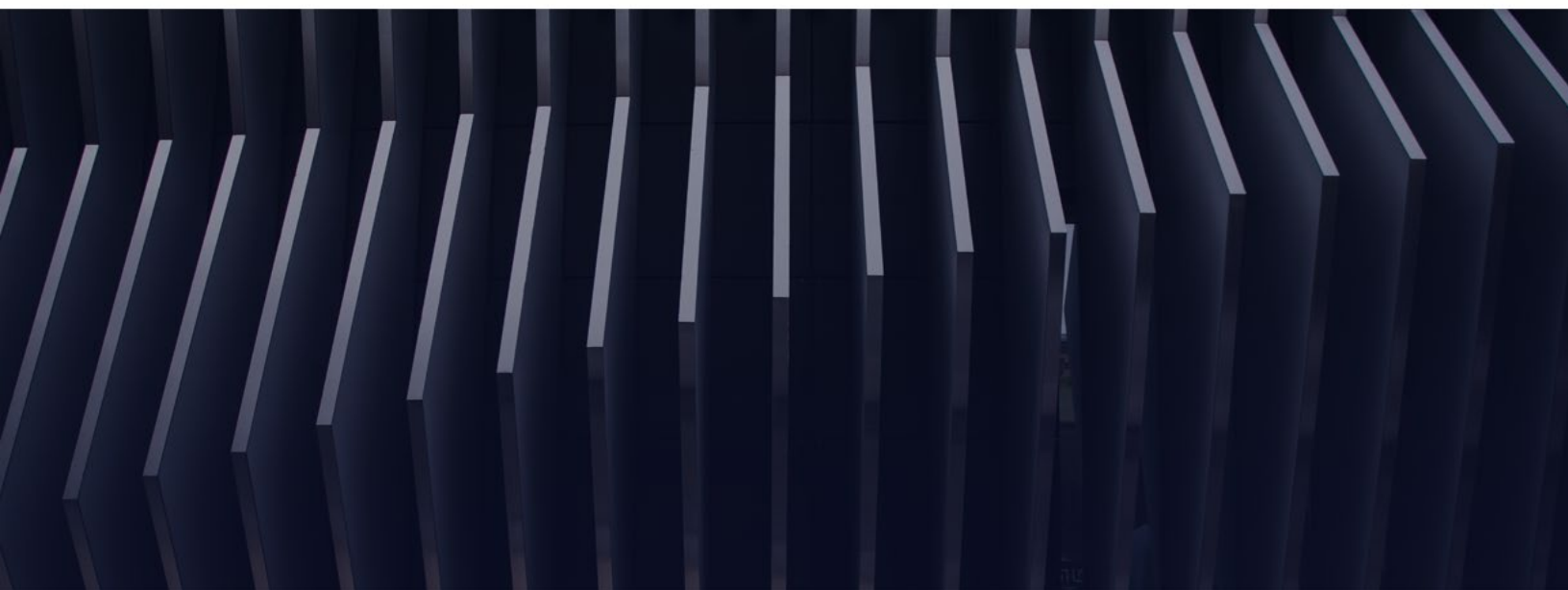


Wilshire Indexes

Equity Index Calculation and Corporate Action Guide

June 30, 2025

Equity Index Calculation and Corporate Action Guide Effective June 30, 2025



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1 Index Calculation Algorithm

1.1 Index Formula

The indexes are calculated using a modified Laspeyres formula.

The price return indexes are computed as follows:

$$Index_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{it} \times q_{it})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{oit} \times q_{it})} \times Index_{t-1} = \frac{M_t}{B_t} \times Index_{t-1}$$

The above formula can be simplified as $Index_t = \frac{M_t}{D_t}$.

The total and net return indexes are computed as follows:

Total Return:

$$Index_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n ((p_{it} + d_{it}) \times q_{it})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{oit} \times q_{it})} \times Index_{t-1} = \frac{M_t}{B_t} \times Index_{t-1}$$

Net Return:

$$Index_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n ((p_{it} + d_{it} * (1 - T_{it})) \times q_{it})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{oit} \times q_{it})} \times Index_{t-1} = \frac{M_t}{B_t} \times Index_{t-1}$$

where:

- d_{it} is the dividend of stock i at time t
- T_{it} is the tax rate of stock i at time t
- n is the number of stocks in the index
- p_{oit} is the price of stock i at time $t - 1$ adjusted for any corporate actions (excluding ordinary dividends) effective on t (see 2.2)
- p_{it} is the closing price of stock i at time t
- q_{it} is the number of shares of stock i at time t
- M_t is the market capitalization of the index at time t
- B_t is the adjusted opening market capitalization of the index at time t
- D_t is the divisor of the index at time t

1.1.1 Formula for divisor adjustments

The following formula will be used for divisor adjustments.

$$D_{t+1} = D_t \times \frac{\sum (p_{it} \times q_{it}) + \Delta MC_{t+1}}{\sum (p_{it} \times q_{it})}$$

where:

- D_t is the divisor at time t
- D_{t+1} is the divisor at time $t + 1$
- p_{it} is the closing price of stock i at time t
- q_{it} is the number of shares of stock i at time t
- ΔMC_{t+1} is the net change of index market capitalization from adding new components' adjusted market capitalization (calculated with adjusted opening prices and shares effective at time $t + 1$) and deducting market capitalization of companies to be deleted (calculated with closing prices and shares at time t)

1.2 Price Adjustment Factors

In some cases, it is necessary to adjust the underlying price of a security to account for a corporate action.

