

Description of the UC Capture-the-Change (Net Return) Index

in the version dated 5 Jun 2025

The following index description (the “*Index Description*”) outlines the key data for the UC Capture-the-Change (Net Return) Index. This index description may be changed or modified from time to time in the future.

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The UC Capture-the-Change (Net Return) Index (the “*Index*”) (ISIN: DE000A4AM1M8, WKN: A4AM1M) is intended to invest in stocks of European companies which are in a transition from a “high emission” to a “low emission” business model, investing significantly to achieve this transition. In addition, the companies need to fulfill certain quality criteria. In this context, “high emission” refers to high Scope 1+2 and Scope 3 emission intensities and low EU taxonomy-alignment of revenues, “low emission” refers to low Scope 1+2 and Scope 3 emission intensities and high EU taxonomy-alignment of revenues, “investing significantly to achieve the transition” refers to high EU taxonomy-alignment of the capex, and “quality” refers to a combination of high return on equity, low equity-to-debt ratio, and low earnings variability.

More concretely, the Index reflects the weighted performance of 30 European stocks of the European Benchmark Index (the Index Universe (section 3.)), whose issuers (i) do not violate the Exclusion Criteria relating to Free Float Market Capitalization, Average Daily Volume, Quality Score and Other Exclusion Criteria, (ii) achieve the highest scoring with respect to a weighted combination of the Capture-the-Change Selection Criteria and Quality Selection Criterion (section 7.1.1), and (iii) are compatible with the Sector Constraint that at most 6 issuers belong to the same Industry Sector (section 7.1.) (the “*Index Objective*”). The performances are weighted according to Free Float Market Capitalization, subject to the Weight Cap Scheme (section 7.1.2). The Index performance reflects, in addition to the price performance, also the reinvestment of net dividends (section 7.2) paid by a Current Index Component (section 5.) and will be reduced by an Index Fee (section 6.). The Index Value (section 6.) will be calculated and published by the Index Calculation Agent (section 9.) in the Index Currency (section 4.) on every Calculation Day (section 2.).

The Index Value is based on the Last Available Prices (section 6.) of the Current Index Components (section 5.) and can be retrieved via the information service supplied by Bloomberg under QUIXCTCR <Index>.

The Index Value at the Index Start Date (section 2.) is 1,000.00.

2. CALENDAR

“ <i>Index Start Date</i> ”	2 May 2025
“ <i>Exchange Business Day</i> ”	With respect to an Eligible Stock (section 3.), every day on which the Domestic Stock Exchange (section 3.) is scheduled to be open for trading.
“ <i>Calculation Day</i> ”	Every day on which all Domestic Stock Exchanges (table 1.) are scheduled to be open for trading.
“ <i>Calculation Moment</i> ”	With respect to a Calculation Day, the moment on the respective Calculation Day when all Domestic Stock Exchanges have been closed for trading.
“ <i>Trading Day</i> ”	Every Calculation Day on which all Current Index Components (and, if applicable, Future Index Components) are scheduled to be traded at the respective Domestic Stock Exchanges during regular trading hours.

“Selection Day”	Every penultimate Calculation Day of each January, April, July and October (will be denoted T_k).
“Initial Selection Day”	29 April 2025
“Selection Moment”	With respect to a Selection Day, the moment on the respective Selection Day when all Domestic Stock Exchanges have been closed for trading.
“Adjustment Day”	With respect to a Selection Day, the second Trading Day after the Selection Day.
“Initial Adjustment Day”	Index Start Date. The Index is constituted for the first time on the Index Start Date in accordance with the provisions set out in section 7. and is therefore adjusted.
“Adjustment Moment” (t^{adj})	With respect to an Adjustment Day, the moment on the respective Adjustment Day when all Domestic Stock Exchanges (table 1.) have been closed for trading.
“Alternative Adjustment Day”	With respect to a Selection Day, the second, third and fourth Trading Day after the Selection Day.
“Alternative Adjustment Moment” (t_a^{adj})	With respect to an Alternative Adjustment Day ($a=1, 2, 3$), the moment on the respective Alternative Adjustment Day when all Domestic Stock Exchanges have been closed for trading.

3. INDEX UNIVERSE

With respect to a Selection Moment, all stocks are eligible for inclusion in the Index, which at the respective Selection Moment

- 1) are listed at one of the “Domestic Stock Exchanges” set out below (Table 1), and
- 2) are among the stocks in the European Benchmark Index.

“Europe Benchmark Index” means a market index which meets the following criteria:

- It aims to track the performance of the European equity market. It is composed of stocks that are predominantly assigned to the countries and Domestic Stock Exchanges listed in Table 1 below by the Sponsor of the European Benchmark Index. This is done on the basis of corporate domiciles, primary listing and largest trading volume.
- There are regularly at least 550 and at most 650 stocks included in the European Benchmark Index.
- The inclusion of stocks in the European Benchmark Index is primarily based on the criteria of largest free float market capitalization and minimum liquidity requirements.
- The weighting of the stocks in the European Benchmark Index is primarily based on the free float market capitalization.

The Index Calculation Agent determines the European Benchmark Index in accordance with the above criteria in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB)¹.

Each stock that meets the above criteria is an “Eligible Stock”; whether this is the case shall be determined

¹ On the Index Start Date, the “STOXX Europe 600 Index” is an example of an index which meets the criteria for a European Benchmark Index.

by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB). Together they form the “*Index Universe*”.

Index Universe = {*Eligible Stock*₁, *Eligible Stock*₂, ..., *Eligible Stock*_X }, where “X” means the number of Eligible Stocks at the respective Selection Moment.

Table 1: Domestic Exchanges

Country	“Domestic Stock Exchange“	“Domestic Exchange“	Options
Austria	XETRA® – Wiener Börse	EUREX	
Belgium	EURONEXT® Brussels	EURONEXT Brussels®	
Denmark	NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen	NASDAQ OMX	
Finland	OMX – Helsinki Stock Exchange	EUREX	
France	EURONEXT® Paris	EURONEXT® Paris	
Germany	XETRA® – Deutsche Börse	EUREX	
Ireland	EURONEXT® Dublin	EUREX	
Italy	MTA/MTAX – Borsa Italiana	Borsa Italiana (IDEM)	
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Stock Exchange	EUREX	
Netherlands	EURONEXT® Amsterdam	EURONEXT® Amsterdam	
Norway	EURONEXT® Oslo	NASDAQ OMX	
Poland	Warsaw Stock Exchange	Warsaw Stock Exchange	
Portugal	EURONEXT® Lisbon	EURONEXT® Lisbon	
Spain	SIBE – Bolsa de Madrid	MEFF	
Sweden	NASDAQ OMX Stockholm	NASDAQ OMX	
Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange	EUREX	
United Kingdom	London Stock Exchange	ICE Futures Europe	

If the Index Universe is no longer suitable for pursuing the Index Objective, the Index Calculation Agent will change the Index Universe in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) such that the pursuit of the fundamentally unchanged Index Objective remains possible. Such a change of the Index Universe must not have a material adverse effect on the economic situation of the investors in financial instruments linked to the Index.

4. INDEX CURRENCY

“*Index Currency*” means the Euro.

5. COMPOSITION OF THE INDEX

The Index is at any time composed of the Current Index Components in their respective number ($Q_i(t)$).

“*Current Index Component*” means any stock or other security being a member of the Index at time t , in accordance with the adjustment provisions of section 7.

“*Number of the Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Component*” or $Q_i(t)$ means the number of shares of the

Current Index Component_i in the Index at time t.

The composition of the Index on the Index Start Date is determined by the Index Calculation Agent in accordance with the provisions of section 7. below, whereas the Initial Selection Day shall be deemed to be the respective Selection Day and the Initial Adjustment Day shall be deemed to be the respective Adjustment Day.

