Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index Methodology

February 2020
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1 Introduction

The Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index (the “Index”) is constructed from MSCI ACWI Investable Market Index (IMI) as the parent index (the “Parent index”) and aims to represent the performance of a select set of companies from consumption-related GICS®1 sub-industries. The index methodology aims to include companies which are liquid, have high market capitalization and have maintained historically high level of sales growth and profitability relative to their GICS sub-industry peers.

1 GICS, the global industry classification standard jointly developed by MSCI Inc and S&P Global.
Index Construction Methodology

2.1 APPLICABLE UNIVERSE

The applicable universe includes all the existing constituents of the Parent Index. This approach aims to provide an opportunity set of sufficient liquidity and investability.

2.2 ELIGIBLE UNIVERSE

The eligible universe includes all the securities from the Parent Index which satisfy all of the following four eligibility conditions.

2.2.1 ELIGIBLE GICS SUB-INDUSTRIES

Securities of the companies from the following GICS sub-industries are eligible to be constituents of the Index.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GICS Sub-industry</th>
<th>GICS Code</th>
<th>GICS Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Automobile Manufacturers</td>
<td>25102010</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle Manufacturers</td>
<td>25102020</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel, Accessories and Luxury</td>
<td>25203010</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footwear</td>
<td>25203020</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure Facilities</td>
<td>25301030</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants</td>
<td>25301040</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet and Direct Marketing Retail</td>
<td>25502020</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Stores</td>
<td>25503010</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Merchandise Stores</td>
<td>25503020</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel Retail</td>
<td>25504010</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty Stores</td>
<td>25504040</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homefurnishing Retail</td>
<td>25504060</td>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Retail</td>
<td>30101010</td>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GICS Sub-industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GICS Sub-industry</th>
<th>GICS Code</th>
<th>GICS Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Retail</td>
<td>30101030</td>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewers</td>
<td>30201010</td>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillers and Vintners</td>
<td>30201020</td>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Drinks</td>
<td>30201030</td>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaged Foods and Meats</td>
<td>30202030</td>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>30203010</td>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Products</td>
<td>30301010</td>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Products</td>
<td>30302010</td>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Processing and Outsourced</td>
<td>45102020</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Hardware, Storage and</td>
<td>45202030</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripherals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movies and Entertainment</td>
<td>50202010</td>
<td>Communication Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interactive Home Entertainment</td>
<td>50202020</td>
<td>Communication Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interactive Media and Services</td>
<td>50203010</td>
<td>Communication Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.2.2 ELIGIBLE EXCHANGES

Securities listed on the exchanges below are eligible to be constituents of the Index.

#### Exhibit 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible Exchanges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euronext Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euronext Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euronext Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.3 SIZE SCREENING

The securities with a full issuer market-capitalization greater than or equal to USD 1,000,000,000 are eligible to be constituents of the Index.

2.2.4 LIQUIDITY SCREENING

The securities with a 3-month Annualized Daily Traded Value (ADTV) greater than or equal to USD 50,000,000 are eligible to be constituents of the Index.

If there are multiple securities of the same issuer eligible for the index at initial construction (or at periodic rebalance), the existing constituent of the index will be retained in the eligible universe. In case of non-index constituent securities, the security with higher 3-month ADTV is selected. If two securities have the same ADTV, then the security with the highest free float adjusted market capitalization will be chosen.

For the calculation of ADTV, please refer to Appendix I.
2.3 FINANCIAL METRICS SCREENING

The following financial metrics screens are applied to companies from the eligible universe defined in 2.2:

2.3.1 FINANCIAL METRICS SCREENING: BASE CASE

- The screens described in this section are not applicable for eligible constituents from the following GICS sub-industries: Data Processing and Outsourced Services, Footwear, Movies and Entertainment, and Technology Hardware, Storage and Peripherals.

- Companies from the eligible universe (2.2) that meet the criteria listed under either Rule 1 or Rule 2 described below are selected for the Index.

