

FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series

v5.3



**FTSE
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Section 1

Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series

1.1.1 The FTSE Nareit® US Real Estate Index Series is designed to provide the most comprehensive assessment of overall industry performance and includes all tax-qualified real estate investment trusts (REITs) that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NASDAQ (see Appendix D).

To qualify as a REIT, a company must comply with certain provisions within the US Internal Revenue Code. As required by the tax code, a REIT must:

- be an entity that is taxable as a corporation;
- be managed by a board of directors or trustees;
- have shares that are fully transferable;
- have a minimum of 100 shareholders;
- have no more than 50% of its shares held by five or fewer individuals during the last half of the taxable year;
- invest at least 75% of its total assets in qualifying real estate assets, which include interests in real property, interests in mortgages on real property, or shares in other REITs;
- derive at least 75% of its gross income from real estate related services, such as rents from real property or interest on mortgages financing real property;
- have no more than 25% of its assets consist of stock in taxable REIT subsidiaries;
- pay annually at least 90% of its taxable income in the form of shareholder dividends; and
- for inclusion in the index series, a company must have US nationality as assigned by FTSE.

The FTSE nationality statement can be accessed using the following link:

[Determining Nationality.pdf](#)

1.1.2 Limited liability partnerships (LLP) and limited liability companies (LLC) will not be eligible for inclusion.

1.1.3 Stapled units consisting of a REIT common stock combined with a non-REIT common stock will not be eligible for inclusion.

1.1.4 The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series does not take account of ESG factors in its index design.

1.2 FTSE Russell

- FTSE Russell is a trading name of FTSE International Limited, Frank Russell Company, FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Limited (and its subsidiaries FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc. and FTSE Fixed Income Europe Limited), FTSE Fixed Income LLC, FTSE (Beijing) Consulting Limited, Refinitiv Benchmark Services (UK) Limited, Refinitiv Limited and Beyond Ratings.

1.3 The following variants are, or if requested may be, calculated for certain indices within the index series:

- capital and total return indices;
- net total return indices based on specified withholding tax rates;
- indices calculated in currencies other than the base currency (USD);
- currency hedged indices;
- capped indices; and
- sector indices.

Additional customised variants can be calculated on request including indices with industry, country and sector exclusions. Selected indices are calculated and disseminated on a real-time basis.

1.4 IOSCO

1.4.1 FTSE considers that the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series meets the IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks as published in July 2013.

Full details can be accessed at www.iosco.org.

1.4.2 Details of FTSE Russell's Statement of Compliance with respect to the IOSCO Principles can be accessed using the following link:

[IOSCO Statement of Compliance](#)

1.5 FTSE Russell hereby notifies users of the index series that it is possible that circumstances, including external events beyond the control of FTSE Russell, may necessitate changes to, or the cessation, of the index series and therefore any financial contracts or other financial instruments that reference the index series or investment funds that use the index series to measure their performance should be able to withstand, or otherwise address the possibility of changes to, or cessation of, the index series.

1.6 Index users who choose to follow this index series or to buy products that claim to follow this index series should assess the merits of the index series' rules-based methodology and take independent investment advice before investing their own or client funds. No liability whether as a result of negligence or otherwise is accepted by FTSE Russell, Nareit or any members of the FTSE Nareit Index Series advisory committee (or any person concerned with the preparation or publication of these Ground Rules) for any losses, damages, claims and expenses suffered by any person as a result of:

- any reliance on these Ground Rules;
- any inaccuracies in these Ground Rules;
- any non-application or misapplication of the policies or procedures described in these Ground Rules; and/or
- any inaccuracies in the compilation of the Index or any constituent data.

1.7 Ground Rules

1.7.1 This document sets out the Ground Rules for the construction and maintenance of the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series. Copies of these Ground Rules are available from Nareit and FTSE (see Appendix C).

1.8 Index construction methodology

1.8.1 The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series consists of seven headline indices and a selection of property sector and subsector indices.

The FTSE Nareit All REITs Index is a headline index that consists of all publicly traded REITs in accordance with rule 1.1.1. The FTSE Nareit All REITs Index is not free float adjusted and constituents are not required to meet minimum size, liquidity, UBTI screen or minimum voting right criteria.

The FTSE Nareit Composite Index is a headline index that consists of all REITs included in the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index that also meet minimum size and liquidity criteria. The FTSE Nareit Composite Index is free float adjusted (see section 4).

The FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index is a headline index that consists of the largest 50 eligible REITs from the FTSE Nareit Composite Index, ranked by market capitalisation.

The FTSE Nareit New Economy Index consists of all REITs included in the FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index that are involved in supporting the e-commerce economy such as communications, data centers and logistics real estate.

- 1.8.2 Constituents of the FTSE Nareit Composite Index are segregated into 3 additional headline investment sector indices – FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index, FTSE Nareit Equity REITs Index and FTSE Nareit Mortgage REITs Index. Indices also are calculated for separate property sectors and property subsectors (see Appendix B for further details).
- 1.8.3 The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series is calculated on an end-of-day basis in US Dollars, Euro, UK Sterling and Japanese Yen.
- 1.8.4 Selected indices are calculated and disseminated on a real-time basis in US Dollars.
- 1.8.5 Both price and total return indices are calculated. Dividends are included in the total return indices based on their ex-dividend dates.

