

WISDOMTREE RULES-BASED METHODOLOGY

Last Updated October 2021

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The below listed indices are taking environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into account. Companies that are non-compliant with the Global Standards Screening (GSS) or are involved in Controversial Weapons, Tobacco or Thermal Coal activities, as identified by the 3rd party ESG data providers, are excluded from the eligible investment universe.

- **Global Standards Screening (GSS):** WTI will exclude companies that are non-compliant based on the ESG data providers' GSS assessment. GSS identifies companies that violate or are at risk of violating commonly accepted international norms and standards, such as the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Principles, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and their underlying conventions.
- **Controversial Weapons:** WTI will exclude the companies that are involved in controversial weapons, such as the activities in anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, cluster weapons, depleted uranium, nuclear weapons and white phosphorus weapons.
- **Tobacco:** WTI will exclude the companies that are involved or own significant shares of companies involved in tobacco production and supplying of tobacco-related products/services, or companies derive over 10% revenue from tobacco distribution, as identified by the ESG data providers.
- **Thermal Coal:** WTI will exclude the companies derived more than 25% revenue from thermal coal extraction, or having more than 25% revenue or capacity from thermal coal-based power generation. .

"The "UCITS" denomination of the index does not guarantee or imply compliance with the Directive 2009/65/EC (the UCITS Directive), as amended, and as such, licensees or other users of this index should carry out their own assessment to ensure compliance with the UCITS Directive, if relevant."

Certain factors, including external factors beyond the control of WisdomTree or changes in information, data, market or liquidity events, may warrant changes to an Index and/or its constituents that are implemented by WisdomTree.

WisdomTree US Equity Income UCITS Index
WisdomTree US GBP Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index
WisdomTree US EUR Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index
WisdomTree US Quality Dividend Growth UCITS Index
WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index
WisdomTree Europe Equity UCITS Index
WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity UCITS Index
WisdomTree Europe GBP-Hedged Equity UCITS Index
WisdomTree Europe CHF-Hedged Equity UCITS Index

WisdomTree Eurozone Quality Dividend Growth Index
WisdomTree Europe Equity Income Index
WisdomTree United Kingdom Equity Income Index
WisdomTree Japan Dividend UCITS Index
WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity UCITS Index
WisdomTree Japan GBP-Hedged Equity UCITS Index
WisdomTree Japan EUR-Hedged Equity UCITS Index
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WisdomTree Emerging Markets Equity Income UCITS Index
WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index
WisdomTree Global Developed Quality Dividend Growth Index
WisdomTree Battery Solutions Index
WisdomTree Team8 Cybersecurity Index
WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-State-Owned Enterprises ESG Screened Index
WisdomTree BioRevolution ESG Screened Index

In addition to periodic rebalancing and/or reconstitution (as applicable), in order to ensure that an index correctly measures the economic realities of the market(s) it is intended to represent and that it meets its overall objective, internal index methodology reviews take place, as follows: (i) existing index methodologies are reviewed on at least an annual basis, (ii) newly proposed index methodologies are reviewed prior to index launch, and (iii) ad-hoc changes are made to an index methodology where deemed reasonable or necessary. All changes (including additions and deletions) to an index are subject to the review and approval of the WisdomTree Index Administration Team (IAT). The IAT may also make adjustments to an index at its discretion when such changes are deemed reasonable or necessary.

In determining whether an index methodology change is material, the following factors shall be taken into account by the IAT: (i) economic impact of the material change, as applicable; or (ii) whether the change affects the overall objective of the index. Material changes will be publicly announced on the WisdomTree website (www.wisdomtree.com), with advance announcement to the extent reasonably practicable under the circumstances. Advance announcement of pending material changes to an index methodology will include the following details, as applicable:

- 1. Description of the material change to the index methodology*
- 2. Anticipated date the material change will be effective*
- 3. Any impact on the index construction process*
- 4. Date by which feedback will be collected from stakeholders, where elicited.*

Once an applicable feedback period has ended, the IAT will assess feedback. The IAT reserves the right to move forward (or not) with any material change in its discretion. The IAT may also choose to consult stakeholders after an applicable feedback period.

To the extent a final index methodology change differs from a pending index methodology change as described in an advance announcement, the IAT will seek to provide advance announcement of such final index methodology change via the WisdomTree website prior to implementation. In any event, an updated version of the index methodology document will also be made available by the IAT on the WisdomTree website.

I. METHODOLOGY GUIDE FOR U.S. DIVIDEND INDEXES

1. Index Overview and Description

WisdomTree US Dividend Index (“DI”), WisdomTree US Equity Income UCITS Index, WisdomTree US GBP Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index, WisdomTree US EUR Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index, WisdomTree US CHF Hedged Equity Income Index and WisdomTree US Quality Dividend Growth UCITS Index, (together, the “U.S. Dividend Indexes”) were developed by WisdomTree Investments, Inc. (“WTI”) to define the dividend-paying segments of the U.S. stock market and to serve as performance benchmarks for equity income investors.

The selection and weighting methodology for the WisdomTree Hedged Equity Indexes is identical to the selection and weighting methodology used for the WisdomTree Unhedged Equity Indexes.

- The DI measures the performance of investable U.S.-based companies that pay regular cash dividends on shares of common stock. All of the other U.S. Dividend Indexes, defined below, are derived from the DI.
- The US Equity Income UCITS Index comprises high dividend yielding companies within the DI.
- The US GBP Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the values of U.S. Dollar relative to Pound Sterling.
- The US EUR Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the values of U.S. Dollar relative to Euro.
- The US Quality Dividend Growth UCITS Index is comprised of dividend-paying stocks with quality and growth characteristics.

International equity investments include two components of return. The first is the return attributable to stock prices and the second is the return attributable to the value of currencies in these markets. The Hedged Equity Indexes are designed to remove from index performance the impact of their respective currencies.

In this sense, the Indexes “hedge” against fluctuations in the relative value of foreign currencies against the base currency. The Indexes are designed to have higher returns than their equivalent non-currency hedged indexes when the base currency is going up in value relative to foreign currencies. Conversely, the Indexes are designed to have lower

returns than their equivalent non-hedged indexes when the base currency is falling in value relative to foreign currencies (e.g., the Euro is rising relative to the U.S. dollar).

Each Index is reconstituted annually, at which time each component's weight is adjusted to reflect its dividend-weighting in the Index. Dividend weighting is defined as each component's projected cash dividends to be paid over the coming year divided by the sum of the projected cash dividends to be paid by all the components in the Index over the same period. This quotient is the percentage weight assigned to each component in the Index at the annual reconstitution. Projected cash dividends to be paid are calculated by multiplying a company's indicated annual dividend per share by common shares outstanding. Each of the Indexes is calculated to capture price appreciation and total return, which assumes dividends are reinvested into the Indexes. The Indexes are calculated using primary market prices.

2. Key Features

2.1. Membership Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the U.S. Dividend Indexes, a company must list its shares on a U.S. stock exchange, be incorporated and headquartered in the United States and pay regular cash dividends on shares of its common stock in the 12 months preceding the annual reconstitution, which takes place in December. Companies need to have a market capitalization of at least \$100 million by the "Screening Date" (after the close of trading on the last trading day in November) and shares of such companies need to have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the Screening Date.

Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are excluded, as are limited partnerships, limited liability companies, royalty trusts, Business Development Companies (BDCs), and companies that are not incorporated and headquartered in the United States ("United States" is defined herein as the 50 U.S. states plus the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico). Preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible.¹ The publicly traded security for WisdomTree Investments, Inc., ticker WETF, is not eligible for inclusion in any of WisdomTree's equity indexes.

Companies that fall within the bottom decile of a composite risk factor score, which is composed of an equally weighted score of the below two factors, are not eligible for inclusion.

- 1) Quality Factor – determined by static observations and trends of return on equity (ROE), return on assets (ROA), gross profits over

¹ Beginning with the December 2006 reconstitution, Mortgage REITs will no longer be eligible for inclusion in the WisdomTree Domestic and International Dividend Indexes.

assets and cash flows over assets. Scores are calculated within industry groups.

- 2) Momentum Factor – determined by stocks’ risk adjusted total returns over historical periods (6 and 12 months)

Companies that fall within the top 5% ranked by dividend yield and also the bottom ½ of the composite risk factor score are not eligible for inclusion.

The score for each factor is used to calculate an overall factor score, i.e. composite risk score, that is used to eliminate potentially higher risk companies that would have otherwise been eligible for inclusion.

2.2. Base Date and Base Value

Index	Base Date	Base Value
WisdomTree US Dividend Index	5/31/2006	300
WisdomTree US Equity Income UCITS Index ^{1,4}	5/31/2006	200
WisdomTree US GBP Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index ^{2,4}	5/31/2006	200
WisdomTree US EUR Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index ^{2,4}	5/31/2006	200
WisdomTree US Quality Dividend Growth UCITS Index ^{3,4}	4/11/2013	200

¹The US Equity Income UCITS Index started calculating live on a daily basis on 9/23/2014.

²The US GBP Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index, the US EUR Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index and the US CHF Hedged Equity Income Index started calculating live on a daily basis on 6/7/16. ³The US Quality Dividend Growth UCITS Index started calculating live on a daily basis on 3/1/2016. ⁴Total Return Indexes are calculated on a net basis.

The live calculation date of the UCITS indexes are based on the earliest date an index employing the same methodology was incepted whereby such methodology was the same at the time of the commencement of the calculation of the indexes. The index methodology has been revised effective December 21, 2020 to incorporate ESG screens.

2.3. Calculation and Dissemination

The following formula is used to calculate the index levels for the U.S. Dividend Indexes:

$$\frac{\sum i \{S_i P_i\}}{D}$$

S_i = Number of shares in the index for security i.
P_i = Price of security i
D = Divisor

WisdomTree calculates Currency Hedged indexes. The hedged indexes are designed to approximate the investable return available to investors that seek to neutralize currency fluctuations as a source of the index return. The total returns for the Indexes are calculated once a day on a daily basis to remove the impact of currency and uses a 1-month forward rate to do so.

WisdomTree Currency-Hedged Indices will be calculated using forward amounts and currency weights determined one business day prior to the month end—in accordance with the standard currency hedged calculations of WisdomTree’s independent index calculation agent. The precise calculation for the daily hedged currency index equals:

$$WT_Hedged_1 = WT_Hedged_0 * \left(\frac{WT_Unhedged_1}{WT_Unhedged_0} + HedgeRet_1 \right)$$

$$HedgeRet_1 = \frac{SpotRate_{m0}}{ForwardRate_{m0}} - \frac{SpotRate_{m0}}{SpotRate_{md} + \left(\frac{D-d}{D} \right) * (ForwardRate_{md} - SpotRate_{md})}$$

Where Forward Rate = BFIX 1-month forward rate in foreign currency per U.S. dollar
 Spot Rate = Spot Rate in foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

For each month m , there are $d= 1, 2, 3, .. D$ calendar days so md is day d for month m and $m0$ is one business day prior to the month end of month $m-1$.

D =Total # days In Month

md = d day of Month m

The U.S. Dividend Indexes are calculated whenever the US exchanges are open for trading. If trading is suspended while one of the exchanges is still open, the last traded price for that stock is used for all subsequent Index computations until trading resumes. If trading is suspended before the opening, the stock’s adjusted closing price from the previous day is used to calculate the Index. Until a particular stock opens, its adjusted closing price from the previous day is used in the Index computation. Index values are calculated on both a price and total-return basis, in U.S. dollars. The price Indexes are updated on a real time basis, while the total return Indexes are calculated and disseminated on an end-of-day basis. Price index values are calculated and disseminated every 15 seconds to the Securities Industry Automation Corporation (SIAC) so that such Index Values can print to the Consolidated Tape.

2.4 Weighting

The U.S. Dividend Indexes are modified capitalization-weighted Indexes that employ a transparent weighting formula to magnify the effect that dividends play in the total return of the Indexes. The initial weight of a component in the Index at the annual reconstitution is equal to the dollar value of the company’s cash dividends to be paid in the coming year based

on the company's indicated annual dividend per share. To calculate the weighting factor – Cash Dividends to be Paid – indicated annual dividend per share is multiplied by common shares outstanding.² Thus, each component's weight in the Index at the "Weighting Date" (defined below) reflects its share of the total Dividend Stream projected to be paid in the coming year by all of the component companies in the Index. The dividend stream will be adjusted for constituents with dividend yields greater than 12% at the screening date. The dividend stream of these capped securities will be their market cap multiplied by 12%.

For the size segment dividend indexes (total, large, mid and small caps) and equity income cuts of the market, companies that fall within the top two deciles of the composite risk factor will have their dividend stream multiplied by 1.5 while all other dividends will remain unadjusted. Companies will be weighted in the index based on this adjusted dividend stream.

The Weighting Date is when component weights are set, and it occurs immediately after the close of trading on the second Friday of December. New components and component weights take effect before the opening of trading on the first Monday following the third Friday of December the "Reconstitution Date."

All Indexes will be modified should the following occur. Should any company achieve a weighting equal to or greater than 24.0% of its Index, its weighting will be reduced to 20.0% at the close of the current calendar quarter, and all other components in the Index will be rebalanced. Moreover, should the "collective weight" of Index component securities whose individual current weights equal or exceed 5.0% of the Index, when added together, equal or exceed 50.0% of the Index, the weightings in those component securities will be reduced so that their collective weight equals 40.0% of the Index at the close of the current calendar quarter, and other components in the Index will be rebalanced to reflect their relative weights before the adjustment. Further iterations of these adjustments may occur until no company or group of companies violates these rules.

The following capping rules are applied in this order:

- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 10%

In the case of the WisdomTree U.S. Dividend Index the following caps apply:

² Special Dividends are not included in the computation of Index weights.

Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 5%.

In the case of the WisdomTree US Equity Income UCITS Index the following caps apply in this order:

- The maximum weight of any individual security is capped at 5% on the annual rebalance prior to the introduction of sector caps and the weights of all other components will be adjusted proportionally.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Index, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 5%

In the case of the WisdomTree US Quality Dividend Growth UCITS Index, the following capping rules are applied in this order:

- The maximum weight of any individual security is capped at 5% on the annual rebalance prior to the introduction of sector caps and the weights of all other components will be adjusted proportionally.
- Should the technology sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date.
- Real Estate sector will be capped at 10%
- All other sectors will be capped at 20%

The weights may fluctuate above the specified caps during the year but will be reset at each annual rebalance date.

Note: all sector cappings are conducted based on the GICS sector classifications.

The following liquidity adjustment factors will be applied to all the Indexes after top holding, country and sector caps have been applied:

- A further volume screen requires that a calculated volume factor (the average daily dollar volume for three months preceding the Screening Date/ weight of security in each index) shall be greater than \$200 million to be eligible for each index. If a security's volume factor falls below \$200 million at the annual screening, but is currently in the Index, it will remain in the Index. The securities' weight will be adjusted downwards by an adjustment factor equal to its volume factor divided by \$400 million.

- In the event a security has a calculated volume factor (average daily volume traded over the preceding three months / weight in the index) that is less than \$400 million, its weight will be reduced such that weight after volume adjustment = weight before adjustment x calculated volume factor / \$400 million. The implementation of the volume factor may cause an increase in the sector weights above the specified caps.

2.5 Dividend Treatment

Normal dividend payments are not taken into account in the price Index, whereas they are reinvested and accounted for in the total return Index. However, special dividends that are not reinvested in the total return Index require index divisor adjustments to prevent the distribution from distorting the price Index.

