

## DWA MLP Select<sup>™</sup> INDEX METHODOLOGY

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

The DWA MLP Select<sup>™</sup> Index includes 15 Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) based on the proprietary Dorsey Wright Relative Strength Ranking Methodology. Relative strength measures how one security is performing in relation to another in an effort to identify which security is outperforming the other. By comparing the price relationship between each MLP, the Index seeks to determine which MLPs are currently showing outperformance relative to their peers within the Index universe. These comparisons are conducted via Point & Figure relative strength charting, which results in the identification of the MLP (as described below) that has established a trend of relative outperformance (a Buy Signal, as described below), or underperformance (a Sell Signal, as described below), within each comparison. The Buy Signals and Sell Signals of the Index methodology are objective in nature, as price data is the only input within DWA's relative strength calculation.

On a monthly basis, the Index will select the top 15 MLPs exhibiting the largest positive relative strength characteristics. Each MLP included in the index will be equal-weighted.

"US market trading day" means any day on which any United States stock exchange (that has eligible components for the index as prescribed in section 2) are open for trading during their respective regular trading sessions, notwithstanding either exchange closing prior to its scheduled weekday closing time.

The Index provides a transparent, rules-based benchmark for investors and is calculated as Price Return, Total Return and Net Total Return.

- + DWA MLP Select Index(DWAMLP)
- + DWA MLP Select Total Return Index (DWAMLPT)
- + DWA MLP Select NTR Index(DWAMLPN)

### 2. SECURITY ELIGIBILITY

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF SELECTION CRITERIA FOR DWA MLP SELECTINDEX

To be eligible for initial inclusion in the DWA MLP Select<sup>™</sup> Index ("The Index"), an Index Security<sup>1</sup> must meet the following criteria:

- + must be listed on a United States stock exchange;
- + have a minimum market capitalization of \$250 million;
- + have a minimum one month average daily dollar trading volume of \$2 million per day on its primary exchange;
- + the security may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings; and
- + the issuer of the security may not have entered into a definitive agreement or other arrangement which would likely result in the security no longer being Index eligible.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>An Index Security is defined as a security meeting all eligibility requirements for the Index.

### 2.2 DETAILED SECURITY SELECTION CRITERIA

#### 2.2.1 SECURITY TYPES

Index eligibility is limited to publicly traded Master Limited Partnership (MLPs) structured as a limited partnership. MLPs classified as Financials according to the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) are not eligible for inclusion.

#### 2.2.2 MARKET CAPITALIZATION

There is a minimum market capitalization of \$250 million. Market capitalization is determined by multiplying a security's Last Sale Price<sup>2</sup> by its total shares outstanding.

#### 2.2.3 LIQUIDITY

Each security must have a minimum one month average daily dollar trading volume of \$2 million per day on its primary exchange.

### 2.3 INDEX EVALUATION

MLPs will be selected that have been determined to show positive relative strength characteristics per the proprietary Dorsey Wright Relative Strength Ranking Methodology. The eligibility criteria are applied using market data five business days prior to the end of each calendar month. The top 15 MLPs meeting the criteria are included in the Index. Security additions and deletions are made effective after the closing of trading on the last business day of each calendar month.

Additionally, if at any time during the year other than the Evaluation, an Index Security is determined to have become ineligible for continued inclusion in the Index due to bankruptcy, delisting, or a definitive agreement that would likely result in the security no longer being Index eligible, the security is removed from the Index and is not replaced. Ordinarily, a security will be removed from the Index at its Last Sale Price. If, however, at the time of its removal the Index Security is halted from trading on its primary listing market and an official closing price cannot readily be determined, the Index Security may, in Nasdaq's discretion, be removed at a zero price. The zero price will be applied to the Index Security after the close of the market but prior to the time the official closing value of the Index is disseminated, which is ordinarily 17:16:00 ET.

# 2.4 THE DORSEY WRIGHT RELATIVE STRENGTH RANKING METHODOLOGY

Dorsey Wright & Associates ("DWA") uses technical analysis to identify MLP's that DWA believes are technical leaders within an inventory of MLPs that meet specific guidelines. Technical analysis analyzes past price changes to determine buy or sell signals based on certain patterns. Price data is the only input within DWA's relative strength calculation.