- To meet the selection criteria under Rule 1, a company must pass all the following screens which are applicable to that GICS sub-industry (Exhibit 3):
  - Sales Growth Screen: Companies must have a sales growth above the threshold stated in Exhibit 3. The calculation of the threshold is based on the sales-weighted average of the sales growth (SWA-SG) of companies from the eligible universe belonging to the same GICS sub-industry. For details on the exact calculation of Sales Growth and the SWA-SG, please see Appendix I.
  - EBITDA Margin Screen: Companies must have an EBITDA margin above the threshold stated in Exhibit 3. The calculation of the threshold is based on the sales-weighted average of the EBITDA margin (SWA-EM) of companies from the eligible universe belonging to the same GICS sub-industry. For details on the exact calculation of the EBITDA margin and the SWA-EM, please see Appendix II.
  - ROIC Screen: Companies must have a ROIC above the threshold in Exhibit 3. The calculation of the threshold is based on the sales-weighted average of the ROIC (SWA-ROIC) of companies from the eligible universe belonging to the same GICS sub-industry. For details on the exact calculation of ROIC and SWA-ROIC, please see Appendix II.

- Rule 2: To be selected through this rule, a company must pass the following screen:
  - High Sales Growth Screen: Companies with sales growth above the high sales growth threshold pass this screen. This hurdle rate is calculated based on SWA-SG as per the Rule 1 sales growth screen but with a higher threshold as stated in Exhibit 13. It is only available to establish eligibility for certain
GICS sub-industries as stated in Exhibit 3. The companies which pass this screen are included irrespective of screens under Rule 1.

The thresholds for the relevant sub-industries are described in Exhibit 3. For example, companies in Automobile Manufacturers need to pass the EBITDA Margin Screen, while companies in Apparel Retail need to pass Sales Growth Screen and ROIC Screen. Additionally, companies in Apparel Retail which pass High Sales Growth Screen under Rule 2 are also included in the Index (regardless of their performance on the Rule 1 screens).

### Exhibit 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GICS Sub-Industry</th>
<th>Rule 1</th>
<th>Rule 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sales Growth Threshold</td>
<td>EBITDA Margin Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel Retail</td>
<td>SWA-SG - 250bps</td>
<td>Not Applicable (N/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel, Accessories and Luxury</td>
<td>SWA-SG - 250bps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile Manufacturers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>175% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>75% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Stores</td>
<td>SWA-SG + 250bps</td>
<td>125% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillers and Vintners</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>75% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Retail</td>
<td>SWA-SG + 250bps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Retail</td>
<td>SWA-SG + 250bps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Merchandise Stores</td>
<td>SWA-SG + 250bps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interactive Home Entertainment</td>
<td>Minimum of (10%, SWA-SG - 250bps)</td>
<td>75% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GICS Sub-Industry</td>
<td>Rule 1 Sales Growth Threshold</td>
<td>Rule 1 EBITDA Margin Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interactive Media and Services</td>
<td>Minimum of (10%, SWA-SG - 250bps)</td>
<td>75% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homefurnishing Retail</td>
<td>SWA-SG + 250bps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Products</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet and Direct Marketing Retail</td>
<td>Minimum of (10%, SWA-SG - 250bps)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure Facilities</td>
<td>SWA-SG - 250bps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle Manufacturers</td>
<td>SWA-SG of Automobile Manufacturers - 250bps</td>
<td>150% * SWA-EM of Automobile Manufacturers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaged Foods and Meats</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>87.5% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Products</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>75% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>75% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Drinks</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>75% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty Stores</td>
<td>SWA-SG</td>
<td>SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>75% * SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3.2  **FINANCIAL METRICS SCREENING: DATA PROCESSING AND OUTSOURCED SERVICES, FOOTWEAR**

For the GICS sub-industries Data Processing and Outsourced Services, and Footwear, companies need to also pass the Market Capitalization Screen in addition to screens under Rule 1 previously defined (2.3.1). The thresholds are described in Exhibit 4.

- **Additional Market Capitalization Screen:** Companies must have a minimum full issuer market-capitalization of 10% of the total full issuer market-capitalization of companies from the eligible universe belonging to the same GICS sub-industry to pass this screen.