2.6 Tax Rates

The US Equity Income UCITS, the US GBP Hedged Equity Income UCITS, the US EUR Hedged Equity Income UCITS and the US Quality Dividend Growth UCITS total return indexes are calculated on a net basis. Net return indices reflect the return to an investor where dividends are reinvested after the deduction of a withholding tax. The tax rate applied is the rate to non-resident institutions that do not benefit from double taxation treaties and is determined by the independent index calculation agent in accordance with their methodology.

2.7 Multiple Share Classes

In the event a component company issues multiple classes of shares of common stock, each class of share will be included in any broad-based Index, provided that dividends are paid on that share of stock. In the event such a component company qualified for inclusion in the “US Equity Income” select cuts from these broad-based Indexes, only the share class of that company with the highest dividend yield would be selected for inclusion. Conversion of a share class into another share class results in the deletion of the share class being phased out and an increase in shares of the surviving share class, provided that the surviving share class is in the Index. For Mid and Small cap Indexes, starting with December 2016 rebalance, the following rule applies: if a security has multiple listed share classes and the total market capitalization of the listed share classes is greater than largest market capitalization cutoff of the index, the security would not be eligible for that index. At least one share class will be eligible for inclusion in either large, mid or small size cut based on total market value of the company.

3. Index Maintenance

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company deletions, stock splits, stock dividends, spins-offs, or other corporate actions. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits, stock dividends, and rights offerings require changes in the index shares and the stock prices of the component companies in the U.S. Dividend Indexes. Some corporate actions, such as stock issuances, stock buybacks, warrant issuances, increases or decreases in dividend per share between reconstitutions, do not require changes in the index shares or the stock prices of the component companies in the U.S. Dividend Indexes. Other corporate actions, such as special dividends, may require Index divisor adjustments. Any corporate action, whether it requires divisor adjustments or not, will be implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate action. Whenever possible, changes to the Index's components, such as deletions as a result of corporate actions, will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

3.1. Component Changes

Additions

Additions to the U.S. Dividend Indexes are made at the annual reconstitution according to the inclusion criteria defined above. Changes are implemented before the opening of trading on the first Monday following the close of trading on the third Friday in December. No additions are made to any of the U.S. Dividend Indexes between annual reconstitutions.

Deletions

Shares of companies that are de-listed or acquired by a company outside of the Index are deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in composition of the Index. A component company that cancels its dividend payment is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. A component company that files for bankruptcy is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. If a component company is acquired by another company in the Index for stock, the acquiring company's shares and weight in the Index are adjusted to reflect the transaction after the close of trading on the day prior to the execution date.³ A component company that re-incorporates

³ Companies being acquired will be deleted from the WisdomTree indexes immediately before the effective date of the acquisition or upon notice of a suspension of trading in the stock of the company that is being

or relocates its headquarters outside of the U.S. is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. Component companies that reclassify their shares (i.e. that convert multiple share classes into a single share class) remain in the Index, although index shares are adjusted to reflect the reclassification.

3.2. Spin-Offs and IPOs

Should a company be spun-off from an existing component company and pay a regular cash dividend, it is not allowed into U.S. Dividend Indexes until the next annual reconstitution, provided it meets all other Index inclusion requirements. Spin-off shares of publicly traded companies that are included in the same indexes as their parent company are increased to reflect the spin-off and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. Companies that go public in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and that pay a regular cash dividend and that meet all other inclusion requirements must wait until the next annual reconstitution to be included in the U.S. Dividend Indexes.

4. Index Divisor Adjustments

Changes in the Index's market capitalization due to changes in composition, weighting or corporate actions result in a divisor change to maintain the Index's continuity. By adjusting the divisor, the Index value retains its continuity before and after the event. Corporate actions that require divisor adjustments will be implemented prior to the opening of trading on the effective date. In certain instances where information is incomplete, or the completion of an event is announced too late to be implemented prior to the ex-date, the implementation will occur as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. For corporate actions not described herein, or combinations of different types of corporate events and other exceptional cases, WisdomTree reserves the right to determine the appropriate implementation method.

Companies that are acquired, de-listed, file for bankruptcy, re-incorporate or relocate headquarters outside of a defined domicile or that cancel their dividends in the intervening weeks between the Screening Date and the reconstitution date are not included in the U.S. Dividend Indexes, and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted accordingly.

acquired. In cases where an effective date is not publicly announced in advance, or where a notice of suspension of trading in connection with an acquisition is not announced in advance, WisdomTree reserves the right to delete the company being acquired based on best available market information.

5. Selection Parameters for the U.S. Dividend Indexes

- 5.1. Selection parameters for the **WisdomTree US Dividend Index** are defined in 2.1. Companies that pass this selection criteria as of the Screening Date are included in the DI. The component companies are assigned weights in the Index as defined in section 2.4. and annual reconstitution of the Index takes effect as defined in section 3.1.
- 5.2. The **WisdomTree US Equity Income UCITS Index** is comprised of the highest-yielding companies within the DI. On the Screening Date, companies within the DI with market capitalizations of at least \$200 million and average daily dollar volumes of at least \$200,000 for the prior three months are eligible for inclusion. Component companies are then ranked by indicated annual dividend yield. Companies that rank in the top 30% by indicated annual dividend yield are selected for inclusion.

To be deleted from the Index, companies must rank outside of the top 35% by dividend yield. The component companies are assigned weights in the Index as defined in section 2.4., and annual reconstitution of the Index takes effect as defined in section 3.1. The selection and weighting methodology for the US GBP Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index and the US EUR Hedged Equity Income UCITS Index is identical to the selection and weighting methodology used for the US Equity Income UCITS Index.

- 5.3. The **WisdomTree US Quality Dividend Growth UCITS Index** is created as a subset of the DI. On the Screening Date, companies within the DI with market capitalizations of at least \$2 billion and an earnings yield greater than the dividend yield are eligible for inclusion. Eligible companies are ranked using a weighted combination of three factors: 50% weighted to the rank of long-term estimated earnings growth, 25% weighted to the rank of the historical three-year average return on equity, and 25% weighted to the rank of the historical three-year average return on assets. Companies that rank in the top 300 companies by this combined ranking will be selected for inclusion. Companies that lack long-term earnings growth estimates will be eligible for the Index but their composite rank for ultimate selection in the index will be the average ranks of their Return on Equity (ROE) and Return on Assets (ROA). Eligible companies for the WisdomTree US Quality Dividend Growth UCITS Index must not be a member of the WisdomTree US SmallCap Dividend Index.

II. METHODOLOGY GUIDE FOR INTERNATIONAL DIVIDEND INDEXES [NON-U.S.]

1. Index Overview and Description

WisdomTree Investments, Inc. (WTI) has created a family of international indexes that track the performance of dividend-paying companies in developed markets.

The International developed market indexes are sometimes referred to as the “International Dividend Indexes.”

- WisdomTree International Equity Index measures the stock performance of investable companies that pay regular cash dividends on shares of common stock and that are incorporated in Japan, the 15 European countries, Australia, Israel, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Singapore.
- The WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index is comprised of the dividend-paying companies from the small-capitalization segment of the European companies in the WisdomTree International Equity Index using the same selection methodology previously described for the US SmallCap Dividend index. To be deleted from the Index, companies must fall outside of the bottom 30% of the total market capitalization of securities after the 300 largest European companies are removed.
- The WisdomTree Europe Equity Income Index comprises of European dividend paying companies included in the WisdomTree International Equity Index and measures the stock performance of investable companies incorporated in 15 industrialized European countries that pay regular cash dividends on shares of common stock.
- The WisdomTree Europe GBP Hedged Equity Income Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of foreign currencies relative to Pound Sterling.
- The WisdomTree Europe USD Hedged Equity Income Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of foreign currencies relative to U.S. dollar.
- The WisdomTree Europe CHF Hedged Equity Income Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of foreign currencies relative to Swiss Franc.
- The WisdomTree Europe EUR Hedged Equity Income Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of foreign currencies relative to Euro.

- The WisdomTree Europe Equity UCITS Index comprises of dividend-paying companies included in the WisdomTree International Equity Index that are domiciled in Europe, traded in Euros and derive at least 50% of their revenue from countries outside of Europe. To be deleted from the Index, companies must derive less than 47% of their revenue from countries outside of Europe.
- The WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity UCITS Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of Euro relative to U.S. dollar.
- The WisdomTree Europe GBP-Hedged Equity UCITS Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of Euro relative to Pound Sterling.
- The WisdomTree Europe CHF-Hedged Equity UCITS Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of Euro relative to Swiss Franc.
- The WisdomTree Eurozone Quality Dividend Growth Index is derived from the WisdomTree International Equity Index and is comprised of dividend paying companies with quality and growth factors from Eurozone and is calculated in U.S. dollars and Euros.
- The WisdomTree United Kingdom Equity Income Index is a fundamentally weighted index that measures the performance of high dividend yield stocks that are incorporated in the United Kingdom and included in the WisdomTree International Equity Index. The Index is calculated in British Pounds.
- The WisdomTree Japan Dividend UCITS Index comprises of dividend-paying companies included in the WisdomTree International Equity Index that are listed and incorporated in Japan and derive less than 80% of their revenue from Japan. To be deleted from the Index, companies must derive more than 82% of their revenue from Japan.
- The WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity UCITS Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of Japanese Yen relative to U.S. dollar.
- The WisdomTree Japan GBP-Hedged Equity UCITS Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of Japanese Yen relative to Pound Sterling.
- The WisdomTree Japan EUR-Hedged Equity UCITS Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of Japanese Yen relative to Euro.

- The WisdomTree Japan CHF-Hedged Equity UCITS Index is designed to remove from index performance the impact of changes to the value of Japanese Yen relative to Swiss Franc.

International equity investments include two components of return. The first is the return attributable to stock prices and the second is the return attributable to the value of currencies in these markets.

Hedged Equity Indexes

The Indexes “hedge” against fluctuations in the relative value of foreign currencies against the base currency. The Indexes are designed to have higher returns than their equivalent non-currency hedged indexes when the base currency is going up in value relative to foreign currencies. Conversely, the Indexes are designed to have lower returns than their equivalent non-hedged indexes when the base currency is falling in value relative to foreign currencies (e.g., the Euro is rising relative to the U.S. dollar). Calculation of the Indexes is discussed in section 2.3.

Each Index is reconstituted annually, at which time each component’s weight is adjusted to reflect its dividend-weighting in the Index.

Each of the Indexes is calculated to capture price appreciation and total return, which assumes dividends are reinvested into the Indexes. The Indexes are calculated using primary market prices.

2. Key Features

2.1. Membership Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the International Dividend Indexes, component companies must be covered by WisdomTree’s independent index calculation agent and must meet the minimum liquidity requirements established by WisdomTree Investments, including the requirement that shares of such component securities must have traded at least 250,000 shares per month for each of the six months preceding the “International Screening Date” (after the close of trading on the last trading day in May).

Companies that fall within the bottom decile of a composite risk factor score, which is composed of an equally weighted score of the below two factors, are not eligible for inclusion.

- 1) Quality Factor – determined by static observations and trends of return on equity (ROE), return on assets (ROA), gross profits over assets and cash flows over assets. Scores are calculated within industry groups.

- 2) Momentum Factor – determined by stocks’ risk adjusted total returns over historical periods (6 and 12 months)

Companies that fall within the top 5% ranked by dividend yield and also the bottom ½ of the composite risk factor score are not eligible for inclusion.

The score for each factor is used to calculate an overall factor score, i.e. composite risk score, that is used to eliminate potentially higher risk companies that would have otherwise been eligible for inclusion.

WisdomTree International Equity Index

In the case of WisdomTree International Equity, component companies must list their shares on one of the stock exchanges in Europe (*i.e.*, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom), the Tokyo Stock Exchange, on the stock exchanges in Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore or Israel. Companies must be incorporated in Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Israel, or Singapore and have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution. Companies must have a market capitalization of at least \$100 million on the International Screening Date (after the close of trading on the last trading day in May) and shares of such companies must have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the International Screening Date. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. Companies that are not incorporated in Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Israel or Singapore are excluded. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs⁴, limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible.⁵

WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index

In the case of Europe SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index component companies must have their shares listed on a stock exchange in one of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom (“Europe”). Companies must be

⁴ Exceptions apply: A depository receipt may be included in cases where the depository receipt is trading on the local exchange and the trading volume is higher than in the ordinary local listings.

⁵ Beginning with the December 2006 reconstitution, Mortgage REITs were no longer eligible for inclusion in the WisdomTree Domestic and International Dividend Indexes. For the WisdomTree International Dividend Indexes, this rule change took effect at the June 2007 reconstitution.

incorporated in one of these European countries and have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution. Companies need to have a market capitalization of at least \$100 million on the International Screening Date and shares of such companies need to have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the International Screening Date. Companies ranking in the bottom 25% of the remaining market capitalization of the WisdomTree International Equity Index after the 300 largest European companies have been removed are selected for inclusion. To be deleted from the Index, companies must fall outside of the bottom 30% of the total market capitalization of securities after the 300 largest European companies are removed. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible.

WisdomTree Europe Equity Income Index

In the case of Europe Equity Income Index component companies must list their shares on one of the stock exchanges in Europe (*i.e.*, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom). Companies must be incorporated in Europe and have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution. Companies must have a market capitalization of at least \$200 million on the Screening Date and shares of such companies must have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$200,000 for three months preceding the Screening Date. Component companies are ranked by dividend yield; those ranking in the top 30% by dividend yield are selected for inclusion.

To be deleted from the Index, companies must rank outside of the top 35% by dividend yield. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. Companies that are not incorporated in Europe are excluded. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible. The selection and weighting methodology for the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity Income Indexes is identical to the selection and weighting methodology used for the WisdomTree Europe Equity Income Index.

WisdomTree Europe Equity UCITS Index

The WisdomTree Europe Equity UCITS Index component companies must list their shares on one of the stock exchanges in Europe (*i.e.*, Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal or Spain). Companies must be domiciled in one of these European countries and traded in Euros, derive at least 50% of their revenue from countries outside of Europe⁶ and have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution. Companies must have a market capitalization of at least \$1 billion on the Screening Date and shares of such companies must have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the Screening Date. To be deleted from the Index, companies must derive less than 47% of their revenue from countries outside of Europe. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. Companies that are not domiciled in Europe are excluded. American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and European Depository Receipts (EDRs), limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible.⁷ The selection and weighting methodology for the WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity UCITS Indexes is identical to the selection and weighting methodology used for the WisdomTree Europe Equity UCITS Index.

WisdomTree Eurozone Quality Dividend Growth Index

The WisdomTree Eurozone Quality Dividend Growth Index is derived from the WisdomTree International Equity Index. Component companies must have their shares listed on one of the stock exchanges in Eurozone (*i.e.* Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal or Spain). Companies must be incorporated in one of these European countries, trade in Euros and have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution. Companies need to have a market capitalization of at least \$1 billion on the International Screening Date, an earnings yield greater than the dividend yield and shares of such companies need to have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$200,000 for each of the three months preceding the International Screening Date. Eligible companies in the WisdomTree Eurozone Quality Dividend Growth Index are ranked using a weighted combination of three factors: 50% weighted to the rank of long-term estimated earnings growth, 25% weighted to the rank of the historical three-year average

⁶ With Europe defined in broad fashion as developed and emerging markets Europe.

⁷ Beginning with the December 2006 reconstitution, Mortgage REITs were no longer eligible for inclusion in the WisdomTree Domestic and International Dividend Indexes. For the WisdomTree International Dividend Indexes, this rule change took effect at the June 2007 reconstitution.

