, Russell Global 2000 and Russell Global 3000 Indexes are float adjusted. See section 5 for complete details on float-adjustment.

Reconstitution

The Russell Global 1000, Russell Global 2000 and Russell Global 3000 Indexes are reconstituted annually at the same time as the parent index, the Russell Global Index. See section 7 for complete details regarding the annual reconstitution.

Banding at reconstitution

A 5% banding is applied to the Russell Global 1000 and Russell Global 2000 at the bottom of each index. The turnover resulting at the top of Russell Global 2000 Index is naturally controlled by the banding buffer zones applied to the Russell Global Index large cap and small cap constituents at annual reconstitution. If an existing member's market capitalization falls within this cumulative 5% of the market capitalization breakpoints, it will remain in its current index. New candidates of the parent index, the Russell Global Index, are assigned on the basis of breakpoints. See section 4 for complete details on breakpoints.

Index maintenance

The members of the Russell Global 1000, 2000, and 3000 are proactively maintained and reflect daily changes in the global equity markets. The Russell Global 1000, 2000 and 3000 follow the same rules for corporate actions as their parent index, the Russell Global Index. See section 7 for full details.

APPENDIX A

Russell Global Indexes: Core indexes

Available currencies

Performance for the Russell Global Index is available in the following currencies. Currency conversions are applied using WM Reuters London Stock Exchange 4PM close.

- AUD
- CAD
- CHF
- EUR
- GBP
- JPY
- LOC (Local)*
- USD

* Local currency available at the security and country level.

GLOBAL	
Global	Global Mega Cap
Global Growth	Global Mega Cap Growth
Global Large Cap	Global Mega Cap Value
Global Large Cap Growth	Global ex-Australia
Global Large Cap Value	Global ex-Australia Growth
Global Midcap	Global ex-Australia Large Cap
Global Midcap Growth	Global ex-Australia Large Cap Growth
Global Midcap Value	Global ex-Australia Large Cap Value
Global SMID	Global ex-Australia Midcap
Global Small Cap	Global ex-Australia Midcap Growth
Global Small Cap Growth	Global ex-Australia Midcap Value
Global Small Cap Value	Global ex-Australia Small Cap
Global Value	Global ex-Australia Small Cap Growth
Global Eurozone	Global ex-Australia Small Cap Value
Global Eurozone Growth	Global ex-Australia Value
Global Eurozone Large Cap	Global ex-Canada
Global Eurozone Large Cap Growth	Global ex-Canada Growth
Global Eurozone Large Cap Value	Global ex-Canada Large Cap
Global Eurozone Midcap	Global ex-Canada Large Cap Growth
Global Eurozone Midcap Growth	Global ex-Canada Large Cap Value
Global Eurozone Midcap Value	Global ex-Canada Midcap
Global Eurozone Small Cap	Global ex-Canada Midcap Growth
Global Eurozone Small Cap Growth	Global ex-Canada Midcap Value
Global Eurozone Small Cap Value	Global ex-Canada Small Cap
Global Eurozone Value	Global ex-Canada Small Cap Growth

Global ex-Canada Small Cap Value
Global ex-Japan
Global ex-Japan Growth
Global ex-Japan Large Cap
Global ex-Japan Large Cap Growth
Global ex-Japan Large Cap Value
Global ex-Japan Midcap
Global ex-Japan Midcap Growth
Global ex-Japan Midcap Value
Global ex-Japan Small Cap
Global ex-Japan Small Cap Growth
Global ex-Japan Small Cap Value
Global ex-Japan Value
Global ex-North America
Global ex-North America Growth
Global ex-North America Large Cap
Global ex-North America Large Cap Growth
Global ex-North America Large Cap Value
Global ex-North America Midcap
Global ex-North America Midcap Growth
Global ex-North America Midcap Value
Global ex-North America Small Cap
Global ex-North America Small Cap Growth
Global ex-North America Small Cap Value
Global ex-North America Value
Global ex-UK
Global ex-UK Growth
Global ex-UK Large Cap
Global ex-UK Large Cap Growth
Global ex-UK Large Cap Value
Global ex-UK Midcap
Global ex-UK Midcap Growth

Global ex-UK Midcap Value
Global ex-UK Small Cap
Global ex-UK Small Cap Growth
Global ex-UK Small Cap Value
Global ex-UK Value
Global ex-US
Global ex-US Growth
Global ex-US Large Cap
Global ex-US Large Cap Growth
Global ex-US Large Cap Value
Global ex-US Midcap
Global ex-US Midcap Growth
Global ex-US Midcap Value
Global ex-US SMID
Global ex-US Small Cap
Global ex-US Small Cap Growth
Global ex-US Small Cap Value
Global ex-US Value
Global ex-US ex-Japan
Global ex-US ex-Japan Growth
Global ex-US ex-Japan Large Cap
Global ex-US ex-Japan Large Cap Growth
Global ex-US ex-Japan Large Cap Value
Global ex-US ex-Japan Midcap
Global ex-US ex-Japan Midcap Growth
Global ex-US ex-Japan Midcap Value
Global ex-US ex-Japan Small Cap
Global ex-US ex-Japan Small Cap Growth
Global ex-US ex-Japan Small Cap Value
Global ex-US ex-Japan Value

REGIONAL

Asia
Asia Growth
Asia Large Cap
Asia Large Cap Growth
Asia Large Cap Value
Asia Midcap
Asia Midcap Growth
Asia Midcap Value
Asia Small Cap
Asia Small Cap Growth
Asia Small Cap Value
Asia Value
Asia ex-Japan
Asia ex-Japan Growth
Asia ex-Japan Large Cap
Asia ex-Japan Large Cap Growth
Asia ex-Japan Large Cap Value
Asia ex-Japan Midcap
Asia ex-Japan Midcap Growth
Asia ex-Japan Midcap Value