### Exhibit 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GICS Sub-Industry</th>
<th>Sales Growth Threshold</th>
<th>EBITDA Margin Threshold</th>
<th>ROIC Threshold</th>
<th>Market Cap Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Processing and Outsourced Services</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>SWA-EM + 1000bps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10% * Full issuer market-capitalization of sub-industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footwear</td>
<td>SWA-SG - 250bps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>75% * SWA-ROIC</td>
<td>10% * Full issuer market-capitalization of sub-industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.3 **FINANCIAL METRICS SCREENING: MOVIES AND ENTERTAINMENT, TECHNOLOGY HARDWARE, STORAGE AND PERIPHERALS**

For Movies and Entertainment and Technology Hardware, Storage and Peripherals sub-industries, companies need to pass the screens under Rule 1 previously defined (2.3.1). The thresholds are described in Exhibit 5.

Calculation of SWA-ROIC for these sub-industries is defined as below:

- **SWA-ROIC:** For calculation of SWA-ROIC, please refer to Appendix II. The ROIC values used in the calculation of SWA-ROIC are capped at 50% for the companies with ROIC above 50%.
### Exhibit 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GICS Sub-Industry</th>
<th>EBITDA Margin Threshold</th>
<th>ROIC Threshold</th>
<th>High Sales Growth Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Movies and Entertainment</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>75% * SWA-ROIC</td>
<td>SWA-SG + 1000bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Hardware, Storage and Peripherals</td>
<td>SWA-EM</td>
<td>SWA-ROIC</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4 SECURITY SELECTION

The securities from the eligible universe (previously defined in 2.2) that pass the Financial Metrics Screens (previously defined in 2.3) are included in the index.

2.5 CONSTITUENT WEIGHTING

The constituent securities of the index are weighted in proportion of their free float market capitalization before capping.

The MSCI 25/50 Indexes methodology with modified constraints as defined below is applied in the last index construction step to obtain the final Index. The following parameters are used in the application of the 20/25 capping methodology (in place of 25/50 capping):

- The weight of any single issuer will be constrained at 20%.
- The sum of the weights of all issuers representing more than 5% weight will be constrained at 25%.
- A buffer of 10% of the value of each constraint is used. As a result, at the point of constructing or rebalancing the 20/25 Capped Index, the weight of any single issuer cannot exceed 18% of the index weight and all issuers with weight above 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5% of the index weight.

In general, the 20/25 capped index follows the event maintenance of the MSCI 25/50 Indexes Methodology. Please refer to the MSCI 25/50 Indexes methodology at [www.msci.com/index-methodology](http://www.msci.com/index-methodology) for more details.
3  Maintenance of the Index

3.1  QUARTERLY INDEX REVIEWS

This Index and an uncapped version are rebalanced on a quarterly basis to coincide with the regular Index Reviews (Semi-Annual Index Reviews in May and November and Quarterly Index Reviews in February and August) of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indexes. The changes are implemented at the end of February, May, August and November. The pro forma indexes are in general announced nine business days before the effective date.

Fundamental data for the financial metrics for the Quarterly Index Reviews will be taken as of the end of the month preceding the Index Review, i.e., January, April, July and October.

3.2  ONGOING EVENT RELATED CHANGES

The general treatment of corporate events in the Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index aims to minimize turnover outside of Index Reviews. The methodology aims to appropriately represent an investor’s participation in an event based on relevant deal terms and pre-event weighting of the index constituents that are involved. Further, changes in index market capitalization that occur as a result of corporate event implementation will be offset by a corresponding change in the Variable Weighting Factor (VWF) of the constituent.

Additionally, if the frequency of Index Reviews in the Parent Index is greater than the frequency of Index Reviews in the Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index, the changes made to the Parent Index during intermediate Index Reviews will be neutralized in the Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index.

The following section briefly describes the treatment of common corporate events within the Infusive Global Consumer Champions Index.

No new securities will be added (except where noted below) to the Index between Index Reviews. Parent Index deletions will be reflected simultaneously in this derived Index.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT TYPE</th>
<th>EVENT DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New additions to the Parent Index</td>
<td>A new security added to the parent index (such as IPO and other early inclusions) will not be added to the index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spin-Offs</td>
<td>All securities created as a result of the spin-off of an existing Index constituent will be added to the Index at the time of event implementation. Reevaluation for continued inclusion in the Index will occur at the subsequent Index Review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merger/Acquisition</td>
<td>For Mergers and Acquisitions, the acquirer’s post event weight will account for the proportionate amount of shares involved in deal consideration, while cash proceeds will be invested across the Index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If an existing Index constituent is acquired by a non-Index constituent, the existing constituent will be deleted from the Index and the acquiring non-constituent will not be added to the Index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in Security Characteristics</td>
<td>A security will continue to be an Index constituent if there are changes in characteristics (country, sector, size segment, etc.) Reevaluation for continued inclusion in the Index will occur at the subsequent Index Review.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further detail and illustration regarding specific treatment of corporate events relevant to this Index can be found in the MSCI Corporate Events Methodology book under the sections detailing the treatment of events in Capped Weighted and Non-Market Capitalization Weighted indexes.