Return on Equity (ROE), and 25% weighted to the rank of the historical three-year average Return on Assets (ROA). Companies that lack long-term earnings growth estimates will be eligible for the Index but their composite rank for ultimate selection in the index will be the average ranks of their Return on Equity and Return on Assets. Top 100 companies by this combined ranking will be selected for inclusion. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible.⁸

Euro Contingency Planning: If any of the following scenarios were to occur, the following membership criteria would change:

- 1) If any of the countries in the Index were to no longer designate the Euro as their official currency, the country would remain in the Index and the Index would hedge such country's local currency as soon as practicable after forward rates in such country's local currency are available.
- 2) If Germany, France and then Netherlands were to all adopt their own currencies in lieu of the Euro, the requirement that stocks must be traded in Euros would be dropped and an intra-year Index re-constitution would be scheduled to re-balance the Index at the end of the month.

If the Euro were to no longer be traded as a currency, the requirement that stocks must be traded in Euros would be dropped and an intra-year Index re-constitution would be scheduled to re-balance the Index at the end of the month.

WisdomTree United Kingdom Equity Income Index

The WisdomTree United Kingdom Equity Income Index component companies must list their shares on the London Stock exchange. Companies must be incorporated in the United Kingdom, have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution. Companies must have a market capitalization of at least \$200 million on the Screening Date and shares of such companies must have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$200,000 for three months preceding the Screening Date. The resulting universe of companies after the market cap screen is

⁸ Beginning with the December 2006 reconstitution, Mortgage REITs will no longer be eligible for inclusion in the WisdomTree Domestic and International Dividend Indexes. For the WisdomTree International Dividend Indexes this rule change will take effect at the June 2007 reconstitution.

applied is ranked by dividend yield and the top 33% of companies, ranked by highest dividend yield, are selected for inclusion. A minimum of 75 securities will be selected for inclusion. If the total number is below 75, selection will be made by going down the yield spectrum.

To be deleted from the index, companies must rank outside of the top 35% by dividend yield. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible.

WisdomTree Japan Dividend UCITS Index

In the case of WisdomTree Japan Dividend UCITS Index, component companies must list their shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Companies must be incorporated in Japan and have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution and have less than 80% of revenue come from Japan. Companies need to have a market capitalization of at least \$100 million on the Screening Date and shares of such companies need to have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the Screening Date. To be deleted from the Index, companies must derive more than 82% of their revenue from Japan. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible. The selection and weighting methodology for the WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity UCITS Indexes is identical to the selection and weighting methodology used for the WisdomTree Japan Dividend UCITS Index.

WisdomTree applies a Foreign Investment Screen to exclude companies that are not available to be purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors) or cannot continue to be reasonably purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors), as determined by the third party independent calculation agent, and a data point referred to as “Degree of Open Freedom” (DOF) or by WisdomTree based generally on the guiding principles set forth below. The first test of a stock’s investability is determining whether the market is open to foreign institutions. The third party independent calculation agent determines the extent to which and the mechanisms foreign institutions can use to buy and sell shares on local exchanges and repatriate capital, capital gains, and dividend income without undue constraint. Once determined that a market is open to foreign investors, the calculation agent then investigates each security that

may be a candidate for inclusion. Each class of share is reviewed to determine whether there are any corporate bylaw, corporate charter, or industry limitations on foreign ownership of the stock. The DOF is the variable that ranges from zero to one and indicates the amount of the security foreigners may legally own (0.00 indicates that none of the stock is legally available, 1.00 indicates that 100% of the shares are available). Any company with a DOF of 0 will not be eligible for the WisdomTree Indexes.

For purposes of both selection and weighting the following definitions would apply:

Gross Cash Dividends are based on dividends paid over latest annual cycle as determined by the ex-date of the dividends. In the case of Australia, gross dividends do not reflect the franking credit for Australian investors. The currency rate used to translate the dividends to U.S. dollars is the exchange rate on the screening date. Shares outstanding for the total dividend calculation are based on the shares outstanding at the time of each dividend payment.

Liquidity and market cap screens are based on the shares outstanding of the security in question for each company.

2.2. Base Date and Base Value

Index	Base Date	Base Value
WisdomTree International Equity Index (USD)	5/31/2006	300
WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index (USD)	5/31/2006	200
WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index ¹ (EUR)	5/31/2006	155.88
WisdomTree Europe Equity Income Index ¹ (USD)	5/31/2006	200
WisdomTree Europe Equity Income Index (EUR)	6/20/2008	200
WisdomTree Europe GBP Hedged Equity Income Index	1/29/2016	200
WisdomTree Europe USD Hedged Equity Income Index	1/29/2016	200
WisdomTree Europe CHF Hedged Equity Income Index	1/29/2016	200
WisdomTree Europe EUR Hedged Equity Income Index	1/29/2016	200
WisdomTree United Kingdom Equity Income Index (USD, GBP)	9/9/2015	200
WisdomTree Europe Equity UCITS Index (USD)	6/29/2012	200
WisdomTree Europe Equity UCITS Index (EUR)	6/29/2012	200
WisdomTree Europe Hedged Equity UCITS Index (USD)	6/29/2012	200
WisdomTree Europe GBP-Hedged Equity UCITS Index ²	6/29/2012	200
WisdomTree Europe CHF-Hedged Equity UCITS Index ²	6/29/2012	200
WisdomTree Eurozone Quality Dividend Growth Index (USD, EUR)	6/17/2016	200

Index	Base Date	Base Value
WisdomTree Japan Dividend UCITS Index (USD)	5/31/2006	300
WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity UCITS Index	1/29/2010	100
WisdomTree Japan GBP-Hedged Equity UCITS Index ²	6/30/2008	200
WisdomTree Japan EUR-Hedged Equity UCITS Index ²	6/30/2008	200
WisdomTree Japan CHF-Hedged Equity UCITS Index ²	6/30/2008	200

¹ The base value for the price index for the Europe SmallCap Dividend Index and the Europe Equity Income Index (EUR) was set at 200 on June 20, 2008. The WisdomTree Europe Equity Income Index was not calculated in real time from June 19, 2009 through September 5, 2014. The live calculation date of the UCITS indexes are based on the earliest date an index employing the same methodology was incepted whereby such methodology was the same at the time of the commencement of the calculation of the indexes. The index methodology has been revised effective October 23, 2020 to incorporate ESG screens.

2.3. Calculation and Dissemination

The following formula is used to calculate the index levels for the International Dividend Indexes:

$$\frac{\sum_i \{S_i P_i E_i\}}{D}$$

S_i = Number of shares in the index for security i .

P_i = Price of security i

E_i = Cross rate of currency of Security i vs. USD. If security price in USD, $E_i = 1$

D = Divisor

WisdomTree calculates Currency Hedged International indexes.

Hedged Equity Indexes

The total returns for the Indexes are calculated once a day on a daily basis to remove the impact of currency and uses a WM/Reuters 1-month forward rate to do so.

The precise calculation for the daily hedged currency index equals:

$$WT_Hedged_1 = WT_Hedged_0 * \left(\frac{WT_Unhedged_1}{WT_Unhedged_0} + HedgeRet_1 \right)$$

$$HedgeRet_1 = \frac{SpotRate_{m0}}{ForwardRate_{m0}} - \frac{SpotRate_{m0}}{SpotRate_{md} + \left(\frac{D-d}{D} \right) * (ForwardRate_{md} - SpotRate_{md})}$$

Where Forward Rate = WM/Reuters 1-month forward rate in foreign currency per U.S. dollar

Spot Rate = Spot Rate in foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

For each month m , there are $d = 1, 2, 3, \dots, D$ calendar days so md is day d for month m and $m0$ is one business day prior to the month end of month $m-1$.

D = Total # days In Month

md = d day of Month m

HedgeRet has a hedge ratio applied to it when determining what percentage of the currency is hedged. This is a ratio WisdomTree will send to the calculation agent every month.

The International Dividend Indexes are calculated every weekday. If trading is suspended while the exchange the component company trades on is still open, the last traded price for that stock is used for all subsequent Index computations until trading resumes. If trading is suspended before the opening, the stock's adjusted closing price from the previous day is used to calculate the Index. Until a particular stock opens, its adjusted closing price from the previous day is used in the Index computation.

Price indexes are calculated and disseminated either on an intra-day basis or on an end-of-day basis. The total return Indexes are calculated and disseminated on an end-of-day basis. Index values are calculated on both a price and total-return basis in U.S. Dollars, Euros, GBP, and CHF.

2.4. Weighting

The International Dividend Indexes are modified capitalization-weighted indexes that employ a transparent weighting formula to magnify the effect that dividends play in the total return of the Indexes. The initial weight of a component in the Index at the annual reconstitution is derived by multiplying the U.S. dollar value of the company's annual dividend per share by the number of common shares outstanding for that company, "The Cash Dividend Factor."⁹ The Cash Dividend Factor is calculated for every component in the Index and then summed. Each component's weight, at the International Weighting Date, is equal to its Cash Dividend Factor divided by the sum of all Cash Dividend Factors for all the components in that Index. The dividend stream will be adjusted for constituents with dividend yields greater than 12% at the screening date. The dividend stream of these capped securities will be their market cap multiplied by 12%. The International Weighting Date is when component weights are set and it occurs immediately after the close of trading on the second Friday of June. New Component weights take effect before the

⁹ Special Dividends are not included in the computation of Index weights.

opening of trading on the first Monday following the third Friday of June (the “Reconstitution Date”).

For the size segment dividend indexes (total, large, mid and small caps) and equity income cuts of the market, companies that fall within the top two deciles of the composite risk factor will have their dividend stream multiplied by 1.5 while all other dividends will remain unadjusted. Companies will be weighted in the index based on this adjusted dividend stream.

For the WisdomTree International Equity Index and the WisdomTree Europe SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index, the following capping rules are applied in this order:

- Should any country achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the indexes, the weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

For the WisdomTree Europe Equity Income Index, the following capping rules apply in the following order:

- The maximum weight of any individual security is capped at 5% on the annual rebalance prior to the introduction of country and sector caps and the weights of all other components will be adjusted proportionally.
- Should any country achieve a weight equal to or greater than 1/3 of the indexes, the weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 1/3 as of the annual Screening Date.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

For the Europe Equity UCITS Index, the following capping rules apply in the following order:

- The maximum weight of any individual security is capped at 5% on the annual rebalance prior to the introduction of country and sector caps and the weights of all other components will be adjusted

proportionally. The weights may fluctuate above the specified caps during the year but will be reset at each annual rebalance date.

- Should any country achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the indexes, the weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

For the Eurozone Quality Dividend Growth Index, the following capping rules apply in this order:

- The maximum weight of any individual security is capped at 5% on the annual rebalance, prior to the implementation of the country and sector caps, and the weights of all other components will be adjusted proportionally.
- Should any country achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the indexes, the weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 20% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 20% as of the annual Screening date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

For the WisdomTree United Kingdom Equity Income Index, the following capping rules apply in this order:

- The maximum weight of any individual security is capped at 3% on the annual rebalance, prior to the implementation of the country and sector caps, and the weights of all other components will be adjusted proportionally.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

For the Japan Dividend UCITS Index, the following capping rules apply in the following order:

- The maximum weight of any individual security is capped at 5% on the annual rebalance prior to the introduction of sector caps and the weights of all other components will be adjusted proportionally.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

The weights may fluctuate above the specified caps during the year but will be reset at each annual rebalance date.

Note: all sector cappings are conducted based on GICS sector classifications.

The following liquidity adjustment factors will be applied to all the Indexes after top holding, country and sector caps have been applied:

- A further volume screen requires that a calculated volume factor (the average daily dollar volume for three months preceding the Screening Date / weight of security in each index) shall be greater than \$200 million to be eligible for each index. If a security's volume factor falls below \$200 million at the annual screening, but is currently in the Index, it will remain in the Index. The securities' weight will be adjusted downwards by an adjustment factor equal to its volume factor divided by \$400 million.
- In the event a security has a calculated volume factor (average daily volume traded over the preceding three months / weight in the index) that is less than \$400 million, its weight will be reduced such that $\text{weight after volume adjustment} = \text{weight before adjustment} \times \frac{\text{calculated volume factor}}{\$400 \text{ million}}$. The implementation of the volume factor may cause an increase in the holdings, sector and country weights above the specified caps.

All Indexes will be modified should the following occur. Should any company achieve a weighting equal to or greater than 24.0% of its Index, its weighting will be reduced to 20.0% at the close of the current calendar quarter, and all other components in the Index will be rebalanced.

Moreover, should the "collective weight" of Index component securities whose individual current weights equal or exceed 5.0% of the Index, when added together, equal or exceed 50.0% of the Index, the weightings in

those component securities will be reduced so that their collective weight equals 40.0% of the Index at the close of the current calendar quarter, and other components in the Index will be rebalanced to reflect their relative weights before the adjustment. Further iterations of these adjustments may occur until no company or group of companies violates these rules.

2.5. Dividend Treatment

Normal dividend payments are not taken into account in the price Index, whereas they are reinvested and accounted for in the total return Index.¹⁰ However, special dividends that are not reinvested in the total return index require index divisor adjustments to prevent the distribution from distorting the price index.

2.6. Tax Rates

The International Dividend total return indexes are calculated on a net basis. Net return indices reflect the return to an investor where dividends are reinvested after the deduction of a withholding tax. The tax rate applied is the rate to non-resident institutions that do not benefit from double taxation treaties and is determined by the independent index calculation agent in accordance with their methodology.

2.7. Multiple Share Classes

In the event a component company issues multiple classes of shares of common stock, each class of share will be included in any broad-based Index, provided that dividends are paid on that share of stock. In the event such a component company qualified for inclusion in the “Equity Income” select cut from these broad-based Indexes, only the share class of that company with the highest dividend yield would be selected for inclusion. Conversion of a share class into another share class results in the deletion of the share class being phased out and an increase in shares of the surviving share class, provided that the surviving share class is in the Index. For all Mid and Small cap cuts, if a security has multiple share classes and the total market capitalization of the listed share classes is greater than largest market capitalization cutoff of that index, the security would not be eligible for that index. At least one share class will be eligible for inclusion in either large, mid or small size cut based on total market value of the company.

3. Index Maintenance

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company deletions, stock splits, stock dividends, spins-offs, or other

¹⁰ For the International total return indexes, where information is available about both gross and net dividends, the Indexes assume re-investment of net dividends.

corporate actions. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits, stock dividends, and rights offerings require changes in the index shares and the stock prices of the component companies in the International Dividend Indexes. Some corporate actions, such as stock issuances, stock buybacks, warrant issuances, increases or decreases in dividend per share between reconstitutions, do not require changes in the index shares or the stock prices of the component companies in the International Dividend Indexes. Other corporate actions, such as special dividends and entitlements, may require Index divisor adjustments. Any corporate action, whether it requires divisor adjustments or not, will be implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate actions. Whenever possible, changes to the Index's components, such as deletions as a result of corporate actions, will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

3.1. Component Changes

Additions

Additions to the International Dividend Indexes are made at the annual reconstitution according to the inclusion criteria defined above. Changes are implemented before the opening of trading on the first Monday following the closing of trading on the third Friday in June. No additions are made to any of the International Dividend Indexes between annual reconstitutions.

