

USSPACE INDEX

METHODOLOGY OF CALCULATION

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1. Introduction

1.1. Terms and Definitions

1.1.1. For the purposes of this Methodology, the following terms are applied:

Index — a calculated indicator reflecting the change in the value of the Index List, calculated as the sum of the products of the closing prices of the instruments included in the Index List multiplied by their respective fixed number of shares, increased by the amount of cash balance (Cash) formed at the last rebalancing.

The value of the Index on any trading day is calculated as follows: for each instrument from the Index List, the closing market quotation is taken and multiplied by the fixed number of shares of that instrument. The resulting products are summed up for all instruments. The resulting sum is the value of the Index.

Shares — ordinary and preference shares admitted to trading on a stock exchange

One issuer may be presented in the Index List by several types of Shares (e.g., ordinary and preference shares)

Index List — an approved list of Shares used for the calculation of the Index.

For each share included in the Index List, the following are fixed:

- The issuer and the type of Share (ordinary, preferred)
- The fixed number of Shares, which does not change until the next rebalancing.

Fixed Number of Shares (Q) — the number of shares per Instrument in the Index List, established on the day of the last rebalancing and valid until the next one.

If the number of shares (Q) is obtained as a fractional number, it is rounded down to a whole number.

Rebalancing — a procedure for reviewing the composition of the Index List and recalculating the fixed numbers of shares based on a current market price to achieve the closes possible distribution of position values to a uniform level.

Issuer — a legal entity that has issued Shares included in the Index List.

One issuer may be presents in the Index List by different types of shares.

Closer market Quotation — the share price determined by the exchange at the close of the main trading session, used for the calculation of the Index. Determined as follows:

If the Share has a primary listing on one of the NASDAQ, NYSE or AMEX exchanges, the market quotation is taken from that exchange.

If the primary listing of the share was carried out on another exchange (not NASDAQ, NYSE, AMEX), the market quotation is determined according to the following hierarchy:

- The presence of quotation on NASDAQ is checked;
- In the absence of quotations on NASDAQ – on NYSE;
- In the absence of quotations on NYSE – on AMEX.

If quotations of the Share are absent on all three exchanges (NASDAQ, NYSE, AMEX) such Share is not included in the Index List.

In the event of delisting (removal from trading) of the Share on the exchange from which the quotation was previously taken, and in the absence of quotations on other exchanges from the hierarchy, such a Share is excluded from the Index List. The Index List is recalculated in the order established for unscheduled review.

Cash — a cash balance formed when determining the fixed number of shares as a result of rounding the number of securities to whole values. The Cash balance represents the uninvested part of the Index value arising due to the rounding of the number of shares to whole values when forming the Index List and conducting rebalancing. The value of Cash remains unchanged between rebalancings and does not participate in the accrual of any investment income.

Index Nominal Value (*I*) — the cost of the index portfolio used when determining the fixed number of shares. On the start date of the Index calculation, it is US dollars 30,000.

Index Threshold Value — the value of the Index equal to 150% of its initial value. If the initial value of the Index is USD 30,000, the threshold value is USD 45,000. Upon the Index reaching or exceeding the threshold value, the Index value is set to 0.

Trading Day — a day on which regular trading is conducted on the exchange serving as the source of quotations for a specific Share. When calculating the Index, trading days of major US exchanges (NASDAQ, NYSE, AMEX) are taken into account.

1.1.2. If a definition of any term is absent in this Methodology, its meaning is interpreted in accordance with the Provider's internal documents.

1.2. General Provisions

1.2.1. The target purpose of the Index is to provide an objective indicator of the dynamics of a basket of shares with a fixed number of each issuer.

1.2.2. The Index reflects changes in the value of shares with a fixed number of each security between rebalancings.

1.2.3. The Index is calculated daily on the working days of the NYSE exchange.

1.2.4. In case of suspension of trading, technical failures, or force majeure circumstances affecting the correctness of share prices, the calculation of the Index may be temporarily suspended or adjusted. Relevant changes will be recorded in Appendix 1 of this Methodology.

1.2.5. The Index calculation methodology and rules for forming the Index may be reviewed in case of changes in market conditions or regulatory requirements leading to the loss of the indicator's representativeness regarding the current state of the stock market. All relevant changes will be recorded in Appendix 1 of this Methodology.

1.2.6. Index values are rounded down to four decimal places for ease of use and interpretation. Intermediate calculations are not rounded.