Section 2

Management responsibilities

2. Management responsibilities

2.1 FTSE International Limited (FTSE)

2.1.1 FTSE is the benchmark administrator of the index series¹.

2.1.2 FTSE is responsible for the daily calculation, production and operation of the index series, and will:

- maintain records of the index weightings of all constituents;
- make changes to the constituents and their weightings in accordance with the Ground Rules;
- carry out the periodic index reviews of the index series and apply the changes resulting from the reviews as required by the Ground Rules;
- publish changes to the constituent weightings resulting from their ongoing maintenance and the periodic reviews;
- disseminate the indices.

2.2 FTSE Nareit Index Series advisory committee

2.2.1 The FTSE Nareit Index Series advisory committee, whose membership is representative of, but not limited to, users of the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series, is established by FTSE and Nareit as an independent advisory committee.

2.2.2 The FTSE Nareit Index Series advisory committee provides guidance to FTSE and Nareit on necessary changes or updates to the Ground Rules for the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series.

2.2.3 The FTSE Nareit Index Series advisory committee ensures that a consistent approach is applied to the selection of constituents and the application of corporate events.

2.2.4 The FTSE Nareit Index Series advisory committee meets quarterly in March, June, September and December or more frequently if required.

¹ The term administrator is used in this document in the same sense as it is defined in [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds](#) (the European Benchmark Regulation) and [The Benchmarks \(Amendment and Transitional Provision\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#) (the UK Benchmark Regulation).

2.3 Amendments to these Ground Rules

- 2.3.1 These Ground Rules shall be subject to regular review (at least once a year) by FTSE Russell to ensure that they continue to best reflect the aims of the index series. Any proposals for significant amendments to these Ground Rules will be subject to consultation with FTSE Russell advisory committees and other stakeholders if appropriate. The feedback from these consultations will be considered by the FTSE Russell Index Governance Board before approval is granted.
- 2.3.2 As provided for in the Statement of Principles for FTSE Russell Equity Indices, where FTSE Russell determines that the Ground Rules are silent or do not specifically and unambiguously apply to the subject matter of any decision, any decision shall be based as far as practical on the Statement of Principles. After making any such determination, FTSE Russell shall advise the market of its decision at the earliest opportunity. Any such treatment will not be considered as an exception or change to the Ground Rules, or to set a precedent for future action, but FTSE Russell will consider whether the Ground Rules should subsequently be updated to provide greater clarity.

Section 3

FTSE Russell index policies

3. FTSE Russell index policies

These Ground Rules should be read in conjunction with the following policy documents, which can be accessed using the links below.

3.1 Corporate Actions and Events Guide

3.1.1 Full details of changes to constituent companies due to corporate actions and events can be accessed in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide using the following link:

[Corporate Actions and Events Guide.pdf](#)

3.2 Statement of Principles for FTSE Russell Equity Indices (the Statement of Principles)

Indices need to keep abreast of changing markets and the Ground Rules cannot anticipate every eventuality. Where the rules do not fully cover a specific event or development, FTSE Russell will determine the appropriate treatment by reference to the Statement of Principles, which summarises the ethos underlying FTSE Russell's approach to index construction. The Statement of Principles is reviewed annually and any changes proposed by FTSE are presented to the FTSE Russell Policy advisory board for discussion before approval by the FTSE Russell Index Governance Board.

The Statement of Principles can be accessed using the following link:

[Statement of Principles.pdf](#)

3.3 Queries, Complaints and Appeals

3.3.1 A constituent or prospective constituent company (or professional adviser acting on behalf of the company), a national organisation or a group of no fewer than 10 users of the Indices from different organisations acting in their professional capacity may appeal against decisions taken by FTSE Russell.

FTSE Russell's complaints procedure can be accessed using the following link:

[Benchmark Determination Complaints Handling Policy.pdf](#)

FTSE Russell's appeal process can be accessed using the following link:

[Appeals Against Decisions.pdf](#)

3.4 Index Policy for Trading Halts and Market Closures

3.4.1 Guidance for the treatment of index changes in the event of trading halts or market closures can be found using the following link:

[Index Policy for Trading Halts and Market Closures.pdf](#)

3.5 Index Policy in the Event Clients are Unable to Trade a Market or a Security

3.5.1 Details of FTSE Russell's treatment can be accessed using the following link:

[Index Policy in the Event Clients are Unable to Trade a Market or a Security.pdf](#)

3.6 Recalculation Policy and Guidelines

- 3.6.1 Where an inaccuracy is identified, FTSE Russell will follow the steps set out in the FTSE Russell Index recalculation guidelines when determining whether an index or index series should be recalculated and/or associated data products reissued. Users of the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series will be notified through appropriate media.

For further information, refer to the FTSE Russell Recalculation Policy and Guidelines document, which is available from the FTSE Russell website using the link below or by e-mailing info@ftserussell.com.

[Recalculation Policy and Guidelines Equity Indices.pdf](#)

3.7 Policy for Benchmark Methodology Changes

- 3.7.1 Details of FTSE Russell's policy for making benchmark methodology changes can be accessed using the following link:

[Policy for Benchmark Methodology Changes.pdf](#)

3.8 FTSE Russell Governance Framework

- 3.8.1 To oversee its indices, FTSE Russell employs a governance framework that encompasses product, service and technology governance. The framework incorporates the London Stock Exchange Group's three lines of defence risk management framework and is designed to meet the requirements of the IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks², the European benchmark regulation³ and the UK benchmark regulation⁴. The FTSE Russell Governance Framework can be accessed using the following link:

[FTSE Russell Governance Framework.pdf](#)

3.9 Real Time Status Definitions

- 3.9.1 Please refer to the following guide for details of real time status definitions for indices which are calculated in real time.

