



Financial Information

SIX Financial Information

Index Calculation Rulebook – SIX SRI Sweden 200 Small Cap Index

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1 Introduction

SIX Financial Information (SIX) is the owner and Index Provider of the "SIX SRI Sweden 200 Small Cap Index" (SIXSRISE200SC). ISS-ESG (ISS-Ethix) is responsible for the screening process of the companies.

The SIXSRISE200SC index is constructed to reflect the market performance of 200 largest small cap companies listed on Nasdaq Stockholm Stock Exchanges that meet modern standards of social, environmental and ethical criteria where the concepts of sustainability and corporate responsibility are central.

The start value for SIXSRISE200SC is 100 with base date, 29th of March 2019.

The base currency for the SIXSRISE200SC index is SEK.

1.1 Definitions

Index Company – The Company issuing the Index Share.

Index Share – A constituent share of SIXSRISE200SC. The largest share class of an Index Company.

Index Provider - The Index Calculator and Distributor of index values and reports.

2 Dividend, country indices and review process

2.1 Dividend

Three dividend variants of the SIXSRISE200SC are calculated:

- SIXSRISE200SCPI: Price Index= Dividends are not reinvested.
- SIXSRISE200SCGI: Gross Index= The total dividend is reinvested.
- SIXSRISE200SCNI: Net Index= Only the net dividend (after deductions for tax) is reinvested.

2.2 Review process

The SIXSRISE200SC index population consists of the 200 largest small cap companies listed on Nasdaq Stockholm Stock Exchange, that meet modern standards of social, environmental and ethical criteria.

The index is revised quarterly. The cut-off date for eligibility to qualify for the index is the last trading day in February, May, August and November. Information regarding the new index population is published no later than 10 trading days after the cut-off date. Revision of the index population is implemented on the first trading day of January, April, July and October.

A)

To be included in the index, the company must be listed on Nasdaq Stockholm Stock Exchange.

B)

Only common shares are included in the index.

C)

Depository receipts are not included in the index.

D)

The turnover rate of the company, during the measurement period, must be at least 2.5%. The measurement period consists of the three-month period beginning four months before the population change. The turnover rate is calculated as the number of shares in relation to the number of shares for the largest class of shares in each company.

E)

Companies that during the measurement period (see above) do not trade for more than 10 days may not be included in the index, unless the index provider considers this to be a temporary situation.

F)

For those companies that meet the requirements, a check of the size of the company is then made by measuring the market value. Only companies with a market capitalization that are below the threshold value can be included in the index. The threshold value is based on the market cap of SIX Return Index (SIXRX) at the cut-off date multiplied with 0.01 (1 % of the Swedish stock market cap).

G)

The index companies also go further if they are in the buffer zone, i.e. their market cap is in the interval between the threshold value and the threshold value + 15%. If the index company has been in the buffer zone two populations in a row, the company is excluded from the index.

Of the remaining companies, companies that have been below the threshold value or the index companies that were within the buffer zone, the 200 companies are selected to be included in the index for the next period, according to the model below.

If an index company on the day of cut-off does not belong to the 220 largest companies, the index company will be replaced by the company that is not an index company and have the highest market capitalization.

If a company, which is not an index company, belongs to the 160 largest companies on the date of population, the company shall replace the index company with the lowest market value.

H)

ISS-Ethix examine the companies listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchanges and implements any exclusions. Any company that fails to meet the requirement for sustainable and responsible investment are excluded from the index. Companies involved in the verified violation of international standards regarding the environment, human rights, labour relations, anti-corruption legislation or the involvement in controversial weapons are excluded.

Companies with a turnover exceeding 5% related to the production or distribution, or 50% turnover for services related to alcohol, gambling, or military equipment are excluded. Companies with any involvement in the production or exceeding 5% in the distribution of tobacco or pornography are immediately excluded. Companies with a turnover of exceeding 5% related to services of pornography or 50% turnover for services related tobacco are also excluded. Additionally companies can be excluded for non-responsible behaviour, specifically in the areas of alcohol, tobacco or gambling and companies involved in the active distribution of pornography.