Wilshire Indexes performs these adjustments at the open of the effective date of the event using the following formula:

$$PAF_{it} = \frac{P_{oit}}{P_{it-1}}$$

where:

- p_{it-1} is the closing price of stock i at time $t - 1$
- p_{oit} is the price of stock i at time $t - 1$ adjusted for any corporate actions (excluding ordinary dividends) effective on t

For a detailed description of Price Adjustment Factors resulting from Corporate Actions, please see Section 2.

1.3 Security Contribution to Return Rollup

The index value can also be derived by the summed product of the security returns and weights in the index:

$$Index_t = Index_{t-1} \times (1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (w_{it} \times r_{it}))$$

where:

- w_{it} is the opening weight of stock i at time t
- r_{it} is the return of stock i at time t

For price return indexes r_{it} is defined as:

$$r_{it} = \frac{P_{it}}{P_{it-1} \times PAF_{it}} - 1$$

For total return indexes r_{it} is defined as:

$$r_{it} = \frac{P_{it} + d_{it}}{P_{it-1} \times PAF_{it}} - 1$$

For net return indexes r_{it} is defined as:

$$r_{it} = \frac{P_{it} + d_{it} \times [1 - T_{it}]}{P_{it-1} \times PAF_{it}} - 1$$

where:

- p_{it} is the closing price of stock i at time t
- p_{it-1} is the closing price of stock i at time $t-1$
- PAF_{it} is the Price Adjustment Factor applicable for stock i at time t
- d_{it} is the ordinary dividend per share of stock i at time t
- T_{it} is the tax rate of stock i at time t

2 Corporate Action Adjustments

Companies may undergo corporate actions such as dividends, stock splits, rights offerings, distributions and spinoffs. In those cases, Wilshire Indexes may apply adjustments to the securities to prevent distortion.

An overview of corporate action adjustments in indexes as well as relevant equations is described in the following sections utilizing the below variables:

- d_{it} is the ordinary dividend of stock i at time t
- spd_{it} is the special dividend of stock i at time t
- T_{it} is the tax rate of stock i at time t
- A is the existing, or parent shares in an event. Example: in a 2 X 1 Stock Split, $A= 1$
- B is the new shares, or child shares in an event. Example: in a 2 X 1 Stock Split, $B= 2$
- p_{it-1} is the closing price of stock i for the previous day
- p_{it} is the closing price of stock i at time t
- p_{rit} is the strike price of a rights issuance
- q_{it-1} is the shares of stock i (after the application of investability weight) for the previous day
- q_{it} is the number of shares of stock i (after the application of finvestability weight) at time t
- PAF_{it} is the price adjustment factor of stock i at time t
- WAF_{it-1} is the weight adjustment factor of stock i for the previous day
- WAF_{it} is the weight adjustment factor of stock i at time t
- M_{it} is the closing market capitalization of stock i at time t within total return indexes.

2.1 Corporate Action Adjustments in Market Capitalization Weighted Indexes

Corporate actions affect the share capital and price of constituent stocks and therefore could trigger changes to the underlying market capitalization and security returns within the index. To avoid distortion, the relevant security's opening price and opening market capitalization (where applicable) are adjusted as of the effective date of the event. Further details are provided in the table below.

Action Type	Adjustment	Market Cap Change
Cash Dividend	<p>No Price adjustment factor is applied to the security for ordinary dividends. However, the closing market capitalization of the security in total return indexes is adjusted as follows:</p> <p>For Total Return Indexes:</p> $M_{it} = (p_{it} + d_{it}) \times q_{it}$ <p>For Net Return Indexes:</p> $M_{it} = (p_{it} + d_{it} \times [1 - T_{it}]) \times q_{it}$ <p>*Next day open market cap does not contain the contribution from dividends meaning that dividend income is reinvested into the entire index.</p>	Increase*
Special Cash Dividend	<p>Price Adjustment Factor:</p> $PAF_{it} = \frac{p_{it-1} - spd_{it}}{p_{it-1}}$ <p>Note: Applied for price, net, and total return indexes</p>	Decrease

Action Type	Adjustment	Market Cap Change
Stock Dividend/Bonus	Price Adjustment Factor: $PAF_{it} = \frac{A}{A + B}$ Example: For a 20% Stock Bonus $PAF = (1 / (1 + 0.2)) = 0.8$ Share Change: $q_{it} = q_{it-1} + q_{it-1} \times \frac{B}{A}$	Constant
Rights Offering	Price Adjustment Factor: $PAF_{it} = \frac{A \times p_{it-1} + B \times p_{rit}}{(A + B) \times p_{it-1}}$ Share Change: $q_{it} = q_{it-1} + q_{it-1} \times \frac{B}{A}$	Increase
Stock Dividend of a Different Company Security	Price Adjustment Factor: $PAF_{it} = \frac{p_{it-1} - (p_{ct-1} \times B/A)}{p_{it-1}}$ Child Share Change: $q_{ct} = q_{ct-1} + q_{it-1} \times \frac{B}{A}$ *The divisor will remain constant in all indexes which contain both companies	Constant*
Spinoffs	Price Adjustment Factor: $PAF_{it} = \frac{p_{it-1} - (p_{ct-1} \times B/A)}{p_{it-1}}$ Child Shares: $q_{ct} = q_{it-1} \times \frac{B}{A}$ *If eligible, the spun-off company is added to the parent company's indexes until the next reconstitution	Constant*

2.2 Corporate Action Adjustments in Non-Market Capitalization Weighted Indexes

Generally, changes within non-market capitalization indexes will be neutralized in order to maintain the same weight of the existing company. This is achieved through the presence of a Weight Adjustment Factor (WAF), which is used to reconcile performance and weights within Non-Market Capitalization Indexes.