[Real Time Status Definitions.pdf](#)

² IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks Final Report, FR07/13 July 2013.

³ Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds.

⁴ The Benchmarks (Amendment and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

Section 4

Algorithm and calculation methodology

4. Algorithm and calculation methodology

4.1 The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series is calculated using the following formula:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(p_i \times s_i \times f_i)}{d}$$

Where:

- $i=1,2,\dots,N$;
 - N is the number of securities in the index;
 - p_i is the latest trade price of the component security;
 - s_i is the number of shares in issue used by FTSE Russell for the security as defined in these Ground Rules;
 - f_i is the investability weighting factor to be applied to a security to allow amendments to its weighting, expressed as a number between 0 and 1, where 1 represents a 100% free float. This factor is published by FTSE Russell for each security in the underlying index; and
 - d is the divisor, a figure that represents the total issued share capital of the index at the base date. The divisor can be adjusted to allow changes in the issued share capital of individual securities to be made without distorting the index.
- 4.1.1 Adjustments to the divisor are applied whenever capital changes take place so that the performance of the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series reflects the experience of investors. The FTSE Global Equity Index Series Guide to Calculation – available from FTSE Russell – contains descriptions of the statistical procedures and algorithms used in the compilation of the index series.
- 4.1.2 The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series is also calculated in currencies other than the US Dollar. For these calculations, the following formula is used:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(p_i \times s_i \times f_i \times e_{i,t-1})}{d}$$

Where:

- $e_{i,t-1}$ is the previous day's exchange rate between the US Dollar and the desired calculation currency.
A list of standard non-US Dollar calculations is provided in Appendix E.

Section 5

Qualification criteria and periodic review of constituents

5. Qualification criteria and periodic review of constituents

5.1 Review date

- 5.1.1 The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series is reviewed on an annual basis in December for all companies that meet the criteria for eligible securities set out in these Ground Rules, based on data as at the close of business on the Monday four weeks prior to the effective date. Any constituent changes will be implemented at the close of business on the third Friday of December.
- 5.1.2 The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series is also reviewed on a quarterly basis in March, June and September for newly listed IPOs or REIT conversions that do not qualify for fast entry, but which meet the criteria for eligible securities set out in these Ground Rules. The review is based on data at the close of business on the Monday four weeks prior to the review effective date.
- 5.1.3 The index review is published after US market close on the Tuesday before the first Friday of March, June September and December.
- 5.1.4 Any constituent changes resulting from the periodic review will be implemented at the close of business on the third Friday (i.e. effective Monday) of March, June, September and December. Subsequent adjustments in stock weightings (including free float) will become effective at the same time.

5.2 Responsibilities and reporting

- 5.2.1 FTSE Russell will be responsible for conducting the quarterly reviews of constituents for the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series. For each index, all eligible companies will be ranked by full market capitalisation, before the application of any free float adjustments, as at the close of business on the Monday four weeks prior to the review effective date.

5.3 Review process

- 5.3.1 The rules for adding and deleting securities at the quarterly review are designed to provide stability in the selection of constituents of the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series while ensuring that the indices continue to be representative of the market by including or excluding those securities which have risen or fallen significantly in value.
- 5.3.2 All companies that satisfy rule 1.1.1 are eligible for the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index.
- 5.3.3 The constituents of the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index will then be subject to the five screens detailed below to identify the eligible constituents for the FTSE Nareit Composite Index and the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index.

5.4 Screen one – size

- 5.4.1 Only companies with a full market capitalisation greater than USD 150 million (on the date at which the data for the review are taken) will be included in the index. Existing constituents will be measured against the USD 150 million threshold for eligibility. If an existing constituent falls below the USD 150 million threshold on review, that constituent will be retained for one additional quarterly review. On the subsequent review, that constituent will be viewed as failing eligibility and will be removed from the eligible universe with the implementation of the review. Deleted constituents would be eligible for re-inclusion at the next review if it were to meet the USD 150 million entry threshold.

5.5 Screen two – liquidity

Each security will be tested for liquidity on an annual basis in December by calculation of its monthly median daily trading volume.

Liquidity will be calculated from the first business day in December of the previous year to the review data cut-off date in November. When calculating the median of daily trades per month of any security, a minimum of five trading days in that month must exist, otherwise the month will be excluded from the test.

For each month, the daily trading volume for each security is calculated as a percentage of the shares in issue for that day adjusted by the free float at the review cut off date. These daily values are then ranked in descending order and the median is taken by selecting the value for the middle ranking day if there is an odd number of days and the mean of the middle two if there is an even number of days.

Daily totals with zero trades are included in the ranking, therefore a security that fails to trade for more than half of the days in a month will have a zero median trading volume for that month.

Any period of suspension will not be included in the test.

The liquidity test will be applied on a pro-rata basis where the testing period is less than 12 months.

- A. A non-constituent that does not turn over at least 0.05% of its shares in issue (after the application of any free float weightings) based on its median daily trading volume per month for at least 10 of the 12 months prior to a full market review will not be eligible for inclusion in the index series.
- B. An existing constituent that does not turnover at least 0.04% of its shares in issue (after the application of any free float weightings) based on its median daily trading volume per month for at least eight of the 12 months prior to a full market review will be removed.
- C. New issues that do not qualify as entrants as defined in rule 6.2.1 will become eligible for inclusion at the next quarterly review, providing they trade a minimum of 20 days. They must turnover at least 0.05% of their shares in issue (after the application of any free float weightings*) based on their median daily trading volume each month, on a pro-rata basis since listing.