• *Point & Figure Charting*: Point & Figure charting is a logical, organized way of recording supply and demand imbalances within a security, focusing on the price movements of that security. Point & Figure

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>See Section 4.1 for description of Last Sale Price.

charts filter out insignificant price movements by ignoring small price fluctuations, trading volume and time.

• *Relative Strength*: Relative Strength is another technical analysis tool that measures a security's performance relative to other securities in the same industry, competitive industry, benchmark or broad market indices. Relative Strength is a way of recording historic performance patterns, and DWA uses Relative Strength signals as a trend indicator for current momentum and future performance trends of one security versus another.

DWA builds Relative Strength charts for each MLP as compared to each other MLP using the following process:

(i) On a daily basis, DWA computes the ratio of the closing price of each MLP to the closing price of each other MLP.

Example: using Access Midstream Partners (ACMP) and El Paso Pipeline (EPB) as of 11/05/2013 :

Relative Strength (ACMP, EPB) = (ACMP Closing Price / EPB Closing Price) × 100

= 52.72/ 40.41 × 100 = 130.46

(ii) As a result of on-going calculations, a Point & Figure Relative Strength chart is created for MLP versus each other MLP in the universe. A Point & Figure Relative Strength chart is a variation of a Point & Figure chart but its input value is computed in the previous step, instead of individual security prices.

The vertical axis of the chart represents the Point & Figure Relative Strength values and is constituted of a discrete number of intervals ("Boxes").

The Relative Strength values are reported day after day on each chart using a specific process:

- a. If the new Relative Strength value is within the same box of the preceding day, nothing is reported on the chart;
- b. If the new Relative Strength value is above the box of the preceding day, a new X is reported on the chart. When reporting a new X, it is reported in the same column if the previous reported indicator was already a X. Otherwise, it is reported in the next right column;
- c. If the new Relative Strength value is three boxes below the current X, a new column of O's is reported on the chart. When reporting a new O, it is reported in the same column if the existing column was already an O. Otherwise, it is reported in the next right column.

Relative Strength Value thresholds of outperformance or underperformance by the one MLP as compared to another MLP, are measured in increments of 3.25%

The Point & Figure Relative Strength chart built upon the above process is a succession of "X" columns and "O" columns.

ACMP vs EPB scale 3.25 as of 11/5/2013

	10		11	11 12										13	
137.7429															137.7429
133.4072														в	133.4072
129.2079														х	129.2079
125.1409														х	125.1409
121.2018														λ	121.2018
117.3867														8	117.3867
113.6917														х	113.6917
110.1131														х	110.1131
106.6470														6	106.6470
103.2901														х	103.2901
100.0388												Х		5	100.0388
96.8899												X	0	х	96.8899
93.8401												λ	0	3	93.8401
90.8863												Х	В	х	90.8863
88.0255						X		4				X	C	х	88.0255
85.2547		Х				1	0	3	0			9	0		85.2547
82.5711		в	0	6		С	0	X	0			X			82.5711
79.9721		9	0	Х	0	в	2	х	0	х		х			79.9721
77.4548		X	1	3	0	х	0		5	х	0	X			77.4548
75.0167		х	2	х	8	х			0	х	0	х			75.0167
72.6554	7		0	х	0	X			0	х	6				72.6554
70.3685			0		λ				0						70.3685
68.1535															68.1535
	10		11			12								13	

Months symbols: The numbers 1 to 9 (January to September) and the letters A, B, and C (October to December) present Relative Strength charts are calendar month marks. Year starts are also noted as reference under the chart. Those calendar marks have no significance for the methodology except as reference points, and otherwise act as an "X" or "O" consistent with other characters in the same column.

Foreach Relative Strengthrelationship betweentwo MLPs, themost importantinformationfrom that relationship is conveyed with a two-letter symbol ("BX", "BO", "SX" or "SO"). This symbol relays a synthetic analysis of the current Relative Strength relationship, illustrating which MLP maintains a trend of outperformance versus the other on a near term and longer term basis.

When a column of X's exceeds a previous column of X's, the chart indicates a "Buy Signal" (also referred to as positive relative strength). Conversely, "Sell Signals" are given when a column of O's exceeds a previous column of O's (also referred to as negative relative strength).