Action Type	Adjustment	Market Cap Change
Cash Dividend	<p>No Price adjustment factor is applied to the security for ordinary dividends. However, the closing market capitalization of the security in total and net return indexes is adjusted as follows</p> <p>For Total Return Indexes:</p> $M_{it} = (p_{it} + d_{it}) \times q_{it}$ <p>For Net Return Indexes:</p> $M_{it} = (p_{it} + d_{it} \times [1 - T_{it}]) \times q_{it}$ <p>*Next day open market cap does not contain the contribution from dividends meaning that dividend income is reinvested into the entire index.</p>	Increase*
Special Cash Dividend	<p>Price Adjustment Factor:</p> $PAF_{it} = \frac{p_{it-1} - spd_{it}}{p_{it-1}}$ <p>Weight Adjustment Factor:</p> $WAF_{it} = \frac{WAF_{it-1}}{PAF_{it}}$ <p>Note: Applied for price, net, and total return indexes. Within non-market capitalization indexes, special dividends are reinvested in the distributing stock.</p>	Constant
Split and Reverse Split	<p>Price Adjustment Factor:</p> $PAF_{it} = \frac{A}{B}$ <p>Share change:</p> $q_{it} = q_{it-1} \times \frac{B}{A}$ <p>Note: As these events are market capitalization neutral, weight adjustment factors do not change for splits and reverse splits.</p>	Constant

Action Type	Adjustment	Market Cap Change
Stock Dividend/Bonus	<p>Price Adjustment Factor:</p> $PAF_{it} = \frac{A}{A + B}$ <p>Example: For a 20% Stock Bonus $PAF = (1 / (1 + 0.2)) = 0.8$</p> <p>Share change:</p> $q_{it} = q_{it-1} + q_{it-1} \times \frac{B}{A}$ <p>Note: As the event is market capitalization neutral, weight adjustment factors do not change for stock dividends.</p>	Constant
Rights Offering	<p>Price Adjustment Factor:</p> $PAF_{it} = \frac{A \times p_{it-1} + B \times p_{rit}}{(A + B) \times p_{it-1}}$ <p>Weight Adjustment Factor:</p> $WAF_{it} = \frac{WAF_{it-1}}{PAF_{it} \times (B + A)/A}$ <p>Share change:</p> $q_{it} = q_{it-1} + q_{it-1} \times \frac{B}{A}$	Constant
Stock Dividend of a Different Company Security	<p>Price Adjustment Factor:</p> $PAF_{it} = \frac{p_{it-1} - (p_{ct-1} \times B/A)}{p_{it-1}}$ <p>Parent's Weight Adjustment Factor:</p> $WAF_{it} = \frac{WAF_{it-1}}{PAF_{it}}$ <p>* The distribution will be reinvested into the parent security as of the open of the ex-date</p>	Constant*
Spinoffs	<p>Price Adjustment Factor:</p> $PAF_{it} = \frac{p_{t-1} - (p_{ct-1} \times B/A)}{p_{t-1}}$ <p>Parent's Weight Adjustment Factor:</p> $WAF_{it} = \frac{WAF_{it-1}}{PAF_{it}}$ <p>* The distribution will be reinvested into the parent security as of the open of the ex-date</p>	Constant*

3 Calculation of Free Float

Unless otherwise stated in their methodology documentation, Wilshire and FT Wilshire indexes are constructed on a security-by-security basis in which all eligible securities from eligible companies are weighted according to their free-float capitalization (or according to any foreign ownership restriction on the security if this is lower than the security's free float).

The following four types of block ownership are considered when calculating float adjustments:

- Cross ownership—shares that are owned by other companies, including banks and life insurance companies not acting in a fiduciary capacity
- Government ownership—shares that are owned by governments (central or municipal) or their agencies
- Private ownership—shares that are owned by individuals, families or charitable trusts and foundations.

A company's outstanding shares are not adjusted by institutional investors' passive holdings, which include, but are not limited to, the following categories:

- Custodian nominees
- Trustee companies
- Mutual funds (open-end and closed-end funds)
- Investment companies.

Positions held by institutions attempting to control a company will be restricted.

4 Dividends

Companies may at times pay out cash distributions to their shareholders. These distributions typically occur in a regular cycle. In some cases, these distributions will occur due to an extraordinary event with the company.

4.1 Ordinary Dividends

Ordinary dividends are paid out of a company's profits or reserves. When a company declares an ordinary dividend, Wilshire Indexes adjusts the total return index divisor on the ex-date of the dividend to reflect the reinvestment of the dividend proceeds as of the close of the ex-date. No adjustment is made to the price return indexes.

4.2 Special Dividends

Special dividends are traditionally paid out due to an unexpected cash flow or other extraordinary event. Wilshire Indexes deems a dividend to be special if the Exchange or the Company deem it as such and the dividend is 5% or more than the security's share price as of the announcement date of the dividend. Dividends that are less than 5% of the share price will be treated as ordinary dividends. A special dividend will be applied as a divisor adjustment to both the price return and total return indexes as of the open of the ex-date.