*When testing liquidity the free float weight as at the last date in the testing period will be used for the calculation for the whole of that period.
- D. In assessing liquidity, data will be obtained from the exchanges where the constituent is listed.
- E. In exceptional market conditions, in which trading volumes are unusually low, FTSE Russell and Nareit may agree that the minimum percentage figure with respect to turnover stated above be reduced to avoid a large amount of turnover of the constituents in the FTSE Nareit Composite Index.
- F. The product of a spin off or merger/demerger will initially be retained within the existing surviving member or parent memberships. If a minimum of 20 days trading exists prior to the review cut-off date, the company will be evaluated at the forthcoming index review. If the company does not have 20 days of trading ahead of an index review cut-off date, it will be retained in line with the action and evaluated at the subsequent review.

5.6 Screen three – invested assets

- 5.6.1 Only tax-qualified REITs with at least 75% of their total assets invested in qualifying real estate assets, which include interests in real property (at non-depreciated cost), interests in mortgages on real property, shares in other REITs or goodwill (except when clearly generated by non-real estate activities), will

be included in the index. New issues, including initial public offerings, with qualifying real estate assets less than 75 percent of their total assets but equal to at least 125% of their net IPO proceeds also will be included in the index. The invested assets test will be conducted on an annual basis at the December annual review and if total invested assets of any constituent of the index fall below 50% of its total assets, the constituent will be deleted from the index. The product of a spin off or merger/demerger will be retained within existing surviving member or parent index until asset disclosures have been provided that allow for the invested asset test to be conducted.

5.7 Screen four – free float

5.7.1 A security that has a free float of 5% or below will be ineligible for the FTSE Nareit Composite Index and the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index.

5.8 Screen five – UBTI screen

5.8.1 Companies that produce unrelated business taxable income (UBTI) are restricted from ownership for tax-exempt investors. In recognition of this, FTSE Russell screens all REITs, removing any security from eligibility that generates or has historically generated UBTI and has not taken steps to block UBTI to equity holders. The research process is conducted on an annual basis in advance of the June quarterly review. Additional screening will not be assessed or changed outside of the June index review period. Information used to confirm UBTI impact includes the following publicly available sources: 10-K, SEC Form S-3, K-1, company annual report, dividend notices or company website.

5.8.2 For UBTI to be passed to a security holder, the UBTI must be produced by the company directly. UBTI incurred by a subsidiary will not be realised by the holder of the parent entity and would not require removal of the parent company from eligibility.

5.8.3 If a company restructures to block UBTI, they will remain eligible for index inclusion. Acceptable forms of restructure are as follows.

1. Formal creation of a shell entity or offshore vehicle ensuring that any dividend payment is void of UBTI.
2. If within a public filing (SEC filing, dividend disclosure, press release) the company declares that any UBTI producing assets have been sold AND no future intent to purchase UBTI producing assets exists. This declaration of intent must clearly state that the company's past investment strategy has changed, and the intent is to remove the exposure of UBTI to the end holder.

5.8.4 UBTI screening will be conducted in line with the June review each year and applied to the FTSE Nareit tradeable indices such as the FTSE Nareit Composite, FTSE Nareit 50, FTSE Nareit Equity REITs, FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs and FTSE Nareit Mortgage REITs. The UBTI screen will not apply to the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index. The research cut-off date for the UBTI screen will fall in May each year and be in line with the Russell US Equity Indices UBTI cut-off date.

5.9 Adjustments applied to eligible securities

Eligible securities may be subject to adjustment for free float and multiple lines; see rules 5.9.1 and 5.11.

5.9.1 Investability weightings

Constituents of the FTSE Nareit Composite Index and associated headline indices are adjusted for free float.

Further details on free float restrictions can be accessed using the following link:

[Free Float Restrictions.pdf](#)

A. Initial weighting

Free float is calculated using available published information rounded to 12 decimal places. Companies with a free float of 5% or below are excluded from the index.

B. Foreign ownership restrictions

FTSE Russell index methodology takes account of the restrictions placed on the equity holdings of foreigners in a company where these have been imposed by a government, regulatory authority or the company's constitution.

Where the presence of a foreign ownership restriction creates a limit on foreign ownership (the foreign ownership limit or FOL) that is more restrictive than the calculated free float for a company, the precise FOL is used in place of the free float for the purposes of calculating the company's investability weight.

If the foreign ownership restriction is less restrictive or equal to the free float restriction, the free float restriction is applied, subject to rule A above.

5.10 Minimum voting rights

- Companies assigned a developed market nationality are required to have greater than 5% of the company's voting rights (aggregated across all of its equity securities, including, where identifiable, those that are not listed or trading) in the hands of unrestricted shareholders or they will be deemed ineligible for index inclusion.
- The percentage of a company's voting rights in public hands is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{The number of votes in the hands of shareholders that are unrestricted as determined by the application of FTSE Russell free float definitions}}{\text{The total number of votes conferred by the shares outstanding of all the company's voting securities including those that have not been admitted to trading on a regulated venue}}$$

For example, company A has 100m listed class A shares each conferring one vote, free float is 65%. It also has 300m unlisted class B shares each conferring 10 votes.