6. CALCULATION OF THE INDEX VALUE

The value of the Index (the “*Index Value*”) at time t on any Calculation Day (Index (t)) is calculated by the Index Calculation Agent on every Calculation Day as follows:

$$Index(t) = \left(1 - Fee \cdot \frac{t - t_{adj}^{pre}}{360}\right) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^M Q_i(t) \cdot FX_i(t) \cdot P_i(t)$$

where:

- M* denotes the number of all Current Index Components, subject to an Alternative 3-Day Rebalancing pursuant to section 7.1.3. or an Extraordinary Adjustment pursuant to section 7.4. below.
- $Q_i(t)$ denotes the Number of the Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Component at time t on the respective Calculation Day, with $i \in \{1, \dots, M\}$.
- $FX_i(t)$ denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplier of the i^{th} Current Index Component in the Index at time t on the respective Calculation Day, with $i \in \{1, \dots, M\}$.
- $P_i(t)$ denotes the Last Available Price for the i^{th} Current Index Component at time t on the respective Calculation Day, with $i \in \{1, \dots, M\}$, subject to a Market Disruption Event pursuant to section 8. below.
- Fee* denotes the “*Index Fee*” of 0.30%.
- $t - t_{adj}^{pre}$ denotes the number of calendar days between the Calculation Day, related to the relevant time t, and the immediately preceding (Alternative) Adjustment Day.

The „*Foreign Exchange Multiplier*“ for the i^{th} Current Index Component (and more generally, for any Eligible Stock) at time t on the respective Calculation Day means

- a) for Current Index Components whose Last Available Price is not published in the Index Currency, the conversion rate into the Index Currency as determined on the basis of the respective BFIX London 4 pm FX fixing as provided by the relevant Information Provider (section 10.). For the avoidance of doubt: the product of the Foreign Exchange Multiplier and the Last Available Price results in the price in the Index Currency. If the BFIX London 4 pm FX fixing is not provided to the Index Calculation Agent by the relevant Information Provider, the Index Calculation Agent shall determine the applicable foreign exchange rate in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB), taking into account the present market data.
- b) for Current Index Components whose Last Available Price is expressed in the Index Currency, $FX_i(t)=1$.

“*Last Available Price*” means, with respect to any Current Index Component (and more generally, for any Eligible Stock) and the relevant time t, the Last Available Price of the respective Current Index Component at time t, as published by the Domestic Stock Exchange. At the Calculation Moment, the Last Available Price equals the official closing price of the respective Current Index Component on the respective Calculation Day, subject to a Market Disruption Event (section 8.).

The Index Value will be calculated continuously on every Calculation Day, at least however at every

Calculation Moment.

Rounding: The Index Value is rounded to two decimal places in accordance with commercial standards.

7. ADJUSTMENTS

7.1. RESELECTION AND REWEIGHTING

The Current Index Components will be replaced by the Future Index Components (as defined in section 7.1.1.) immediately after the Adjustment Moment on each Adjustment Day which from this time on constitute the new “*Current Index Components*” (the “*Regular Adjustment*”) (section 7.1.3.).

Alternatively, the Current Index Components can be transformed into the Future Index Components (as defined in section 7.1.1.) utilizing a 3-Day Rebalancing (section 7.1.3.), i.e. the replacement is done gradually and is executed immediately after the Alternative Adjustment Moment on each of the 3 Alternative Adjustment Days, and from each of the Alternative Adjustment Moments on, the new “*Current Index Components*” are aggregated until after the 3rd Alternative Adjustment Moment, the Future Index Components will constitute the “*Current Index Components*” (the “*Alternative Adjustment*”).

The Future Index Components will be selected and weighted by the Index Calculation Agent as follows (the “*Adjustment Process*”):

7.1.1. RESELECTION OF THE INDEX COMPONENTS

On each Selection Day T_k , at the respective Selection Moment, the future composition of the Index will be determined by the Index Calculation Agent (the “*Reselection*”). For this purpose, the Index Calculation Agent performs a three-stage process:

1. Exclusion Criteria

- a. All Eligible Stocks which have a Free Float Market Capitalization of less than 1 billion Euro (1,000,000,000.00 Euro) will not be selected.

The „*Free Float Market Capitalization_j*” of each Eligible Stock_j (with $j= 1, \dots, X$) is calculated by multiplying the Current Market Capitalization_j with the Foreign Exchange Multiplier and the Free Float Percentage_j. This is expressed by the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Free Float Market Capitalization}_j(t) \\ = \text{Current Market Capitalization}_j(t) \times FX_j(t) \times \text{Free Float Percentage}_j(t) \end{aligned}$$

where:

Current Market Capitalization_j denotes the total market value of all outstanding stocks of the respective Eligible Stock_j in the currency of the Last Available Price.

FX_j denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplier of the Eligible Stock_j on Calculation Day t and is defined in section 6.

Free Float Percentage_j denotes the percentage of all outstanding stocks of the respective Eligible Stock_j that is freely traded.

With respect to each Eligible Stock_j, the Index Calculation Agent will use the Current Market Capitalization_j and Free Float Percentage_j as provided by the relevant Information Provider (section 10.) at the Selection Moment on the respective Selection Day. If, however, the Index Calculation Agent determines that the Current Market Capitalization_j or the Free Float Percentage_j as provided by the relevant Information Provider with respect to the Eligible Stock_j, is not consistent with the Current Market Capitalization_j or Free Float Percentage_j as used by the Index Calculation Agent with respect to

earlier Adjustment Processes, or with respect to the majority of the other Eligible Stocks, it shall determine the Current Market Capitalization_j or Free Float Percentage_j for the respective Eligible Stock_j in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

If, however, the Information Provider has not provided the Current Market Capitalization or Free Float Percentage for the respective Selection Day for an Eligible Stock at the respective Selection Moment, the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) may exclude this Eligible Stock from the Reselection.

- b. All Eligible Stocks for which the Average Daily Volume is less than 10 million Euro (10,000,000.00 Euro) will not be selected.

The “Average Daily Volume_j” of each Eligible Stock_j (with $j= 1, \dots, X$) is calculated by multiplying the average traded number of all stocks of the respective last 60 Exchange Business Days (“Average Number_j”) with the Last Available Price and Foreign Exchange Multiplier. This is expressed by the formula:

$$\text{Average Daily Volume}_j(t) = \text{Average Number}_j(t) \times P_j(t) \times FX_j(t)$$

With:

<i>Average Number_j</i>	denotes the average number of all traded stocks of the last 60 Exchange Business Days of the Eligible Stock _j in the currency of the Last Available Price. ²
<i>P_j</i>	denotes the Last Available Price of the Eligible Stock _j on Calculation Day t and is defined in section 6.
<i>FX_j</i>	denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplier of the Eligible Stock _j on Calculation Day t and is defined in section 6.

If, however, the Information Provider has not provided the number of all traded stocks on a relevant Exchange Business Day, or an official closing price for the respective Selection Day for an Eligible Stock at the respective Selection Moment, the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) may exclude this Eligible Stock from the Reselection.

- c. All Eligible Stocks for which the Quality Score is below the respective lower 10%-percentile (the “Lower Quality Percentile”) will not be selected.

The Quality Score is calculated for each Eligible Stock j (with $j= 1, \dots, X$) based on three fundamental variables (the “Fundamental Variables” $FV_j^f, f = 1,2,3$):

- Return on Common Equity (the “ROE”). Measure of a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested,

$$FV_j^1 = ROE_j .$$

- Debt to Common Equity (the “D/E”). Measure of a company's financial leverage calculated by dividing its total debt by common stockholders' equity,

$$FV_j^2 = D/E_j .$$

² For clarification: The average number of all traded stocks refers to the national total market of the country of the Domestic Stock Exchange (see Table 1). This means, the number of all stocks traded on an Exchange Business Day incorporates the total number of stocks traded on all stock exchanges in the country of the Domestic Stock Exchange (see Table 1) as provided by the relevant Information Provider (section 10.) at the Selection Moment on the relevant Selection Day.

- Earnings Variability (the “*Earnings Variability*”). The standard deviation of the five subsequent year-on-year growth rates of the 12-Month Trailing EPS Before Extraordinary Items (the “EPS Growth”) prior to (and including) the Selection Day,

$$FV_j^3 = \text{Earnings Variability}_j = \sigma(\text{EPS Growth}_j)$$

where σ denotes the standard deviation.