4.2.1 Special Dividends in Non-Market Capitalization Indexes

Special Dividends will result in an adjustment applied to the distributing security reflecting the value of the dividend. The proceeds from the dividend will be reinvested into the distributing company, resulting in a change to the security's Weight Adjustment Factor and no change for the weight of the security in the index.

4.3 Capital Repayments

Capital repayments are returns to shareholders, typically extraordinary, which are not subject to taxation. Typically, Wilshire Indexes will apply a capital repayment as a divisor adjustment to both the price return and total return indexes as of the open of the ex-date. Capital dividends that are declared as part of a company's recurring dividend policy or those falling under 5% of the company's share price as of the announcement date will be applied as ordinary dividends. For treatment of capital repayments applied as part of the spinoff process, please see Section 8.

4.3.1 Capital Repayments in Non-Market Capitalization Indexes

Capital repayments will result in an adjustment to the price for the distributing company at the open of ex reflecting the value of the dividend. The proceeds from the dividend will be reinvested into the distributing company (i.e. no weight change will occur from the special dividend).

5 Stock Splits, Reverse Splits, and Redemptions

Companies may at times adjust their share capital through a pro-rata increase or decrease of shares. These events are typically mandatory for all shareholders and do not result in funding being transferred into or out of the company. No divisor adjustment is necessary.

5.1 Stock Splits and Stock Bonuses

These events arise from a company distributing additional shares pro-rata to shareholders. For the open of the ex-date of the event, Wilshire Indexes will adjust the price and increase the shares in accordance with the event terms. The weight of the company will remain unchanged in the indexes from the event and no divisor change is required.

5.2 Reverse Splits

A reverse split is a pro-rata division of the number of shares outstanding (i.e. 1-for-2 or 1-for 5). For the open of the ex-date of the event, Wilshire Indexes will adjust the price and decrease the shares in the index in accordance with the event terms. The weight of the company will remain unchanged in the indexes from the event and no divisor change is required.

5.3 Involuntary Redemptions

An involuntary redemption is where shares are forcibly redeemed pro-rata for cash. On open of the ex-date, Wilshire Indexes will apply an adjustment to represent the cash proceeds and decrease the shares of the security in the index in line with the event terms.

5.3.1 Involuntary Redemptions in Non-Market Capitalization Indexes

Within Non-Market Capitalization Indexes, the proceeds from the redemption will be reinvested into the distributing security (ie. no weight change will occur from the redemption).

6 Rights Offerings

Rights offerings occur when a company offers its existing shareholders the opportunity to subscribe to additional shares of the company at a given price, typically at a discount to the current market price.

6.1 Rights Offered at a Discount to the Market Price

Wilshire Indexes will apply rights offerings in the indexes when the offer price is at a discount to the market price on the close prior to ex-date. The price of the security will be adjusted for the open of ex-date to account for the value of the rights, and the shares updated at the open of the ex-date. Index implementation will assume full subscription in accordance with the terms of the offer. Subsequent subscription results if and when disclosed will be incorporated into the shares outstanding changes at the next rebalance.

6.2 Rights Offered at a Premium to the Market Price

In cases where rights offered are greater than or equal to the market price on the close prior to ex-date, no adjustment will be applied for the rights. Any subsequent take-up will be incorporated into the next index rebalance or reconstitution as part of in line with the index's published methodology.

6.3 Rights Issuances where the Terms are Unknown on Ex-Date

If the terms of the rights are unknown on ex-date, Wilshire Indexes will not apply the event. If the terms are subsequently disclosed and the subscription price is at a discount to the current price, the event will be applied for the next day.

6.4 Poison Pill, Claw-Back Rights and Entitlements to Ineligible Security Types

Wilshire Indexes will not apply any claw-back, poison pill, or ineligible security (i.e., debt, warrants) rights to the indexes. If the rights for the underlying ineligible security will list, Wilshire Indexes will add the rights at nominal and remove upon commencement of trade at the last traded price for the rights. No adjustment will be applied to the parent security.

6.5 Rights Offerings in Non-Market Capitalization Indexes

On the open of the ex-date, the price of the distributing security will be adjusted to represent the value of the rights. There will be an adjustment to the security's Weight Adjustment Factor at the open as well such as the index weight remains unchanged from the rights offering.

7 Mergers, Acquisitions, and Tender Offers

Mergers and Acquisitions comprise the absorption of a company by another company. Typically, the event occurs through an agreed framework where the acquiring company will take over the target company in exchange for shareholders receiving cash and/or stock of the acquirer. In some cases, the proposed acquisition is transacted via a Tender Offer whereby target company shareholders may elect to surrender their shares to the acquiring company; a target percentage of consenting shareholders may be set as a condition for the acquisition to proceed.

In order to reflect the index holder experience and align with the market, Wilshire Indexes will update index memberships and security weights as M&A activity occurs in the indexes; this includes when a constituent of one Wilshire or FT Wilshire index series (example: FT Wilshire 5000), acquires a constituent of another index series (example: FT Wilshire Global Equity Market Series).

7.1 Determining when an Event is Ready for Index Implementation

Generally, Wilshire Indexes will use publicly available information to determine when a merger is ready for index implementation. Such information may include press releases, regulatory notices published by the company, notices provided by the relevant exchanges, or vendor updates. Wilshire Indexes will generally implement events after confirmation of all significant shareholder and regulatory approvals being achieved. Wilshire Indexes may apply mergers prior to shareholder approval if the approval is not expected to be contested, all other significant approvals have been achieved, the last trading date has been announced by the company or the exchange, and Wilshire Indexes would otherwise not be able to provide sufficient notice to remove the company at last trade.