The test to assess whether the listed class A line has the required greater than 5% of the company's voting rights is as follows:

$$\frac{65\text{m (i. e. 100m class A voting rights * 65\% float)}}{3.1\text{bn (i. e. 100m class A + 3bn class B)}} = 2.097\% \text{ of the company's voting rights in public hands}$$

5.11 Multiple lines

Where there are multiple lines of equity capital in a company, all are included and priced separately, provided that:

- all lines pass all screens (see rules 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7);
- all partly paid classes of equity are priced on a fully paid basis if the calls are payable at known future dates. Those recognised as being permanently partly paid are priced on a partly paid basis; and
- where a company has multiple lines and becomes eligible for inclusion in the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index, only the largest of the multiple lines (by investable market capitalisation) will be included as an index constituent.

5.12 FTSE Nareit new property sector entry rule

5.12.1 For a new property sector to be created and included in the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series, the companies included in such property sector must have a minimum combined sector level weight greater than 3% of the FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index by investable market capitalisation.

A. Addition of a new index constituent

A new property sector will be created and populated by the new constituent if the investable market capitalisation of the new constituent is greater than 3% of the investable market capitalisation of the FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index following inclusion of the new constituent.

Example one:

- New addition company A has an investable market capitalisation of USD 20 billion.
- Total investable market cap of FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index before inclusion is USD 800 billion.

- Percentage weight of company A following inclusion in the FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index = $\text{USD } 20 / (\text{USD } 800 + \text{USD } 20) = 2.44\%$.

In this example, a new property sector would not be created and company A would be added to the equity speciality property sector.

Example two:

- New addition company A has an investable market capitalisation of USD 20 billion.
- Total investable market cap of FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index before inclusion is USD 800 billion.
- Other existing constituents for a new property sector have a combined investable market capitalisation of US 10 billion.
- Percentage weight of company A combined with that of other existing constituents = $(\text{USD } 20 + \text{USD } 10) / (\text{USD } 800 + \text{USD } 20) = \text{USD } 30 / \text{USD } 820 = 3.66\%$.

In this example, a new property sector would be created in conjunction with the annual December review and rebalance.

B. Combined investable market capitalisation of existing constituents

When the combined investable market capitalisation of one or more existing constituents with a common property sector focus grows to exceed 3% of the investable market capitalisation of the FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs index for two consecutive quarters, a new sector will be created and included in the FTSE Nareit Index Series for those constituents in conjunction with the annual December review and rebalance.

- C. There will not be a minimum investable market capitalisation requirement for existing property sectors. Existing property sectors will remain in the FTSE Nareit Classification structure as long as they contain eligible index constituents. On deletion of the last eligible index constituent, the property sector will cease to be calculated and will only recommence if it passes the index eligibility criteria for a new property sector as stated in rule 5.12.

5.13 FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index qualification criteria and annual review

- 5.13.1 The FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index consists of the largest 50 eligible REITs within the FTSE Nareit Composite Index when ranked by full equity market capitalisation.
- 5.13.2 Where a company has multiple lines and becomes eligible for inclusion in the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index, only the largest of the multiple lines (by investable market capitalisation) will be included as an index constituent.
- 5.13.3 A security will be inserted into the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index at the annual review if it rises to 40th position or above when the eligible companies are ranked by full market capitalisation (before the application of any investability weightings). In determining the full market capitalisation of a company for this purpose, all share classes are included, while only the eligible share classes are included in the index weighting.
- 5.13.4 A security in the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index will be deleted at the annual review if it falls to 61st position or below when the eligible companies are ranked by full market capitalisation (before the application of any investability weightings). In determining the full market capitalisation of a company for this purpose, all share classes are included, while only the eligible share classes are included in the index weighting.
- 5.13.5 A constant number of constituents will be maintained for the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index. Where a greater number of securities qualify to be inserted in the index than those qualifying to be deleted (see rules 5.13.3 and 5.13.4), the lowest-ranking constituents presently included in the index will be deleted in equal number to the securities qualifying for insertion to ensure that an equal number of securities are inserted and deleted at the annual review. Likewise, where a greater number of securities qualify to be deleted than those qualifying to be inserted (see rules 5.13.3 and 5.13.4), the highest-ranking securities that are presently not included in the index will be inserted in equal number to the securities being deleted to match the number of securities being deleted at the annual review.

5.14 FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index reserve lists

- 5.14.1 FTSE Russell is responsible for publishing the five highest-ranking non-constituents of the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index following each quarterly revision to the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series. This Reserve List will be used if one or more constituents are deleted from the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index during the period up to the next annual review of the index series. Securities on the reserve list will be constituents of the FTSE Nareit Composite Index.

Where a security is removed from the index series (under section 6) after periodic changes to the index series have been announced but before the periodic changes have been implemented, the highest ranking security by full market capitalisation from the new reserve list (excluding current index series constituents) will replace the deleted security.