Deletions

Shares of companies that are de-listed or acquired by a company outside of the Index are deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in composition of the Index. A component company that cancels its dividend payment is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. A component company that files for bankruptcy is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. If a component company is acquired by another company in the Index for stock, the acquiring company's shares and weight in the Index are adjusted to reflect the transaction after the close of trading on the day prior to the execution date.¹¹ Component companies that reclassify their shares (i.e. that convert multiple share classes into a single share class)

¹¹ Companies being acquired will be deleted from the WisdomTree indexes immediately before the effective date of the acquisition or upon notice of a suspension of trading in the stock of the company that is being acquired. In cases where an effective date is not publicly announced in advance, or where a notice of suspension of trading in connection with an acquisition is not announced in advance, WisdomTree reserves the right to delete the company being acquired based on best available market information

remain in the Index, although index shares are adjusted to reflect the reclassification.

3.2. Spin-Offs and IPOs

Should a company be spun-off from an existing component company and pay a regular cash dividend, it is not allowed into the International Dividend Indexes until the next annual reconstitution, provided it meets all other inclusion requirements. Spin-off shares of publicly traded companies that are included in the same indexes as their parent company are increased to reflect the spin-off and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. Companies that go public in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and that pay regular cash dividends and that meet all other Index inclusion requirements must wait until the next annual reconstitution to be included in the International Dividend Indexes.

4. Index Divisor Adjustments

Changes in the Index's market capitalization due to changes in composition, weighting or corporate actions result in a divisor change to maintain the Index's continuity. By adjusting the divisor, the Index value retains its continuity before and after the event. Corporate actions that require divisor adjustments will be implemented prior to the opening of trading on the effective date. In certain instances where information is incomplete, or the completion of an event is announced too late to be implemented prior to the ex-date, the implementation will occur as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. For corporate actions not described herein, or combinations of different types of corporate events and other exceptional cases, WisdomTree reserves the right to determine the appropriate implementation method.

Companies that are acquired, de-listed, file for bankruptcy, re-incorporate outside of a defined domicile or that cancel their dividends in the intervening weeks between the International Screening Date and the International Reconstitution Date are not included in the International Dividend Indexes, and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted accordingly.

5. Selection Parameters for International Dividend Indexes

- 5.1. Selection parameters for the **WisdomTree International Dividend Indexes** are defined in section 2.1. Companies that pass the selection criteria as of the International Screening Date are included in WisdomTree International Equity Index. The component companies are assigned weights in the Index as defined in section 2.4., and annual reconstitution of the Index takes effect as defined in section 3.1.

III. METHODOLOGY GUIDE FOR EMERGING MARKET DIVIDEND INDEXES [NON-U.S.]

1. Index Overview and Description

WisdomTree Investments, Inc. (WTI) created a family of indexes that track the performance of dividend-paying companies in emerging markets.

The emerging market indexes described above are referred to as the ‘Emerging Market Dividend Indexes.’

- The WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index (“EMDI”) measures the stock performance of companies that pay regular cash dividends on shares of common stock, have positive earnings over the past year and are incorporated in the following 17 emerging market nations: Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey (“Emerging Market Countries”).
- The WisdomTree Emerging Markets Equity Income UCITS Index is a fundamentally weighted index that measures the performance of high dividend yield stocks within the emerging markets.
- The WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index is a fundamentally weighted index that measures the performance of primarily small cap stocks selected from the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index. Companies are weighted in the Index based on annual cash dividends paid.

In October of each year, the Emerging Market Dividend Indexes are reconstituted, with each components’ weight adjusted to reflect its dividend-weighting in its respective Index.

The Hedged Equity Indexes “hedge” against fluctuations in the relative value of foreign currencies against the base currency. The Indexes are designed to have higher returns than their equivalent non-currency hedged indexes when the base currency is going up in value relative to foreign currencies. Conversely, the Indexes are designed to have lower returns than their equivalent non-hedged indexes when the base currency is falling in value relative to foreign currencies (e.g., Euro is rising relative to U.S. dollar).

Calculation of the Indexes is discussed in section 2.3.

All of the Emerging Market Dividend Indexes are calculated to capture price appreciation and total return, which assumes dividends are reinvested into the Index. The Emerging Market Dividend Indexes are calculated using primary market prices.

2. Key Features

2.1. Membership Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the above mentioned Emerging Market Dividend Indexes, component companies must be covered by WisdomTree's independent index calculation agent, must have positive earnings over the past year and must meet the minimal liquidity requirements established by WisdomTree Investments. To be included in any of the Emerging Market indexes, shares of such component securities need to have traded at least 250,000 shares per month for each of the six months preceding the "Emerging Market Screening Date" (after the close of trading on the last trading day in September).

In the case of Emerging Market Dividend Index, Emerging Markets Equity Income UCITS Index and Emerging Market SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index, component companies must have their shares listed on a stock exchange in one of the following 17 emerging market countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, or Turkey. Securities must be incorporated in one of these Emerging Market Countries and have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution in October. In the case of China, only companies that are incorporated or domiciled in China and that trade on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange are eligible for inclusion. In addition, approximately 100 largest Chinese domestic listed companies by dividend market capitalization that are part of the connect program and meet index requirements will be selected for inclusion in the Emerging Market Dividend Index¹². In India, only securities whose foreign ownership restriction limits have yet to be breached are eligible for inclusion in the index. Local exchange shares are included in the index for all countries with the exception of Russia, which include only American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) or Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

Securities need to have a market capitalization of at least \$200 million on the "Emerging Market Screening Date" (after the close of trading on the last trading day in September) and securities need to have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$200,000 for each of the six months preceding the Emerging Market Screening Date. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. ADRs or GDRs are eligible in Russia but no other country. Security types that are excluded from the index are: Limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive

¹² [Stock Connect](#) is a unique collaboration between the Hong Kong, Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges, which allows international and Mainland Chinese investors to trade securities in each other's markets through the trading and clearing facilities of their home exchange. First launched in November 2014, the scheme now covers over 2,000 eligible equities in Shanghai, Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights.

Companies that fall within the bottom decile of a composite risk factor score, which is composed of an equally weighted score of the below two factors, are not eligible for inclusion.

- 1) Quality Factor – determined by static observations and trends of return on equity (ROE), return on assets (ROA), gross profits over assets and cash flows over assets. Scores are calculated within industry groups.
- 2) Momentum Factor – determined by stocks' risk adjusted total returns over historical periods (6 and 12 months)

Companies that fall within the top 5% ranked by dividend yield and also the bottom ½ of the composite risk factor score are not eligible for inclusion.

The score for each factor is used to calculate an overall factor score, i.e. composite risk score, that is used to eliminate potentially higher risk companies that would have otherwise been eligible for inclusion.

The screening and weighting for the eligible Chinese domestic listed companies will follow the same logic but will be done separately from the rest of the eligible companies. Chinese domestic listed companies that don't have enough data to compute a composite risk score will still be eligible for inclusion if they meet other screens but will receive a median score for weighting purposes.

WisdomTree Emerging Markets Equity Income UCITS Index

The WisdomTree Emerging Markets Equity Income UCITS Index is derived from the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index. Companies are ranked by dividend yield as of the index measurement date. Companies ranking in the top 30% by highest dividend yield are selected for new additions to the index. In addition, approximately 100 Chinese domestic listed companies by highest dividend yield that are part of the connect program and meet index requirements will be selected for inclusion.

To be deleted from the index, companies must rank outside of the top 35% by dividend yield.

WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index

The WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index is

derived from the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index. New additions to the index are those companies that rank in the bottom 10% of total market capitalization of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index as of the Screening Date. In addition, approximately 100 largest Chinese domestic listed companies based on bottom 10% market capitalization cutoff of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index without A shares that are part of the connect program and meet index requirements will be selected for inclusion. To be deleted from the index, companies must rank outside of the bottom 13% of total market capitalization of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index as of the Screening Date.

WisdomTree applies a Foreign Investment Screen to exclude companies that are not available to be purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors) or cannot continue to be reasonably purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors) as determined by the third party independent calculation agent and a data point referred to as “Degree of Open Freedom” (DOF) or by WisdomTree based generally on the guiding principles set forth below. The first test of a stock’s investability is determining whether the market is open to foreign institutions. The third-party independent calculation agent determines the extent to which and the mechanisms foreign institutions can use to buy and sell shares on local exchanges and repatriate capital, capital gains, and dividend income without undue constraint. Once determined that a market is open to foreign investors, the third-party independent calculation agent then investigates each security that may be a candidate for inclusion. Each class of share is reviewed to determine whether there are any corporate bylaw, corporate charter, or industry limitations on foreign ownership of the stock. The DOF is the variable that ranges from zero to one and indicates the amount of the security foreigners may legally own (0.00 indicates that none of the stock is legally available, 1.00 indicates that 100% of the shares are available). Any company with a DOF of 0 will not be eligible for the WisdomTree Indexes.

For purposes of both selection and weighting the following definitions would apply:

Gross Cash Dividends are based on dividends paid over latest annual cycle as determined by the ex-date of the dividends. In the case of Australia, gross dividends do not reflect the franking credit for Australian investors. The currency rate used to translate the dividends to U.S. dollars is the exchange rate on the screening date. Shares outstanding for the total dividend calculation are based on the shares outstanding at the time of each dividend payment.

Liquidity and market cap screens are based on the shares outstanding of the security in question for each company.

2.2. Base Date and Base Value

Index	Base Date	Base Value
WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index (USD)	5/31/2007	300
WisdomTree Emerging Markets Equity Income UCITS Index (USD)	5/31/2007	200
WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index ¹ (USD)	5/31/2007	100

¹The Index started calculating live on a daily basis on 8/1/2007.

The inception date of the UCITS indexes are based on the earliest date an index employing the same methodology was incepted whereby such methodology was the same at the time of the commencement of the calculation of the indexes. The index methodology has been revised effective November 6, 2020 to incorporate ESG screens.

2.3. Calculation and Dissemination

The following formula is used to calculate the index levels for the Emerging Markets Indexes:

$$\frac{\sum i \{ S_i P_i E_i \}}{D}$$

S_i = Number of shares in the index for security i .

P_i = Price of security i

E_i = Cross rate of currency of Security i vs. USD. If security price in USD, $E_i = 1$

D = Divisor

The Emerging Market Dividend Indexes are calculated every weekday. If trading is suspended while the exchange the component company trades on is still open, the last traded price for that stock is used for all subsequent Index computations until trading resumes. If trading is suspended before the opening, the stock's adjusted closing price from the previous day is used to calculate the Index. Until a particular stock opens, its adjusted closing price from the previous day is used in the Index computation. Index values are calculated on both a price and total-return basis, in U.S. dollars and disseminated on an end-of-day basis.

2.4. Weighting

The Emerging Market Dividend Indexes are modified capitalization-weighted indices that employ a transparent weighting formula to magnify the effect that dividends play in the total return of the Indexes.

The initial weight of a component in the Index at the annual reconstitution is based on cash dividends paid. It is derived by multiplying the U.S. dollar value of the security's annual gross dividend per share by the number of common shares outstanding for that security, "The Cash Dividend Factor."

The "Cash Dividend Factor" includes multiplying the same two factors above by a third factor developed by Standard & Poor's called the "Investability Weighting Factor" (IWF). The IWF is used to scale the Cash Dividend Factor in India. The IWF is used to scale the dividends generated of each company by factors that impose restrictions on shares available to be purchased. The Cash Dividend Factor is calculated for every component in the Index and then summed. Each component's weight, at the International Weighting Date, is equal to its Cash Dividend Factor divided by the sum of all Cash Dividend Factors for all the components in that Index. The dividend stream will be adjusted for constituents with dividend yields greater than 12% at the screening date. The dividend stream of these capped securities will be their market cap multiplied by 12%.

For the size segment dividend indexes (total, large, mid and small caps) and equity income cuts of the market, companies that fall within the top two deciles of the composite risk factor will have their dividend stream multiplied by 1.5 while all other dividends will remain unadjusted. Companies will be weighted in the index based on this adjusted dividend stream.

The Emerging Market Weighting Date is when component weights are set, it occurs immediately after the close of trading on the second Friday of October. New component weights take effect before the opening of trading on the first Monday following the third Friday of October (the "Emerging Market Reconstitution Date").

The following capping rules are applied to the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index and the WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index in this order:

- Should any country achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the index, the weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Chinese domestic stock market exposure will be treated separately and capped at 5%.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the index, the weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

For the Emerging Markets Equity Income UCITS Index the following capping rules are applied in this order:

- The maximum weight of any individual security is capped at 5% on the annual rebalance prior to the implementation of country and sector caps, and the weights of all other components will be adjusted proportionally.
- Should any country achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the index, the weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Chinese domestic stock market exposure will be treated separately and capped at 5%.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Index, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

The weights may fluctuate above the specified caps during the year but will be reset at each annual rebalance date.

Note: all sector cappings are conducted based on the GICS sector classifications.

The following liquidity adjustment factors will be applied to all the Indexes after top holding, country and sector caps have been applied:

- A further volume screen requires that a calculated volume factor (the average daily dollar volume for three months preceding the Screening Date / weight of security in each index) shall be greater than \$200 million to be eligible for each index. If a security's volume factor falls below \$200 million at the annual screening, but is currently in the Index, it will remain in the Index. The securities' weight will be adjusted downwards by an adjustment factor equal to its volume factor divided by \$400 million.
- In the event a security has a calculated volume factor (average daily volume traded over the preceding three months / weight in the index) that is less than \$400 million, its weight will be reduced such that $\text{weight after volume adjustment} = \text{weight before adjustment} \times \frac{\text{calculated volume factor}}{\$400 \text{ million}}$. The implementation of the volume factor may cause an increase in the holdings, sector and country weights above the specified caps.

All Indexes will be modified should the following occur. Should any company achieve a weighting equal to or greater than 24.0% of its Index, its weighting will be reduced to 20.0% at the close of the current calendar quarter, and all other components in the Index will be rebalanced. Moreover, should the “collective weight” of Index component securities whose individual current weights equal or exceed 5.0% of the Index, when added together, equal or exceed 50.0% of the Index, the weightings in those component securities will be reduced proportionately so that their collective weight equals 40.0% of the Index at the close of the current calendar quarter, and all other components in the Index will be rebalanced in proportion to their index weightings before the adjustment. Further iterations of these adjustments may occur until no company or group of companies violates these rules.

2.5. Dividend Treatment

Normal dividend payments are not taken into account in the price Index, whereas they are reinvested and accounted for in the total return Index. However, special dividends from non-operating income require index divisor adjustments to prevent the distribution from distorting the price index.

2.6. Tax Rates

The WisdomTree Emerging Market Dividend total return indexes are calculated on a net basis. Net return indices reflect the return to an investor where dividends are reinvested after the deduction of a withholding tax. The tax rate applied is the rate to non-resident institutions that do not benefit from double taxation treaties and is determined by the independent index calculation agent in accordance with their methodology.

2.7. Multiple Share Classes

In the event a component company issues multiple classes of shares of common stock, each class of share will be included in any broad-based Index, provided that dividends are paid on that share of stock and that the stock passes all other inclusion requirements. In the event such a component company qualified for inclusion in the “Equity Income” cut from these broad-based Indexes, the share class of that company with the greater liquidity, based on average daily dollar volume screens, would be selected for inclusion. Conversion of a share class into another share class results in the deletion of the share class being phased out and an increase in shares of the surviving share class, provided that the surviving share class is in the Index. For all Mid and Small cap cuts, if a security has multiple share classes and the total market capitalization of the listed share classes is greater than largest market capitalization cutoff of that index, the

security would not be eligible for that index. At least one share class will be eligible for inclusion in either large, mid or small size cut based on total market value of the company. For Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend UCITS Index, the market capitalization of Chinese domestic listed equities will be considered for companies with multiple share classes.