7.2 Implementation Pricing

When a security is still actively traded, the security's closing price will be used as the deletion price within the indexes. If Wilshire Indexes is unable to determine the event is ready for implementation prior to security halt or suspension, the security will be removed at a price based upon the event terms.

7.3 Implementation Timing

Wilshire Indexes generally recognizes one full trading day to be the minimum notice period for index implementation of corporate events. Events will be applied for the close of the last trade of the target company, or in the case of Tender Offers, once Wilshire Indexes can determine the event is successful.

7.3.1 Mergers and Acquisitions around Index Rebalance

Generally, Wilshire Indexes will endeavor to limit turnover around the review period. Therefore, if Wilshire Indexes can deem a merger will be implemented shortly after the rebalance or reconstitution, Wilshire Indexes will accelerate the event to be effective with the review, provided adequate notice can be given.

7.4 Mergers and Acquisitions

7.4.1 Mergers for Cash

When a constituent of the indexes is acquired for cash as part of a merger or a scheme of arrangement, Wilshire Indexes will remove the constituent from the Indexes after the close of the last day of trade, provided adequate notice can be given.

7.4.2 Mergers for Stock or Cash and Stock

When a constituent is acquired for stock, Wilshire Indexes will remove the constituent from the Indexes after the close of the last day of trade, provided adequate notice can be given. In indexes holding the acquiring security, Wilshire Indexes will upweight the acquirer based upon the stock portion of the terms.

7.4.3 Mergers where a constituent acquires a non-constituent for Stock or Cash and Stock

When a constituent acquires a non-constituent in the FT Wilshire 5000 or FT Wilshire Global Equity Market Series, Wilshire Indexes will only apply the share change if the company is in a Wilshire Indexes index, otherwise, the constituent's shares and float will be re-assessed at the next rebalance or reconstitution.

7.4.4 Mergers where a non-constituent acquires a constituent for Stock or Cash and Stock

When a non-constituent acquires a constituent for stock in the FT Wilshire 5000 or FT Wilshire Global Equity Market Series, Wilshire Indexes will assess the eligibility of the non-constituent. If eligible, the combined company will be added to the constituent's indexes and size bands.

7.4.5 Mergers for Stock or Cash and Stock of Different Size Bands

Where two companies of the different size bands merge, Wilshire Indexes will generally include the combined company within the larger size band.

7.4.6 Mergers Involving Shareholder Elections

In cases involving elections, Wilshire Indexes will apply the election results as the terms for the event. In cases where the election involves pro-ration (example: 45% cash and 55% stock), Wilshire Indexes will apply the terms reflecting the overall pro-ration. The target company will be removed at last trade, or if adequate notice is unable to be given, at a price reflecting the pro-rated terms.

7.5 Tender Offers

7.5.1 Tender Offers for Cash

When a constituent is acquired for cash as part of a tender offer, Wilshire Indexes will remove the constituent from the Indexes if the offer is successful. Wilshire Indexes deems an offer successful if the acquiring company has declared the offer unconditional/all required approvals have been achieved, the offeror holds at least 85% and has the intent to delist the target company, or the acquirer has the capability and intent to acquire the rest of the company without a shareholder meeting. Wilshire Indexes will remove the target security with minimum adequate notice.

7.5.2 Tender Offers for Stock or Cash and Stock

When a constituent is acquired for stock as part of a tender offer, Wilshire Indexes will remove the constituent from the Indexes if the offer is successful. Wilshire Indexes deems an offer successful if the acquiring company has declared the offer unconditional/all required approvals have been achieved, the offeror holds at least 85% and has the intent to delist the target company, or, the acquiring company has the capability to effect the completion of the merger without a shareholder meeting. Wilshire Indexes will remove the target company from the indexes and upweight the parent company based upon the stock portion of the terms.

7.5.3 Tender Offers where a non-constituent acquires a constituent for Stock or Cash and Stock

When a non-constituent acquires a constituent for stock in the FT Wilshire 5000 or FT Wilshire Global Equity Market Series, Wilshire Indexes will assess the eligibility of the non-constituent. If eligible, the combined company will be added to the constituent's indexes and size bands.

7.5.4 Tender Offers for Stock or Cash and Stock of Different Size Bands

Where two companies of the different size bands merge via a tender offer, Wilshire Indexes will generally include the combined company within the larger size band.

7.5.5 Tender Offers Free Float Changes

When a tender offer has been declared unconditional by the acquiror, but the criteria for a deletion have not yet been met, Wilshire Indexes will decrease the free float of the target company based upon the new holdings of the acquiring company. Wilshire Indexes will only make a change if a 10% change to the current free float can be confirmed based upon the new acquiring company's holdings. If the tender offer terms include stock, Wilshire Indexes will adjust the shares and float of the acquiring company at the same proportion as the change in the free float of the target company.

Wilshire Indexes may then delete the target company at a later date if further acceptances result in the criteria for deletion being met.

7.5.6 Tender Offers involving a Contingent Value Right

In cases where a Contingent Value Right is incorporated into the offer terms, in order to avoid a delay, Wilshire Indexes may implement the event for the close of the offer period.