Asia ex-Japan Small Cap
Asia ex-Japan Small Cap Growth
Asia ex-Japan Small Cap Value
Asia ex-Japan Value
Asia Pacific
Asia Pacific Growth
Asia Pacific Large Cap
Asia Pacific Large Cap Growth
Asia Pacific Large Cap Value
Asia Pacific Midcap
Asia Pacific Midcap Growth
Asia Pacific Midcap Value
Asia Pacific SMID
Asia Pacific Small Cap
Asia Pacific Small Cap Growth
Asia Pacific Small Cap Value
Asia Pacific Value
Asia Pacific ex-Japan
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Growth
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Large Cap

Asia Pacific ex-Japan Large Cap Growth
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Large Cap Value
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Midcap
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Midcap Growth
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Midcap Value
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Small Cap
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Small Cap Growth
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Small Cap Value
Asia Pacific ex-Japan Value
BRIC
BRIC Growth
BRIC Value
BRIC SMID
Developed
Developed Growth
Developed Large Cap
Developed Large Cap Growth
Developed Large Cap Value
Developed Midcap
Developed Midcap Growth
Developed Midcap Value
Developed Small Cap
Developed Small Cap Growth
Developed Small Cap Value
Developed Value
Developed Europe
Developed Europe Growth
Developed Europe Large Cap
Developed Europe Large Cap Growth
Developed Europe Large Cap Value
Developed Europe Midcap
Developed Europe Midcap Growth
Developed Europe Midcap Value
Developed Europe SMID
Developed Europe Small Cap
Developed Europe Small Cap Growth
Developed Europe Small Cap Value
Developed Europe Value
Developed Pacific Basin
Developed Pacific Basin Growth
Developed Pacific Basin Large Cap
Developed Pacific Basin Large Cap Growth
Developed Pacific Basin Large Cap Value
Developed Pacific Basin Midcap
Developed Pacific Basin Midcap Growth
Developed Pacific Basin Midcap Value
Developed Pacific Basin SMID
Developed Pacific Basin Small Cap
Developed Pacific Basin Small Cap Growth
Developed Pacific Basin Small Cap Value
Developed Pacific Basin Value
Developed ex-Canada
Developed ex-Canada Growth
Developed ex-Canada Large Cap
Developed ex-Canada Large Cap Growth
Developed ex-Canada Large Cap Value

Developed ex-Canada Midcap
Developed ex-Canada Midcap Growth
Developed ex-Canada Midcap Value
Developed ex-Canada Small Cap
Developed ex-Canada Small Cap Growth
Developed ex-Canada Small Cap Value
Developed ex-Canada Value
Developed ex-Japan
Developed ex-Japan Growth
Developed ex-Japan Large Cap
Developed ex-Japan Large Cap Growth
Developed ex-Japan Large Cap Value
Developed ex-Japan Midcap
Developed ex-Japan Midcap Growth
Developed ex-Japan Midcap Value
Developed ex-Japan Small Cap
Developed ex-Japan Small Cap Growth
Developed ex-Japan Small Cap Value
Developed ex-Japan Value
Developed ex-North America
Developed ex-North America Growth
Developed ex-North America Large Cap
Developed ex-North America Large Cap Growth
Developed ex-North America Large Cap Value
Developed ex-North America Midcap
Developed ex-North America Midcap Growth
Developed ex-North America Midcap Value
Developed ex-North America SMID
Developed ex-North America Small Cap
Developed ex-North America Small Cap Growth
Developed ex-North America Small Cap Value
Developed ex-North America Value
Developed ex-US
Developed ex-US Growth
Developed ex-US Large Cap
Developed ex-US Large Cap Growth
Developed ex-US Large Cap Value
Developed ex-US Midcap
Developed ex-US Midcap Growth
Developed ex-US Midcap Value
Developed ex-US SMID
Developed ex-US Small Cap
Developed ex-US Small Cap Growth
Developed ex-US Small Cap Value
Developed ex-US Value
Developed ex-UK
Developed ex-UK Growth
Developed ex-UK Large Cap
Developed ex-UK Large Cap Growth
Developed ex-UK Large Cap Value
Developed ex-UK Midcap
Developed ex-UK Midcap Growth
Developed ex-UK Midcap Value
Developed ex-UK Small Cap
Developed ex-UK Small Cap Growth
Developed ex-UK Small Cap Value

Developed ex-UK Value
Developed Eurozone
Developed Eurozone Growth
Developed Eurozone Large Cap
Developed Eurozone Large Cap Growth
Developed Eurozone Large Cap Value
Developed Eurozone Midcap
Developed Eurozone Midcap Growth
Developed Eurozone Midcap Value
Developed Eurozone SMID
Developed Eurozone Small Cap
Developed Eurozone Small Cap Growth
Developed Eurozone Small Cap Value
Developed Eurozone Value
Developed Europe ex-UK
Developed Europe ex-UK Growth
Developed Europe ex-UK Large Cap
Developed Europe ex-UK Large Cap Growth
Developed Europe ex-UK Large Cap Value
Developed Europe ex-UK Midcap
Developed Europe ex-UK Midcap Growth
Developed Europe ex-UK Midcap Value
Developed Europe ex-UK Small Cap
Developed Europe ex-UK Small Cap Growth
Developed Europe ex-UK Small Cap Value
Developed Europe ex-UK Value
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Growth
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Large Cap
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Large Cap Growth
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Large Cap Value
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Midcap
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Midcap Growth
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Midcap Value
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Small Cap
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Small Cap Growth
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Small Cap Value
Developed Pacific Basin ex-Japan Value
Emerging Asia
Emerging Asia Growth
Emerging Asia Large Cap
Emerging Asia Large Cap Growth
Emerging Asia Large Cap Value
Emerging Asia Midcap
Emerging Asia Midcap Growth
Emerging Asia Midcap Value
Emerging Asia Small Cap
Emerging Asia Small Cap Growth
Emerging Asia Small Cap Value
Emerging Asia Value
Emerging EMEA
Emerging EMEA Growth
Emerging EMEA Large Cap
Emerging EMEA Large Cap Growth
Emerging EMEA Large Cap Value
Emerging EMEA Midcap