On a daily basis, DWA assigns one of the following two-letter symbols to all relative strength relationships that are monitored within a relative strength matrix:

- "BX", if Relative Strength chart is as of that day on a buy signal and in a column of X's
- "BO", if Relative Strength chart is as of that day on a buy signal and in a column of O's
- "SX", if Relative Strength chart is as of that day on a sell signal and in a column of X's
- "SO", if Relative Strength chart is as of that day on a sell signal and in a column of O's

DWA created the Relative Strength Matrix to analyze large numbers of charts and to easily display an equally large data set of signals. The Relative Strength Matrix is ranked such that the MLP with the highest number of Buy Signals is ranked #1, and appears at the top of the Relative Strength Matrix. The MLP with the lowest number is ranked last and appears on the bottom of the Relative Strength Matrix.

Rank	Ticker	Name	Buys	Xs	Total	Tech Attribute/ Score		SIN NO	1012	1.0 101 100				THE PT PA		nu be mi ou		10 X 01	(C), 101, 101, 101
1	PSE	Pioneer Southwest Energy Partners, L.P.	36	15	51	• 5	BO	BO	BO	80	BO	BQ	80	BQ	<u>B0</u>	<u>80</u>	BO	ĐO	B
2	XTEX	Crosstex Energy, LP	35	33	68	<b>*</b> 5	BX	BX	BO	BO	-	國	100	퐱	<u>88</u>	BX	8	-	100
3	ACMP	Access Midstream Partners LP	33	32	65	• 5	BX	BX	BX			8		<u>ax</u>	ax	81	EX.	<u>ax</u>	B
4	EQM	EQT Midstream Partners LP	32	31	63	• 3		B	BO		10	-	8	ΞX	<u>80</u>			<b>B</b> <u>X</u>	IN THE N
5	ETE	Energy Transfer Equity, L.P.	31	22	53	<b>†</b> 5	Bä	<u>EX</u>	ഥ	EX.		闔	80	83	<u>8X</u>	BX	EX.	國	5
6	SXL	Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P.	29	28	57	4	<u>BX</u>	BX	80		<u>8</u>	BX			BX	81	<u>BX</u>	BO	8
7	MMP	Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.	28	26	54	<b>†</b> 5	<u>BX</u>	BX	80	EX.	8	83	BQ	23	80	BX.	BX.	EX.	-
8	NGLS	Targa Resources Partners LP	26	19	45	<b>*</b> 5	Bž.	BO	BO	赵	徽	國	BQ	8	80	BX	83	80	B
9	BPL	Buckeye Partners, L.P.	26	9	35	• 3	BX	BX	BO	BO	BX	BX	<u>80</u>	BX	<u>88</u>	<u>sx</u>	BX	BO	BK
10	MWE	Markwest Energy Partners	25	27	52	<b>†</b> 5	63	68	60	53	8	88	BQ	23	85	88	ß١	<b>E</b> 8	R
11	GEL	Genesis Energy	24	16	40	<b>†</b> 5	BX	BX	BO	80		BQ	80	BO	BO	SX	81	BQ	H.
12	WES	Western Gas Partners, LP	23	8	31	3	<u>Bx</u>	BX	BO	BO	<u>ex</u>	BX	80	<u>ax</u>	BO	<u>81</u>	<u>BX</u>	BO	120
13	PAA	Plains All American Pipeline L.P.	23	8	31	• 3	83	BX	80	60	123	DX	BΩ	80	80	80	<u>81</u>	<u>60</u>	B
14	APL	Atlas Pipeline Partners, L.P.	20	18	38	• 3	BX.	BO	BQ	80	-	BQ	80	23	80	BX	83	80	Ma
15	MEMP	Memorial Production Partners	20	18	38	2	<u>ex</u>	BX	BO	EX.	<u>BX</u>	BX	<u>80</u>	<u>ex</u>	80	<u>BX</u>	BX	BO	10C

### 3. INDEX CALCULATIONS

The DWA MLP Select<sup>™</sup> Index is an equal-weighted index. The value of the Index equals the aggregate value of the Index share weights, also known as the Index Shares, of each of the Index Securities multiplied by each such security's Last Sale Price, and divided by the divisor of the Index. The divisor serves the purpose of scaling such aggregate value to a lower order of magnitude which is more desirable for reporting purposes. If trading in an Index Security is halted on its primary listing market, the most recent Last Sale Price for that security is used for all index computations until trading on such market resumes. Likewise, the most recent Last Sale Price is used if trading in a security is halted on its primary listing market before the market is open. The Index began on May 1, 2015, at a base value of 1000.00.