7.6 Mergers, Acquisitions, and Tender Offers in Non-Market Capitalization Indexes

In both cash and stock M&A, the target company will be removed from the Indexes and the weight will be distributed pro-rata among the remaining index constituents inclusive of the acquiring security where applicable. In indexes only holding the acquiring security, the acquirer will maintain its current weight.

8 Spinoffs

A spinoff or demerger is when an existing company splits itself up via the distribution of shares to its shareholders representing a newly separated part of the parent company. On the ex-date, shareholders will hold shares reflecting ownership of two separate entities. In many cases, these two companies will both be eligible for equity index inclusion and Wilshire Indexes will reflect both companies in the indexes and their continued eligibility will be evaluated at the next reconstitution.

8.1 Spinoff of an Eligible Security

Provided the child security trades on an eligible exchange and is of an eligible security type, the child security will be added to the same indexes of the parent security at the transaction terms until the next rebalance or reconstitution. The parent security will have an adjustment to its price as of the open of ex-date based upon the value of the child security as of the close prior to the first day of trading.

In cases where the child security does not trade on the ex-date, Wilshire will assess the change in price of the parent vs at the first trade vs the repayment. In cases where there is a 10% or greater performance discrepancy, the child will be assigned a price based upon the change in price of the parent stock on its first tick and the opening positions restated. In a case where the parent has a price increase on the ex-date, the child will be assigned a nominal price of 0.01 until commencement of trade and the opening positions restated.

8.2 Spinoff of an Ineligible Security

8.2.1 Spinoff of an Ineligible Security with an Obtainable Value

If the child security is deemed ineligible but has a readily obtainable value (i.e. listed on a major exchange) on the ex-date, the parent will have its price adjusted on the open of ex-date to reflect the value of the child security being distributed. The child security will not be added to the indexes. For the avoidance of doubt, securities that trade on an eligible exchange and are of an eligible security type will be deemed eligible securities and evaluated at the next reconstitution.

8.2.2 Spinoff of an Ineligible Security without a Readily Obtainable Value

If the child security is deemed ineligible and it will not have a readily obtainable value, the child will not be added to the indexes. No adjustment will be applied to the parent security price.

8.3 Spinoff of a Security that Does not Trade

In cases where the child security does not trade for multiple days after the event effective date, the child security will remain in the indexes and be processed in accordance with the Suspended Securities Section 14 of the guide.

8.4 Spinoffs in Non-Market Capitalization Indexes

On the open of ex-date, the price of the parent will be adjusted to represent the value of the distribution will be applied to the parent company. The child will not be added to the index and the representative weight of the child will be allocated back to the parent.

9 GATS Classification and Nationality Changes

9.1 Nationality Changes

Generally, Wilshire Indexes will not change the assigned nationality of a company outside of an index reconstitution or rebalance. However, if there is conclusive evidence that a company has changed nationality as part of a corporate event, Wilshire Indexes may apply the change as part of the event.

9.2 GATS Classification Changes

Generally, Wilshire Indexes will not change the GATS classification of a company outside of an index reconstitution or rebalance. However, if a company is subject to a corporate event or otherwise changes its structure such that a new classification should apply, and the change would have a significant impact on the tracking of an index (e.g. the company changes from a REIT to a non-REIT, or changes to an ineligible company structure), Wilshire Indexes may apply the classification and associated eligibility change as part of the event.

10 Stock Distributions

A stock distribution occurs when a company distributes to its shareholders free of cost shares of a separate company.

10.1 Distribution of an Eligible Security

In cases where a distributed security is already listed and evaluated at a Wilshire Indexes reconstitution, Wilshire Indexes will upweight the distributed security by the terms of the event in all indexes in which the distributed security is a current constituent. The distributed security will remain in the same indexes that it was in prior to the event. The price of the distributing security will be adjusted on the open of ex-date to reflect the terms of the distribution.

10.2 Distribution of an Ineligible Security

In cases where a distributed security will not be eligible, Wilshire Indexes will temporarily add the distributed security by the terms of the event and remove after listing. The price of the distributing security will be adjusted to reflect the terms of the distribution. In cases where the distributed security will not list on a major exchange, no adjustment for the event will be applied.

10.3 Stock Distributions in Non-Market Capitalization Indexes

On the ex-date, a price of the distributing security will be adjusted by the value of the distribution. The child shares will not be added to the index with the representative weight allocated back to the parent as of the open of the ex-date.

11 Split-offs

A split-off occurs when a company distributes to its shareholders shares of a separate security. However, unlike a stock distribution, in order to receive shares in the separate security, shareholders will have to surrender shares they hold in the parent security. In order to encourage acceptance of the offer, typically the value offered in new shares is greater than the value holders must exchange.

11.1 Split-off of an Eligible Security

Where Wilshire Indexes can determine that the shares being offered are at a premium to the shares being surrendered, Wilshire Indexes will adjust the parent and child shares in their respective indexes based upon full subscription with no adjustment to the price of the parent. If the child company is newly listed, it will be added to the respective Indexes of the parent at the transaction terms.

11.2 Split-off of a listed Non-Constituent

Within market capitalization indexes, if eligible after the split-off, non-constituents will be added to the same indexes as the constituent. The new index constituent will then be reevaluated at the next index reconstitution.

11.3 Split-off of an Ineligible Security

Where the new security is not eligible for the Wilshire Indexes, no changes will be applied for the event.

11.4 Split-off of a Security within Non-Market Capitalization Indexes

Within non-market capitalization indexes, the weights of the parent and child will not change within the indexes.