With regards to military materials, companies with a related turnover below 5% can also be excluded if the manufactured military equipment's primary purpose is to be used in battle or otherwise directly contribute to the combat function.

Requirements of sustainability include paying special attention to a companies' involvement in fossil fuels, coal, oil and gas, where a general exclusion is made for companies where 5% or more of turnover relates to the production or distribution of fossil fuels, as well as companies where over 50% of turnover derives from services in or to this area. The rules for fossil fuels also apply to exclusions of companies which are involved in the exploration for or extraction of oil sands, even if this amounts to less than 5% of the company's total sales.

2.3 Extraordinary changes in the index population

In the event of bankruptcy of an Index Company, the Index Share will be excluded from SIXSRISE200SC. On its final day as SIXSRISE200SC constituent the price of the Index Share will be set at zero.

If an Index Company is subject to a public offer for acquisition of shares or an Index Company approves a merger agreement, the Index Provider may decide that the share will no longer be considered an Index Share or that it must be replaced by the share of the offerer/predator company. In the event of any such change, the number of shares included in the index calculation will be established by the Index Provider on the basis of the conditions for the offer or merger in question.

As soon as SIX has received information that an offerer/predator company owns greater than 90% of the target company's share capital, the target company will be excluded from the index population. In the event of any such change, the Index Provider based on the conditions of the offer or merger in question will establish the number of shares used in the index calculation. The Index Provider will establish the date for the change as follows:

- I. If the new Index Share is listed before the existing Index Shares last listing day, the change to the new Index Share will take place from its second listing day.
- II. If the existing Index Share is delisted before the new Index Shares first listing day, the existing Index Share will be removed from the index calculation the day after its last listing day. The new Index Share will be included in the index calculation from its second listing day.

3 Calculating the Index Value

3.1 Calculation of market capitalization and weighting (UCITS)

Market capitalization is calculated for each index company by multiplying the total number of ordinary shares by the last traded price of the company's largest share class, where the largest share class is defined as the share that accounts for the largest proportion of the company's share capital. In the event a company has more than one class of share and the Index Provider considers the largest share class illiquid or in the event, a company has more than one class of share and each class accounts for the same proportion of the share capital, then the most traded share class will be used.

The Index Value today (t) is calculated by dividing total market capitalization today (t) with total market capitalization yesterday (t-1, adjusted by new issues) and multiplying this ratio by the Index Value yesterday (t-1).

If a company's market capitalization exceeds 10% of the total index market capitalization, then the number of shares is reduced so that the input market capitalization for the share series is exactly 9%. If all companies that exceed 5% in weight together account for a weight of over 40% in the index, then the smallest of these companies (in terms of market capitalization) is reduced to 4.5%. This weight restriction control is carried out on a daily basis for the input value. The weight restriction is imposed in accordance with the EU UCITS Directive, which concerns investment rules for securities funds' holdings under the 5-10-40 rule.

In addition to the daily weight limitations there is also a quarterly weight restriction. This weight restriction is based on the actual ingoing market capitalization of each company on the first trading day of January, April, July, and October. The weight restriction is performed by decreasing the number of shares in the largest companies (based on market capitalization), so that no company exceeds a weight of 9%. Those companies which, following the reduction of the number of shares, have a weight that exceeds 4.5%, can together represent at most 36% of the total weight in the index. If their total weight exceeds 36%, then the weight of the smallest companies (based on market capitalization) will be decreased to 4.5%, until the total weight is less than or equal to 36%.