With respect to each Eligible Stock_j, the Index Calculation Agent will use the last available ROE_j, D/E_j and EPS Growth_j as provided by the relevant Information Provider (section 10.) at the Selection Moment on the respective Selection Day. If, however, the Index Calculation Agent determines that the ROE_j, D/E_j or EPS Growth_j as provided by the relevant Information Provider with respect to the Eligible Stock_j, is not consistent with the ROE_j, D/E_j or EPS Growth_j as used by the Index Calculation Agent with respect to earlier Adjustment Processes, or with respect to the majority of the other Eligible Stocks, it shall determine ROE_j, D/E_j or EPS Growth_j for the respective Eligible Stock_j in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

The calculation of the Quality Score proceeds as follows:

- Each Fundamental Variable FV_j^f is winsorized to limit extreme values. To do so, each Fundamental Variable is capped and floored at its 90%-percentile (the “*Upper Fundamental Value Percentile*”) and 10%-percentile (the “*Lower Fundamental Value Percentile*”), respectively. The resulting variables are called the “*Winsorized Fundamental Variables*” WV_j^f , $f = 1,2,3$.
- Z-Scores are calculated for each Winsorized Fundamental Variable, i.e.

$$Z_j^f = \frac{WV_j^f - \mu^f}{\sigma^f}, \quad f = 1, 2, 3.$$

with

$$\mu^f \quad \text{Mean of } WV_j^f \text{ over } j = 1, \dots, X$$

$$\sigma^f \quad \text{Standard Deviation of } WV_j^f \text{ over } j = 1, \dots, X.$$

- The Quality Score for Eligible Stock j is then calculated from the Z-Scores as follows:

$$\text{Quality Score}_j = \frac{1}{3} \times (Z_j^1 - Z_j^2 - Z_j^3).$$

If, however, on a Selection Day at the respective Selection Moment and based on the data provided by the Information Provider, for Eligible Stock j the Fundamental Variable $FV_j^1 = ROE_j$ is not available, the Quality Score will not be calculated and the Eligible Stock j will be excluded from the selection. If both the Fundamental Variables $FV_j^2 = D/E_j$ and $FV_j^3 = \text{Earnings Variability}_j$ are not available, the Quality Score will not be calculated and the Eligible Stock j will be excluded from the selection. If, on the other hand, the Fundamental Variable $FV_j^1 = ROE_j$ is available but one of the Fundamental Variables $FV_j^2 = D/E_j$ or $FV_j^3 = \text{Earnings Variability}_j$ are not available, the Quality Score will be calculated by modifying the averaging of Z-Scores accordingly.

- d. All Eligible Stocks issued by companies that meet at least one of the following Other Exclusion Criteria will not be selected:
- 1) Companies in very severe violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
 - 2) Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

- 3) Companies involved in activities related to controversial weapons.
- 4) Companies involved in manufacturing military weapons which derive from these businesses more than 10% of their consolidated revenues.
- 5) Companies involved in thermal coal production or production of energy from thermal coal which derive from these businesses more than 10% of their consolidated revenues (0% from 2029).
- 6) Companies involved in hydrocarbons extraction with controversial techniques or in areas with high environmental impact, such as Arctic Region which derive from these businesses more than 10% of their consolidated revenues.
- 7) Companies involved in active controversial mining which derive from these businesses more than 10% of their consolidated revenues.

Whether a company that issues an Eligible Stock meets at least one Other Exclusion Criterion is determined by the ESG Service Provider (section 10.) and communicated to the Index Calculation Agent. The Index Calculation Agent carries out the exclusions based on the last available information from the ESG Service Provider.

If, however, on a Selection Day at the respective Selection Moment, for a company that issues an Eligible Stock no information on the fulfillment of the Other Exclusion Criteria is available, or if the information is not up-to-date or consistent compared to the information for the majority of the other Eligible Stocks, the Eligible Stock will not be selected.

Furthermore, the Index Calculation Agent may decide to exclude an Eligible Stock from the Reselection if the Eligible Stock is subject to restrictions defined in published or internal, documented guidelines of the Index Sponsor that have been created to ensure compliance with legal provisions and regulatory requirements (such as – but not limited to – internal compliance, or sanctions blacklists), or in case of unusual and extraordinary events which in the view of the Index Sponsor pose an existential threat to the company which issued the Eligible Stock, including (but not limited to) alleged fraud, pending bankruptcy, or assumed breakdown of the business model due to fundamental changes in the relevant market. Whether this is the case is determined by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

The remaining Eligible Stocks constitute the “*Compliant Stocks*”.

2. Ranking according to the Capture-the-Change Selection Criteria

The Index Calculation Agent ranks the Compliant Stocks according to the following four criteria $c=1, 2, 3, 4$, each one being a “*Capture-the-Change Selection Criterion*”, and additionally, a 5th criterion $c=5$, the “*Quality Selection Criterion*”:

1) Highest Scope 1+2 Carbon Emissions Intensity (EUR)

The Scope 1+2 Carbon Emissions Intensity is the issuers reported Scope 1 (“direct”) + reported Scope 2 (“indirect”) total carbon emissions per million of EUR revenues. Emissions data modelled by the ESG Service Provider is not considered.

2) Highest Scope 3 Carbon Emission Intensity (EUR)

The Scope 3 Carbon Emissions Intensity is the issuers reported Scope 3 (“other indirect”) total carbon emissions per million of EUR revenues. Emissions data modelled by the ESG Service Provider is not considered.

3) Highest EU Taxonomy Aligned Capital Expenditures (also referred to as the “Aligned Capex”)

Percentage value of capital expenditures (“Capex”) related to activities that are EU Taxonomy-aligned across all relevant EU Taxonomy objectives.

4) Highest EU Taxonomy Aligned Revenues (also referred to as the “Aligned Revenues”)

Percentage value of revenues derived from activities that are EU Taxonomy-aligned across all relevant EU Taxonomy objectives.

5) Highest Quality Score

As defined in section 7.1.1, 1.c.

For clarification: only those Compliant Stocks shall be ranked for which data for all selection criteria $c=1, \dots, 5$ is available. In each ranking, the stock with the largest value of its respective Capture-the-Change or Quality Selection Criterion c shall be assigned with rank 1, the stock with second-largest value shall be assigned with rank 2, etc. Consequently, any rank shall be considered “higher” in ranking if it is smaller in numerical terms.

If two or more Compliant Stocks achieve the same rank with respect to a Capture-the-Change or Quality Selection Criterion c , the relevant stock with the higher Free Float Market Capitalization shall be ranked higher (lower) if its associated Capture-the-Change or Quality Weight³ (as defined below), is larger (lower) than zero.

The rank of a Compliant Stock i with respect to the Capture-the-Change or Quality Selection Criterion c on Selection Day T_k shall be denoted $r_i^c(T_k)$.

The data for the Capture-the-Change Selection Criteria is provided by the ESG Service Provider and communicated to the Index Calculation Agent. The Index Calculation Agent carries out the calculations based on the last available information from the ESG Service Provider. If for a company that issues a Compliant Stock no data for one or more Capture-the-Change Selection Criteria is available, or if the information is not up-to-date or consistent compared to the information for the majority of the other Compliant Stocks, the Compliant Stock will not be selected nor be ranked in any of the rankings described above.

On each Selection Day T_k , at the respective Selection Moment, a combined rank (the “Capture-the-Change-Quality Rank” $r_i^{ctcQ}(T_k)$) shall be constructed from the ranks $r_i^c(T_k)$ as follows:

$$r_i^{ctcQ}(T_k) = \sum_{c=1}^5 w_c(T_k) r_i^c(T_k)$$

where $w_c(T_k)$ are time-dependent weights (the “Capture-the-Change Weights”, $c=1..4$, and the “Quality Weight”, $c=5$) defined as:

- 1) $w_1(T_k) = 20\% \times \max\left(\frac{20-k}{20}, -1\right)$
- 2) $w_2(T_k) = 20\% \times \max\left(\frac{20-k}{20}, -1\right)$
- 3) $w_3(T_k) = 20\%$
- 4) $w_4(T_k) = 20\% \times \min\left(\frac{k-20}{20}, 1\right)$

³ If the ranks are used for the construction of the Final Rank (as defined below), the sign of the relevant Final Weight shall be utilized to determine whether a relevant stock with the higher Free Float Market Capitalization shall be ranked higher or lower.