Emerging EMEA Midcap Growth
Emerging EMEA Midcap Value
Emerging EMEA Small Cap
Emerging EMEA Small Cap Growth
Emerging EMEA Small Cap Value
Emerging EMEA Value
Emerging Europe
Emerging Europe Growth
Emerging Europe Large Cap
Emerging Europe Large Cap Growth
Emerging Europe Large Cap Value
Emerging Europe Midcap
Emerging Europe Midcap Growth
Emerging Europe Midcap Value
Emerging Europe SMID
Emerging Europe Small Cap
Emerging Europe Small Cap Growth
Emerging Europe Small Cap Value
Emerging Europe Value
Emerging Markets
Emerging Markets Growth
Emerging Markets Large Cap
Emerging Markets Large Cap Growth
Emerging Markets Large Cap Value
Emerging Markets Midcap
Emerging Markets Midcap Growth
Emerging Markets Midcap Value
Emerging Markets Small Cap
Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth
Emerging Markets Small Cap Value
Emerging Markets Value
Europe
Europe Growth
Europe Large Cap
Europe Large Cap Growth
Europe Large Cap Value
Europe Midcap
Europe Midcap Growth
Europe Midcap Value
Europe Small Cap
Europe Small Cap Growth
Europe Small Cap Value
Europe Value
Europe ex-UK
Europe ex-UK Growth
Europe ex-UK Large Cap
Europe ex-UK Large Cap Growth
Europe ex-UK Large Cap Value
Europe ex-UK Midcap
Europe ex-UK Midcap Growth
Europe ex-UK Midcap Value
Europe ex-UK Small Cap
Europe ex-UK Small Cap Growth
Europe ex-UK Small Cap Value
Europe ex-UK Value
Greater China

Greater China Growth
Greater China Large Cap
Greater China Large Cap Growth
Greater China Large Cap Value
Greater China Midcap
Greater China Midcap Growth
Greater China Midcap Value
Greater China Small Cap
Greater China Small Cap Growth
Greater China Small Cap Value
Greater China Value
Latin America
Latin America Growth
Latin America Large Cap
Latin America Large Cap Growth
Latin America Large Cap Value
Latin America Midcap
Latin America Midcap Growth

Latin America Midcap Value
Latin America Small Cap
Latin America Small Cap Growth
Latin America Small Cap Value
Latin America Value
North America
North America Growth
North America Large Cap
North America Large Cap Growth
North America Large Cap Value
North America Midcap
North America Midcap Growth
North America Midcap Value
North America Small Cap
North America Small Cap Growth
North America Small Cap Value
North America Value

Country

Australia
Australia Growth
Australia Value
Australia Large Cap
Australia Large Cap Growth
Australia Large Cap Value
Australia Midcap
Australia Midcap Growth
Australia Midcap Value
Australia Small Cap
Australia Small Cap Growth
Australia Small Cap Value
Austria
Austria Growth
Austria Value
Austria Large Cap
Austria Large Cap Growth
Austria Large Cap Value
Austria Midcap
Austria Midcap Growth
Austria Midcap Value
Austria Small Cap
Austria Small Cap Growth
Austria Small Cap Value
Belgium
Belgium Growth
Belgium Value
Belgium Large Cap
Belgium Large Cap Growth
Belgium Large Cap Value
Belgium Midcap
Belgium Midcap Growth
Belgium Midcap Value
Belgium Small Cap
Belgium Small Cap Growth

Belgium Small Cap Value
Brazil
Brazil Growth
Brazil Value
Brazil Large Cap
Brazil Large Cap Growth
Brazil Large Cap Value
Brazil Midcap
Brazil Midcap Growth
Brazil Midcap Value
Brazil Small Cap
Brazil Small Cap Growth
Brazil Small Cap Value
Canada
Canada Growth
Canada Value
Canada Large Cap
Canada Large Cap Growth
Canada Large Cap Value
Canada Midcap
Canada Midcap Growth
Canada Midcap Value
Canada Small Cap
Canada Small Cap Growth
Canada Small Cap Value
Chile
Chile Growth
Chile Value
Chile Large Cap
Chile Large Cap Growth
Chile Large Cap Value
Chile Midcap
Chile Midcap Growth
Chile Midcap Value
Chile Small Cap