Three versions of the Index are calculated:

- The price return index in USD (Nasdaq: DWAMLP) is ordinarily calculated without regard to cash dividends on Index Securities.
- The total return index in USD (Nasdaq: DWAMLPT) reinvests cash dividends on the ex-date.
- The net total return index in USD (Nasdaq: DWAMLPN) reinvests cash dividends on the ex-date based on the securities incorporation withholding rate.

All index calculations reflect extraordinary cash distributions.

The Indexes are calculated during the trading day based on the Last Sale Price and are disseminated once per second from 09:30:01 to 17:16:00 ET. The closing value of the Indexes may change up until 17:15:00 ET due to corrections to the Last Sale Price of the Index Securities.

### 3.1 LAST SALE PRICE

The Last Sale Price refers to the closing price reported on each Index Security's Index Market. The Index Market is the primary stock exchange on which an index security is listed for which the Index Security's prices are received and used by Nasdaq in the Index calculation.

If an Index Security does not trade on its Index Market on a given day or the Index Market has not opened for trading, the most recent Last Sale Price from the Index Market (adjusted for corporate actions, if any) is used. If an Index Security is halted during the trading day the most recent Last Sale Price is used until trading resumes.

If an Index Security is removed from an Index, it will ordinarily be removed at its Last Sale Price. If, however, at the time of its removal the Index Security is halted from trading on its Index Market and a Last Sale Price cannot readily be determined, the Index Security may, at Nasdaq's discretion, be removed at a price of \$0.00000001 ("zero price"). This price will be applied to the Index Security after the close of all the trading markets in the Index but prior to the time the official closing value of the Index is disseminated.

#### **3.2 INDEX SHARES**

Index Shares are based on the shares assigned to each Index Security in the equal weighted share calculation process. For further information, refer to section 5.1 (Index Rebalancing).

#### 3.3 INDEX SECURITY MARKET VALUE AND INDEX MARKET VALUE

The Index Security Market Value is the Last Sale Price of the Index Security multiplied by its Index Shares. The Index Market Value is the aggregate of each of the Index Security's Market Values.

#### **3.4 BASE DATE**

The Base Date is the date the Index began to be calculated. The Index began on May 1, 2015.

#### 3.5 BASE VALUE

The Base Value is the starting value for the Index. The Index began at a base value of 1000.00.

#### 3.6 PRICE RETURN DIVISOR

The Divisor serves the purpose of scaling an Index Market Value to a lower order of magnitude which is recommended for reporting purposes. The Divisor is adjusted to ensure that changes in Index Securities either by corporate actions or index participation occurring outside of trading hours do not affect the value of the Index. All Divisor changes occur after the close of Index Security markets contained in the Index.

The Price Return Index Divisor for day *t* is calculated as the ratio of the Start of Day (SOD) market value and the previous day index value as follows:

 $Price Return Index Divisor_{t} = \frac{Index SOD Market Value_{t}}{Price Return EOD Index_{t-1}}$ 

### 3.7 PRICE RETURN INDEX VALUE CALCULATION

The Price Return Index value reflects changes in market value of Index Securities during the trading day and is calculated without regard to ordinary cash dividends, but includes special dividends and the formula is as follows:

 $Price Return EOD Index_{t} = \frac{Index EOD Market Value_{t}}{Price Return Index Divisor_{t}}$ 

#### 3.8 GROSS TOTAL RETURN INDEX

The Gross Total Return Index value reflects ordinary cash and special dividends and the formula is as follows:

 $Gross Total Return Index_{t-1} = Gross Total Return Index_{t-1} x \frac{Price Return Index_{t} + IDP}{Price Return Index_{t-1}}$ 

 $Gross Total Return Index_t = the value of the Gross Total Return Index on current day$ 

Gross Total Return Index<sub>t-1</sub> = the previous day's closing Gross Total Return Index value

Price Return  $Index_t = the value of the Price Return Index on current day$ 

*Price* Return  $Index_{t-1}$  = the previous day's closing Price Return Index value

 $IDP(Index Dividend Points) = \frac{Index Dividend Market Value_t}{Price Return Index Divisor_t}$ 

Index Dividend Market Valuet= sum of the Index Security Dividend Market Values (SOD or EOD) for all Index Securities

on current day

Index Security Dividend Market  $Value_t$ = dividend per share, for Index Security with ex-dividend date on the current day multiplied by the Index Shares of that Index Security