5) $w_5(T_k) = 20\%$.

For clarification: the Capture-the-Change-Quality Ranks $r_i^{CtCQ}(T_k)$ can be non-integers and/or negative. A stock with a numerically smaller Capture-the-Change-Quality Rank shall be considered to have the “higher” Capture-the-Change-Quality Rank.

Hence, on the Initial Selection Day T_0 , the Capture-the-Change-Quality Rank $r_i^{CtCQ}(T_0)$ consists of a combined ranking of the Compliant Stocks with respect to

- +20% Highest Scope 1+2 Carbon Emissions Intensity (EUR),
- +20% Highest Scope 3 Carbon Emission Intensity (EUR),
- +20% Highest EU Taxonomy Aligned Capital Expenditures and
- -20% Highest EU Taxonomy Aligned Revenues
- +20% Highest Quality Score.

From the 40th Selection Day $T_k, k \geq 40$, onwards, i.e. after 10 years, the Capture-the-Change-Quality Rank $r_i^{CtCQ}(T_k), k \geq 40$, has gradually transformed into a combined ranking of the Compliant Stocks with respect to

- -20% Highest Scope 1+2 Carbon Emissions Intensity (EUR),
- -20% Highest Scope 3 Carbon Emission Intensity (EUR),
- +20% Highest EU Taxonomy Aligned Capital Expenditures, and
- +20% Highest EU Taxonomy Aligned Revenues
- +20% Highest Quality Score.

Furthermore, on each Selection Day T_k , another combined rank (the “Final Rank” $r_i^{Final}(T_k)$) shall be constructed from the ranks⁴ $r_i^c(T_k)$ as follows:

$$r_i^{Final}(T_k) = -20\% \times r_i^1(T_k) - 20\% \times r_i^2(T_k) + 20\% \times r_i^3(T_k) + 20\% \times r_i^4(T_k) + 20\% \times r_i^5(T_k)$$

where the associated weights $w_c^{Final}, c = 1, \dots, 5$, are referred to as the “Final Weights”.

For clarification: the Final Ranks r_i^{Final} can be non-integers and/or negative. A stock with a numerically smaller Final Rank shall be considered to have the “higher” Final Rank.

Note that from the 40th Selection Day onwards, i.e. $T_k, k \geq 40$, the Capture-the-Change-Quality Ranks $r_i^{CtCQ}(T_k)$ and the Final Ranks $r_i^{Final}(T_k)$ are identical.

3. Selection compatible with Sector Constraint

On the Initial Selection Day T_0 :

The 30 Compliant Stocks ($L=30$) which achieve the highest Capture-the-Change-Quality Ranks $r_i^{CtCQ}(T_0)$, compatible with the conditions that (1) their EU Taxonomy Aligned Capital Expenditures are larger than or equal to 10% (i.e. Aligned Capex $\geq 10\%$) (the “Minimum Aligned Capex”) and (2) at most 6 Compliant Stocks belong to the same Industry Sector as classified by the Sector Classification Scheme (the “Sector Constraint”), constitute the “Future Index Components”.

On all other Selection Days $T_k, k > 0$:

Each Compliant Stock i which

⁴See Footnote 3.

- (1) is a Current Index Component (section 5) and
- (2) is among the 30 Compliant Stocks which achieve the highest Final Ranks $r_i^{Final}(T_k)$, compatible with the Sector Constraint and the Minimum Aligned Capex,

will be a Future Index Component.

If the so determined number of Future Index Components is smaller than 30 (<30), additional Compliant Stocks are selected according to their highest Capture-the-Change-Quality Ranks $r_i^{CtCQ}(T_k)$, until 30 Compliant Stocks (L=30) are selected, compatible with the Sector Constraint and the Minimum Aligned Capex. These 30 Compliant Stocks constitute the Future Index Components.

“Sector Classification Scheme“ is a market standard classification scheme which assigns an industry sector to the issuer of each stock in the Index Universe. The Index Calculation Agent determines the Sector Classification Scheme in accordance with the above criteria in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB)⁵.

If two or more Compliant Stocks achieve the same Capture-the-Change-Quality Ranks or Final Ranks, respectively, with respect to the Sector constraint or the determination of the 30th Future Index Component, the relevant stocks with the higher Free Float Market Capitalization are selected until the 30th Future Index Component is determined (see paragraph 1. of section 7.1.1.).

If it is not possible to select 30 Future Index Components using the procedure described above, the Index Calculation Agent will allow for Emissions data modelled by the ESG Service Provider in addition to reported Emissions data, the Minimum Aligned Capex will be relaxed to 5%, and the Sector Constraint will be relaxed subsequently to 7, 8, 9 and 10 Compliant Stocks which may belong to the same Industry Sector and the Reselection is carried out again until 30 Future Index Components are successfully determined. If, however, there are still less than 30 Future Index Components, the provisions set out in section 7.3. “Reselection Event” shall apply.

7.1.2. REWEIGHTING OF THE INDEX COMPONENTS

The Future Index Components $j = 1, \dots, L$ will be weighted (“Weights of the Future Index Components” w_j) according to their Free Float Market Capitalization, subject to the following “Weight Cap Scheme”:

1. The Weights of the Future Index Components w_j must be less or equal to 9% (the “Upper Weight Cap”) for all $j = 1, \dots, L$,
2. The sum of those weights w_j which exceed 4.5% (the “Lower Weight Cap”) must be less or equal to 36% (the “Upper Group Weight Cap”).

The Weights of the Future Index Components w_j are implemented in three steps as follows:

1. The “Uncapped Weight_j” of each Future Index Component_j is calculated as the ratio of its Free Float Market Capitalization_j (see section 7.1.1.) vs. the sum of the Free Float Market Capitalizations of all Future Index Components. This is expressed by the formula:

$$Uncapped\ Weight_j = \frac{Free\ Float\ Market\ Capitalization_j}{\sum_{k=1}^L Free\ Float\ Market\ Capitalization_k}$$

2. To ensure that all Future Index Component’s weights are less or equal to the Upper Weight Cap, the “Preliminary Capped Weight_j” PCW_j is calculated as an interpolation of the Uncapped Weight_j with an equal weighting scheme ($= \frac{1}{L}$) while using the Upper Rescaling Factor (URF). This is expressed by the

⁵ On the Index Start Date, the “Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) Supersector” is an example of a classification scheme that meets the criteria of a Sector Classification Scheme.

formula⁶:

$$PCW_j = URF \times \text{Uncapped Weight}_j + (1 - URF) \times \frac{1}{L}$$

where:

$$URF = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{Upper Weight Cap} - \frac{1}{L}}{\text{Max Uncapped Weight} - \frac{1}{L}} & \text{if Max Uncapped Weight} > \text{Upper Weight Cap} \\ 1 & \text{if Max Uncapped Weight} \leq \text{Upper Weight Cap} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Upper Weight Cap} = 9\%$$

$$\text{Max Uncapped Weight} = \max_{j \in \{1, \dots, L\}} \text{Uncapped Weight}_j$$

L = Number of Future Index Constituents.

- Finally, to implement the Upper Group Weight Cap, and to calculate the Weights of the Future Index Components w_j , the following procedure is carried out:

The Preliminary Capped Weights PCW_j are sorted in decreasing order of their magnitude⁷,

$$PCW_{j_1}^1 \geq PCW_{j_2}^2 \geq PCW_{j_3}^3 \geq \dots \geq PCW_{j_L}^L \quad \text{"Ordered Preliminary Capped Weights"}$$

Let x be the number of Ordered Preliminary Capped Weights exceeding the Lower Weight Cap, i.e. x is defined such that:

$$PCW_{j_i}^i > \text{Lower Weight Cap}, i = 1, \dots, x$$

$$PCW_{j_i}^i \leq \text{Lower Weight Cap}, i = x + 1, \dots, L.$$

If the sum of Ordered Preliminary Capped Weights exceeding the Lower Weight Cap is less than or equal to the Upper Group Weight Cap,

$$\sum_{i=1}^x PCW_{j_i}^i \leq \text{Upper Group Weight Cap},$$

then the Weights of the Future Index Components w_j equal the Preliminary Capped Weights:

$$w_j = PCW_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, L.$$

If, however, the sum of Ordered Preliminary Capped Weights exceeding the Lower Weight Cap is larger than the Upper Group Weight Cap,

$$\sum_{i=1}^x PCW_{j_i}^i > \text{Upper Group Weight Cap},$$

another interpolation of some of the Preliminary Capped Weights with an equal weighting scheme will be carried out in order to enforce the Upper Group Weight Cap.