3.2 Formula for calculating the Index Value

$$\text{SIXSRISE200SCPI}_t = \left(\sum (Q_t * P_t) / \sum ((Q_{t-1} * P_{t-1}) + A) \right) * \text{SIXSRISE200SCPI}_{t-1}$$

SIXSRISE200SCPI_t = Index value today

Q_t = Number of ordinary shares today

P_t = Today's last traded price

Q_{t-1} = Number of ordinary shares yesterday

P_{t-1} = Yesterday's last traded price

A = Amount for adjustment of base value at new issues and the like

$\text{SIXSRISE200SCPI}_{t-1}$ = Index value yesterday

$$\text{SIXSRISE200SCGI}_t = \left(\sum (Q_t * P_t) / \sum (Q_{t-1} * (P_{t-1} - D_t) + A) \right) * \text{SIXSRISE200SCGI}_{t-1}$$

SIXSRISE200SCGI_t = Index value today

Q_t = Number of ordinary shares today

P_t = Today's last traded prices

Q_{t-1} = Number of ordinary shares yesterday

P_{t-1} = Last traded price yesterday

D_t = Dividend

A = Amount for adjustment of base value at new issues and the like

SIXSRISE200SCGI $_{t-1}$ = Index value yesterday

3.3 Share Prices (P)

Share prices are sourced directly from the respective stock exchange(s) on which the constituents of the index are traded (as mentioned in section 2.2). As a rule, the last-paid price is used in the index calculation. If a share has not traded on a certain day, the last available last-paid price is used. This includes situations of Suspended Trading.

- *Last-paid price* - The last traded price on the exchange.
- *Closing price* - The last-paid price of a trading day from an exchange. This includes trades made in a closing call or auction if used by the exchange in question.
- *Adjusted price* - Both the opening and closing price may be subject to adjustments in accordance with the index methodology. Certain adjustments may require the share price to be fixed during an entire trading day or longer.

The liquidity of the underlying market impacts how frequently last-paid prices update. If liquidity is poor, the index value will update less often, yet still reflect the underlying market at that point in time.

3.4 Number of Index shares in index (Q)

A current list of Index Shares is maintained by the Index Provider and available via index reports.

3.5 Dividend Payments (D)

3.5.1 Gross Indices (GI)

Dividends are reinvested in the index by reducing the input share price on the ex-dividend date by the dividend amount. In this way, dividends are reinvested in Index Companies in relation to their weights. Dividends are based on declared dividends by the Index Company.

3.5.2 Net Indices (NI)

Dividends are reinvested in the index by reducing the input share price on the ex-dividend date by the dividend amount, adjusted with tax. In this way, dividends are reinvested in Index Companies in relation to their weights. Dividends are based on declared dividends by the Index Company.

3.5.3 Price Indices (PI)

Ordinary dividends are not reinvested in price indices.

3.5.4 Dividends in foreign currency

If the dividend declared by the Index Company is not quoted in national currency then the dividend value is converted to national currency using the 17:00 CET WMC currency fixing on the day before ex-day.

3.6 Equity Corporate Actions (A)

3.6.1 Sources

Corporate action information is collected from public information sources, listed companies, Stock Exchanges and regulatory agencies.

3.6.2 Stock Split and Reverse Split

Stock splits and reverse stock splits in an Index Share result in an adjustment of the share price, in accordance with the conditions of the split, from the day on which the Index Share is traded ex-split on the Stock Exchange. The share price adjustment is offset by a change in number of shares.

3.6.3 Bonus Issue

In the event of a bonus issue in an Index Share, the number of shares in the index calculation for the Index Share is increased by the number of new shares from the day on which the bonus issue of the Index Share is listed excluding fractional rights on the Stock Exchange. If a bonus issue involves the issue of a new type of share that deviates from the Index Share, the Fixed Price Method described in section 3.6.4.6 will be used.

3.6.4 Adjustments for Rights Issue, etc.

SIX use the following index methods to ensure that SIXSRISE200SC accurately reflects the market performance of its constituents.

3.6.4.1 Standard Method

When a rights issue with precedence for existing shareholders takes place in an Index Share and the newly issued share does not significantly deviate from the ordinary share, the number of Index Shares will be increased according to the so-called Standard Method with effect from the day the share is listed ex-rights on the Stock Exchange (ex-day). On that day, the base value will be adjusted in accordance with section 3.2 above. Parameter (A) is calculated by multiplying the newly added number of shares by the rights issue price per share. It is assumed that the shares in the issue are fully subscribed.