#### 3.9 NET TOTAL RETURN INDEX

The Net Total Return Index value reflects ordinary cash and special dividends adjusted for withholding tax rates (WTR as defined for each country is found in Appendix D of the Nasdaq Global Index Family Methodology [https://indexes.nasdaqomx.com/docs/NQGIFamilyMethodology.pdf] and the formula is as follows):

$$Net Total Return Index_t = Net Total Return Index_{t-1} x \frac{Net Price Return Index_t + NetIDP_t}{Net Price Return Index_{t-1}}$$

Net Total Return  $Index_t =$  the value of the Net Total Return Index on current day Net Total Return  $Index_{t-1} =$  the previous day's closing Net Total Return Index value Net Price Return  $Index_t =$  the value of the Net Price Return Index on current day Net Price Return  $Index_{t-1} =$  the previous day's closing Net Price Return Index value

Net Price Return Index<sub>t</sub> =  $\frac{Net Price Return Index Market Value_t}{Net Price Return Index Divisor_t}$ 

Net Price Return Index value is not publically distributed. It is calculated only as the basis for the Net Total Return Index.

 $Net IDP(Net Index Dividend Points) = \frac{Index Net Dividend Market Value_t}{Net Price Return Index Divisor_t}$ 

Net Index Dividend Market Value<sub>t</sub>= sum of the Security Dividend Market Values (SOD or EOD) adjusted for withholding tax rate for all Index Securities on current day

Net Index Security Dividend Market  $Value_t$ = dividend per share adjusted for withholding tax rate (WTR) for Index Security with ex-dividend date on the current day multiplied by the Index Shares of that Index Security

### 4. INDEX DISSEMINATION

The Index Values are calculated during the U.S. market trading day and are disseminated once per second.

### 5. INDEX MAINTENANCE

### 5.1 INDEX REBALANCING

The Index employs an equal-dollar weighting methodology such that each security's Index market is set to an equal dollar value corresponding to an equal percent weight of the Index's aggregate market value. The equal dollar weighting occurs monthly, even when there are no changes made to the holdings of the Index. Index Shares are calculated by dividing this equal-dollar value for each Index Security by the corresponding last sale price of the security at the close of trading on the last business day of each calendar month. The Index Share changes are effective after the closing of trading on the last business day of each calendar month.

### 5.2 INDEX SECURITY CHANGES

If, at any time during the year other than the Evaluation, an Index Security is determined to have become ineligible for continued inclusion in the Index due to bankruptcy, delisting, or a definitive agreement that would likely result in the security no longer being Index eligible, the security is removed from the Index and is not replaced.

#### 5.2.1 BANKRUPTCY

If a company files for bankruptcy, the Index Security will be removed from the Index as soon as practicable thereafter. The value of the Index Security will be considered \$0.00000001 ("zero price"), if no other applicable price can be observed on the primary exchange.

#### 5.3 INDEX SHARE CHANGES

Index Share changes are not made during the month however changes arising from stock dividends and stock splits are made to the Index on the evening prior to the effective date of such corporate action.

A special cash dividend announced by the listing exchange, will result in an adjustment to the Last Sale Price of an Index Security prior to market open on the ex-date for the special amount distributed. A corresponding adjustment will be made to the Index Shares of the security such that the weight of the Index Security will not change as a result of the action. A special dividend may also be referred to as extra, extraordinary, nonrecurring, one-time, unusual, etc.

In the case of a special cash dividend, a determination is made on an individual basis as to whether to make a change to the price of an Index Security in accordance with its Index dividend policy. If it is determined that a change will be made, a corresponding adjustment will be made to the Index Shares of the security such that the weight of the Index Security will not change as a result of the action. Any such change will become effective on the ex-date.

### **6. CORPORATE ACTIONS**

The following corporate actions will be made effective in the Index on the ex-date. If there is no ex-date announced by the primary stock exchange on which an index security is listed, there will be no adjustment to the Index as a result of a Corporate Action.

### 6.1 STOCK SPLIT AND STOCK DIVIDEND

A stock split and stock dividend is the action of an Index Security in increasing its Index Shares and decreasing the par value in proportion. There is no flow of capital into or out of the company. The number of Index Shares increases but the market capitalization of the company remains unchanged.

The price of the Index Security is adjusted to reflect the ratio of a stock split and stock dividend and a corresponding inverse adjustment to the Index Shares is made.

