Description of the UC European Quintessence (Price) Index
in the version dated 22 November 2026

The following index description outlines the key data for the UC European Quintessence (Price) Index. This index description may be changed or modified from time to time in the future.

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The UC European Quintessence (Price) Index (the "*Index*") (ISIN: DE000A4AGX88, WKN: A4AGX8) is intended to reflect the weighted price performance of 25 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, Dividend Track Record, Dividend Yield and Volatility, (ii) have the highest Indicated Dividend Yield over Beta, and (iii) are compatible with (a.) the Sector Constraint that at most 7 issuers belong to the same Industry Sector and (b.) the Country Constraint that at most 7 issuers are domiciled in the same country (section 7.1.) (the "*Index Objective*"). The price performances are weighted according to Free Float Market Capitalization, subject to the Weight Cap Scheme (section 7.1.2). 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 QUIXEQES <Index>.

The Index Value at the Index Start Date (section 2.) is 1000.00.

2. CALENDAR

"Index Start Date"	15 May 2024
"Exchange Business Day"	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.
"Calculation Day"	Every day on which all Domestic Stock Exchanges are scheduled to be open for trading.
"Calculation Moment"	With respect to a Calculation Day, the moment on the respective Calculation Day when all Domestic Stock Exchanges have been closed for trading.
"Trading Day"	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 before the 15th calendar day of each February, May, August and November.
"Initial Selection Day"	13 May 2024
"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 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 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 by the Index Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB). Together they form the "*Index Universe*".

$Index\ Universe = \{Eligible\ Stock_1, Eligible\ Stock_2, \ldots, Eligible\ Stock_X\}$, where "X" means the number of Eligible Stocks at the respective Selection Moment.

Table 1: Domestic Exchanges

Country	***"Domestic Stock Exchange"***	***"Domestic Options Exchange"***
Austria	XETRA® – Wiener Börse	EUREX

[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.

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:

$$Index\ (t) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} Q_i(t)\ \cdot FX_i(t) \cdot P_i(t)$$

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 ith Current Index Component at time t on the respective Calculation Day, with i ∈ {1, ..., M}.
$FX_i(t)$	denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplicator of the ith Current Index Component in the Index at time t on the respective Calculation Day, with i ∈ {1, ..., M}.
$P_i\ (t)$	denotes the Last Available Price for the ith Current Index Component at time t on the respective Calculation Day, with i ∈ {1, ..., M}, subject to a Market Disruption Event pursuant to section 8. below.

The „*Foreign Exchange Multiplicator*" for the ith 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 Multiplicator 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 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*").

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, 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, 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. The Free Float Market Capitalization is less than 1 billion Euro (1,000,000,000.00 Euro).

The „*Free Float Market Capitalization*$_j$" of each Eligible Stock$_j$ (with j= 1, ..., X) is calculated by multiplying the Current Market Capitalization$_j$ with the Foreign Exchange Multiplicator and the Free Float Percentage$_j$. This is expressed by the formula:

$$Free\ Float\ Market\ Capitalization_j(t) = Current\ Market\ Capitalization_j(t) \times FX_j(t) \times Free\ Float\ Percentage_j(t)$$

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.
$FX_j(t)$	denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplicator 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).

b. The Average Daily Volume is less than 12 million Euro (12,000,000.00 Euro).

The "*Average Daily Volume*$_j$" of each Eligible Stock$_j$ (with j= 1, ..., 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 Multiplicator. This is expressed by the formula:

$$Average\ Daily\ Volume_j(t) = Average\ Number_j(t) \times P_j(t) \times FX_j(t)$$

With:

Average Number$_j$	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]
$P_j(t)$	denotes the Last Available Price of the Eligible Stock$_j$ on Calculation Day t and is defined in section 6.
$FX_j(t)$	denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplicator of the Eligible Stock$_j$ on Calculation Day t and is defined in section 6.

c. The Dividends per Share equals 0 for more than one of the last 5 calendar years.

The "*Dividends per Share*" of each Eligible Stock$_j$ (with j= 1, ..., X) for a calendar year T_i is calculated by aggregating all relevant "Dividend Payments per Share" with the respective "*Ex-date*" τ being in calendar year T_i:[3]

$$Dividends\ per\ Share_j^{T_i} = \sum_{\tau \in T_i} Dividend\ Payment\ per\ Share_j^{\tau}, i = 1, \dots, 5.$$

With:

$Dividends\ per\ Share_j^{T_i}$	denotes the Dividends per Share of Eligible Stock$_j$ for calendar year T_i, *i =1,..,5.*
$Dividend\ Payment\ per\ Share_j^{\tau}$	denotes the Dividend Payment per Share of Eligible Stock$_j$ for Ex-date τ.
τ	The Ex-date of the respective Dividend Payment per Share of Eligible Stock$_j$ as provided by the relevant Information Provider (section 10.).