3. Index Maintenance

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, stock splits, stock dividends, corporate restructurings, spin-offs, or other corporate actions. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the component companies in the Emerging Market Dividend Indexes. Other corporate actions, such as special dividends, require index divisor adjustments as well. Any corporate action, whether it requires divisor adjustments or not, will be implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate actions. Whenever possible, changes to the Index's components will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

3.1. Component Changes

Additions

Additions to the Emerging Market Dividend Indexes are made at the annual reconstitution according to the inclusion criteria defined above. Changes are implemented before the opening of trading on the first Monday following the closing of trading on the third Friday in October. No additions are made to any of the Emerging Market Dividend Indexes between annual reconstitutions.

Deletions

Shares of companies that are de-listed or acquired by a company outside of the Index are deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in composition of the Index. A component company that cancels its dividend payment is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. A component company that files for bankruptcy is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. If a company re-incorporates outside of a defined domicile, it is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the

Index. If a component company is acquired by another company in the Index for stock, the acquiring company's shares and weight in the Index are adjusted to reflect the transaction after the close of trading on the day prior to the execution date. Component companies that reclassify their shares (i.e. that convert multiple share classes into a single share class) remain in the Index, although index shares are adjusted to reflect the reclassification.

3.2. Spin-Offs and IPOs

Should a company be spun-off from an existing component company and pay a regular cash dividend, it is not allowed into the Emerging Market Indexes until the next annual reconstitution, provided it meets all other inclusion requirements. Spin-off shares of publicly traded companies that are included in the same indexes as their parent company are increased to reflect the spin-off and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. Companies that go public in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and that pay regular cash dividends and that meet all other Index inclusion requirements must wait until the next annual reconstitution to be included in the Emerging Market Indexes.

4. Index Divisor Adjustments

Corporate actions may affect the share capital of component stocks and therefore trigger increases or decreases in the Index value. To avoid distortion, the divisor is adjusted accordingly. Changes in the Index's market capitalization due to changes in composition, weighting or corporate actions result in a divisor change to maintain the Index's continuity. By adjusting the divisor, the Index value retains its continuity before and after the event. Corporate actions that require divisor adjustments will be implemented prior to the opening of trading on the effective date. In certain instances where information is incomplete, or the completion of an event is announced too late to be implemented prior to the ex-date, the implementation will occur as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. For corporate actions not described herein, or combinations of different types of corporate events and other exceptional cases, WisdomTree reserves the right to determine the appropriate implementation method.

Companies that are acquired, de-listed, file for bankruptcy, re-incorporate outside of a defined domicile or that cancel their dividends in the intervening weeks between the International Screening Date and the International Reconstitution Date are not included in the Emerging Market Indexes, and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted accordingly.

5. Selection Parameters for Emerging Market Indexes

- 5.1 Selection parameters for the **WisdomTreeSM Emerging Markets Dividend Indexes** are defined in section 2.1. Companies that pass the selection criteria as of the Emerging Market Screening Date are included in the Indexes. The component companies are assigned weights in the Indexes as defined in section 2.4., and annual reconstitution of the Index takes effect as defined in section 3.1.

IV. METHODOLOGY GUIDE FOR GLOBAL DIVIDEND INDEXES

1. Index Overview and Description

WisdomTree Investments, Inc. (WTI) has created a family of Global Dividend Indexes that track the performance of dividend-paying companies in the global markets.

- The WisdomTree Global Dividend Index comprises companies included in the WisdomTree US Dividend Index, which measures the performance of dividend paying companies in the United States and the WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Dividend Index, which measures the performance of dividend-paying companies in developed and emerging markets outside the U.S. and is calculated in USD.
- The WisdomTree Global Developed Quality Dividend Growth Index comprises the 600 securities with the best combined rank of growth and quality factors from Global developed markets and is calculated in USD. The Index is taking environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into account. Companies that do not meet the Global Standards Screening (GSS) or are involved in Controversial Weapons, Tobacco or Thermal Coal activities are excluded from the eligible investment universe. See Page 3 for details.

The Global Dividend Indexes are reconstituted in October with each components' weight adjusted to reflect its dividend-weighting in its respective Index.

All of the Indexes are calculated to capture price appreciation and total return, which assumes dividends are reinvested into the Index. The Indexes will be calculated using primary market prices.

2. Key Features

2.1. Membership Criteria

To be included in the WisdomTree Global Dividend Index, companies must be included in one of the following WisdomTree Indexes:

- 1) The WisdomTree US Dividend Index: (United States)
- 2) The WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Dividend Index: (Developed and Emerging Markets outside the U.S.)

The selection methodologies for these indexes are listed below.

a. WisdomTree US Dividend Index:

To be eligible for inclusion in the Domestic Dividend Indexes, a company must list its shares on a U.S. stock exchange, be incorporated and

headquartered in the United States and pay regular cash dividends on shares of its common stock. Companies need to have a market capitalization of at least \$100 million by the “Screening Date” (after the close of trading on the last trading day in November) and shares of such companies need to have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the Screening Date. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are excluded, as are limited partnerships, limited liability companies, royalty trusts, Business Development Companies (BDCs) and companies that are not incorporated and headquartered in the United States (“United States” is defined herein as the 50 U.S. states plus the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico). Preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible.¹³

b. WisdomTree Global ex-U.S. Dividend Index:

In the developed world, component companies must be under coverage by the market management team of the third party independent index calculation agent and must list their shares on one of the stock exchanges in Europe (*i.e.*, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom), the Tokyo Stock Exchange, or on the stock exchanges in Australia, Israel, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore or Canada. Companies must be incorporated in Europe, Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore or Canada and have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution. Companies must have a market capitalization of at least \$100 million on the Global Screening Date and shares of such companies must have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the Global Screening Date (after the close of trading on the last trading day in September). Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. Companies that are not incorporated in Europe, Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore or Canada are excluded. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible. Shares of such component securities need to have traded at least 250,000 shares per month for each of the six months preceding the Global Screening Date.

¹³ Beginning with the December 2006 reconstitution, Mortgage REITs will no longer be eligible for inclusion in the WisdomTree Domestic and International Dividend Indexes. For the WisdomTree International Dividend Indexes this rule change will take effect at the June 2007 reconstitution.

In the developing world, component companies must have their shares listed on a stock exchange in one of the following countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, or Turkey. Securities must be incorporated in one of these Emerging Market Countries and must have positive earnings over the past year. In the case of China, companies that are incorporated or domiciled in China and that trade on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange are eligible for inclusion. In India, only securities whose foreign ownership restriction limits have yet to be breached are eligible for inclusion in the index. Companies must have paid at least \$5 million in gross cash dividends on shares of their common stock in the annual cycle prior to the annual reconstitution in October. Securities need to have a market capitalization of at least \$200 million on the Global Screening Date and securities need to have had an average daily dollar volume of at least \$200,000 for each of the six months preceding the Global Screening Date. Shares of such component securities need to have traded at least 250,000 shares per month for each of the six months preceding the Global Screening Date. Local exchange shares are included in the index for all countries with the exception of Russia, which include only American Depository Receipts (ADRs) or Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion. ADRs or GDRs are eligible in Russia but no other country. Security types that are excluded from the index are: Limited partnerships, royalty trusts, passive foreign investment companies, preferred stocks, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights.

Companies that fall within the bottom decile of a composite risk factor score, which is composed of an equally weighted score of the below two factors, are not eligible for inclusion.

- 1) Quality Factor – determined by static observations and trends of return on equity (ROE), return on assets (ROA), gross profits over assets and cash flows over assets. Scores are calculated within industry groups.
- 2) Momentum Factor – determined by stocks' risk adjusted total returns over historical periods (6 and 12 months)

Companies that fall within the top 5% ranked by dividend yield and also the bottom ½ of the composite risk factor score are not eligible for inclusion.

The score for each factor is used to calculate an overall factor score, i.e. composite risk score, that is used to eliminate potentially higher risk companies that would have otherwise been eligible for inclusion.

WisdomTree Global Developed Quality Dividend Growth Index

The WisdomTree Global Developed Quality Dividend Growth Index is derived from the WisdomTree Global Dividend Index and includes companies from the developed world only, i.e. companies incorporated and headquartered in the United States and companies incorporated in Europe, Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore or Canada. Companies must have a market capitalization of at least \$2 billion as of the Global Screening Date. Companies with an earnings yield greater than the dividend yield are eligible for inclusion. Eligible companies are ranked using a weighted combination of three factors: 50% weighted to the rank of long-term estimated earnings growth, 25% weighted to the rank of the historical three-year average return on equity and 25% weighted to the rank of the historical three-year average return on assets. Companies that lack long-term earnings growth estimates will be eligible for the Index but their composite rank for ultimate selection in the index will be the average ranks of their Return on Equity (ROE) and Return on Assets (ROA) for the purposes of stock ranking criteria. Top 600 companies with the best combined rank of growth and quality factors from the Global Developed markets are selected for inclusion.

WisdomTree applies a Foreign Investment Screen to exclude companies that are not available to be purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors) or cannot continue to be reasonably purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors) as determined by the third party independent calculation agent and a data point referred to as “Degree of Open Freedom” (DOF) or by WisdomTree based generally on the guiding principles set forth below. The first test of a stock’s investability is determining whether the market is open to foreign institutions. The third-party calculation agent determines the extent to which and the mechanisms foreign institutions can use to buy and sell shares on local exchanges and repatriate capital, capital gains, and dividend income without undue constraint. Once determined that a market is open to foreign investors, the third-party calculation agent then investigates each security that may be a candidate for inclusion. Each class of share is reviewed to determine whether there are any corporate bylaw, corporate charter, or industry limitations on foreign ownership of the stock. The DOF is the variable that ranges from zero to one and indicates the amount of the security foreigners may legally own (0.00 indicates that none of the stock is legally available;

1.00 indicates that 100% of the shares are available). Any company with a DOF of 0 will not be eligible for the WisdomTree Indexes.

For purposes of both selection and weighting the following definitions would apply:

Gross Cash Dividends are based on dividends paid over latest annual cycle as determined by the ex-date of the dividends. In the case of Australia, gross dividends do not reflect the franking credit for Australian investors. The currency rate used to translate the dividends to U.S. dollars is the exchange rate on the screening date. Shares outstanding for the total dividend calculation are based on the shares outstanding at the time of each dividend payment.

Liquidity and market cap screens are based on the shares outstanding of the security in question for each company.

2.2. Base Date and Base Value

The WisdomTree Global Dividend Index was established with a base value of 300 on June 30, 2008. The WisdomTree Global Developed Quality Dividend Growth Index was established with a base value of 200 on March 31, 2016.

2.3. Calculation and Dissemination

The following formula is used to calculate the index levels for the Global and International Dividend Indexes:

$$\frac{\sum i \{S_i P_i E_i\}}{D}$$

S_i = Number of shares in the index for security i .

P_i = Price of security i

E_i = Cross rate of currency of Security i vs. USD. If security price in USD, $E_i = 1$

D = Divisor

The Global Dividend Indexes are calculated every weekday. If trading is suspended while the exchange the component company trades on is still open, the last traded price for that stock is used for all subsequent Index computations until trading resumes. If trading is suspended before the opening, the stock's adjusted closing price from the previous day is used to calculate the Index. Until a particular stock opens, its adjusted closing price from the previous day is used in the Index computation. Index values are calculated on both a price and total-return basis, in U.S. dollars. The price and total return Indexes are calculated and disseminated on an end-

of-day basis. The WisdomTree Asia Pacific ex-Japan SmallCap Dividend Index is calculated and disseminated on an intra-day basis while the total return Index is calculated and disseminated on an end-of-day basis in U.S. Dollars, Euros, British Pounds and Swiss Francs.

2.4. Weighting

The Global Dividend Indexes are modified capitalization-weighted indices that employ a transparent weighting formula to magnify the effect that dividends play in the total return of the Indexes. The initial weight of a component in the Index at the annual reconstitution is derived by multiplying the U.S. dollar value of the company's annual gross dividend per share by the number of common shares outstanding for that company, "The Cash Dividend Factor."¹⁴ The Cash Dividend Factor is calculated for every component in the Index and then summed. Each component's weight, at the Weighting Date, is equal to its Cash Dividend Factor divided by the sum of all Cash Dividend Factors for all the components in that Index. The dividend stream will be adjusted for constituents with dividend yields greater than 12% at the screening date. The dividend stream of these capped securities will be their market cap multiplied by 12%. The Global Weighting Date is when component weights are set, it occurs immediately after the close of trading on the second Friday of October. New Component weights take effect before the opening of trading on the first Monday following the third Friday of October (the "Global Reconstitution Date").

All Indexes will be modified should the following occur. Should any company achieve a weighting equal to or greater than 24.0% of its Index, its weighting will be reduced to 20.0% at the close of the current calendar quarter, and the weight of all other components in the Index will be rebalanced proportionally. Moreover, should the "collective weight" of Index component securities whose individual current weights equal or exceed 5.0% of the Index, when added together, equal or exceed 50.0% of the Index, the weightings in those component securities will be reduced so that their collective weight equals 40.0% of the Index at the close of the current calendar quarter, and other components in the Index will be rebalanced proportionally to reflect their relative weights before the adjustment. Further iterations of these adjustments may occur until no company or group of companies violates these rules.

The following capping rules are applied to the WisdomTree Global Dividend Index in this order:

- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25%

¹⁴ Special Dividends are not included in the computation of Index weights.

as of the annual Screening Date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

For the Global Developed Quality Dividend Growth Index, the following capping rules apply in this order:

- The maximum weight of any individual security is capped at 5% on the annual rebalance, prior to the implementation of the country and sector caps, and the weights of all other components will be adjusted proportionally.
- Should any country, except U.S., achieve a weight equal to or greater than 25% of the indexes, the weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 25% as of the annual Screening Date. U.S. will be capped at 50%.
- Should any sector achieve a weight equal to or greater than 20% of the Indexes, weight of companies will be proportionally reduced to 20% as of the annual Screening date. Real Estate sector will be capped at 15%.

The weights may fluctuate above the specified caps during the year but will be reset at each annual rebalance date.

Note: all sector cappings are conducted based on the GICS sector classifications.

The following liquidity adjustment factors will be applied to all the Indexes after top holding, country and sector caps have been applied:

- A further volume screen requires that a calculated volume factor (the average daily dollar volume for three months preceding the Screening Date / weight of security in each index) shall be greater than \$200 million to be eligible for each index. If a security's volume factor falls below \$200 million at the annual screening, but is currently in the Index, it will remain in the Index. The securities' weight will be adjusted downwards by an adjustment factor equal to its volume factor divided by \$400 million.
- In the event a security has a calculated volume factor (average daily volume traded over the preceding three months / weight in the index) that is less than \$400 million, its weight will be reduced such that $\text{weight after volume adjustment} = \text{weight before adjustment} \times \frac{\text{calculated volume factor}}{\$400 \text{ million}}$. The implementation of the volume factor may cause an increase in the holdings, sector and country weights above the specified caps.

2.4. Dividend Treatment

Normal dividend payments are not taken into account in the price Index, whereas they are reinvested and accounted for in the total return Index.¹⁵ However, special dividends that are not reinvested in the total return index require index divisor adjustments to prevent the distribution from distorting the price index.