Chile Small Cap Growth	Egypt Midcap Growth
Chile Small Cap Value	Egypt Midcap Value
China	Egypt Small Cap
China Growth	Egypt Small Cap Growth
China Value	Egypt Small Cap Value
China Large Cap	Finland
China Large Cap Growth	Finland Growth
China Large Cap Value	Finland Value
China Midcap	Finland Large Cap
China Midcap Growth	Finland Large Cap Growth
China Midcap Value	Finland Large Cap Value
China Small Cap	Finland Midcap
China Small Cap Growth	Finland Midcap Growth
China Small Cap Value	Finland Midcap Value
Colombia	Finland Small Cap
Colombia Growth	Finland Small Cap Growth
Colombia Value	Finland Small Cap Value
Colombia Large Cap	France
Colombia Large Cap Growth	France Growth
Colombia Large Cap Value	France Value
Colombia Midcap	France Large Cap
Colombia Midcap Growth	France Large Cap Growth
Colombia Midcap Value	France Large Cap Value
Colombia Small Cap	France Midcap
Colombia Small Cap Growth	France Midcap Growth
Colombia Small Cap Value	France Midcap Value
Czech Republic	France Small Cap
Czech Republic Growth	France Small Cap Growth
Czech Republic Value	France Small Cap Value
Czech Republic Large Cap	Germany
Czech Republic Large Cap Growth	Germany Growth
Czech Republic Large Cap Value	Germany Value
Czech Republic Midcap	Germany Large Cap
Czech Republic Midcap Growth	Germany Large Cap Growth
Czech Republic Midcap Value	Germany Large Cap Value
Czech Republic Small Cap	Germany Midcap
Czech Republic Small Cap Growth	Germany Midcap Growth
Czech Republic Small Cap Value	Germany Midcap Value
Denmark	Germany Small Cap
Denmark Growth	Germany Small Cap Growth
Denmark Value	Germany Small Cap Value
Denmark Large Cap	Greece
Denmark Large Cap Growth	Greece Growth
Denmark Large Cap Value	Greece Value
Denmark Midcap	Greece Large Cap
Denmark Midcap Growth	Greece Large Cap Growth
Denmark Midcap Value	Greece Large Cap Value
Denmark Small Cap	Greece Midcap
Denmark Small Cap Growth	Greece Midcap Growth
Denmark Small Cap Value	Greece Midcap Value
Egypt	Greece Small Cap
Egypt Growth	Greece Small Cap Growth
Egypt Value	Greece Small Cap Value
Egypt Large Cap	Hong Kong
Egypt Large Cap Growth	Hong Kong Growth
Egypt Large Cap Value	Hong Kong Value
Egypt Midcap	Hong Kong Large Cap

Hong Kong Large Cap Growth	Ireland Growth
Hong Kong Large Cap Value	Ireland Value
Hong Kong Midcap	Ireland Large Cap
Hong Kong Midcap Growth	Ireland Large Cap Growth
Hong Kong Midcap Value	Ireland Large Cap Value
Hong Kong Small Cap	Ireland Midcap
Hong Kong Small Cap Growth	Ireland Midcap Growth
Hong Kong Small Cap Value	Ireland Midcap Value
Hungary	Ireland Small Cap
Hungary Growth	Ireland Small Cap Growth
Hungary Value	Ireland Small Cap Value
Hungary Large Cap	Israel
Hungary Large Cap Growth	Israel Growth
Hungary Large Cap Value	Israel Value
Hungary Midcap	Israel Large Cap
Hungary Midcap Growth	Israel Large Cap Growth
Hungary Midcap Value	Israel Large Cap Value
Hungary Small Cap	Israel Midcap
Hungary Small Cap Growth	Israel Midcap Growth
Hungary Small Cap Value	Israel Midcap Value
Iceland (ineligible 2012)	Israel Small Cap
Iceland Growth	Israel Small Cap Growth
Iceland Value	Israel Small Cap Value
Iceland Large Cap	Italy
Iceland Large Cap Growth	Italy Growth
Iceland Large Cap Value	Italy Value
Iceland Midcap	Italy Large Cap
Iceland Midcap Growth	Italy Large Cap Growth
Iceland Midcap Value	Italy Large Cap Value
Iceland Small Cap	Italy Midcap
Iceland Small Cap Growth	Italy Midcap Growth
Iceland Small Cap Value	Italy Midcap Value
India	Italy Small Cap
India Growth	Italy Small Cap Growth
India Value	Italy Small Cap Value
India Large Cap	Japan
India Large Cap Growth	Japan Growth
India Large Cap Value	Japan Value
India Midcap	Japan Large Cap
India Midcap Growth	Japan Large Cap Growth
India Midcap Value	Japan Large Cap Value
India Small Cap	Japan Midcap
India Small Cap Growth	Japan Midcap Growth
India Small Cap Value	Japan Midcap Value
Indonesia	Japan Small Cap
Indonesia Growth	Japan Small Cap Growth
Indonesia Value	Japan Small Cap Value
Indonesia Large Cap	Korea
Indonesia Large Cap Growth	Korea Growth
Indonesia Large Cap Value	Korea Value
Indonesia Midcap	Korea Large Cap
Indonesia Midcap Growth	Korea Large Cap Growth
Indonesia Midcap Value	Korea Large Cap Value
Indonesia Small Cap	Korea Midcap
Indonesia Small Cap Growth	Korea Midcap Growth
Indonesia Small Cap Value	Korea Midcap Value
Ireland	Korea Small Cap