With respect to each Eligible Stock, the Index Calculation Agent will use the dividend payments as provided by the relevant Information Provider (section 10.) at the Selection Moment on the respective Selection Day.[4] If the Dividends per Share, as provided by the relevant Information Provider with respect to an Eligible Stock, are not consistent with the Dividends per Share as used by the Index Calculation Agent with respect to earlier Selection Processes, or with respect to the majority of the other Eligible Stocks, the Index Calculation Agent may consult alternative (preferably publicly available) information sources (the "Alternative Information Sources"). Should the Index Calculation Agent based on the consultation deem in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) the provided Dividends per Share incorrect, it will determine the relevant Dividends per Share in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB), utilizing the Alternative Information Sources.

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[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.

[3] Both ordinary (regular) dividend payments and extraordinary (special) dividend payments shall be considered for the Dividends per Share calculation (plus "Return of Capital" for stock of companies listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange) adjusted for respective corporate action events as well as for currency conversion in case of changes of the currency of the dividend payments with regard to previous dividend payments as provided by the relevant Information Provider (section 10.).

[4] For clarification: The calendar year ending immediately before the calendar year of the respective Selection Day shall be considered as the last (i.e. T_5) of these 5 last calendar years T_i, i.e. *i=1,..,5*.

d. The Indicated Dividend Yield is below the rounded 50%-percentile[5] of the Indicated Dividend Yields of all Eligible Stocks (the "Dividend Yield Percentile").

With respect to each Eligible Stock, the Index Calculation Agent will use the last available "*Indicated Dividend Yields*" 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 in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) that the Indicated Dividend Yield, as provided by the relevant Information Provider with respect to an Eligible Stock, is not consistent with the Indicated Dividend Yields 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 may determine the relevant Indicated Dividend Yield in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

e. The Dividend Growth Rate is above the rounded 99%-percentile[6] of the Dividend Growth Rates of all Eligible Stocks.

With respect to each Eligible Stock, the Index Calculation Agent will calculate the Dividend Growth Rate as the difference between the Indicated Dividend Yield and the 5 Year Average Dividend Yield,

$$Dividend\ Growth\ Rate = Indicated\ Dividend\ Yield - 5\ Year\ Average\ Dividend\ Yield.$$

The 5 Year Average Dividend Yield is calculated as the average of the Dividends per Share of the last 5 calendar years (as defined in section c), if applicable subject to FX conversion (see below), divided by the Last Available Price of the Eligible Stock$_j$ on Calculation Day t:

$$5\ Year\ Average\ Dividend\ Yield(t) = \frac{\frac{1}{5} \times \sum_{i=1}^{5} Dividends\ per\ Share_j^{T_i}}{P_j(t)}.$$

If the Dividends per Share of an Eligible Stock$_j$ for calendar years T_i, *i = 1,...,5,* as provided by the relevant Information Provider (section 10.) are not denoted in the currency of the Last Available Price of the Eligible Stock$_j$, the calculation of the 5 Year Average Dividend Yield shall be completed by the conversion into the currency of the Last Available Price of the Eligible Stock$_j$ by the Index Calculation Agent on the basis of the relevant BFIX London 4 pm FX fixing for the respective Selection Day. If the BFIX London 4 pm FX fixing is not provided to the Index Calculation Agent at the relevant Selection 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.

f. The Volatility is above the respective rounded 50%-percentile[7] of the Volatilities of all Eligible Stocks (the "Volatility Percentile").

With respect to each Eligible Stock, the Index Calculation Agent will calculate the Volatility as the maximum of its 20-day price volatility and its 260-day price volatility,

$$Volatility = max(20 - day\ price\ volatility, 260 - day\ price\ volatility).$$

The 20-day (or 260-day) price volatility equals the annualized standard deviation of the logarithmic price changes for the 20 (or 260) most recent Exchange Business Days closing price, expressed as a percentage. The Index Calculation Agent will use the last available 20-day price volatility and 260-day price volatility, respectively, 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

[5] The 50%-percentile is rounded to two percentage point decimals.

[6] The 99%-percentile is rounded to two percentage point decimals.