### 6.2 REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

A reverse stock split is the action of an Index Security in decreasing its Index Shares and decreasing the par value in proportion. There is no flow of capital into or out of the company. The number of Index Shares decreases but the market capitalization of the company remains unchanged.

The price of the Index Security is adjusted to reflect the ratio of the reverse stock split and a corresponding inverse adjustment to the Index Shares is made.

### 6.3 SPECIAL CASH DIVIDENDS

A dividend is considered special if the information provided by the primary stock exchange on which an index security is listed in their announcement of the ex-date indicates that the dividend is special. Other nomenclature for a special dividend may be (but not limited to) extra, extraordinary, non-recurring, one-time, unusual, etc. The price of the Index Security is adjusted for the amount of the special cash dividend.

### 6.4 CASH AND STOCK DIVIDENDS

If an Index Security is paying a cash and stock dividend on the same date, the cash dividend is applied before the stock dividend unless otherwise indicated in the information provided by the primary stock exchange on which an index security is listed. Additionally, in the case of an optional dividend which allows the holder to choose between receiving cash or stock, the adjustment will be made in the manner the dividend has been announced by the primary stock exchange on which an index security is listed.

### 6.5 STOCK DISTRIBUTION OF ANOTHER SECURITY

If an Index Security is distributing shares of a different security, the value of the Index Security will be adjusted downward to reflect the ratio of the distribution. There is no adjustment to Index Shares.

### 6.6 SPIN-OFFS

Specific treatment of spin-offs is described in the **Nasdaq Corporate Actions and Events Manual – Equities**, which is incorporated herein by reference. In certain cases, corporate actions and events are handled according to the weighting scheme or other index construction techniques employed. Wherever alternative methods are described, the Index will follow the "Non-market Cap Corporate Action Method".

### 6.7 **RIGHTS OFFERINGS**

The price of an Index Security is adjusted on the ex-date for rights offerings if the rights are transferable and have a subscription price on an equivalent per share basis that is less than the closing price of the Index Security the right entitles a holder to purchase (the "Underlying Security") on the day prior to the ex-date (in-the-money). The price of the Index Security is adjusted downward for the value of the right. The value of the right is determined by the previous Last Sale Price (LSP) of the Underlying Security minus the sum of the Subscription Price of the right plus the cash dividend of the Underlying Security, if any, divided by the number of rights required to purchase one share, plus one.

### 7. GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT POLICY

Nasdaq announces Index-related information via our premier service Global Index Watch at <u>http://indexes.nasdaqomx.com</u>.

Corporate actions are implemented in the Indexes in accordance with the Index maintenance rules. Announcement is made prior to the effective date of the corporate actions.

In the event that a change has been made to an Index intraday, an announcement will be made to inform clients of the change.

In the event that an Index calculation has been corrected historically an announcement will be provided and clients are asked to update their databases accordingly.

### 8. DISCRETIONARY ADJUSTMENTS

Nasdaq may, from time to time, exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate in order to ensure Index integrity.

### **ABOUT NASDAQ GLOBAL INDEXES**

Nasdaq Global Indexes has been creating innovative, market-leading, transparent indexes since 1971. Today our index offering spans geographies and asset classes and includes diverse families such as the Dividend & Income, Global Equity, Nasdaq BulletShares, Nordic, Green Economy and Commodity Indexes.

We continuously offer new opportunities for financial product sponsors across a wide-spectrum of investable products and for asset managers to measure risk and performance. Nasdaq Global Indexes also provides custom index services, data, design and calculation solutions as well as ETP listings.

For more information, visit <u>http://indexes.nasdagomx.com</u>.

### **ABOUT NASDAQ, INC.**

Nasdaq (Nasdaq:NDAQ) is a leading provider of trading, clearing, exchange technology, listing, information and public company services across six continents. Through its diverse portfolio of solutions, Nasdaq enables customers to plan, optimize and execute their business vision with confidence, using proven technologies that provide transparency and insight for navigating today's global capital markets. As the creator of the world's first electronic stock market, its technology powers more than 70 marketplaces in 50 countries, and 1 in 10 of the world's securities transactions. Nasdaq is home to more than 3,500 listed companies with a market value of approximately \$9.5 trillion and more than 10,000 corporate clients. To learn more, visit: <u>nasdaq.com/ambition</u> or <u>business.nasdaq.com</u>.

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