3.6.4.2 Valuation Method, Inclusion Method and Fixed Price Method

If the Index Company to which the Index Share relates adopts any of the measures listed below in any circumstances other than those described in section 3.6.4.1 above – where the company's shareholders have a preferential right to participate, then the Valuation Method, the Inclusion Method or the Fixed Price Method will be used. The following measures may form the basis for an adjustment in accordance with this section 3.6.4.2

- Issue of convertible debt certificates, debt certificates associated with warrants to subscribe for new issues, or similar securities that affect the Index Share.
- Offer to acquire securities or rights of any kind or to acquire such securities or rights without payment.
- New issue involving a new type of share that is not an ordinary share and that deviates from the Index Share.

3.6.4.3 Valuation Method

The Valuation Method can be used if the rights are listed on a Stock Exchange or other regulated market place. The valuation is based on the price for the rights on the day before the ex-rights day. If the rights can be valued according to the Valuation Method, the input share price of the Index Share on the ex-rights day is equal to the previous trading day's last traded price with a deduction for the calculated value of the rights. The intra-day index calculation is carried out thereafter using the last traded prices from the Nasdaq Stock Exchange or other regulated market place.

3.6.4.4 Inclusion Method

When available an external valuation will be processed in the following way:

On the ex-day, the input share price for the Index Company carrying out the spin-off (Parent Company) is reduced by the external valuation and the calculation is then carried out using the last traded price. For the Index Company

subject to the spin-off (Subsidiary Company), the input and output share prices are equal to the valuation. This value remains until the company is listed or removed from the index population.

3.6.4.5 Lack of external valuation

If there is no external valuation, the index will be processed as follows:

On the ex-day, the input share price for the Index Company carrying out the spin-off is the previous day's closing price and the output share price is the present day's closing price. For the Index Company subject to the spin-off (Subsidiary Company), the input share price is equal to zero and the output share price is equal to the reduction in base currency for the first transaction by the company carrying out the spin-off in relation to the condition. This value remains until the company is listed or removed from the index population.

If the Subsidiary Company is not listed on the Stock Exchange within three months, it will be excluded from the index calculation. If the Subsidiary Company is listed on the Stock Exchange within three months, the input share price on the listing day is equal to the valuation and the output share price is equal to the official closing price for the company

3.6.4.6 Fixed Price Method

On the day the Index Share is traded exclusive of a subscription right (or similar right) at the Stock Exchange, the index is calculated by using the last traded price from the previous day's trading. This price will be used in the index calculation up to and including the day when the first traded price exclusive of a subscription right (or corresponding right) was listed at the Stock Exchange. A new base value will be calculated for the following day using the last traded price from the previous day.

3.6.4.7 Redemption of Index Shares

When shares are redeemed, aimed at all shareholders, the valuation method described in section 3.6.4.3 will be used. If a subscription period extends over more than two weeks from the day the Index Share is listed ex-rights to participate in the redemption, the number of shares will be reduced, down-weighted, the day after the Index Provider has received the information on the number of shares redeemed. The number of shares today (Q_t) and the number of shares yesterday (Q_{t-1}) is reduced by the number of redeemed shares. If the subscription period is less than two weeks, the down-weighting will take place on the day the Index Share is listed ex-rights to participate in the redemption.

3.7 Other adjustments

With regard to adjustments in accordance with this rulebook, SIX may carry out an adjustment other than that referred to above or may decide to change a provision on adjustment in order to maintain the purpose of the Index.

4 Trading day

The index is calculated every day Stockholm Stock Exchanges is open for trade.

5 Correction policy

An index-related correction is made if the necessary input data is not available or is incorrect.

5.1 Unavailable data

If data that is necessary to determine the price or weight of an index component is not available to SIX due to trade suspensions or market distortions the latest available data is used. Such cases may lead to a deviation from the principles of an index defined in this rulebook. These changes may be related to review schedules, ordinary reviews and extraordinary component changes and are announced with a minimal lead-time of two trading days to customers.

5.2 Incorrect data

Errors in the necessary data can be caused by calculation errors or by incorrect input data.