12 Delistings

12.1 Security Delisting and is not Listed on any other Eligible Exchange

In cases where a company will no longer be traded on an eligible exchange and provided adequate notice of one full trading day can be given, the company will be removed from the indexes at its last closing price on the eligible exchange. If adequate notice cannot be given, the company will be removed from the index at its ineligible exchange close, or, in the case of companies no longer listed on any exchange, at a nominal price of 0.01.

12.2 Security Delisting and is Listed on Another Exchange

Generally, Wilshire Indexes will not change the primary exchange for a security outside of the index reconstitution. However, if a security delists from its primary exchange, but maintains a listing on another exchange, Wilshire Indexes will transfer the security to that exchange. The security will remain eligible for all indexes in which it is a current constituent and for which the new exchange is eligible. At the time of the transfer, the security may be reassessed for nationality provided the nationality can be directly assigned under the nationality ground rules for the respective index.

13 Bankruptcies

In cases where a company declares bankruptcy, is put into administration or receivership, or has declared insolvency, the company will be removed from the indexes with minimum adequate notice of one full trading day. If the company is no longer traded on a major exchange, it will be removed at a nominal price of 0.01.

14 Suspended Securities

A security that has been suspended from trading, either by the trading venue or as a result of regulatory action, will be held in the index at its last traded price. Should the suspension persist during the period of an index quarterly rebalance or semi-annual reconstitution, no changes will be made to the constituent's shares outstanding or free float as part of the rebalance or reconstitution.

The status of the suspended security will be reviewed after 20 trading-days and again after 40 trading-days. If after a status review, the Wilshire Indexes Index Management Committee determines that the security is unlikely to recommence trading within the next three months, Wilshire Indexes will provide a minimum of 20 trading-days' notice to the effect that the security will be deleted from Wilshire Indexes' indexes at the index quarterly rebalance or index semi-annual reconstitution immediately following the expiry of the minimum 20 trading-day notice period.

If after 60 trading-days, the security has still not recommenced trading, Wilshire Indexes will provide a minimum of 20 trading-days' notice to the effect that the security will be deleted from Wilshire or FT Wilshire indexes at the index quarterly rebalance or index semi-annual reconstitution immediately following the expiry of the minimum 20 trading-day notice period.

Should the security recommence trading following the publication of the deletion notice but at least 10 trading days ahead of the announced deletion date, the deletion notice will be rescinded.

If the security recommences trading following the publication of the deletion notice but within 10 trading days of the announced deletion date, the security will still be deleted. The deletion will take place at the traded price.

If the security has not recommenced trading on the effective date of the rebalance/reconstitution, the security will be removed at a nominal price of 0.01 unless the Wilshire Indexes Index Management Committee determines that an acceptable alternative tradable price exists, for example on the grey market, or if a price can be deduced from a comparable security that has not been suspended, for example in the case of A and H share listings of Chinese securities.

A security that has been deleted as a result of these rules that subsequently recommences trading will be treated as a new security at subsequent index reconstitutions.

15 Unexpected Market Closures

15.1 FT Wilshire 5000 Index Series

If an eligible US market (NYSE, Nasdaq or CBOE), or a segment of a US market, closes unexpectedly the securities that trade on that market will be held in the index at their last traded price.

If one or both of the Nasdaq or NYSE markets is closed in the 10 trading-days before the effective date of a forthcoming index quarterly rebalance or semi-annual reconstitution of the FT Wilshire 5000 Index Series, and no indication has been provided as to whether the market is likely to re-open ahead of the rebalance or reconstitution, the entire index rebalance or reconstitution may be deferred until the affected market reopens.

If any of the NYSE, Nasdaq or CBOE exchanges is closed unexpectedly on the day of an index rebalance or reconstitution, the rebalance or reconstitution will proceed as scheduled. Wilshire Indexes will consult with users and other stakeholders on whether any remedial action is required subsequent to the rebalance or reconstitution so that the indexes best represent the experiences of those seeking to match the index.

15.2 FT Wilshire Global Equity Market Series

If a market closes unexpectedly, for example because of a force majeure incident, the constituents that take their prices solely from that market (i.e. they do not trade on any other venue), will be held in the index at their last traded price.

Should the market closure be in effect 10 trading-days before the effective date of a forthcoming index quarterly rebalance or semi-annual reconstitution of the FT Wilshire Global Equity Market Index Series, and no indication has been provided as to whether the market is likely to re-open ahead of the rebalance or reconstitution, Wilshire Indexes will determine whether the rebalance or reconstitution of the FT Global Equity Market Series should proceed as planned (with changes to affected constituents suspended) or if the entire rebalance or reconstitution should be deferred to a later date. The decision will take account of the percentage of the index's capitalization affected by the market closure. Should the affected capitalization exceed 10% of the total capitalization of the FT Wilshire Global All Cap index, the decision will ordinarily be to defer the entire rebalance or reconstitution; if less than 10% of the total capitalization, the rebalance/reconstitution will generally proceed as planned but with all changes to the affected market constituents deferred to after the market has reopened.

If a market is closed unexpectedly on the day of an index rebalance or reconstitution, the rebalance or reconstitution will proceed as scheduled. Wilshire Indexes will consult with users and other stakeholders on whether any remedial action is required subsequent to the rebalance or reconstitution so that the indexes best represent the experiences of those seeking to match the index.