2.7 Multiple Share Classes

In the event a component company issues multiple classes of shares of common stock, each class of share will be included in any broad-based Index, provided that dividends are paid on that share of stock. Conversion of a share class into another share class results in the deletion of the share class being phased out and an increase in shares of the surviving share class, provided that the surviving share class is in the Index.

3. Index Maintenance

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company deletions, stock splits, stock dividends, spins-offs, or other corporate actions. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits, stock dividends, and rights offerings require changes in the index shares and the stock prices of the component companies in the Indexes. Some corporate actions, such as stock issuances, stock buybacks, warrant issuances, increases or decreases in dividend per share between reconstitutions, do not require changes in the index shares or the stock prices of the component companies in the Indexes. Other corporate actions, such as special dividends and entitlements, may require Index divisor adjustments. Any corporate action, whether it requires divisor adjustments or not, will be implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate actions. Whenever possible, changes to the Index's components, such as deletions as a result of corporate actions, will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

3.1. Component Changes

Additions

Additions to the Global Dividend Indexes are made at the annual reconstitution according to the inclusion criteria defined above. Changes are implemented before the opening of trading on the first Monday following the closing of trading on the third Friday in October. No

¹⁵ For the International total return indexes, where information is available about both gross and net dividends, the Indexes assume re-investment of net dividends.

additions are made to any of the Dividend Indexes between annual reconstitutions.

Deletions

Shares of companies that are de-listed or acquired by a company outside of the Index are deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in composition of the Index. A component company that cancels its dividend payment is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. A component company that files for bankruptcy is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. If a component company is acquired by another company in the Index for stock, the acquiring company's shares and weight in the Index are adjusted to reflect the transaction after the close of trading on the day prior to the execution date.¹⁶ Component companies that reclassify their shares (i.e. that convert multiple share classes into a single share class) remain in the Index, although index shares are adjusted to reflect the reclassification.

3.2. Spin-Offs and IPOs

Should a company be spun-off from an existing component company and pay a regular cash dividend, it is not allowed into the Global Dividend Indexes until the next annual reconstitution, provided it meets all other inclusion requirements. Spin-off shares of publicly traded companies that are included in the same indexes as their parent company are increased to reflect the spin-off and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. Companies that go public in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and that pay regular cash dividends and that meet all other Index inclusion requirements must wait until the next annual reconstitution to be included in the Global Dividend Indexes.

4. Index Divisor Adjustments

Changes in the Index's market capitalization due to changes in composition, weighting or corporate actions result in a divisor change to maintain the Index's continuity. By adjusting the divisor, the Index value retains its continuity before and after the event. Corporate actions that

¹⁶ Companies being acquired will be deleted from the WisdomTree indexes immediately before the effective date of the acquisition or upon notice of a suspension of trading in the stock of the company that is being acquired. In cases where an effective date is not publicly announced in advance, or where a notice of suspension of trading in connection with an acquisition is not announced in advance, WisdomTree reserves the right to delete the company being acquired based on best available market information

require divisor adjustments will be implemented prior to the opening of trading on the effective date. In certain instances where information is incomplete, or the completion of an event is announced too late to be implemented prior to the ex-date, the implementation will occur as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. For corporate actions not described herein, or combinations of different types of corporate events and other exceptional cases, WisdomTree reserves the right to determine the appropriate implementation method.

Companies that are acquired, de-listed, file for bankruptcy, re-incorporate outside of a defined domicile or that cancel their dividends in the intervening weeks between the Screening Date and the Reconstitution Date are not included in the Indexes, and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted accordingly.

5. Selection Parameters for Global Dividend Indexes

- 5.1. Selection parameters for the WisdomTree Global Dividend Indexes are defined in section 2.1. Companies that pass the selection criteria as of the Screening Date are included in the WisdomTree Indexes. The component companies are assigned weights in the Indexes as defined in section 2.4., and annual reconstitution of the Indexes takes effect as defined in section 3.1.

V. METHODOLOGY GUIDE FOR BATTERY SOLUTIONS INDEX

1. Index Overview and Description

The WisdomTree Battery Solutions Index [referred to as “the Index”] is designed to track the performance of companies primarily involved in the Battery and Energy Storage Solutions (“BESS”). The Index was developed by WisdomTree Investments, Inc. (“WTI”), in collaboration with third party specialists at BESS.

BESS can be defined as technology that captures electrical energy in chemical form. These technologies are positioned to benefit from the fact that both, chemical and electrical energy, have an electron as the carrier, which limits the conversion loss.

The Index is reconstituted on semi-annual basis (following the close of trading on the third Friday in May and November).

The Index is taking environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into account. Companies that do not meet the Global Standards Screening (GSS) or are involved in Controversial Weapons, Tobacco or Thermal Coal activities are excluded from the eligible investment universe. See Page 3 for details.

The Index is calculated to capture price appreciation and total return, which assumes dividends are reinvested into the Index. The Index is calculated using primary market prices and calculated in U.S. dollars.

2. Key Features

2.1. Membership Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the Index, component companies must be under coverage by the market management team of the third-party independent index calculation agent, must list shares on eligible stock exchanges and be classified as BESS company. In the developed world, component companies must list their shares on one of the stock exchanges in the U.S., Europe (i.e., Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom), the Tokyo Stock Exchange, or on stock exchanges in Australia, Israel, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore or Canada. In the developing world, component companies must have their shares listed on a stock exchange in one of the following countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, or Turkey. Securities must be incorporated in one of these Emerging Market Countries. In the case of China, companies that are incorporated or domiciled in China and trade on one of the stock exchanges in the developed world are eligible for inclusion. In addition,

Chinese domestic listed companies that are part of the connect program¹⁷ and meet index requirements will be selected for inclusion.

Companies need to have market capitalization of at least \$250 million and an average daily dollar volume of at least \$1,000,000 for each of the three months preceding the Screening Date (after the close of trading on the last trading day in April and October).

If a security was recently listed and does not have 3-months of trading history, the data available since listing will be used to extrapolate a 3-month average daily traded value. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, holding companies, ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are eligible for inclusion. Limited partnerships, limited liability companies, royalty trusts, Business Development Companies (BDCs) and mortgage REITs are excluded. Preferred stocks, closed-end funds, passive foreign investment companies, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible. The publicly traded security for WisdomTree Investments, Inc., ticker WETF, is not eligible for inclusion in any of WisdomTree's equity indexes.

The Index classifies the BESS value chain into 4 categories (i.e., Raw Materials, Manufacturing, Enablers and Emerging Technology), partitioned into 12 sectors, which are further divided into 37 sub-sectors¹⁸.

Raw Materials - companies that focus on raw materials mining, such as Lithium, Nickel or extract chemicals for instance Lithium Carbonate, Cobalt Chemicals specifically used for BESS.

Manufacturing - companies that process materials, cell, pack and build components such as Anode, Cathode for BESS.

Enablers - companies that develop the building block components for BESS such as grid edge or charging infrastructure.

Emerging Technologies - companies that use new storage technologies such as Lithium Air, Hydrogen Fuel Cell or develop new applications for instance wireless charging.

The Index utilizes an intensity rating, developed by WisdomTree in collaboration with third-party specialists at BESS (“Intensity Rating”), which

¹⁷ [Stock Connect](#) is a unique collaboration between the Hong Kong, Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges, which allows international and Mainland Chinese investors to trade securities in each other's markets through the trading and clearing facilities of their home exchange. First launched in November 2014, the scheme now covers over 2,000 eligible equities in Shanghai, Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

¹⁸ As of January 2020.

captures the perceived degree of a company’s overall involvement across the BESS value chain.

This BESS Intensity Rating is calculated as sub-sector score multiplied by the company revenue exposure score:

- Sub-sector score: the scores are calculated based on 3 factors with the following weights, Size –10%; Exposure – 50%; Growth – 40%:
 - Size score: quantitative measure based on the relative value of the market
 - Exposure score: quantitative measure based on percentage of demand in BESS as an end-use
 - Growth score: qualitative and quantitative measure based on the percentage relative to sub-sector growth
- Company revenue exposure score: based on the company’s percentage of revenue from each sub-sector

Each company from the BESS universe is also assigned a Composite Risk Score, which is calculated as the average of the below two factor scores:

- Quality Factor – determined by return on equity, return on assets, gross profits over assets and cash flows over assets
- Momentum Factor – determined by the stocks’ risk adjusted total returns over historical periods (i.e., 6 and 12 months)

Companies are ranked based on the Intensity Rating and Composite Risk Score, respectively. Stocks that do not fall within the bottom 20% of the Intensity Rating are selected for inclusion, subject to a minimum of 75 stocks. Furthermore, stocks ranked within the top 33.3% of each category will also be included, if those stocks have not been selected in the previous step. Companies that fall within the bottom 20% of the eligible universe based on the Composite Risk Score, will be removed from the selection. Security additions and deletions are reviewed and rebalanced on semi-annual basis in May and November.

2.2 Base Date and Base Value

The WisdomTree Battery Solutions Index was established with a base value of 200 on January 24, 2020.

2.3 Calculation and Dissemination

The following formula is used to calculate the index levels for the Battery Solutions Index:

$$\frac{\sum_i \{S_i P_i E_i\}}{D}$$

S_i = Number of shares in the index for security i .
 P_i = Price of security i
 E_i = Cross rate of currency of Security i vs. USD. If security price in USD, $E_i = 1$
 D = Divisor

The Index is calculated whenever the stock exchanges are open. If trading is suspended while the exchange the component company trades on is still open, the last traded price for that stock is used for all subsequent Index computations until trading resumes. If trading is suspended before the opening, the stock's adjusted closing price from the previous day is used to calculate the Index. Until a particular stock opens, its adjusted closing price from the previous day is used in the Index computation. Index values are calculated on both, price and total-return basis, in U.S. dollars, and disseminated on an end-of-day basis.

2.4 Weighting

The target weight of each category is calculated as the average of the following weights:

- Each of the 4 categories (i.e., Raw Materials, Manufacturing, Enablers and Emerging Technology) is equal-weighted at 25%.
- Each category then receives a second weight from the average score of their underlying sub-sectors.

The component companies that rank within the top/middle/bottom 1/3 Composite Risk Scores will have their Intensity Rating multiplied by 1.0x, 0.75x, and 0.5x, respectively (the "Adjusted Intensity Rating").

Each company will then be weighted within the category based on the Adjusted Intensity Rating multiplied by the sub-sector density function: $(\log(N)+1)/N$, where N is the number of selected stocks from its sub-sector.

The Weighting Date is when component weights are set, and it occurs after the close of trading on the second Friday of the rebalance month. The changes will go into effect after the close of trading on the third Friday of the rebalance month.

At each rebalance, the maximum weight of any security in the Index is capped at 3.5% and the minimum weight at 0.15%. Country exposure is capped at 25% except for U.S., which is capped at 50%.

Additionally, the Index is expected to allocate at least 50% of its weight to companies that derive 50% or more of their revenue from the broader BESS value chain.

The following liquidity adjustment factor will be applied:

In the event a security has a calculated volume factor (average daily volume traded over the preceding three months / weight in the index) that is less than \$250 million, its weight will be reduced such that weight after volume adjustment = weight before adjustment x calculated volume factor / \$250 million.

2.5 Dividend Treatment

Normal dividend payments are not taken into account in the price Index, whereas they are reinvested and accounted for in the total return Index. However, special dividends that are not reinvested in the net total return index require index divisor adjustments to prevent the distribution from distorting the price index.

2.8 Tax Rates

The WisdomTree Battery Solutions total return index is calculated on a net basis. Net return indices reflect the return to an investor where dividends are reinvested after the deduction of a withholding tax. The tax rate applied is the rate to non-resident institutions that do not benefit from double taxation treaties and is determined by the independent index calculation agent in accordance with their methodology.

2.9 Multiple Share Classes

In the event a component company issues multiple classes of shares of common stock, the share class with the highest average daily volume will be included. Conversion of a share class into another share class results in the deletion of the share class being phased out and an increase in shares of the surviving share class, provided that the surviving share class is in the Index.

3. Index Maintenance

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company deletions, stock splits, stock dividends, spins-offs, or other corporate actions. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits, stock dividends, and rights offerings require changes in the index shares and the stock prices of the component companies in the Index. Some corporate actions, such as stock issuances, stock buybacks, warrant issuances, increases or decreases in dividend per share between reconstitutions, do not require changes in the index shares or the stock prices of the component companies in the Index. Other corporate actions, such as special dividends and entitlements, may require Index divisor adjustments. Any corporate action, whether it requires divisor adjustments or not, will

be implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate actions. Whenever possible, changes to the Index's components, such as deletions as a result of corporate actions, will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

3.1. Component Changes

Additions

Additions to the Index are made at reconstitution according to the inclusion criteria defined above. Changes are implemented following the close of trading on the third Friday in May and November. No additions are made to the Index between reconstitutions, except in the cases of certain spin-off companies defined below.

Deletions

Shares of companies that are de-listed or acquired by a company outside of the Index are deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in composition of the Index. A component company that files for bankruptcy is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. If a component company is acquired by another company in the Index for stock, the acquiring company's shares and weight in the Index are adjusted to reflect the transaction after the close of trading on the day prior to the execution date.¹⁹ Component companies that reclassify their shares (i.e., that convert multiple share classes into a single share class) remain in the Index, although index shares are adjusted to reflect the reclassification.

3.2. Spin-Offs and IPOs

Should a company be spun-off from an existing component company, it is allowed to stay in the Index that its parent company is in until the next reconstitution. Spin-off shares of publicly traded companies that are included in the same indexes as their parent company are increased to reflect the spin-off and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. Companies that go public in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and that meet all other Index inclusion requirements must wait until the next reconstitution to be included in the Index.

¹⁹ Companies being acquired will be deleted from the Index immediately before the effective date of the acquisition or upon notice of a suspension of trading in the stock of the company that is being acquired. In cases where an effective date is not publicly announced in advance, or where a notice of suspension of trading in connection with an acquisition is not announced in advance, WisdomTree reserves the right to delete the company being acquired based on best available market information

4. Index Divisor Adjustments

Changes in the Index's market capitalization due to changes in composition, weighting or corporate actions result in a divisor change to maintain the Index's continuity. By adjusting the divisor, the Index value retains its continuity before and after the event. Corporate actions that require divisor adjustments will be implemented prior to the opening of trading on the effective date. In certain instances where information is incomplete, or the completion of an event is announced too late to be implemented prior to the ex-date, the implementation will occur as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. For corporate actions not described herein, or combinations of different types of corporate events and other exceptional cases, WTI reserves the right to determine the appropriate implementation method.

Companies that are acquired, de-listed, file for bankruptcy, or re-incorporate outside of a defined domicile in the intervening weeks between the Screening Date and the Reconstitution Date are not included in the Index, and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted accordingly.

5. Selection Parameters

Selection parameters for the WisdomTree Battery Solutions Index are defined in section 2.1. Companies that pass these selection criteria as of the Screening Date are included in the Index. The component companies are assigned weights in the Index as defined in section 2.4., and reconstitution of the Index takes effect as defined in section 3.1.

VI. METHODOLOGY GUIDE FOR CYBERSECURITY INDEX

1. Index Overview and Description

The WisdomTree Team8 Cybersecurity Index [referred to as “the Index”] is designed to track the performance of companies primarily involved in providing cyber security-oriented products. The Index was developed by WisdomTree Investments, Inc. (“WTI”), in collaboration with third party specialists in the cyber security sector.

The Index is reconstituted on semi-annual basis following the close of trading on the third Friday in March and September.