Korea Small Cap Growth	Netherlands Midcap Growth
Korea Small Cap Value	Netherlands Midcap Value
Luxembourg	Netherlands Small Cap
Luxembourg Growth	Netherlands Small Cap Growth
Luxembourg Value	Netherlands Small Cap Value
Luxembourg Large Cap	New Zealand
Luxembourg Large Cap Growth	New Zealand Growth
Luxembourg Large Cap Value	New Zealand Value
Luxembourg Midcap	New Zealand Large Cap
Luxembourg Midcap Growth	New Zealand Large Cap Growth
Luxembourg Midcap Value	New Zealand Large Cap Value
Luxembourg Small Cap	New Zealand Midcap
Luxembourg Small Cap Growth	New Zealand Midcap Growth
Luxembourg Small Cap Value	New Zealand Midcap Value
Malaysia	New Zealand Small Cap
Malaysia Growth	New Zealand Small Cap Growth
Malaysia Value	New Zealand Small Cap Value
Malaysia Large Cap	Norway
Malaysia Large Cap Growth	Norway Growth
Malaysia Large Cap Value	Norway Value
Malaysia Midcap	Norway Large Cap
Malaysia Midcap Growth	Norway Large Cap Growth
Malaysia Midcap Value	Norway Large Cap Value
Malaysia Small Cap	Norway Midcap
Malaysia Small Cap Growth	Norway Midcap Growth
Malaysia Small Cap Value	Norway Midcap Value
Mexico	Norway Small Cap
Mexico Growth	Norway Small Cap Growth
Mexico Value	Norway Small Cap Value
Mexico Large Cap	Peru
Mexico Large Cap Growth	Peru Growth
Mexico Large Cap Value	Peru Value
Mexico Midcap	Peru Large Cap
Mexico Midcap Growth	Peru Large Cap Growth
Mexico Midcap Value	Peru Large Cap Value
Mexico Small Cap	Peru Midcap
Mexico Small Cap Growth	Peru Midcap Growth
Mexico Small Cap Value	Peru Midcap Value
Morocco	Peru Small Cap
Morocco Growth	Peru Small Cap Growth
Morocco Value	Peru Small Cap Value
Morocco Large Cap	Philippines
Morocco Large Cap Growth	Philippines Growth
Morocco Large Cap Value	Philippines Value
Morocco Midcap	Philippines Large Cap
Morocco Midcap Growth	Philippines Large Cap Growth
Morocco Midcap Value	Philippines Large Cap Value
Morocco Small Cap	Philippines Midcap
Morocco Small Cap Growth	Philippines Midcap Growth
Morocco Small Cap Value	Philippines Midcap Value
Netherlands	Philippines Small Cap
Netherlands Growth	Philippines Small Cap Growth
Netherlands Value	Philippines Small Cap Value
Netherlands Large Cap	Poland
Netherlands Large Cap Growth	Poland Growth
Netherlands Large Cap Value	Poland Value
Netherlands Midcap	Poland Large Cap

Poland Large Cap Growth	Spain Growth
Poland Large Cap Value	Spain Value
Poland Midcap	Spain Large Cap
Poland Midcap Growth	Spain Large Cap Growth
Poland Midcap Value	Spain Large Cap Value
Poland Small Cap	Spain Midcap
Poland Small Cap Growth	Spain Midcap Growth
Poland Small Cap Value	Spain Midcap Value
Portugal	Spain Small Cap
Portugal Growth	Spain Small Cap Growth
Portugal Value	Spain Small Cap Value
Portugal Large Cap	Sweden
Portugal Large Cap Growth	Sweden Growth
Portugal Large Cap Value	Sweden Value
Portugal Midcap	Sweden Large Cap
Portugal Midcap Growth	Sweden Large Cap Growth
Portugal Midcap Value	Sweden Large Cap Value
Portugal Small Cap	Sweden Midcap
Portugal Small Cap Growth	Sweden Midcap Growth
Portugal Small Cap Value	Sweden Midcap Value
Russia	Sweden Small Cap
Russia Growth	Sweden Small Cap Growth
Russia Value	Sweden Small Cap Value
Russia Large Cap	Switzerland
Russia Large Cap Growth	Switzerland Growth
Russia Large Cap Value	Switzerland Value
Russia Midcap	Switzerland Large Cap
Russia Midcap Growth	Switzerland Large Cap Growth
Russia Midcap Value	Switzerland Large Cap Value
Russia Small Cap	Switzerland Midcap
Russia Small Cap Growth	Switzerland Midcap Growth
Russia Small Cap Value	Switzerland Midcap Value
Singapore	Switzerland Small Cap
Singapore Growth	Switzerland Small Cap Growth
Singapore Value	Switzerland Small Cap Value
Singapore Large Cap	Taiwan
Singapore Large Cap Growth	Taiwan Growth
Singapore Large Cap Value	Taiwan Value
Singapore Midcap	Taiwan Large Cap
Singapore Midcap Growth	Taiwan Large Cap Growth
Singapore Midcap Value	Taiwan Large Cap Value
Singapore Small Cap	Taiwan Midcap
Singapore Small Cap Growth	Taiwan Midcap Growth
Singapore Small Cap Value	Taiwan Midcap Value
South Africa	Taiwan Small Cap
South Africa Growth	Taiwan Small Cap Growth
South Africa Value	Taiwan Small Cap Value
South Africa Large Cap	Thailand
South Africa Large Cap Growth	Thailand Growth
South Africa Large Cap Value	Thailand Value
South Africa Midcap	Thailand Large Cap
South Africa Midcap Growth	Thailand Large Cap Growth
South Africa Midcap Value	Thailand Large Cap Value
South Africa Small Cap	Thailand Midcap
South Africa Small Cap Growth	Thailand Midcap Growth
South Africa Small Cap Value	Thailand Midcap Value
Spain	Thailand Small Cap

Thailand Small Cap Growth
Thailand Small Cap Value
Turkey
Turkey Growth
Turkey Value
Turkey Large Cap
Turkey Large Cap Growth
Turkey Large Cap Value
Turkey Midcap
Turkey Midcap Growth
Turkey Midcap Value
Turkey Small Cap
Turkey Small Cap Growth
Turkey Small Cap Value
United Arab Emirates
United Arab Emirates Growth
United Arab Emirates Value
United Arab Emirates Large Cap
United Arab Emirates Large Cap Growth
United Arab Emirates Large Cap Value
United Arab Emirates Midcap
United Arab Emirates Midcap Growth
United Arab Emirates Midcap Value
United Arab Emirates Small Cap
United Arab Emirates Small Cap Growth
United Arab Emirates Small Cap Value
United Kingdom
United Kingdom Growth
United Kingdom Value
United Kingdom Large Cap
United Kingdom Large Cap Growth
United Kingdom Large Cap Value
United Kingdom Midcap
United Kingdom Midcap Growth
United Kingdom Midcap Value
United Kingdom Small Cap
United Kingdom Small Cap Growth
United Kingdom Small Cap Value
United States
United States Growth
United States Value
United States Large Cap
United States Large Cap Growth
United States Large Cap Value
United States Midcap
United States Midcap Growth
United States Midcap Value
United States Small Cap
United States Small Cap Growth
United States Small Cap Value