Calculation errors that are detected within a trading day are corrected immediately. Intraday data is not corrected retrospectively. Calculation errors older than one trading day are only corrected when technically feasible and appropriate. If the correction leads to a significant difference in the index values, the index values can be corrected retrospectively.

6 Minimum data needed to calculate the index

In case of market distortion, updated prices for constituents corresponding to at least 30 % of the benchmarks market cap value is needed to calculate a new index value.

7 Changes to the methodology

7.1 Methodology changes

The validity of the index methodology is reviewed on a regular basis. SIX works against structured processes to ensure compliance with a regulatory framework. SIX has a right to stipulate changes to the rules if necessary to maintain the purpose of the index or if any law, regulation or decision by an authority makes this necessary or if such a change is considered appropriate due to a change in market practice. In exceptional cases a broad market consultation can be conducted. The market consultation will provide advance notice and a clear timeframe that gives stakeholders sufficient opportunity to analyze and comment on the impact of such proposed material changes. The changes to the index methodology are publicly announced with an appropriate lead time and shall contain information describing the key elements of the methodology that would be affected by the proposed change, enabling stakeholder to assess the impact of the coming changes.

7.2 Cessation of calculation

A decision to discontinue the calculation of the index will be publicly announced by SIX Financial Information with an appropriate lead-time.

In the event existing financial products are linked to the index, of which the Index Provider is aware, a market consultation will be conducted in advance and a transition period introduced before the definitive termination.

8 Expert judgement and discretion

The rules have been designed to eliminate discretion or expert judgement for the benchmark calculation to the greatest extent possible. However, there might be unexpected events, such as complex corporate actions, structural changes to the markets, or operational issues at Nasdaq Stockholm Stock Exchange, which require actions that are not described in the methodology rulebooks.

In such (unexpected) cases, a pre-defined Expert Judgement Management process has been established. SIX will evaluate and document the use of discretion as part of the Expert Judgement Management process. The goal will always be to update the respective methodology rulebook to capture these unexpected cases with a new transparent rule. In addition, any feedback from market participants about the use of discretion will usually be discussed in the upcoming Index Management and LLT meeting.

SIX ensures that the rules of the benchmarks are applied correctly and fulfil the required quality standards. SIX works against structured processes to ensure compliance with a regulatory framework. Further documentation on regulation and processes can be found at: www.six-group.com

Examples of cases where discretion might potentially be exercised include (non-exhaustive list):

- Unclear rule, i.e. a situation where a rule allows for several interpretations.
- Insufficient rule, i.e. the absence of a rule in the methodology which potentially leads to a benchmark value which does not properly reflect the nature of the index
- Limitations and handling of extreme events
- Determination of materiality of changes to the index methodology
- Index/benchmark termination

- Exclusion of stocks from rankings
- Determination of prices in case of subscription rights

9 General information on SIX indices

9.1 Calculation interval and publication

SIX calculates index values end of day for all the indices and intra-day for the most common indices. Index values can be found via different data vendors and index reports can be subscribed on a daily basis.

9.2 Notification service

Customers are notified via e-mail or via index reports for index trigger events such as:

- Changes in corporate actions and dividends
- IPOs and delisting of companies
- Updates to the periodic index reviews
- Problems and errors in the index calculation
- Launch of new indices

The Index methodology and index related information can be found at: www.six-group.com

10 Limitation of liability

SIX Financial Information Nordic AB is not liable for damage caused by the enactment of Swedish or foreign laws, measures adopted by Swedish or foreign authorities, acts of war, power cuts, interruptions in telecommunications, fire, water damage, strikes, blockades, lockouts, boycotts or other similar circumstances beyond the Index Owner's control. The reservation applying to strikes, blockades, lockouts and boycotts applies even if the Index Owner itself is subject to or adopts any such conflict measure.

Under no circumstances is the Index Owner liable for any loss of data, loss of earnings or indirect damage.

The Index Owner gives no express or implied guarantee with regard to the results to which use of indices provided by SIX Financial Information Nordic AB may give rise or with regard to the value of the indices at any given moment.



11 Contact

If you are interested in signing license subscriptions, index reports or other index-related products, please contact:

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