5.15 FTSE Nareit New Economy Index

- 5.15.1 The FTSE Nareit New Economy Index will consist of constituents of the FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index that are classified in the following property sectors: FTSE Nareit Data Centers, FTSE Nareit Telecommunications and FTSE Nareit Industrial.
- 5.15.2 An additional screen is applied to constituents of the FTSE Nareit Industrial sector, whereby only those reporting top 10 tenants with associated revenues from e-commerce are eligible for inclusion. E-commerce tenants include organisations that either support or are involved in the buying and selling of goods and/or services on the internet.
- 5.15.3 The FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index constituents that pass the screens included in rules 5.15.1 and 5.15.2 are then combined to form the constituents of the FTSE Nareit New Economy Index.
- 5.15.4 Constituents of the FTSE Nareit Data Centers and FTSE Nareit Telecommunications sectors will be weighted in the index by their investability weights.
- 5.15.5 Constituents of the FTSE Nareit Industrial sector that pass rule 5.15.2 will be weighted in the index by the percentage of revenues associated with e-commerce multiplied by their investability weights.
- 5.15.6 The FTSE Nareit New Economy Index will be capped annually in conjunction with the December annual review to ensure that no sector index weight is greater than a third and no REIT is greater than 10%, using prices at close on the second Friday in December and using shares in issue and investability weights as designated to take effect after close on the third Friday in December (i.e. taking effect on the review effective date).
- 5.15.7 The calculation will take into account any corporate actions/events that take effect after close on the second Friday of the review month up to and including the review effective date if they have been announced and confirmed by the second Friday of the review month.
- 5.15.8 Corporate actions/events announced after the second Friday of the review month that become effective up to and including the review effective date will not result in any further adjustment.
- 5.15.9 For constituents of indices that do not trade on Friday the previous day's closing prices are used and the capping implemented after close on the next trading day following the Thursday prior to the third Friday of the review month.

Section 6

Additions outside of a review

6. Changes to constituent companies

6.1 Additions outside of a review

6.1.1 Fast entry

Where a company, whether an existing constituent or not, undertakes an initial public offering (IPO) of a new equity security, that security will be eligible for fast entry inclusion to the FTSE Nareit Index Series if its full market capitalisation using the closing price on the first day of trading is greater than the market capitalisation of the security ranked 10th position or higher in the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index, before the application of individual constituent investability weightings. The new security will be included as a constituent in the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index and other FTSE Nareit tradable indices after the close of business on the fifth day of official trading. The security which is the lowest ranking constituent of the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index based on full equity market capitalisation after the close of business on the first day of official trading of the new issue will be selected for removal and related indices adjusted.

In the event of the fifth day of trading occurring during the week of the index review, an eligible fast entrant will be added to the index concurrent with the review effective date.

Please note: only those shares being offered for sale in the IPO will be included within the index weighting at the time of fast entry inclusion (subject to not being categorised as restricted shares as defined within the Free Float Restrictions document).

REIT initial public offerings will continue to be added to the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index after the close of business on the first day of official trading, as this index consists of all publicly traded REITs in accordance with rule 1.1.1.

In all cases, advance notification confirming the timing of the inclusion of the new constituent will be given accordingly.

6.1.2 Variable and best effort IPOs* will not be considered for fast entry inclusion since FTSE Russell would be:

- unable to confirm if the minimum free float requirement has been met; and
- unable to assign an accurate free float for the purposes of the index calculation.

Direct listing IPOs will be eligible for consideration for fast entry inclusion if there is confirmation, before the close of trading on the first day of listing, of the number of shares that have been made available (e.g. specific holders have publicly disclosed a commitment to sell a number of shares). If there is no disclosure before the close of trading on the first day of listing, the company will not be considered as a potential fast entry addition.

6.1.3 Variable and best effort IPOs and those direct listing IPOs (which do not qualify as a fast entrant) will be considered for index inclusion at the next quarterly review if, by the review cut-off date, a public disclosure* is available confirming either the actual number of shares sold during the offering or the post IPO shareholder structure. Index inclusion remains subject to meeting all other eligibility criteria. If the number of shares sold during the IPO, or the post IPO shareholder structure, remains unknown on the review cut-off date, the evaluation of the company will be deferred to a subsequent quarterly review.

*A public disclosure is typically by way of a company filing, stock exchange notice or shareholding regulatory announcement.

6.1.4 REIT initial public offerings that are added to the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index will be reviewed for eligibility for inclusion in the FTSE Nareit New Economy Index at the December annual review.

6.2 Quarterly additions into the index series

6.2.1 New issues of companies that do not qualify for fast entry under rule 6.1.1, but which meet the criteria for eligible securities set out in section 5 and rule 6.2.3, and have been listed for over 20 business trading days, will be eligible for inclusion in the FTSE Nareit Composite Index. The data will be compiled as at the close of business on the Monday four weeks prior to the review effective date. The changes will be effective after the close of business on the third Friday in March, June, September and December.

6.2.2 New issues of companies that do not qualify for inclusion in the FTSE Nareit Composite Index, but meet the criteria for eligible securities set out in rules 1.1.1 and 6.2.3, will be eligible for inclusion in the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index.

6.2.3 To qualify as a REIT, a company is required to meet several criteria, as defined by the US Internal Revenue Code, intended to make certain that the company is largely devoted to publicly traded real estate. Companies that elect REIT status in a particular year are required to file Form 1120-REIT in respect of that particular year with the US Internal Revenue Service.

When a publicly traded company elects to convert to a REIT, FTSE Russell and Nareit will determine an appropriate date when the company becomes eligible for inclusion in the index series, consistent with rules 6.2.1 and 6.2.2, such time being the later of the following two events:

- assuming that the company is expected to make one or more non-zero distributions of accumulated earnings and profits during the taxable year with respect to which it first intends to elect and to qualify to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes (all as indicated by the company's public announcements), the date on which the company makes the final distribution to its shareholders (i.e. pay date of the dividend distribution); or
- the first day of the company's first taxable year with respect to which the company intends to elect and to qualify to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes (as indicated by the company's public announcements).