⁶ If two or more Future Index Components represent the shares of the same issuing company, e.g. different share classes, the Uncapped Weight of each issuing company and total number of issuing companies will be the basis for the capping mechanism.

⁷ In case two Preliminary Capped Weights have the same magnitude, the sorting shall be carried out in decreasing order of Average Daily Volume.

Let z be the number of Ordered Preliminary Capped Weights exceeding the Lower Weight Cap and still satisfying the Upper Group Weight Cap, i.e. z is defined such that:

$$\sum_{i=1}^z PCW_{j_i}^i \leq \text{Upper Group Weight Cap},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{z+1} PCW_{j_i}^i > \text{Upper Group Weight Cap}.$$

Then the "Ordered Weights of the Future Index Components" $w_{j_i}^i$, $i = 1, \dots, L$, are given by:

$$w_{j_i}^i = \begin{cases} PCW_{j_i}^i & \text{for } i = 1, \dots, z \\ LRF \times PCW_{j_i}^i + (1 - LRF) \times \frac{\text{SumWeightRest}}{L - z} & \text{for } i = z + 1, \dots, L \end{cases}$$

where

$$LRF = \frac{\text{Lower Weight Cap} - \frac{\text{SumWeightRest}}{L - z}}{\text{MaxWeightRest} - \frac{\text{SumWeightRest}}{L - z}} \quad \text{"Lower Rescaling Factor"}$$

$$\text{SumWeightRest} = \sum_{i=z+1}^L PCW_{j_i}^i$$

$$\text{MaxWeightRest} = PCW_{j_{z+1}}^{z+1}$$

$$\text{Lower Weight Cap} = 4.5\%.$$

The Weights of the Future Index Components w_j , $j = 1, \dots, L$, then follow from the Ordered Weights of the Future Index Components $w_{j_i}^i$ by re-ordering.

7.1.3. REBALANCING OF THE INDEX COMPONENTS

1-Day Rebalancing

As of the Index Start Date, the Index Calculation Agent will use the 1-Day Rebalancing (defined below) for the rebalancing of the index components.

At any Adjustment Day at the Adjustment Moment (t^{adj}) the Index Calculation Agent calculates the "Number of the Shares of the j^{th} Future Index Component" ($Q_j^{prosp}(t^{adj})$) on the basis of the following algorithm (the "1-Day Rebalancing"):

$$Q_j^{prosp}(t^{adj}) = (1 - \text{Fee}_{Rebal}) \cdot \text{Index}(t^{adj}) \cdot \frac{w_j}{FX_j(t^{adj}) \times P_j^{prosp}(t^{adj})}$$

where:

Fee_{Rebal} 0.05% (the "Rebalancing Fee")

$\text{Index}(t^{adj})$ denotes the Index Value on the respective Adjustment Day at the Adjustment Moment (t^{adj}).

$FX_j(t^{adj})$ denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplier of the respective Future Index Component; on Adjustment Day (t^{adj}).

$P_j^{prosp}(t^{adj})$ denotes, with respect to an Adjustment Day and the respective Adjustment Moment,

the Last Available Price for the j^{th} Future Index Component.

The Number of the Shares of the j^{th} Future Index Component in Index ($Q_j^{\text{prosp}}(t^{\text{adj}})$) will be rounded to eight decimal places with 0.000000005 being rounded up.

Immediately after the relevant Adjustment Moment (t^{adj}) all superscripts “prosp” will be dropped and all subscripts “j” shall be replaced by the subscript “i”.

From this point in time, the Future Index Components $_j$ (with $j = 1, \dots, L$) shall constitute the new Current Index Components $_i$ (with $i = 1, \dots, M, M=L$) and for $i=j$ the Number of the Shares of the j^{th} Future Index Component in the Index shall constitute the “Number of the Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Components” ($Q_i(t)$):

$$Q_i(t) := Q_j^{\text{prosp}}(t^{\text{adj}}) \text{ for } i = j, \forall j \in \{1, \dots, L\}, i \in \{1, \dots, M\} \text{ where } M = L \text{ and } t \geq t^{\text{adj}}.$$

Alternative 3-Day Rebalancing

The Index Calculation Agent reserves the right to change irreversibly to the Alternative 3-Day Rebalancing (defined below) for the rebalancing of the index components in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) and will announce this change on www.onemarkets.eu at least two weeks in advance.

The composition of the Index and the number of the stocks in the Index will be adjusted by the Index Calculation Agent at any of the 3 Alternative Adjustment Days ($a = 1, 2, 3$) at the respective Alternative Adjustment Moments (t_a^{adj}) on the basis of the following algorithm (the “Alternative 3-Day Rebalancing”):

The Index Components prior to the first Alternative Adjustment Moment are referred to as the “Previous Index Components”. The input parameters of the algorithm at each Alternative Adjustment Moment t_a^{adj} ($a = 1, 2, 3$) are:

$Q_j^{\text{prev}}(t_0)$ denotes the Number of Shares of each Previous Index Component j ($j = 1, \dots, K$) prior to the first Alternative Adjustment Moment, subject to an Ordinary Dividend Payment pursuant to section 7.2. below, and an Extraordinary Adjustment pursuant to section 7.4. below,

$Q_k^{\text{prosp}}(t_0)$ equals zero with $k = 1, \dots, L, Q_k^{\text{prosp}}(t_0) = 0,$

$P_j(t_a^{\text{adj}})$ denotes, with respect to an Alternative Adjustment Day and the respective Alternative Adjustment Moment ($a = 1, 2, 3$), the Last Available Price for the j^{th} Previous Index Component ($j = 1, \dots, K$),

$FX_j(t_a^{\text{adj}})$ denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplier of the respective Previous Index Component j on Adjustment Day (t_a^{adj}),

$P_k(t_a^{\text{adj}})$ denotes, with respect to an Alternative Adjustment Day and the respective Alternative Adjustment Moment ($a = 1, 2, 3$), the Last Available Price for the k^{th} Future Index Component ($k = 1, \dots, L$),

$FX_k(t_a^{\text{adj}})$ denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplier of the respective Future Index Component k on Adjustment Day (t_a^{adj}),

Index portion (t_a^{adj}) denotes the portion of the Index to be adjusted at each Alternative Adjustment Moment $t_a^{\text{adj}},$

$$Index\ portion(t_a^{adj}) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{j=1}^K Q_j^{prev}(t_0) \cdot FX_j(t_a^{adj}) \cdot P_j(t_a^{adj}).$$

The number of shares in the Index at each Alternative Adjustment Moment t_a^{adj} is then recalculated as follows:

The Number of Shares of the j^{th} Previous Index Component ($j = 1, \dots, K$) in the Index at each Alternative Adjustment Moment t_a^{adj} is given by:

$$Q_j^{prev}(t_a^{adj}) = \left(1 - \frac{a}{3}\right) \cdot Q_j^{prev}(t_0).$$

The Number of Shares of the k^{th} Future Index Component ($k = 1, \dots, L$) in the Index at each Alternative Adjustment Moment t_a^{adj} is given by:

$$Q_k^{prosp}(t_a^{adj}) = w_k \cdot \frac{Index\ portion(t_a^{adj})}{FX_k(t_a^{adj}) \cdot P_k(t_a^{adj})} + Q_k^{prosp}(t_{a-1}^{adj}),$$

where $Q_k^{prosp}(t_{a-1}^{adj})$ is subject to an Ordinary Dividend Payment pursuant to section 7.2. below, and an Extraordinary Adjustment pursuant to section 7.4. below.