APPENDIX B

Country List

Country	Country_ISO	Market
Argentina	AR	Frontier
Australia	AU	Developed
Austria	AT	Developed
Bahrain	BH	Frontier
Bangladesh	BD	Frontier
Belgium	BE	Developed
Botswana	BW	Frontier
Brazil	BR	Emerging
Bulgaria	BG	Frontier
Canada	CA	Developed
Chile	CL	Emerging
China	CN	Emerging
Colombia	CO	Emerging
Croatia	HR	Frontier
Cyprus	CY	Frontier
Czech Republic	CZ	Emerging
Denmark	DK	Developed
Egypt	EG	Emerging
Eire	IE	Developed
Estonia	EE	Frontier
Finland	FI	Developed
France	FR	Developed
Gabon	GA	Frontier
Germany	DE	Developed
Ghana	GH	Frontier
Greece	GR	Developed
Hong Kong	HK	Developed
Hungary	HU	Emerging
India	IN	Emerging
Indonesia	ID	Emerging
Israel	IL	Developed
Italy	IT	Developed
Jamaica	JM	Frontier
Japan	JP	Developed
Jordan	JO	Frontier
Kazakhstan	KZ	Frontier
Kenya	KE	Frontier
Korea	KR	Emerging
Kuwait	KW	Frontier
Kyrgyzstan	KG	Frontier
Lithuania	LT	Frontier
Luxembourg	LU	Developed
Macedonia	MK	Frontier
Malaysia	MY	Emerging
Malta	MT	Frontier

Country	Country_ISO	Market
Mauritius	MU	Frontier
Mexico	MX	Emerging
Morocco	MA	Emerging
Netherlands	NL	Developed
New Zealand	NZ	Developed
Nigeria	NG	Frontier
Norway	NO	Developed
Oman	OM	Frontier
Pakistan	PK	Frontier
Papua New Guinea	PG	Frontier
Peru	PE	Emerging
Philippines	PH	Emerging
Poland	PL	Emerging
Portugal	PT	Developed
Qatar	QA	Frontier
Romania	RO	Frontier
Russia	RU	Emerging
Serbia	RS	Frontier
Singapore	SG	Developed
Slovakia	SK	Frontier
Slovenia	SI	Frontier
South Africa	ZA	Emerging
Spain	ES	Developed
Sri Lanka	LK	Frontier
Sweden	SE	Developed
Switzerland	CH	Developed
Taiwan	TW	Emerging
Tanzania	TZ	Frontier
Thailand	TH	Emerging
Trinidad and Tobago	TT	Frontier
Tunisia	TN	Frontier
Turkey	TR	Emerging
UAE	AE	Emerging
Ukraine	UA	Frontier
United Kingdom	GB	Developed
United States	US	Developed
Vietnam	VN	Frontier
Zambia	ZM	Frontier

APPENDIX C

Eligible share classes by country

Country	Eligible share classes	Remarks
Australia	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting.
Austria	Common shares Preferred shares Participation certificates	
Belgium	Common shares Preferred shares	
Botswana	Common shares	
Brazil	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting and traded heavily at the stock exchange.
Bulgaria	Common shares	
Canada	Common shares Units of Income Trusts	Units of Income Trusts are REIT-like securities.
Chile	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares have restricted voting rights.
China	B shares H shares N shares	B, H, N shares are the only share classes available for foreign investors. H shares are traded in Hong Kong. N shares are traded in the U.S.
Colombia	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting.
Czech Republic	Common shares	
Denmark	A shares B shares	B shares have lower voting rights.
Egypt	Common shares	
Finland	A shares B shares K shares	A shares and B shares have lower voting rights than K shares.
France	Common shares Preferred shares Investment certificates Voting certificates	Preferred shares, investment certificates and voting certificates are non-voting.
Germany	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting.
Ghana	Common shares	
Greece	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting.
Hong Kong	A shares B shares	B shares have lower voting rights.
Hungary	Common shares	
India	Common shares	

Country	Eligible share classes	Remarks
Indonesia	Common shares	
Ireland	Common shares	
Israel	Common shares Preferred shares	
Italy	Common shares Preferred shares Savings shares	Preferred shares and savings shares are non-voting.
Japan	Common shares	
Latvia	Common shares	
Lithuania	Common shares	
Luxembourg	Common shares	
Malaysia	Common shares	Common shares are classified as local/foreign shares.
Mexico	Common shares Participation certificate	Participation certificates are usually non-voting.
Morocco	Common shares	
Netherlands	Common shares Preferred shares	
New Zealand	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting.
Norway	A shares B shares Equity Certificates	B shares are non-voting.
Pakistan	Common shares	
Peru	Common shares Preferred shares Investment shares	
Philippines	Common shares	Common shares are classified as A (local) and B (foreign) shares
Poland	Common shares	
Portugal	Common shares	
Romania	Common shares	
Russia	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting and are guaranteed dividends no less than common shares.
Singapore	Common shares	Subject to Foreign Board Action.
Slovak Republic	Common shares	
South Africa	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting.
South Korea	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting.
Spain	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares are usually non-voting.
Sweden	A shares B shares C shares	B shares and C shares have lower voting rights. C shares are not entitled for dividends.
Switzerland	Registered shares Bearer shares Participation certificates Dividend-right certificates	Bearer shares have lower voting rights. Participation certificates and dividend-right certificates are non-voting.
Taiwan	Common shares Preferred shares	Preferred shares have limited or no voting rights.