The Index is taking environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into account. Companies that do not meet the Global Standards Screening (GSS) or are involved in Controversial Weapons, Tobacco or Thermal Coal activities are excluded from the eligible investment universe. See Page 3 for details.

The Index is calculated to capture price appreciation and total return, which assumes dividends are reinvested into the Index. The Index is calculated using primary market prices and calculated in U.S. dollars.

2. Key Features

2.1. Membership Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the Index, component companies must be under coverage by the market management team of the third-party independent index calculation agent, must list shares on eligible stock exchanges and derive at least 50% of their revenue from providing primarily cyber security oriented products.

In the developed world, component companies must list their shares on one of the stock exchanges in the U.S., Europe (i.e., Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom), the Tokyo Stock Exchange, or on stock exchanges in Australia, Israel, Hong Kong, Singapore or Canada.

In the developing world, component companies must have their shares listed on a stock exchange in one of the following countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, or Turkey. Securities must be incorporated in one of these Emerging Market

Countries. In the case of China, companies that are incorporated or domiciled in China and trade on one of the stock exchanges in the developed world are eligible for inclusion. In addition, Chinese domestic listed companies that are part of the connect program²⁰ and meet index requirements will be selected for inclusion.

Companies need to have market capitalization of at least \$300 million and an average daily dollar volume greater than \$1,000,000 for each of the three months preceding the Screening Date (after the close of trading on the last trading day in February and August).

Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, holding companies, ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are eligible for inclusion. Limited partnerships, limited liability companies, royalty trusts, Business Development Companies (BDCs) and mortgage REITs are excluded. Preferred stocks, closed-end funds, passive foreign investment companies, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible. The publicly traded security for WisdomTree Investments, Inc., ticker WETF, is not eligible for inclusion in any of WisdomTree's equity indexes.

Growth Score:

The index utilizes a "Growth Score" as defined by WTI. The "Revenue CAGR" for each company is calculated as the compound average annual revenue growth over the trailing three years. If a security was recently listed or if the data is missing, then 2- or 1-year growth rates will be used.

WTI assigns each company the following Growth Scores:

- "Growing Fast" – companies with a Revenue CAGR of 20% or higher
- "Growing" – companies that are not in the index with at least 7% Revenue CAGR, or companies that are currently in the index with a Revenue CAGR of 5% or higher.
- "N/A" - any other company

Focus Score:

The Index also utilizes a "Focus Score" which is developed by WTI in collaboration with third party specialists in the cyber security sector, which captures the perceived degree of a company's overall involvement across development themes in cyber security.

²⁰ [Stock Connect](#) is a unique collaboration between the Hong Kong, Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges, which allows international and Mainland Chinese investors to trade securities in each other's markets through the trading and clearing facilities of their home exchange. First launched in November 2014, the scheme now covers over 2,000 eligible equities in Shanghai, Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

Based on the number of Development Themes along which a company scores a “High Exposure” (“Highs”), WTI defines a company’s Focus Score to be

- “Broad Focus” if Highs is 3 or above
- “Narrow Focus” if Highs is 1 or 2
- “N/A” if Highs is zero

Screening Criteria for Growth and Focus Scores

Companies being rated as “Growing Fast” or “Growing” in Growth Score and not being rated as “N/A” by Focus Score will be selected for inclusion. This means:

- Any new company entering the index must have at least 7% Revenue CAGR.
- Companies that are currently in the index with a Revenue CAGR below 5% will be excluded during the rebalance.

Furthermore, if less than 25 companies pass both Growth and Focus screens, the remaining companies from “Broad Focus” and “Narrow Focus” will be ranked by Revenue CAGR. Companies with higher Revenue CAGR will be selected for inclusion.

2.2 Base Date and Base Value

The WisdomTree Team8 Cybersecurity Index was established with a base value of 200 on October 30, 2020.

2.3 Calculation and Dissemination

The following formula is used to calculate the index levels for the Cybersecurity Index:

$$\frac{\sum i \{S_i P_i E_i\}}{D}$$

S_i = Number of shares in the index for security i .

P_i = Price of security i

E_i = Cross rate of currency of Security i vs. USD. If security price in USD, $E_i = 1$

D = Divisor

The Index is calculated whenever the stock exchanges are open. If trading is suspended while the exchange the component company trades on is still open, the last traded price for that stock is used for all subsequent Index computations until trading resumes. If trading is suspended before the opening, the stock’s adjusted closing price from the previous day is used to calculate the Index. Until a particular stock opens, its adjusted closing price from the previous day is used in the Index computation. Index values

are calculated on both, price and total-return basis, in U.S. dollars, and disseminated on an end-of-day basis.

2.4 Weighting

Companies are assigned a Weight Factor based on their Focus and Growth Scores:

- 1.33 for companies with scores of “Broad Focus” and “Growing Fast”
- 0.75 for companies with “Narrow Focus” and “Growing”
- 1 for all other companies

Companies are weighted to reflect their proportionate share of the Weighting Factor, subject to the following “5/37.5 rule” and liquidity adjustment:

5%/37.5% rule – the collective weights of companies with over 5% weight is capped at 37.5% at the index rebalance.

Liquidity adjustment - In the event a company has a calculated volume factor (average daily volume traded over the preceding three months / weight in the index) that is less than \$250 million, its weight will be reduced such that weight after volume adjustment = weight before adjustment x calculated volume factor / \$250 million.

The Weighting Date is when component weights are set, and it occurs after the close of trading on the second Friday of the rebalance month. The changes will go into effect after the close of trading on the third Friday of the rebalance month.

2.5 Dividend Treatment

Normal dividend payments are not taken into account in the price Index, whereas they are reinvested and accounted for in the total return Index. However, special dividends that are not reinvested in the net total return index require index divisor adjustments to prevent the distribution from distorting the price index.

2.6 Tax Rates

The WisdomTree Team8 Cybersecurity total return index is calculated on a net basis. Net return indices reflect the return to an investor where dividends are reinvested after the deduction of a withholding tax. The tax rate applied is the rate to non-resident institutions that do not benefit from double taxation treaties and is determined by the independent index calculation agent in accordance with their methodology.

2.7 Multiple Share Classes

In the event a component company issues multiple classes of shares of common stock, the share class with the highest average daily volume will be included. Conversion of a share class into another share class results in the deletion of the share class being phased out and an increase in shares of the surviving share class, provided that the surviving share class is in the Index.

3. Index Maintenance

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company deletions, stock splits, stock dividends, spins-offs, or other corporate actions. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits, stock dividends, and rights offerings require changes in the index shares and the stock prices of the component companies in the Index. Some corporate actions, such as stock issuances, stock buybacks, warrant issuances, increases or decreases in dividend per share between reconstitutions, do not require changes in the index shares or the stock prices of the component companies in the Index. Other corporate actions, such as special dividends and entitlements, may require Index divisor adjustments. Any corporate action, whether it requires divisor adjustments or not, will be implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate actions. Whenever possible, changes to the Index's components, such as deletions as a result of corporate actions, will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

3.1. Component Changes

Additions

Additions to the Index are made at reconstitution according to the inclusion criteria defined above. Changes are implemented following the close of trading on the third Friday in March and September. No additions are made to the Index between reconstitutions, except in the cases of certain spin-off companies defined below.

Deletions

Shares of companies that are de-listed or acquired by a company outside of the Index are deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in composition of the Index. A component company that files for bankruptcy is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. If a component company is acquired by another company in the Index for stock, the acquiring company's shares and weight in the Index are adjusted to reflect the transaction after the close of trading on the day

prior to the execution date.²¹ Component companies that reclassify their shares (i.e., that convert multiple share classes into a single share class) remain in the Index, although index shares are adjusted to reflect the reclassification.

3.2. Spin-Offs and IPOs

Should a company be spun-off from an existing component company, it is allowed to stay in the Index that its parent company is in until the next reconstitution. Spin-off shares of publicly traded companies that are included in the same indexes as their parent company are increased to reflect the spin-off and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. Companies that go public in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and that meet all other Index inclusion requirements must wait until the next reconstitution to be included in the Index.

4. Index Divisor Adjustments

Changes in the Index's market capitalization due to changes in composition, weighting or corporate actions result in a divisor change to maintain the Index's continuity. By adjusting the divisor, the Index value retains its continuity before and after the event. Corporate actions that require divisor adjustments will be implemented prior to the opening of trading on the effective date. In certain instances where information is incomplete, or the completion of an event is announced too late to be implemented prior to the ex-date, the implementation will occur as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. For corporate actions not described herein, or combinations of different types of corporate events and other exceptional cases, WTI reserves the right to determine the appropriate implementation method.

Companies that are acquired, de-listed, file for bankruptcy, or re-incorporate outside of a defined domicile in the intervening weeks between the Screening Date and the Reconstitution Date are not included in the Index, and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted accordingly.

5. Selection Parameters

Selection parameters for the WisdomTree Team8 Cybersecurity Index are defined in section 2.1. Companies that pass these selection criteria as of

²¹ Companies being acquired will be deleted from the Index immediately before the effective date of the acquisition or upon notice of a suspension of trading in the stock of the company that is being acquired. In cases where an effective date is not publicly announced in advance, or where a notice of suspension of trading in connection with an acquisition is not announced in advance, WisdomTree reserves the right to delete the company being acquired based on best available market information

the Screening Date are included in the Index. The component companies are assigned weights in the Index as defined in section 2.4., and reconstitution of the Index takes effect as defined in section 3.1.

METHODOLOGY GUIDE FOR THE EX-STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES INDEX

1. Index Overview and Description

WisdomTree Investments (WTI) has created the WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-State-Owned Enterprises ESG Screened Index.

The WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-State-Owned Enterprises ESG Screened Index is comprised of emerging market stocks that are not state-owned enterprises. State owned enterprises are defined as government ownership of more than 20% of a company's shares outstanding.

The Index is modified float-adjusted market capitalization weighted and is reconstituted annually in October of each year. "Float-adjusted" means that the share amounts used in calculating the Index reflect only shares available to investors.

The Index is taking environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into account. Companies that do not meet the Global Standards Screening (GSS) or are involved in Controversial Weapons, Tobacco or Thermal Coal activities are excluded from the eligible investment universe. See Page 3 for details.

The Index is calculated to capture price appreciation and total return, which assumes dividends are reinvested into the Index. The Index is calculated in U.S. dollars.

2. Key Features

2.1. Membership Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-State-Owned Enterprises ESG Screened Index component companies must be under coverage by the market management team of the third party independent index calculation agent, must be incorporated or domiciled and have their shares listed on a stock exchange in one of the following countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand or Turkey. Companies that are domiciled or incorporated in China and trading primarily on a U.S. stock exchange are also eligible for inclusion. In addition, one hundred largest Chinese domestic companies by float adjusted market capitalization that are part of the connect program and meet index requirements will be selected for inclusion²². In India, only securities whose foreign ownership restriction limits have yet to be breached are eligible for inclusion in the index. In all other cases, local exchange shares are included in the index for all

²² Chinese domestic listed equities were added during the special reconstitution in August 2017, in lieu of the annual reconstitution in October

countries with the exception of Russia, which includes only American Depository Receipts (ADRs) or Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). Passive foreign investment companies (PFICs) are excluded, as are limited partnerships, limited liability companies, royalty trusts, preferred stock, rights, and other derivative securities.

Additionally, component companies must meet the minimum liquidity requirements established by WisdomTree Investments. To be included in the Index, shares of such component securities need to have a float-adjusted market capitalization of at least \$1 billion as of the Index “Screening Date” (after the close of trading on the last trading day in September). Companies must have an average daily trading volume of at least \$100,000 for three months preceding the Index Screening Date and trading of at least either 250,000 shares per month or \$25 million notional for each of the six months preceding the Index Screening Date.

WTI applies a Foreign Investment Screen to exclude companies that are not available to be purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors) or cannot continue to be reasonably purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors), as determined by the third party independent calculation agent, and a data point referred to as “Degree of Open Freedom” (DOF) or by WTI based generally on the guiding principles set forth below. The first test of a stock’s investability is determining whether the market is open to foreign institutions. The third party independent calculation agent determines the extent to which and the mechanisms foreign institutions can use to buy and sell shares on local exchanges and repatriate capital, capital gains, and dividend income without undue constraint. Once determined that a market is open to foreign investors, the third party independent calculation agent then investigates each security that may be a candidate for inclusion. Each class of share is reviewed to determine whether there are any corporate bylaw, corporate charter, or industry limitations on foreign ownership of the stock. The DOF is the variable that ranges from zero to one and indicates the amount of the security foreigners may legally own (0.00 indicates that none of the stock is legally available, 1.00 indicates that 100% of the shares are available). Any company with a DOF of 0 will not be eligible for the Indexes..

2.2 Base Date and Base Value

WisdomTree Emerging Markets ex-State-Owned Enterprises ESG Screened Index was established with a base value of 200 on August 15, 2014. The first annual reconstitution took place in 2015.

2.3 Calculation and Dissemination

The following formula is used to calculate the index levels for the WisdomTree

Emerging Markets ex-State-Owned Enterprises ESG Screened Index:

$$\frac{\sum i \{S_i P_i E_i\}}{D}$$

S_i = Number of shares in the index for security i .

P_i = Price of security i

E_i = Cross rate of currency of Security i vs. USD. If security price in USD, $E_i = 1$

D = Divisor

The Index is calculated every weekday. If trading is suspended while the exchange the component company trades on is still open, the last traded price for that stock is used for all subsequent Index computations until trading resumes. If trading is suspended before the opening, the stock's adjusted closing price from the previous day is used to calculate the Indexes. Until a particular stock opens, its adjusted closing price from the previous day is used in the Index computation. Index values are calculated on both a price and total-return basis, in U.S. dollars. The Price Index for the Emerging Markets ex-State-Owned Enterprises ESG Screened Index is calculated and disseminated on an intra-day basis every 15 seconds. The total return Index are calculated and disseminated on an end-of-day basis to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) so that such Index Values can print to the Consolidated Tape.

2.4 Weighting

The companies in the Index are weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization. "Float-adjusted" means that the share amounts used in calculating the Index reflect only shares available to investors. Shares held by control groups, public companies and government agencies are excluded. The initial weight of a component in the Index at the annual reconstitution is derived by multiplying the company's market capitalization by a second factor developed by Standard & Poor's called the "Investability Weighting Factor" (IWF). The IWF is used to scale the market capitalization of each company by restrictions on shares available to be purchased. This "Float-adjusted Factor" is calculated for every component in the Index and then summed. Each component's weight, at the Weighting Date, is equal to its Float-adjusted Factor divided by the sum of all Float-adjusted Factors for all the components in that Index. The Weighting Date is when component weights are set, and it occurs immediately after the close of trading on the second Friday of October. New Component weights take effect before the opening of trading on the first Monday following the third Friday of October (the "Reconstitution Date").

The following capping and weight re-distribution rules are applied in this order:

- At each index rebalance, the maximum weight of each Index component is capped at 7.5%. Furthermore, the collective weights of securities with over 5% weight is capped at 37.5% at the index rebalance.
- The country weights after the State-Owned Enterprises have been removed will be adjusted by a Country Factor such that the float-adjusted market capitalization weights equal the float-adjusted market capitalization of the universe prior to the State-Owned Enterprises being removed. The Country Factor of the universe prior to the removal of State-Owned Enterprises is calculated excluding China A shares. The maximum Country Factor is set at 3.0, or no country's weight can be increased more than 3x after state owned enterprises have been removed.
- After the previous country adjustment is implemented, should any sector have a weight that is 3% higher or lower than its original starting universe float-adjusted market capitalization weight, its weight will be adjusted by a factor to 3% higher or lower than its original starting universe weight.
- Chinese domestic stock market exposure will be capped at 7.5% and any additional weight will be distributed proportionally among China H shares.