In order to calculate the Number of Shares of the Current Index Components, the Number of Shares of the Previous Index Components and the Number of Shares of the Future Index Component are aggregated, and additionally, the Rebalancing Fee is deduced, as follows:

At each Alternative Adjustment Moment t_a^{adj} , the Current Index Components are given by the unification of the set of Previous Index Components and the set of Future Index Components.

Let M be the number of Current Index Components at the Alternative Adjustment Moment t_a^{adj} , where $M \leq K + L$.

Let $\delta_{ji} = 1$ if Current Index Component $_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, M$) is element of the set of Previous Index Components ($j = 1, \dots, K$), i.e. if Current Index Component $_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, M$) is the j -th stock of the Previous Index Components ($j = 1, \dots, K$), and $\delta_{ji} = 0$ otherwise.

Furthermore, let $\delta_{ki} = 1$ if Current Index Component $_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, M$) is element of the set of Future Index Components ($k = 1, \dots, L$), i.e. if Current Index Component $_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, M$) is the k -th stock of the Future Index Components ($k = 1, \dots, L$), and $\delta_{ki} = 0$ otherwise.

The Number of Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Component ($i = 1, \dots, M$) in the Index at each Alternative Adjustment Moment t_a^{adj} , $a = 1, 2, 3$, is then given as follows:

$$Q_i(t_a^{adj}) = \left(1 - \frac{a}{3} \cdot Fee_{Rebal}\right) \cdot \left(\prod_{x=1}^a \left(1 - Fee \cdot \left(\frac{t_x^{adj} - t_{x-1}^{adj}}{360}\right)\right)\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^K \delta_{ji} Q_j^{prev}(t_a^{adj}) + \sum_{k=1}^L \delta_{ki} Q_k^{prosp}(t_a^{adj})\right)$$

where the Rebalancing Fee is

$$Fee_{Rebal} = 0.05\%,$$

and t_0^{adj} denotes the last (Alternative) Adjustment Day of the previous Rebalancing.

The Number of the Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Component in Index $Q_i(t_a^{adj})$ will be rounded to eight decimal places with 0.00000005 being rounded up.

After the three Alternative Adjustment Days, there are no more Previous Index Components in the Index and the Future Index Components (with $j = 1, \dots, L$) shall constitute the new Current Index Components; (with $i = 1, \dots, M, M=L$).

7.2. ORDINARY DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

If, with respect to a Current Index Component_{*i*}, a cash dividend payment which is not considered to be extraordinary is distributed (the “*Ordinary Dividend Payment*”), the relevant Number of the Shares of the *i*th Current Index Component will be adjusted as follows:

$$Q_i^{adj}(t) = Q_i^{prev}(\tilde{t}) \cdot \frac{P_i(\tilde{t})}{P_i(\tilde{t}) - Dvd \cdot (1 - tax_o)}$$

where:

- \tilde{t} denotes the Calculation Moment on the Exchange Business Day before the day on which the respective Current Index Component_{*i*} will be quoted “ex dividend”.
- $P_i(\tilde{t})$ denotes the Last Available Price (section 6.) for the relevant Current Index Component_{*i*} at time \tilde{t} .
- $Q_i^{prev}(\tilde{t})$ denotes, with respect to the relevant Current Index Component_{*i*}, the Number of the Shares of the *i*th Current Index Component in the Index at time \tilde{t} .
- $Q_i^{adj}(t)$ denotes, with respect to the relevant Current Index Component_{*i*}, the Number of the Shares of the *i*th Current Index Component in the Index resulting from the respective adjustment as of time t , where $t \geq \tilde{t}$. The superscript “*adj*” will be dropped after the adjustment.
- Dvd means the amount of the Ordinary Dividend Payment per share.
- tax_o denotes the relevant withholding tax applicable to an Ordinary Dividend Payment as determined by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

A dividend payment (or portion thereof) of a Current Index Component_{*i*} will be attributed to be Ordinary Dividend Payment if the relevant Domestic Options Exchange does not announce that it will treat the respective Dividend Payment as “extraordinary” and thus does not change the specification of corresponding listed options contracts.

In case of any circumstances which make it difficult to classify the relevant dividend payment (or portion thereof) accordingly, the decision to attribute the relevant dividend payment (or portion thereof) as Ordinary Dividend Payment shall be made by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

If an Ordinary Dividend Payment is not made in the currency of the Last Available Price of the Current Index Component_{*i*}, it shall be converted into the currency of the Last Available Price of the Current Index Component_{*i*} by the Index Calculation Agent on the basis of the relevant BFIX London 4 pm FX foreign exchange fixing. If the BFIX London 4 pm FX foreign exchange fixing is not provided to the Index Calculation Agent at the relevant Adjustment Moment, the Index Calculation Agent shall determine the applicable foreign exchange rate in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB), taking into consideration the present market data.

7.3. RESELECTION EVENT

If, with respect to any Selection Day, due to any event that is material in the reasonable discretion (§ 315

BGB) of the Index Calculation Agent (including but not limited to the Reselection described in section 7.1.1. resulting in less than 30 Future Index Components (the “*Reselection Event*”)), it is not possible or economically reasonable to follow the Adjustment Process as described above, no Regular Adjustment or Alternative Adjustment shall be made with respect to the relevant Selection Day. If the Reselection Event continues for more than one Selection Day, the Index Calculation Agent shall adjust the description of the Index in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) in such a way that the Reselection on the second subsequent Selection Day is possible or economically reasonable again, provided that such adjustment does not materially affect the Index Objective. If the Index Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) that no such adjustment is possible or reasonable with respect to the Index Objective, it shall be authorized, with the consent of the Index Sponsor, to terminate the calculation of the Index as of the second subsequent Selection Day on which the Reselection Event continues to exist.

7.4. EXTRAORDINARY ADJUSTMENTS

If the company that has issued the respective Current Index Component or a third party takes a measure, which would - based on a change in the legal and economic situation, in particular a change in the company’s assets and capital - in the reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) of the Index Calculation Agent, affect the price of the respective Current Index Component (including but not limited to extraordinary dividends, share splits/reverse splits, subscription rights, bonus shares (stock dividends), spin offs, capital increases with company funds, merger, liquidation, takeover, consolidation, nationalization, delisting) (“*Adjustment Event*”), then the Index Calculation Agent will undertake an extraordinary adjustment of the Number of the Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Component or the Input Data (section 10.) with respect to the relevant Current Index Component (“*Extraordinary Adjustment*”) in such a way that the economic position of investors in financial instruments directly and indirectly linked to the Index remains unchanged to the greatest possible extent (the “*Adjustment Objective*”).

An Extraordinary Adjustment will be undertaken by the Index Calculation Agent by:

- (a) corresponding application of the rules and methodologies for changing the specifications of listed options contracts that apply for the respective Current Index Component as defined and provided by the relevant Domestic Options Exchange (as described in section 3. above),
- (b) applying the adjustment methodologies with respect to possible corporate actions as described below in sections 7.4.1. – 7.4.6.,
- (c) considering the adjustment made by the relevant Information Provider (section 10.) of the Input Data affected by such Adjustment Event, or
- (d) acting in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) in case of circumstances which make it difficult to consider the relevant Adjustment Event in accordance with the above provisions.

The Index Calculation Agent will decide in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) about the methodology or action to be applied in order to achieve the Adjustment Objective.

The Index Calculation Agent will not undertake an Extraordinary Adjustment if the economic effect of the Adjustment Event on the Index is not significant. The Index Calculation Agent will determine in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) whether this is the case.

Parameters used for Extraordinary Adjustments described below are as follows:

- \tilde{t} denotes the Calculation Moment at the Exchange Business Day before the relevant Extraordinary Adjustment Day.
- $P_i(\tilde{t})$ denotes, with respect to an Extraordinary Adjustment Day, the Last Available Price

(section 6.) for the relevant Current Index Component_i at time \tilde{t} .

$Q_i^{prev}(\tilde{t})$ denotes, with respect to the relevant Current Index Component_i and an Extraordinary Adjustment Day, the Number of Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Component in the Index at time \tilde{t} .