The MSCI Corporate Events methodology book is available at: [https://www.msci.com/index-methodology](https://www.msci.com/index-methodology)
Appendix I: Calculation of 3-month Annualized Daily Traded Value (ADTV)

\[ ADTV = \frac{ATV}{252} \]

Where:

- ADTV = 3-month Annualized Daily Traded Value
- ATV = 3-month Annualized Traded Value

For details on the calculation of ATV, please refer to MSCI Index Calculation Methodology.
Appendix II: Calculation of Fundamental Data Points and Financial Metrics

Total Sales in USD

I. Total Sales in USD if all the required sales data is available

\[ \text{Total Sales in USD} = \text{USD Sales}_t + \text{USD Sales}_{t-1} + \text{USD Sales}_{t-2} \]

Where:

- \( \text{USD Sales}_t = \text{Sales in Local Currency}_t / \text{FX rate on t} \)
- \( \text{USD Sales}_{t-1} = \text{Sales in Local Currency}_{t-1} / \text{FX rate on t-1} \)
- \( \text{USD Sales}_{t-2} = \text{Sales in Local Currency}_{t-2} / \text{FX rate on t-2} \)
- \( \text{Sales in Local Currency}_t = \text{Last Twelve Months (LTM) sales as of today} \)
- \( \text{Sales in Local Currency}_{t-1} = \text{LTM sales as of one year ago} \)
- \( \text{Sales in Local Currency}_{t-2} = \text{LTM sales as of two years ago} \)
- \( \text{FX rate} = \text{Spot rate as of the period end date.} \)

II. Total Sales in USD if LTM sales as of two years ago is unavailable.

\[ \text{Total Sales in USD} = \text{USD Sales}_t + \text{USD Sales}_{t-1} \]

III. Total Sales in USD if LTM sales as of one year ago are unavailable.

\[ \text{Total Sales in USD} = \text{USD Sales}_t \]
Sales Weight

Sales Weight of company \(_i\) = \(\frac{Total \ USD \ Sales_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Total \ USD \ Sales}\)

Where:

- \(n\) = number of companies from the eligible universe in that sub-industry.

Sales weights are used to calculate sales-weighted average (SWA) metrics.

Sales Growth

- Sales Growth Calculation

I. If Last Twelve Months (LTM) Sales as of 3 year ago and LTM sales as of today are available, then

\[
Sales \ Growth = \left( \frac{Sales \ in \ Local \ Currency_{t}}{Sales \ in \ Local \ Currency_{t-3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1
\]

Where:

- \(Sales \ in \ Local \ Currency_{t-3} = \) LTM sales as of three years ago.

II. If LTM Sales as of 3 years ago is unavailable and LTM Sales as of 2 years ago and as of today are available, then

\[
Sales \ Growth = \left( \frac{Sales \ in \ Local \ Currency_{t}}{Sales \ in \ Local \ Currency_{t-2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1
\]

III. If LTM Sales as of 3 years ago and 2 years ago are unavailable and LTM Sales as of 1 years ago and as of today are available, then

\[
Sales \ Growth = \left( \frac{Sales \ in \ Local \ Currency_{t}}{Sales \ in \ Local \ Currency_{t-1}} \right) - 1
\]

- Sales Weighted Average of the Sales Growth (SWA-SG) Calculation

\[
SWA - SG = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Sales \ Weight \ of \ company_i \times Sales \ Growth \ of \ company_i
\]

Where:

- \(n\) = number of companies from the eligible universe in that sub-industry.
EBITDA Margin

- EBITDA Margin Calculation

I. When all the required data is available, then

\[
EBITDA Margin = \frac{EBITDA_t + EBITDA_{t-1} + EBITDA_{t-2}}{Sales in Local Currency_t + Sales in Local Currency_{t-1} + Sales in Local Currency_{t-2}}
\]

Where:

- EBITDA = Operating income before unusual expense plus depreciation and amortization
- \( EBITDA_t \) = Last Twelve Months (LTM) EBITDA as of today
- \( EBITDA_{t-1} \) = LTM EBITDA as of one year ago
- \( EBITDA_{t-2} \) = LTM EBITDA as of two years ago.