6.2.4 New issues that are added to the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index will be reviewed for eligibility for inclusion in the FTSE Nareit New Economy Index at the December annual review.

6.3 Deletions outside of reviews

6.3.1 Takeovers, mergers and demergers

6.3.2 The treatment of takeovers, mergers and demergers can be found within the Corporate Actions and Events Guide.

6.3.3 Where the deletion is a constituent of the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index, it will be replaced by the highest-ranking company eligible in the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index Reserve List selected as at the close of the index calculation two days prior to the deletion.

6.3.4 The removal and replacement are effected simultaneously, with the provision of a minimum two-day notice period.

6.3.5 If an index constituent of the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index Series announces that it has failed to qualify to be taxed as a REIT for federal tax purposes, FTSE Russell and Nareit will review the status of the company on a 20-trading day cycle and seek guidance from the FTSE Nareit Index Series advisory committee as to the most appropriate course of action based on the particular circumstances, including the length of time it will take to restate the financial reports. FTSE Russell and Nareit will provide sufficient advanced notification before implementing any change to the index eligibility of the aforementioned index constituent.

6.3.6 If an index constituent of the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index Series announces that it will no longer elect to operate as a REIT in accordance with the US Internal Revenue Code, FTSE Russell will delete the index constituent from the FTSE Nareit All REITs Index Series effective at the date, or as soon as practicable following the date, on which the constituent announces it will no longer operate as a REIT.

Section 7

Corporate actions and events

7. Corporate actions and events

7.1 Full details of changes to constituent companies due to corporate actions and events can be accessed in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide using the following link:

[Corporate Actions and Events Guide.pdf](#)

A corporate action is an action on shareholders with a prescribed ex-date. The share price will be subject to an adjustment on the ex-date. These include the following:

- capital repayments;
- rights issues/entitlement offers;
- stock conversion;
- splits (sub-division)/reverse splits (consolidation); and
- scrip issues (capitalisation or bonus Issue).

A corporate event is a reaction to company news (event) that may impact the index depending on the index rules. For example, a company announces a strategic shareholder is offering to sell their shares (secondary share offer) – this could result in a free float weighting change in the index. Where an index adjustment is required, FTSE Russell will provide notice advising of the timing of the change.

7.2 Spin-offs

7.2.1 FTSE Nareit 50 Index

If a constituent company of the FTSE Nareit 50 index splits and forms two or more companies by issuing new equity to existing shareholders and the resulting companies are eligible* REITS, then the lowest-ranking constituent based on full market capitalisation at the close on day one of trading will be deleted from the index with two days' notice. Consequently, the FTSE Nareit 50 index may have more than its fixed number of 50 companies for three days.

7.2.2 FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series (excluding FTSE Nareit 50 Index)

If a constituent company splits and forms two or more companies by issuing new equity to existing shareholders and the resulting companies are eligible* REITS, they will be retained as constituents in the same indices within the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series as their predecessor company. Where eligible to continue as a constituent, the spin-off entity (entities) will remain in the same indices as the parent company until the next quarterly review. In the event that asset disclosures are not available or less than 20 days trading record exist as of review cut-off, eligibility will be retained in line with parent membership and eligibility screens will be conducted at the subsequent review. The spun-off entity will be tested in accordance with the qualification criteria detailed in section 5 and independently classified by sector (subject to necessary disclosures being available) to assess continuing index eligibility. Note that based on data availability and timing of the review, sector membership may be updated without a 20-day trading record.

*Where a split results in the inclusion of an ineligible non-REIT, the security will remain in the index for two trading days and then be deleted at market price or if no market price is available, at zero value.

For further details, please refer to the Corporate Actions and Events Guide.

7.3 Investability weightings

7.3.1 Changes to free float for constituent securities are covered in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide.

7.4 Suspension of dealing

Suspension of dealing rules can be found within the Corporate Actions and Events Guide.

7.4.1 If the constituent subject to a suspension is deleted from the FTSE Nareit Real Estate 50 Index, it will be replaced with the highest-ranking company on the reserve list as at the close of the index calculation on the day preceding the inclusion of the replacement company. This change will be effective after the close of the index calculation and prior to the start of the index calculation on the following day.

Section 8

Changes to classification of constituent companies

8. Changes to classification of constituent companies

- 8.1 Where a constituent is the subject of a merger, restructuring or takeover that results in a constituent, or part of a constituent being absorbed by another, FTSE Russell will make the necessary adjustments to the relevant investment sector, property sector and property subsector while the constituent changes are implemented.
- 8.2 Periodic changes to FTSE Nareit industry classification of a company will be agreed and announced by Nareit and FTSE Russell (for further details, see Appendix B). Periodic changes to the investment sector, property sector and property subsector classification of a company will be agreed and announced by Nareit and FTSE Russell. Such changes will be implemented after the close of the index calculation on the third Friday of the month.
- 8.3 Changes to the FTSE Nareit industry classification of constituents of the FTSE Nareit New Economy Index will be implemented at the time of the event. Non-constituents who change their FTSE Nareit industry classification to eligible sectors of the FTSE Nareit New Economy Index will be reviewed for inclusion at the December annual review.