$Q_i^{adj}(t)$ denotes, with respect to the relevant Current Index Component_i and an Extraordinary Adjustment Day, the Number of the Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Component resulting from the respective Extraordinary Adjustment as of time t , where $t \geq \tilde{t}$. The superscript "adj" will be dropped after the Extraordinary Adjustment.

7.4.1. EXTRAORDINARY DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

If, with respect to a Current Index Component_i, an extraordinary cash dividend is distributed (the "Extraordinary Dividend Payment"), the day on which the respective Current Index Component_i will be quoted "ex dividend" becomes an "Extraordinary Adjustment Day".

A dividend payment (or portion thereof) of a Current Index Component_i will be considered to be extraordinary, if the relevant Domestic Options Exchange announces that it will treat the respective dividend payment as "extraordinary" and thus changes the specification of corresponding listed options contracts.

In case of any circumstances which make it difficult to classify the relevant dividend payment (or portion thereof) as an Extraordinary Dividend Payment, the decision to attribute the relevant dividend payment (or portion thereof) as Extraordinary Dividend Payment shall be made by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

If an Extraordinary Dividend Payment is not made in the currency of the Last Available Price of the Current Index Component_i, it shall be converted into the currency of the Last Available Price of the Current Index Component_i by the Index Calculation Agent on the basis of the relevant BFIX London 4 pm FX fixing. If the BFIX London 4 pm FX fixing is not provided to the Index Calculation Agent at the relevant Adjustment Moment, the Index Calculation Agent shall determine the applicable foreign exchange rate in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB), taking into consideration the present market data.

If an Extraordinary Dividend Payment is distributed in respect of a Current Index Component_i, the Number of the Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Component will be adjusted as follows:

$$Q_i^{adj}(t) = Q_i^{prev}(\tilde{t}) \cdot \frac{P_i(\tilde{t})}{P_i(\tilde{t}) - EoDvd \cdot (1 - tax_{eo})}$$

where:

EoDvd means the amount of the Extraordinary Dividend Payment per share.

tax_{eo} denotes the relevant withholding tax applicable to an Extraordinary Dividend Payment as determined by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

If both an Ordinary Dividend Payment (section 7.2.) and an Extraordinary Dividend Payment is distributed in respect to a Current Index Component_i, the Number of the Shares of the i^{th} Current Index Component in the Index will be adjusted as follows:

$$Q_i^{adj}(t) = Q_i^{prev}(\tilde{t}) \cdot \frac{P_i(\tilde{t})}{P_i(\tilde{t}) - Dvd \cdot (1 - tax_o) - EoDvd \cdot (1 - tax_{eo})}$$

where:

Dvd means the amount of the Ordinary Dividend Payment per share.

tax₀ denotes the relevant withholding tax applicable to an Ordinary Dividend Payment as determined by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

If an Extraordinary Dividend Payment is cancelled after or on the day on which the respective Current Index Component_i will be quoted “ex dividend” (the “Ex-Dividend Date”) but before the Extraordinary Dividend Payment is effectively paid (the “Dividend Payment Date”) the Index Calculation Agent reserves the right to reverse the adjustment as described above. The Index Calculation Agent will determine in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) whether this is the case.

7.4.2. SHARE SPLIT / REVERSE SPLIT

If a Current Index Component_i becomes subject to a share split or share consolidation (reverse split), the Number of the Shares of the ith Current Index Component in the Index will be adjusted by a Ratio on the day the share split or share consolidation becomes effective (an “*Extraordinary Adjustment Day*”) as follows:

$$Q_i^{adj}(t) = Q_i^{prev}(\tilde{t}) \cdot Ratio$$

“Ratio” means the ratio resulting from this respective corporate action as determined by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB). In this context, the Index Calculation Agent may also apply the ratio which has been disclosed by the respective Information Provider (section 10.).

In the case of a “B” for “A” share split (shareholders will receive “B” new shares for every “A” share held) the Ratio would be equal to:

$$Ratio = \frac{B}{A}$$

7.4.3. SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

If the holder of a Current Index Component_i is granted subscription rights, entitling such holder to acquire the Current Index Component_i’s type of security in particular at the subscription price (P_i^{Sub}), with the issuer of the relevant Current Index Component_i granting such rights to all holders of the respective Current Index Component_i in proportion to the stocks previously held by them (the “*Rights Issue*”), the day on which the respective Current Index Component_i will be quoted “ex subscription rights” will be deemed an “*Extraordinary Adjustment Day*”, where the Number of the Shares of the ith Current Index Component in the Index will be adjusted as follows:

$$Q_i^{adj}(t) = Q_i^{prev}(\tilde{t}) \cdot \frac{1 + Ratio}{1 + \frac{Ratio}{P_i(\tilde{t})} \cdot (P_i^{Sub} + Ddis_i)}$$

where:

Ratio denotes the ratio of the Rights Issue (number of “B” new shares for every “A” shares held):

$$Ratio = \frac{B}{A}$$

P_i^{Sub} denotes the subscription price for one new (“B”) share.

$Ddis_i$ denotes the amount of dividend disadvantage per share (if any) of the new (“B”) shares compared to the old (“A”) shares.

7.4.4. BONUS SHARES (STOCK DIVIDEND)

If an issuer of any Current Index Component_i issues bonus shares or if new stocks are distributed to all holders of the respective Current Index Component_i free of charge in the event of a conversion of earnings reserves in stock capital, the effective day of this action shall be deemed an “*Extraordinary Adjustment Day*”, where the Number of the Shares of the ith Current Index Component in the Index will be adjusted by multiplying it with the ratio resulting from this respective corporate action as follows:

$$Q_i^{adj}(t) = Q_i^{prev}(\tilde{t}) \cdot \frac{S_i^{out}(t)}{S_i^{out}(\tilde{t})}, t \geq \tilde{t}$$

where:

$S_i^{out}(\tilde{t})$ denotes, with respect to an Extraordinary Adjustment Day the total number of outstanding shares for the ith Current Index Component immediately before time \tilde{t} .

$S_i^{out}(t)$ denotes, with respect to an Extraordinary Adjustment Day, the total number of outstanding shares for the ith Current Index Component as of the next following Calculation Day.

7.4.5. SPIN OFF

If the holder of any Current Index Component_i (the “*Original Index Component*”) receives (from the original issuer) shares from a (potentially newly formed) third-party issuer (the “*Extraordinary Index Component*”), then the Extraordinary Index Component will be included in the Index as additional Current Index Component in the proportion of the Ratio (as defined below) exclusively on the respective Exchange Business Day on which a holder of the Original Index Component would actually receive the Extraordinary Index Component (the “*Extraordinary Adjustment Day*”). At the closing of the Extraordinary Adjustment Day, the Extraordinary Index Component will be removed from the Index and the number of the Original Index Components shares in the Index will be increased simultaneously as follows:

$$Q_i^{adj}(t) = Q_i^{prev}(\tilde{t}) \cdot \left(1 + Ratio \cdot \frac{P_i^{Extra}(t^{eff})}{P_i(t^{eff})} \right)$$

where:

t^{eff} denotes the Calculation Moment at the Extraordinary Adjustment Day.

$P_i(t^{eff})$ denotes the Last Available Price for the Original Index Component at time t^{eff} .

$P_i^{Extra}(t^{eff})$ denotes the Last Available Price for the Extraordinary Index Component at time t^{eff} .

Ratio denotes the ratio as calculated by the Index Calculation Agent according to the following formula:

$$Ratio = \frac{B}{A}, \text{ where:}$$

"B" denotes the number of the shares of the Extraordinary Index Component which will be issued for each number "A" of the shares of the Original Index Component.

7.4.6. TAKEOVER

If the issuer of a Current Index Component_i is subject to a 100% takeover, a consolidation where it is not the acquiring company, or a nationalization, or the listing of the Current Index Component_i is withdrawn (“*Delisting*”), then the effective date of this event becomes an “*Extraordinary Adjustment Day*”, and the Last Available Price of the Current Index Component_i on the Extraordinary Adjustment Day is defined as the value of the Current Index Component_i. This value remains constant until the next rebalancing of the Index. At the time of the takeover, the consolidation, the nationalization or the Delisting, the Number of Shares of the jth Future Index Component will not be adjusted.