II. If either LTM EBITDA or LTM Local Sales as of two years ago is unavailable, then

\[
EBITDA Margin = \frac{EBITDA_t + EBITDA_{t-1}}{Local Sales_t + Local Sales_{t-1}}
\]

III. If either LTM EBITDA or LTM Local Sales as of one years ago is unavailable, then

\[
EBITDA Margin = \frac{EBITDA_t}{Local Sales_t}
\]

- Sales Weighted Average EBITDA Margin (SWA-EM) Calculation

\[
SWA - EM = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Sales Weight of company_i * EBITDA margin of company_i
\]

Where:

- \( n \)=number of companies from the eligible universe in that sub-industry.
ROIC

- ROIC Calculation

I. When all the required data is available, then

\[
ROIC = \frac{Operating \ Income_t + Operating \ Income_{t-1} + Operating \ Income_{t-2}}{Average \ IC_t + Average \ IC_{t-1} + Average \ IC_{t-2}}
\]

Where:

- Operating Income = operating income before unusual expense
- \(Operating \ Income_t\) = Last Twelve Months (LTM) Operating Income as of today
- \(Operating \ Income_{t-1}\) = LTM Operating Income as of one year ago
- \(Operating \ Income_{t-2}\) = LTM Operating Income as of two years ago
- Invested Capital = Shareholder’s equity + Total Debt + Minority Interest
- Average IC = Average Invested Capital

\[
Average \ IC_t = \frac{Invested \ Capital_t + Invested \ Capital_{t-1}}{2}
\]

\[
Average \ IC_{t-1} = \frac{Invested \ Capital_{t-1} + Invested \ Capital_{t-2}}{2}
\]

\[
Average \ IC_{t-2} = \frac{Invested \ Capital_{t-2} + Invested \ Capital_{t-3}}{2}
\]

Average Invested Capital is calculated even if one of the two values is unavailable.

II. If either LTM Operating Income as of two years ago or Average IC\(_{t-2}\) is unavailable, then

\[
ROIC = \frac{Operating \ Income_t + Operating \ Income_{t-1}}{Average \ Invested \ Capital_t + Average \ Invested \ Capital_{t-1}}
\]

III. If either LTM Operating Income as of one year ago or Average IC\(_{t-1}\) is unavailable, then

\[
ROIC = \frac{Operating \ Income_t}{Average \ Invested \ Capital_t}
\]

- Sales Weighted Average ROIC (SWA-ROIC) Calculation

\[
SWA - ROIC = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Sales \ weight \ of \ company_i * ROIC \ of \ company_i
\]

Where:

- \(n\) = number of companies from the eligible universe in that sub-industry.
Appendix III: Notes on Historical Calculation of the Index

GICS Changes

From Dec 2018 rebalance, Interactive Home Entertainment has replaced Home Entertainment Software sub-industry and Interactive Media and Services has replaced Internet Software and Services sub-industry. Financial metrics screens for Interactive Media and Services have remained the same as those for the former Internet Software and Services sub-industry.

The thresholds used for financial metric screening for Home Entertainment Software are described in the Exhibit 6.

Exhibit 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GICS Sub-Industry</th>
<th>Sales Growth</th>
<th>EBITDA Margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Entertainment Software</td>
<td>SWA-SG</td>
<td>SWA-EM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liquidity Adjustment for US and Canada Securities

Prior to Dec 2015 rebalance, US and Canada securities are sorted in descending order of 3-month ADTV and securities in top 25th percentile are eligible for inclusion in the index. Securities from other countries should have a 3-month ADTV greater than or equal to USD 50,000,000.

Historical Rebalancing Frequency

Historically, the index was rebalanced semi-annually until the June 2018 rebalance.
The following sections have been modified since Feb 2020:

SECTION 2.2.4: LIQUIDITY SCREENING

- Single security per issuer selection is modified to retain existing constituent in case of multiple securities irrespective of its 3-month ADTV.
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