Country	Eligible share classes	Remarks
Thailand	Common shares Preferred shares	Common shares are classified as local/foreign shares and are subject to Foreign Board Action. Preferred shares are usually non-voting.
Turkey	Common shares	
United Arab Emirates	Common shares	
United Kingdom	Common shares	
United States	Common shares	
Zambia	Common shares	

* All share types are subject to certain liquidity-screening processes for index inclusion.

* Preferred securities are those where there is no fixed cumulative dividend.



APPENDIX D

Eligible stock exchanges and bourse codes

Country	Eligible stock exchange	Bourse code
Australia	Australia Stock Exchange	111
Austria	Vienna Stock Exchange	50
	XETRA	44
Belgium	NYSE Euronext	399
Botswana	Gaberone Stock Exchange	329
Brazil	Sao Paulo Stock Exchange	83
Bulgaria	Bulgaria Stock Exchange	308
Canada	Toronto Stock Exchange	61
	TSX Venture Exchange	63
Chile	Santiago Stock Exchange	84
China	Shanghai Stock Exchange	215
	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	214
Colombia	Bolsa de Bogota Stock Exchange	85
Czech Republic	Prague Stock Exchange	320
Denmark	Copenhagen Stock Exchange	12
Egypt	Cairo Stock Exchange	374
Finland	OMX Helsinki Stock Exchange	40
France	NYSE Euronext	399
Germany	Deutsche Borse	13
	XETRA	44
Ghana	Ghana Stock Exchange	330
Greece	Athens Stock Exchange	34
Hong Kong	Stock Exchange of Hong Kong	104
Hungary	Budapest Stock Exchange	213
India	Mumbai Stock Exchange	114
	National Stock Exchange	326
Indonesia	Indonesia Stock Exchange	146
Ireland	Irish Stock Exchange	145
Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	105
Italy	Mercato Continuo Italiano	46
Japan	Tokyo Stock Exchange	106
	Osaka Stock Exchange	107
	JASDAQ	112
	Nagoya Stock Exchange	122
	Nippon New Market Hercules	373
	Fukuoka Stock Exchange	118
	Vilnius Stock Exchange	307

Country	Eligible stock exchange	Bourse code
Latvia	Riga Stock Exchange	306
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Stock Exchange	47
Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia Stock Exchange	143
Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores	80
Morocco	Casablanca Stock Exchange	102
Netherlands	NYSE Euronext	399
New Zealand	New Zealand Stock Exchange	116
Norway	Oslo Stock Exchange	48
Pakistan	Karachi Stock Exchange	216
Peru	Lima Stock Exchange	89
Philippines	Manila Stock Exchange	108
Poland	Warsaw Stock Exchange	243
Portugal	NYSE Euronext	399
Russia	Russia Trading System	565
	Moscow Intercurrency Exchange	549
Singapore	Singapore Stock Exchange	120
Slovak Republic	Bratislava Stock Exchange	187
South Africa	Johannesburg Stock Exchange	100
South Korea	South Korea Stock Exchange, KOSDAQ	358
	South Korea Stock Exchange (KRX)	123
Spain	Mercado Continuo Espana	54
	Madrid Stock Exchange	55
	Barcelona Stock Exchange	56
Sweden	OM Stockholm Stock Exchange	53
Switzerland	Swiss Stock Exchange	4
	SWX Europe Ltd. (VIRT-X)	380
	Switzerland Stock Exchange (USD)	349
Taiwan	Taiwan Stock Exchange	103
	GreTai Securities Market	372
Thailand	Stock Exchange of Thailand	117
Turkey	Istanbul Stock Exchange	109
Ukraine	PFTS Stock Exchange	309
United Arab Emirates	Dubai Financial Market	824
	Abu Dhabi Securities Market	548
	Dubai Intl. Financial Exchange (DIFX)	824
United Kingdom	London Stock Exchange	36
	London Stock Exchange – SETS	361
	London Stock Exchange – Seats	272
	London Stock Exchange – IOB	507
United States	New York Stock Exchange	65
	NYSE ARCA	69
	NASDAQ	67
	American Stock Exchange	66
	Pacific Exchange	95
	NYSE Alternext U.S.	66
Zambia	Lusaka Stock Exchange	333

APPENDIX E

Calculation of free float

Investable shares are assumed to be shares that are publicly traded and open to foreign investment. We derive investable shares by use of the following formulas:

Formula 1

Free Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization (FFAMC) = Closing Price of Shares x Number of Investable Shares

Formula 2

Number of Investable Shares = Number of Total Shares Outstanding – Number of Uninvestable Shares

Formula 3

Free Float Ratio (FFR) = (Number of Investable Shares/Number of Total Shares Outstanding) x 100%

Formula 4

Number of Non-investable Shares = Number of Unavailable Shares + Number of Additional Shares Restricted by FOL

Combining Formulas 1 through 4, the foreign ownership limit adjustment is applied on top of the unavailable shares adjustment described above.

Formula 5

Free Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization = FFII x Share Closing Price x (Number of Total Shares Outstanding – Number of Unavailable Shares – Number of Additional Shares Restricted by FOL)

Where the Free Float Inclusion Indicator (FFII) is an indicator function based on the following condition: Free Float Percentage > 5%.

Example of free float calculation with depositary receipts

In this section, an example of free float calculation is provided, where restricted stocks are used to sponsor depositary receipts.