1.2.7. Index calculation start date: 05.01.2026. (MM/DD/YY)

2. Index List

2.1. The Index List is formed and approved by the Customer. The Index Provider carries out the calculation of the Index based on the approved Index List.

2.2. Review of the Index List (rebalancing) is carried out in the following cases:

- At the request of the Customer,
- Upon the occurrence of events specified in clauses 1.2.4.-1.2.5 of this Methodology.

2.3. In the event of a rebalancing, the current composition of the Index List is determined on the date.

2.4. New Q values are calculated for all securities in the Index List in accordance with Section 3.3 of this Methodology

2.5. The Index Nominal Value (I) for calculating new Q values is the value of the Index on the date of rebalancing.

3. Index Calculation

3.1. General Order

3.1.1. The value of the Index is calculated according to the following formula:

$$I_t = \sum_{i=1}^N (P_{i,t} \times Q_{i,R}) + Cash_R$$

where:

- $P_{i,t}$ — Closing price of the i -th security on day t ,
- $Q_{i,R}$ — Number of shares fixed at the last rebalancing R ;
- $Cash_R$ — Cash balance formed at the last rebalancing.

3.2. Determination of Share Price

3.2.1. To determine the price of the i -th Share ($P_{i,t}$), market quotations of shares included in the Index List are used

3.2.2. In the event of the absence of transactions with the specified Share during the calculation trading day, the last available transaction price (closing price) fixed in previous trading days is used.

3.3. Determination of the Number of Shares of Each Issuer

3.3.1. The number of shares of each issuer (Q_i) is determined on the date of formation of the Index List and at each rebalancing by solving an integer optimization problem. The goal of optimization is to achieve the most uniform distribution of position values between the securities of the Index List under the condition of using only whole numbers of shares.

3.3.2. Initial Calculation Parameters

I — Index Nominal Value;

N — Number of securities in the Index List;

P_i — closing price of the i -th security on the date of rebalancing;

$T = \frac{I}{N}$ — target cost of one position.

3.3.3. Constraints

For each security:

- The number of shares Q_i is an integer;
- $Q_i \geq 1$.

The total value of positions must not exceed the value of the Index on the date of rebalancing:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N P_i \times Q_i + Cash \leq I$$

3.3.4. Optimization Criteria

The sum of absolute deviations of the value of each position from the target position cost is minimized:

$$\min_{\text{amount, dev}} \sum_{i=1}^N dev_i$$

For each asset, the deviation variable is bounded from below by two linear inequalities, which is equivalent to the condition

$$dev_i \geq |P_i \times Q_i - T|$$

$$dev_i \geq P_i \times Q_i - T$$

$$dev_i \geq T - P_i \times Q_i$$

3.3.5. The unused part of the Index value is accounted for as a cash balance (Cash).

4. Accounting for Corporate Events

4.1. Splits and Consolidations

4.1.1. In the event of a split, the fixed number of shares is recalculated proportionally to the split coefficient so that the economic value of the position in the Index is preserved immediately after the corporate event:

$$Q_{new} = Q_{old} \times SplitRatio$$

4.1.2. The resulting Q value is rounded down to a whole number.

4.1.3. The recalculated Q value is applied starting from the date the corporate event enters into force and is maintained until the next rebalancing or until the security is excluded from the Index List.

4.1.4. If, as a result of a split, consolidation, re-domiciliation, share exchange, or other corporate event, the identification code (ISIN) of a security included in the Index List changes, such a security is considered a successor to the original security.

Starting from the date the corporate event enters into force:

- The fixed number of shares (Q) is adjusted in accordance with the terms of the corporate event;
- In the Index List, the original security is replaced by the successor security;
- Quotations of the successor security are used for the calculation of the Index.

Such a replacement is not considered a change in the composition of the Index List and does not require an unscheduled rebalancing.

4.2. Dividends

Dividends do not affect the fixed number of shares and are not capitalized in the Index. The payment of dividends is reflected in the value of the Index through a change in the market price of the corresponding share. No additional adjustments to the fixed number of shares or the Cash value are made.

4.3. Suspension of Trading

If trading of the i-th Share on the exchange is suspended for more than one trading day, the price in the Index is maintained at the level fixed on the day of the trading suspension until trading resumes.

5. Index Calculation Control

5.1. In case of technical failures in the calculation of the Index or in trading on exchanges serving as the source of quotations, leading to distortion of data for calculation, the recalculation of Index values is allowed. Such recalculation is performed in the least possible time after the failure is detected.

Appendix: History of Changes to the Index Calculation Methodology