If the Last Available Price of the Current Index Component on the Extraordinary Adjustments Day does not reflect the prevailing market conditions, the Index Calculation Agent may determine the Last Available Price in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) on the basis of prevailing market conditions and the Current Index Component’s liquidity taking into consideration the entire number of the relevant Current Index Components in the Index.

If, at a Selection Moment, a takeover, consolidation, nationalization or Delisting with respect to an Eligible Stock is carried out or announced, the Index Calculation Agent may exclude the Eligible Stock from the new selection in its reasonable discretion (§315 BGB).

8. MARKET DISRUPTION

- (1) If on any Adjustment Day or Alternative Adjustment Day, as the case may be and each referred to as (Alternative) Adjustment Day, a Current Index Component and/or Future Index Component is affected by a Market Disruption Event (as defined below), the Index Calculation Agent will, in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB), either postpone the (Alternative) Adjustment Day to the next following Trading Day or perform a Disrupted Adjustment subject to the provisions set out below (the Trading Day at which the Disrupted Adjustment will be performed, the “*Disrupted (Alternative) Adjustment Day*”). If, however, the Market Disruption Event does not cease to exist for ten (10) consecutive Trading Days and no Disrupted Adjustment has been performed, the Index Calculation Agent will perform the Disrupted Adjustment from the eleventh (11th) Trading Day on. As long as a Current Index Component which is affected by a Market Disruption Event remains in the Index (except for the respective Disrupted (Alternative) Adjustment Day), the Index Calculation Agent will use the Last Available Price for the relevant Current Index Component before the occurrence of the Market Disruption Event for the calculation of the Index.
- (2) “*Disrupted Adjustment*” means that the Index Calculation Agent will perform the Rebalancing with respect to the respective Disrupted (Alternative) Adjustment Day in accordance with section 7.1.3. subject to the following provisions:
 - a. The Index Value as of the respective Disrupted (Alternative) Adjustment Day (= $\text{Index}(t_{(a)}^{adj})$) shall be calculated by the Index Calculation Agent in accordance with section 6. above, whereas any Current Index Component affected by the Market Disruption Event shall be considered at its Market Disruption Price (section 8. paragraph (5) below).
 - b. The portion of the $\text{Index}(t_{(a)}^{adj})$ to be allocated to all Future Index Components affected by the Market Disruption Event shall be allocated to a non-interest bearing cash position in the Index Currency until the next following (Alternative) Adjustment Day instead.
- (3) If at any Selection Moment a Market Disruption Event exists or prevails with respect to any Eligible Stock, the Index Calculation Agent will disregard the relevant Eligible Stock during the respective Adjustment Process (section 7.1.).

- (4) If any Current Index Component is affected by a Market Disruption Event in between two regular (Alternative) Adjustment Days, the Index Calculation Agent will use the Last Available Price for the relevant Current Index Component before the occurrence of the Market Disruption Event for the calculation of the Index Value. If, however, the Market Disruption Event does not cease to exist for ten (10) consecutive Trading Days, unless no regular (Alternative) Adjustment Day has fallen into such 10 day's period - in which case the provisions of section 8. paragraph (1) to (3) above would apply -, the Index Calculation Agent will, on the eleventh (11th) Trading Day, determine a Market Disruption Price for the relevant Current Index Component which shall as of this 11th Trading Day be used for the calculation of the Index Value until and including the next following (Alternative) Adjustment Day.
- (5) The Index Calculation Agent will determine the relevant "*Market Disruption Price*" of an affected Current Index Component in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) on the basis of prevailing market conditions and the Current Index Component's liquidity taking into consideration the entire number of relevant Current Index Components in the Index. For the avoidance of doubt, the Market Disruption Price may even be zero.
- (6) "*Market Disruption Event*" means, in respect of any Current Index Component or Future Index Component, as the case may be, each of the following events:
- (a) the failure of the Domestic Stock Exchange to open for trading during its regular trading hours;
 - (b) the suspension or restriction of trading in the respective Current or Future Index Component, as the case may be, on the Domestic Stock Exchange;
 - (c) in general the suspension or restriction of trading in a derivative of the respective Current or Future Index Component, as the case may be, on the respective Domestic Options Exchange;
- to the extent that such Market Disruption Event is material; whether this is the case shall be determined by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

9. INDEX SPONSOR AND INDEX CALCULATION AGENT

The Index is provided by UniCredit Bank GmbH, Munich, or any legal successor (the "*Index Sponsor*"). The Index Sponsor assumes all rights and duties resulting from this index description, if not otherwise delegated.

The Index Sponsor has assigned all rights and duties with regards to the index calculation to the Index Calculation Agent. UniCredit Bank GmbH, Munich, or any legal successor is the Index Calculation Agent (the "*Index Calculation Agent*"). The Index Sponsor is at any time authorized to select a new Index Calculation Agent (the "*New Index Calculation Agent*"). From then, each reference in this description to the Index Calculation Agent will be deemed, depending on the context, to refer to the New Index Calculation Agent.

The Index Calculation Agent will, subject as provided below, apply the aforementioned method of calculation and the results achieved will be final, conclusive and binding except for obvious errors. If regulatory, legal or fiscal circumstances (including but not limited to an administrative order of any competent supervisory authority) arise that require a modification of or change to such methodology, the Index Sponsor shall be entitled to make such required modification or change on the basis of the aforementioned rules in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB). The Index Calculation Agent will with all due care ensure that the resulting methodology will be consistent with respect to the method defined above, and will be taking into account the economic position of the investors in financial instruments that are linked to the Index.

When calculating the Index, the Index Calculation Agent has to rely on the statements, confirmations,

computations, assurances and other information provided by third parties which cannot be verified. Any inaccuracies contained in this information may have an impact – without any fault attaching to the Index Calculation Agent – on the calculation of the Index. There is no obligation of the Index Calculation Agent to independently verify any information received in relation to the Index.

10. INPUT DATA

The Index Calculation Agent shall be authorized to obtain any input data used for the calculation of the Index (e.g. closing prices, Last Available Prices, foreign exchange rates) (the “*Input Data*”) via the information provider Bloomberg or Reuters (the “*Information Provider*”) or any other representative publicly available data source, as well as obtaining data for the selection of Index Components from ISS ESG, the responsible investment division of Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (the “*ESG Service Provider*”). The Index Calculation Agent may, in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB), at any time replace the Information Provider and/or the ESG Service Provider in total or only with respect to a specific Eligible Stock or the Domestic Stock Exchange by another suitable information provider and/or the ESG Service Provider deemed reliable.

11. DISCLAIMER

The calculation and composition of the Index will be performed by the Index Calculation Agent with all due care. However, neither the Index Sponsor nor the Index Calculation Agent accepts any liability for any direct or indirect damage which may result from any slight negligence by the Index Sponsor or the Index Calculation Agent in connection with the calculation or composition of the Index or its other relevant parameters.

The calculation of the Index Value and the weights of the Index Components will be performed by the Index Calculation Agent with all due care. The Index Sponsor and the Index Calculation Agent exclude any liability except in the event of willful misconduct or gross negligence on their part. Neither the Index Sponsor nor the Index Calculation Agent give any representation or guarantee for the correctness of the market data used for the calculation or other third party information. Neither the Index Sponsor nor the Index Calculation Agent assume any liability for any direct or indirect damage which may result from an incorrect calculation of the market data or other third party information used for the calculation of the Index Value.

Neither the Index Sponsor nor any person related to the Index has the function of a trustee or advisor towards the holders of financial instruments linked to the Index.

12. PUBLICATION

The Index Value and the composition of the Index is published by the Index Calculation Agent on the website www.onemarkets.eu (or a successor page). In addition, the Index Value is available on Bloomberg under the ticker QUIXCTCR Index (or a successor page).

13. INVALID PROVISIONS

Should any provision of this index description be or become invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part, the remaining provisions are not affected thereby.

14. APPLICABLE LAW

This index description is governed by German Law.