For free float calculation, Russell uses the market price of depositary receipts. Thus, Formula 5 can be further modified as the following:

Formula 6

Free Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization = FFII x Share Price x (Number of Total Shares Outstanding – Number of Unavailable Shares – Number of Additional Shares Restricted by FOL) + Depositary Receipts Market Price x Number of Investable Depositary Receipt Contracts

Where the Free Float Inclusion Indicator (FFII) is an indicator function based on the following condition: Free Float Percentage > 5%. If the condition is true, then the FFII will have a value of 1; otherwise, FFII will have a value of 0.

XYZ company example

Company XYZ in country ABC is a typical candidate for index consideration. Its common stocks are traded on the local market and are divided into categories of restricted and unrestricted. Restricted stocks can be purchased only by domestic investors, while unrestricted stocks do not have this constraint. Additionally, some of the restricted stocks are used as collateral to sponsor American Depositary Receipts, which are traded on the NYSE. The free-float calculation is carried out, given the following company information:

Share information of company XYZ

Country	Total shares outstanding	Unavailable shares	Additional shares restricted by FOL	ADRs backed by restricted shares (5 shares per contract)
ABC	100,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	300,000

Pricing Information of Company XYZ

Country	Share closing price (USD)	ADR market price (USD)
ABC	\$30.00	\$155.00

Step 1:

Total Market Capitalization = $\$30.00 \times 100,000,000 = \$3,000,000,000 >$ Russell Global large cap/small cap cut-off

Thus, Free Float Inclusion Indicator (FFII) = 1 as long as the Free Float Ratio is greater than 5%

Step 2:

Formula (6) is simplified as the following:

Free Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization of Company XYZ

= Share Closing Price x (Number of Total Shares Outstanding – Number of Unavailable Shares – Number of Additional Shares Restricted by FOL) + Depository Receipts Market Price x Number of Investable Depository Receipt Contracts = $\$30.00 \times (100,000,000 - 5,000,000 - 50,000,000) + \$155.00 \times 300,000$

= $\$1,350,000,000 + \$46,500,000$

= $\$1,396,500,000$

Step 3:

Free Float Ratio (FFR) = $1,396,500,000 / 3,000,000,000 \times 100\% = 46.55\%$

APPENDIX F

Assigning a primary exchange to a security

The selection of the primary exchange is used to determine the closing price and underlying currency of a stock. The primary factor of selecting a primary exchange for a stock is the company's country assignment following rules described in Section 3.

With limited exceptions, Russell strongly prefers to consider a company's domestic exchange to be its primary exchange. For nearly 100% of the securities in the index, the local exchange is also the most liquid (and passes the Russell defined liquidity measure), so most securities are assigned to their local exchanges. In very few cases, a company is also listed on a non-domestic exchange and is significantly more liquid on that exchange. In these rare cases, the primary exchanged assignment is reviewed.

If the domestic listing for a company does not pass the liquidity screen, Russell then considers dual listings on foreign exchanges. Russell takes the most liquid foreign listing (provided it passes the Russell defined liquidity measure), and the stock exchange in which that issue trades becomes the primary exchange of that stock. If none of the stock listings pass the Russell defined liquidity measure, depository receipts (DR) of the stock are considered eligible for liquidity testing. In this case, if the company's stock in DR form passes the Russell defined liquidity measure, Russell recognizes the DR as being the primary issue of the stock, and thus the stock exchange wherein the DR trades as being the primary exchange of that stock.

APPENDIX G

Benefit Driven Incorporation countries (BDI), No Domestic Exchange countries (NDE), and U.S. Territories

NDE countries

Falkland Islands

Liechtenstein

Monaco

Suriname

BDI countries

Anguilla

Antigua and Barbuda

Bahamas

Barbados

Belize

Bermuda

British Virgin Islands

Cayman Islands

Channel Islands

Cook Islands

Faroe Islands

Gibraltar

Isle of Man

Liberia

Marshall Islands

Panama

Former Netherlands Antilles

Turks and Caicos Islands

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.

APPENDIX H

Country assignment methodology details

Home Country Indicators (HCI)

- Country of Incorporation
- Country of Headquarters
- Country of most liquid exchange as defined by the 2 year average daily dollar trading volume (ADDTV)

Headquarters: Russell defines headquarters as the address of principal executive offices. For those companies reporting in the U.S., Russell uses the SEC filings to determine the location of headquarters. For those companies outside of the U.S. reporting requirements, multiple vendor sources and independent Russell research are used. In the case where multiple headquarters are listed on the SEC filings and a HCI needs to be determined, Russell assigns the HCI for headquarters to the location with the highest average daily trading volume. If the HCI for headquarters cannot be determined (IE, 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 report: 10-Ks (20-F), or other reliable company information, as of the last trading day in May. Any filings after that date are not used. 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 (either company starts or stops reporting by location), one year will be used.

Company Reports by	Requirements to be determined "majority"*
Country	Total assets/revenues for HCI country is 20 percentage points greater than that of the next largest reported country
Region	Total assets/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/revenues for HCI country is at least 40 percent of the world's total assets/revenues..
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%.

APPENDIX I

Average Daily Dollar Trading Volume Median

(US\$)

Recon Year	Global	Frontier	Global 1000	Global 2000
2011	\$105,000	\$52,500	\$1,100,265	\$550,133
2010	80,000	40,000	829,273	414,636
2009	40,000	20,000	791,416	395,708
2008	140,000	70,000	1,299,412	649,706
2007	150,000	75,000	1,255,612	627,806
2006	155,000	77,500	1,131,566	565,783
2005	85,000	42,500	794,373	397,187
2004	85,000	42,500	746,483	373,241
2003	30,000	15,000	356,778	178,389
2002	45,000	22,500	443,195	221,598
2001	65,000	32,500	399,874	199,937

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