The weights may fluctuate above the specified caps during the year, but will be reset at each annual rebalance date.

Note: all sector cappings are conducted based on the old GICS sector classifications, i.e. real estate and financials are aggregated into one sector.

The following liquidity adjustment factors will be applied to all the Indexes after top holding, country and sector caps have been applied:

- A further volume screen requires that a calculated volume factor (the average daily dollar volume for three months preceding the Screening Date / weight of security in each index) shall be greater than \$200 million to be eligible for each index. If a security's volume factor falls below \$200 million at the annual screening, but is currently in the Index, it will remain in the Index. The security's weight will be adjusted downwards by an adjustment factor equal to its volume factor divided by \$400 million.
- In the event a security has a calculated volume factor (average daily volume traded over the preceding three months / weight in the index) that is less than \$400 million, its weight will be reduced such that weight after volume adjustment = weight before adjustment x

calculated volume factor / \$400 million. The implementation of the volume factor may cause an increase in the sector and country weights above the specified caps.

2.5 Dividend Treatment

Normal dividend payments are not taken into account in the price Index, whereas they are reinvested and accounted for in the total return Index.²³ However, special dividends that are not reinvested in the total return Index require Index divisor adjustments to prevent the distribution from distorting the price Index.

2.6 Multiple Share Classes

In the event a component company issues multiple classes of shares of common stock, each class of share will be included. Conversion of a share class into another share class results in the deletion of the share class being phased out and an increase in shares of the surviving share class, provided that the surviving share class is in the Index.

3. Index Maintenance

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company deletions, stock splits, stock dividends, spins-offs, or other corporate actions. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits, stock dividends, and rights offerings require changes in the index shares and the stock prices of the component companies in the Index. Some corporate actions, such as stock issuances, stock buybacks, warrant issuances, and increases or decreases in dividend per share between reconstitutions, do not require changes in the index shares or the stock prices of the component companies in the Index. Other corporate actions, such as special dividends and entitlements, may require Index divisor adjustments. Any corporate action, whether it requires divisor adjustments or not, will be implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate actions. Whenever possible, changes to the Index's components, such as deletions as a result of corporate actions, will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

IWF Changes

(1) The timing of adjustments to share counts or investable weight factors depends on the event causing the change, the public availability of source data, local market practices, and whether the change is larger than 5% of the float-adjusted share count.

²³ For the International total return indexes, where information is available about both gross and net dividends, the Indexes assume re-investment of net dividends.

(2) Changes of less than 5% of the float-adjusted shares are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September and December.

(3) Changes to the Index constituent's float-adjusted shares of 5% or more:

- Changes due to mergers or acquisitions of publicly held companies are implemented when the transaction occurs, even if both of the companies are not in the same headline index, and regardless of the size of the change. The share change is applied so that it coincides with the deletion date of the target company if both the acquirer and the target are in the same Index.
- Changes due to secondary public offerings (also known as placements), tender offers, Dutch auctions, exchange offers, bought deal equity offerings, or prospectus offerings are done as soon as reasonably possible after the data are verified.
- Other changes of 5% or more (for example, due to company stock repurchases, private placements, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participations, at-the-market stock offerings or other recapitalizations) are made weekly.

If a 5% or more change in shares outstanding causes a company's IWF to change by 5 percentage points or more, the IWF is updated at the same time as the share change. IWF changes resulting from partial tender offers are considered on a case-by-case basis.

Exception: when total shares outstanding increase by more than 5%, but the new share issuance is directed to a strategic or major shareholder, it implies that there is no change in float-adjusted shares. However, in such instances, a total shares outstanding and resulting IWF change will be implemented regardless of whether the float-adjusted shares change by more than 5%.

3.1. Component Changes

Additions

Additions to the Index are made at the annual reconstitution according to the inclusion criteria defined above. Changes are implemented before the opening of trading on the first Monday following the closing of trading on the third Friday in October. No additions are made to the Indexes between annual reconstitutions, except in the cases of certain spin-off companies, defined below.

Deletions

Shares of companies that are de-listed or acquired by a company outside of the Index are deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in composition of the Index. A component company that files for bankruptcy is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. If a component company is acquired by another company in the Index for stock, the acquiring company's shares and weight in the Index are adjusted to reflect the transaction after the close of trading on the day prior to the execution date.²⁴ Component companies that reclassify their shares (i.e. that convert multiple share classes into a single share class) remain in the Index, although index shares are adjusted to reflect the reclassification.

WTI applies a Foreign Investment Screen to exclude companies that are not available to be purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors) or cannot continue to be reasonably purchased or transacted in by foreign investors (or certain segments of foreign investors) as determined by WTI, generally based on the principles set forth above describing index eligibility.

3.2. Spin-Offs and IPOs

Should a company be spun-off from an existing component company, it is allowed into the indexes that its parent company is in until the next annual reconstitution. Spin-off shares of publicly traded companies that are included in the same Indexes as their parent company are increased to reflect the spin-off and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. Companies that go public in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and that meet all other Index inclusion requirements must wait until the next annual reconstitution to be included in the Index.

4. Index Divisor Adjustments

Changes in the Index's market capitalization due to changes in composition, weighting or corporate actions result in a divisor change to maintain the Index's continuity. By adjusting the divisor, the Index value retains its continuity before and after the event. Corporate actions that require divisor adjustments will be implemented prior to the opening of

²⁴ Companies being acquired will be deleted from the WisdomTree indexes immediately before the effective date of the acquisition or upon notice of a suspension of trading in the stock of the company that is being acquired. In cases where an effective date is not publicly announced in advance, or where a notice of suspension of trading in connection with an acquisition is not announced in advance, WTI reserves the right to delete the company being acquired based on best available market information

trading on the effective date. In certain instances where information is incomplete, or the completion of an event is announced too late to be implemented prior to the ex-date, the implementation will occur as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. For corporate actions not described herein, or combinations of different types of corporate events and other exceptional cases, WTI reserves the right to determine the appropriate implementation method.

Companies that are acquired, de-listed, file for bankruptcy or re-incorporate outside of a defined domicile in the intervening weeks between the Screening Date and the Reconstitution Date are not included in the Indexes, and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted accordingly.

5. Selection Parameters

Selection parameters for the Index are defined in section 2.1. Companies that pass this selection criterion as of the Screening Date are included in the Index. The component companies are assigned weights in the Index as defined in section 2.4., and annual reconstitution of the Index takes effect as defined in section 3.1.

METHODOLOGY GUIDE FOR BIOREVOLUTION INDEX

1. Index Overview and Description

The WisdomTree BioRevolution ESG Screened Index [referred to as “the Index”] is designed to track the performance of companies that will be significantly transformed by advancements in genetics and biotechnology. These advancements include, but are not limited to, the application of genetic technologies to prevent and treat disease; the applications of human genetic technologies to new classes of consumer products personalized for each individual; the transformation of agriculture, aquaculture, and food production, creating healthier and more sustainable models for feeding the growing global population; biological re-engineering used to produce an increasing percentage of the physical inputs needed for manufacturing; and/or DNA as a storage solution (collectively, “BioRevolution Activities”).

The Index is taking environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into account. Companies that do not meet the Global Standards Screening (GSS) or are involved in Controversial Weapons, Tobacco or Thermal Coal activities are excluded from the eligible investment universe. See Page 3 for details.

2. Index Governance

The Index is overseen by the WisdomTree BioRevolution ESG Screened Index Committee (the “Committee”), a standing index committee of WisdomTree Investments, Inc. (“WisdomTree”), ticker WETF. The Committee will be composed of not less than 3 members. The Committee is responsible for making broad decisions with respect to the implementation, ongoing management, operation and administration of the Index. The primary function of the Committee is to make sure the Index rules are implemented correctly and comprehensively, provided that the published Index composition shall be as determined by the Committee.

The Committee meetings will generally be held on a quarterly basis or such frequency in relation to the reconstitution and/or rebalance frequency of the Index, and may be held more frequently as circumstances require.

The composition of the Committee may from time to time be changed to reflect changes in market conditions.

3. Key Features

3.1. Membership Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the Index, component companies must be under coverage by the market management team of the third-party independent index calculation agent and must list shares on eligible stock exchanges.

Component companies must be incorporated, domiciled and have their shares listed on a stock exchange in one of the following countries: United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Japan, Australia, Israel, Hong Kong, Singapore or Canada. Companies listed in Japan must list their shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Companies need to have market capitalization of at least \$300 million and an average daily dollar volume greater than \$1,000,000 for each of the three months preceding the Screening Date (after the close of trading on the last trading day in March and September).

Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks, holding companies, ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are eligible for inclusion. Limited partnerships, limited liability companies, royalty trusts, Business Development Companies (BDCs) and mortgage REITs are excluded. Preferred stocks, closed-end funds, passive foreign investment companies, exchange-traded funds, and derivative securities such as warrants and rights are not eligible. The publicly traded security for WisdomTree is not eligible for inclusion in any of WisdomTree's equity indexes.

Eligible companies must be involved in BioRevolution Activities. The key sectors listed below are used as guidelines to determine if a company is primarily involved in BioRevolution Activities. A company's engagement in these sectors is indicated via applicable language in its Annual Report, 10K or equivalent report, as well as via exposure to relevant industry classifications.

Human Health – the application of genetic technologies to prevent and treat disease, leading to significant enhancements to human health, wellbeing, and longevity; the applications of human genetic technologies to new classes of consumer products personalized for each individual.

Agriculture and Food – the transformation of agriculture, aquaculture, and food production, creating healthier and more sustainable models for feeding the growing global population.

Materials, Chemicals, and Energy – biological re-engineering used to produce an increasing percentage of the physical inputs needed for manufacturing.

Biological Machines and Interfaces – DNA as a storage solution.

Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of eligible companies are evaluated by the Committee. Companies that are representative of the aforementioned BioRevolution Activities and sectors are selected for inclusion in the Index by the Committee.

3.2 Base Date and Base Value

The Index was established with a base value of 200 on April 30, 2021.

3.3 Calculation and Dissemination

The following formula is used to calculate the index levels for the BioRevolution Index:

$$\frac{\sum i \{S_i P_i E_i\}}{D}$$

S_i = Number of shares in the index for security i .

P_i = Price of security i

E_i = Cross rate of currency of Security i vs. USD. If security price in USD, $E_i = 1$

D = Divisor

The Index is calculated to capture price appreciation and total return, which assumes dividends are reinvested into the Index. The Index is calculated using primary market prices and calculated in U.S. dollars.

The Index is calculated whenever the stock exchanges are open. If trading is suspended while the exchange the component company trades on is still open, the last traded price for that stock is used for all subsequent Index computations until trading resumes. If trading is suspended before the opening, the stock's adjusted closing price from the previous day is used to calculate the Index. Until a particular stock opens, its adjusted closing price from the previous day is used in the Index computation. Index values are calculated on both, price and total-return basis, in U.S. dollars, and disseminated on an end-of-day basis.

3.4 Weighting

The Index is a modified equally weighted index. The Committee makes strategic decisions regarding the weight allocated to the selected

BioRevolution sectors and stocks based on quantitative and qualitative criteria.

The Weighting Date is when component weights are set, and it occurs after the close of trading on the second Friday of the rebalance month. The Index is reconstituted on a semi-annual basis following the close of trading on the third Friday in April and October.

3.5 Dividend Treatment

Normal dividend payments are not taken into account in the price Index, whereas they are reinvested and accounted for in the total return Index. However, special dividends that are not reinvested in the net total return index require index divisor adjustments to prevent the distribution from distorting the price index.

3.6 Multiple Share Classes

In the event a component company issues multiple classes of shares of common stock, the share class with the highest average daily volume will be included. Conversion of a share class into another share class results in the deletion of the share class being phased out and an increase in shares of the surviving share class, provided that the surviving share class is in the Index.

4. Index Maintenance

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company deletions, stock splits, stock dividends, spins-offs, or other corporate actions. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits, stock dividends, and rights offerings require changes in the index shares and the stock prices of the component companies in the Index. Some corporate actions, such as stock issuances, stock buybacks, warrant issuances, increases or decreases in dividend per share between reconstitutions, do not require changes in the index shares or the stock prices of the component companies in the Index. Other corporate actions, such as special dividends and entitlements, may require Index divisor adjustments. Any corporate action, whether it requires divisor adjustments or not, will be implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate actions. Whenever possible, changes to the Index's components, such as deletions as a result of corporate actions, will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

4.1. Component Changes

Additions

Additions to the Index are made at reconstitution according to the

inclusion criteria defined above. Changes are implemented following the close of trading on the third Friday in April and October. No additions are made to the Index between reconstitutions, except in the cases of certain spin-off companies defined below or as otherwise determined by the Committee consistent with the criteria herein.

Deletions

Shares of companies that are de-listed or acquired by a company outside of the Index are deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in composition of the Index. A component company that files for bankruptcy is deleted from the Index and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. If a component company is acquired by another company in the Index for stock, the acquiring company's shares and weight in the Index are adjusted to reflect the transaction after the close of trading on the day prior to the execution date.²⁵ Component companies that reclassify their shares (i.e., that convert multiple share classes into a single share class) remain in the Index, although index shares are adjusted to reflect the reclassification. The Committee may remove a company it has determined to be in extreme financial distress if the Committee deems the removal necessary to protect the integrity of the Index. If removed, its weight will be reallocated to the remaining constituents in the Index.

4.2. Spin-Offs and IPOs

Should a company be spun-off from an existing component company, it is allowed to stay in the Index that its parent company is in until the next reconstitution. Spin-off shares of publicly traded companies that are included in the same indexes as their parent company are increased to reflect the spin-off and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted proportionately to reflect the change in the composition of the Index. Companies that go public in an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and that meet all other Index inclusion requirements must wait until the next reconstitution to be included in the Index or as otherwise determined by the Committee consistent with the criteria herein.

5. Index Divisor Adjustments

Changes in the Index's market capitalization due to changes in composition, weighting or corporate actions result in a divisor change to

²⁵ Companies being acquired will be deleted from the Index immediately before the effective date of the acquisition or upon notice of a suspension of trading in the stock of the company that is being acquired. In cases where an effective date is not publicly announced in advance, or where a notice of suspension of trading in connection with an acquisition is not announced in advance, WisdomTree reserves the right to delete the company being acquired based on best available market information.

maintain the Index's continuity. By adjusting the divisor, the Index value retains its continuity before and after the event. Corporate actions that require divisor adjustments will be implemented prior to the opening of trading on the effective date. In certain instances where information is incomplete, or the completion of an event is announced too late to be implemented prior to the ex-date, the implementation will occur as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. For corporate actions not described herein, or combinations of different types of corporate events and other exceptional cases, the Committee reserves the right to determine the appropriate implementation method.

Companies that are acquired, de-listed, file for bankruptcy, or re-incorporate outside of a defined domicile in the intervening weeks between the Screening Date and the Reconstitution Date are not included in the Index, and the weights of the remaining components are adjusted accordingly.

6. Selection Parameters

Selection parameters for the Index are defined in section 3.1. Companies that pass these selection criteria as of the Screening Date are included in the Index unless otherwise determined by the Committee. The component companies are assigned weights in the Index as defined in section 3.4., and reconstitution of the Index takes effect as defined in section 4.1.