Section 9

Announcing changes

9. Announcing changes

9.1 Changes to constituents

- 9.1.1 Decisions regarding the addition of new, eligible constituents (which are unrelated to existing index constituents or changes to the investable weighting of existing constituents) are announced at the earliest possible time before their inclusion in the index series. However, the announcement may be contingent upon the confirmation of the listing date of the security and passing all eligibility screens under section 5.
- 9.1.2 The index review is published after US market close on the Tuesday before the first Friday of March, June, September and December.
- 9.1.3 Implementation of any annual review or quarterly revision changes will happen after the close of business on the third Friday in March, June, September or December. Details of FTSE Nareit Index Series advisory committee meeting dates are available from FTSE Russell (see Appendix F).
- 9.1.4 Announcements will be made after the close of index calculations.

Appendix A

Index opening and closing hours

The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series will calculate between the following hours:

	Open	Close
FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series	09:30	16:10

Notes:

1. Closing prices are downloaded from Refinitiv at 16:30. Because the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ do not release official closing prices until several hours later, the price used in the index may not match this official close. If the downloaded closing price is subsequently overwritten by the official closing price, the downloaded closing price is retained in the index calculation.
2. The indices will be calculated during normal trading hours of the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ and will be closed on US holidays.
3. Timings are based on Eastern Standard Time (EST).

Appendix B

FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series classification system

The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series classification system consists of three levels – investment sectors, property sectors and property subsectors. The investment sectors include:

- **All-equity real estate investment trusts (all-equity REITs)**

Equity REITs include all tax-qualified REITs (see rule 1.1.1) with more than 50% of total assets in qualifying real estate assets other than mortgages secured by real property.

- **Equity real estate investment trusts (equity REITs)**

This investment sector includes all equity REITs not designated as Timberland REITs or Telecommunications REITs. Timberland REITs invest in timber assets, including timberland and timber-related products and activities. Telecommunications REITs invest in structures that house equipment to support transmission of data as text, voice, audio, or video via line-based or air-based networks. For the avoidance of doubt, Telecommunications REITs do not include data centre REITs.⁵

- **Mortgage real estate investment trusts (mortgage REITs)**

Mortgage REITs include all tax-qualified REITs with more than 50% of total assets invested in mortgage loans or mortgage-backed securities secured by interests in real property.

The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series classification system also includes the following 15 property sectors and six property subsectors.

- **All-equity REITs**

- **Property sector/property subsector**

A company is classified in one of the following property sectors and property subsectors if 75% or more of its gross invested book assets is invested in that specific sector and subsector.

- FTSE Nareit Health Care
- FTSE Nareit Self Storage
- FTSE Nareit Industrial
- FTSE Nareit Office
- FTSE Nareit Residential
 - FTSE Nareit Apartments
 - FTSE Nareit Manufactured Homes

⁵ From inception to December 15, 2023 the Telecommunications property sector included broad infrastructure assets including transportation, energy, utilities, water, waste management and telecommunications. Effective with the December 15, 2023 review, the infrastructure property sector was renamed Telecommunications to more accurately reflect the majority of assets being specific Telecommunications assets. The remaining entities transitioned to Specialty REITs.

- FTSE Nareit Single Family Homes
- FTSE Nareit Retail
 - FTSE Nareit Shopping Centers
 - FTSE Nareit Regional Malls
 - FTSE Nareit Free Standing
- FTSE Nareit Lodging/Resorts
- FTSE Nareit Data Centres
- FTSE Nareit Gaming REITs

- **FTSE Nareit Specialty**

A company is classified in the following property sector if it has 75% or more of its gross invested book assets invested in a single property sector not listed within the property sectors and subsectors above.

- **FTSE Nareit Diversified**

A company is classified in the following property sector if it owns, manages and leases substantial assets across two or more property sectors where none meet the 75% gross invested book assets threshold for any single property sector.

- **FTSE Nareit Timberland**

A company is classified in the following property sector if 75% or more of its gross invested book assets is invested in timberland and timber-related products and activities.

- **FTSE Nareit Telecommunications**

Telecommunication assets are structures that house equipment to support transmission of data as text, voice, audio, or video via line-based or air-based networks.

- **Mortgage REITs**

A company is classified in one of the following property sectors and property subsectors if 75% or more of its gross invested book assets is invested in that specific sector and subsector.

- FTSE Nareit Mortgage Home Financing
- FTSE Nareit Mortgage Commercial Financing

Appendix C

Status of indices

The FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series may be calculated in real time.

For further details of real-time definitions please refer to the following guide:

[Real Time Status Definitions.pdf](#)

The official opening and closing hours of the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series are set out in Appendix A. Variations to the official hours of the series will be published by FTSE Russell.

Appendix D

Eligible exchanges and market segments

Country	Exchange	Segment name
USA	New York Stock Exchange	NYSE
		NYSE MKT
	NASDAQ	Capital market
		Global select
		Global market

Appendix E

Standard non-US Dollar indices

Index	Currency conversion
FTSE Nareit Equity REITS (TTM JPY) Index	T+1 telegraphic transfer middle rate (TTM) The TTM rate is only available after US close and is therefore applied on the next business day. TTM source: Refinitiv, RIC USDTTM=BTMJ

Appendix F

Further information

A Glossary of Terms used in FTSE Russell's Ground Rules documents can be found using the following link:

[Glossary.pdf](#)

Further information on the FTSE Nareit US Real Estate Index Series is available from FTSE Russell.

For contact details, please visit the FTSE Russell website or e-mail FTSE Russell client services at info@ftserussell.com.

Website: www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/

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