Protracted, longer term closures of markets are extremely rare but have happened in the past. For example, the Egyptian Stock Exchange closed for a period of two months in early 2011 as a result of the Egyptian revolution. In such circumstances, Wilshire Indexes will generally look to follow analogous procedures as those set out above for suspended securities.

The status of the closed market will be reviewed after 20 trading-days and again after 40 trading-days. If after a status review, the Wilshire Indexes Index Management Committee determines that the market is unlikely to re-open within the next three months, Wilshire Indexes will provide a minimum of 20 trading-days' notice to the effect that the affected securities will be deleted from Wilshire Indexes' indexes at the index quarterly rebalance or index semi-annual reconstitution immediately following the expiry of the minimum 20 trading-day notice period.

If after 60 trading-days, the market has not re-opened, Wilshire Indexes will provide a minimum of 20 trading-days' notice to the effect that the securities trading on that market will be deleted from Wilshire Indexes' indexes at the index quarterly rebalance or index semi-annual reconstitution immediately following the expiry of the minimum 20 trading-day notice period.

Should the market re-open following the publication of the deletion notice but at least 10 trading days ahead of the announced deletion date, the deletion notice will be rescinded.

If the market re-opens following the publication of the deletion notice but within 10 trading days of the announced deletion date, the securities trading on that market will still be deleted. The deletions will take place at the traded price.

If the market has not re-opened on the effective date of the rebalance/reconstitution, the securities that trade on the market will be removed at a nominal price of 0.01.

A security that has been deleted as a result of these rules that subsequently recommences trading, for example because the market re-opens, will be treated as a new security at subsequent index reconstitutions.

Should a market remain closed for a period exceeding three months, its classification within the Global Equity Market Series will be reviewed. The review may result in the market becoming ineligible for inclusion in the Global Equity Market Series.

Approval

This Index calculation and Corporate Action Guide was approved by the Index Management Committee on 23 June 2025.

Appendix A: Standard Withholding Tax Rates to be used in Net of Tax Indexes

Wilshire Indexes utilizes the OECD standard (non-treaty) withholding rates in order to calculate net of tax indexes. In some cases, Wilshire Indexes may elect to apply a different rate to account for an extra surcharge, or a common custom for an institutional investor which may differ from the standard rate.

The below table reflects the current tax rate applicable to the listed jurisdiction.

ISO Code	Jurisdiction name	Tax Rate
AU	Australia	30.00%
AT	Austria	27.50%*
BE	Belgium	30.00%
BM	Bermuda	0.00%
BR	Brazil	0.00%
BG	Bulgaria	5.00%
CA	Canada	25.00%
KY	Cayman Islands	0.00%
CL	Chile	35.00%
CN	China	10.00%
CO	Colombia	10.00%
HR	Croatia	10.00%
CY	Cyprus	0.00%
CZ	Czechia	35.00%
DK	Denmark	27.00%
EG	Egypt	10.00%*
EE	Estonia	0.00%
FI	Finland	35.00%*
FR	France	25.00%
DE	Germany	26.375%*
GI	Gibraltar	0.00%
GR	Greece	5.00%
GG	Guernsey	0.00%
HK	Hong Kong	10.00%
HU	Hungary	0.00%
IS	Iceland	21.00%*
IN	India	28.496%*
ID	Indonesia	20.00%
IE	Ireland	25.00%
IM	Isle of Man	0.00%
IL	Israel	25.00%*
IT	Italy	26.00%

ISO Code	Jurisdiction name	Tax Rate
JP	Japan	15.315%*
JE	Jersey	0.00%
KR	Korea (the Republic of)	22.00%*
KW	Kuwait	0.00%
LV	Latvia	20.00%*
LI	Liechtenstein	0.00%
LT	Lithuania	15.00%
LU	Luxembourg	15.00%
MO	Macau	0.00%
MY	Malaysia	0.00%
MT	Malta	0.00%
MH	Marshall Islands	0.00%*
MX	Mexico	10.00%
MC	Monaco	0.00%
NL	Netherlands	15.00%
NZ	New Zealand	15.00%
NO	Norway	25.00%
PA	Panama	10.00%
PG	Papua New Guinea	15.00%
PE	Peru	5.00%
PH	Philippines	25.00%
PL	Poland	19.00%
PT	Portugal	25.00%
PR	Puerto Rico	10.00%*
QA	Qatar	0.00%*
RO	Romania	8.00%*
SA	Saudi Arabia	5.00%
SG	Singapore	0.00%
SK	Slovakia	35.00%
SI	Slovenia	15.00%
ZA	South Africa	20.00%
ES	Spain	19.00%
LK	Sri Lanka	15.00%*
SE	Sweden	30.00%
CH	Switzerland	35.00%
TW	Taiwan	21.00%*
TH	Thailand	10.00%
TR	Turkey	15.00%
AE	United Arab Emirates	0.00%
GB	United Kingdom	0.00%

ISO Code	Jurisdiction name	Tax Rate
US	United States of America	30.00%
VG	Virgin Islands (British)	0.00%

*Rate determined through additional research

OECD 2023, Standard Withholding Tax Rates, [https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?tenant=archive&lc=en&df\[ds\]=DisseminateArchiveDMZ&df\[id\]=DF_WHT&df\[ag\]=OECD](https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?tenant=archive&lc=en&df[ds]=DisseminateArchiveDMZ&df[id]=DF_WHT&df[ag]=OECD) (accessed on 07-May-2024)

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