[7] The 50%-percentile is rounded to two percentage point decimals.

in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB) that the 20-day price volatility or the 260-day price volatility, as provided by the relevant Information Provider with respect to an Eligible Stock, is not consistent with the 20-day price volatility or 260-day price volatility 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 may determine the relevant 20-day price volatility or 260-day price volatility in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB).

g. The Short vs. Long Term Volatility Ratio is below the respective rounded 1%-percentile[8] of the Short vs. Long Term Volatility Ratios of all Eligible Stocks.

The Short vs. Long Term Volatility Ratio is defined as the 20-day price volatility divided by the 260-day price volatility (as defined in section 0):

$$Short\ vs.\ Long\ Term\ Volatility\ Ratio = \frac{20-day\ price\ volatility}{260-day\ price\ volatility}.$$

If, however, the Information Provider has not provided

- the Current Market Capitalization or Free Float Percentage for the respective Selection Day,
- the Average Number on a relevant Exchange Business Day,
- an official closing price for the respective Selection Day, or
- the 20-day price volatility or the 260-day price volatility 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.

The remaining Eligible Stocks constitute the "*Compliant Stocks*".

2. Ranking according to Indicated Dividend Yield over Beta

The Index Calculation Agent ranks the Compliant Stocks according to their Indicated Dividend Yield (see paragraph 1. of section 7.1.1.) over Beta (see below) (the "Quintessence Ratio"), which is calculated according to the following formula:

$$Quintessence\ Ratio = \frac{Indicated\ Dividend\ Yield}{Beta}.$$

The Beta of an Eligible Stock is defined as its Volatility divided by the Volatility of the European Benchmark Index, multiplied with the Correlation of the Eligible Stock and the European Benchmark Index:

$$Beta_j = \frac{Volatility\left(Eligible\ Stock_j\right)}{Volatility(European\ Benchmark\ Index)} \times Correlation\left(Eligible\ Stock_j, European\ Benchmark\ Index\right)$$

where:

Volatility	is the maximum of the respective 20-day price volatility and 260-day price volatility (see section 10 above).
Correlation	is the correlation of the 255 moving 5-day price returns of the Eligible Stock and the European Benchmark Index based on the last 260 workdays prior (and including) the Selection Day (*"260 Day Correlation"*)[9], capped and floored at the Upper Correlation Bound (UCB) and the Lower Correlation Bound (LCB):

[8] The 1%-percentile is rounded to two percentage point decimals.

[9] A workday is every weekday except for a Saturday and Sunday. The moving 5-day price returns are calculated using Last Available Prices of the Eligible Stock and the European Benchmark index, respectively.

$$Correlation = min\big(UCB\ , max(260\ Day\ Correlation, LCB)\big).$$

The Upper Correlation Bound UCB is given by the rounded[10] 2/3 percentile of the 260 Day Correlations of all Eligible Stocks and the European Benchmark Index.

The Lower Correlation Bound LCB is given by the rounded[11] 1/3 percentile of the 260 Day Correlations of all Eligible Stocks and the European Benchmark Index, floored at 0.25.

If it is not possible to calculate the 260 Day Correlation of an Eligible Stock and the European Benchmark Index due to lack of price data, the Eligible Stock shall be excluded from the further selection process.

3. Selection compatible with Sector Constraint and Country Constraint

The 25 Compliant Stocks (L=25) which achieved the highest Quintessence Ratio, compatible with the conditions that

1. *"Sector Constraint":*
   At most 7 Compliant Stocks belong to the same Industry Sector as classified by the Sector Classification Scheme,
2. *"Country Constraint"*:
   At most 7 Compliant Stocks are domiciled in the same country as determined by their Corporate Domicile,

constitute the *"Future Index Components"*.

"S*ector 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) [12].

"Corporate Domicile" means the corporate domicile of a company determined by the Index Calculation Agent based on the latest available information on the Corporate Domicile 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 information on the Corporate Domicile as provided by the relevant Information Provider with respect to an Eligible Stock is not consistent with information 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 try to determine the relevant Corporate Domicile by inspection of public registers (e.g. companies' register) or any other comparably reliable sources.

If two or more Compliant Stocks achieve the same Quintessence Ratio wrt. the Sector constraint, the Country Constraint or the determination of the 25th Future Index Component, the relevant stocks with the higher Free Float Market Capitalization are selected until the 25th Future Index Component is determined (see paragraph 1. of section 7.1.1.).

If there are less than 25 Compliant Stocks, the Dividend Yield Percentile and the Volatility Percentile are relaxed to 10% and 90%, respectively, and the Reselection is carried out again. If there are still less than 25 Compliant Stocks, the provisions set out in section 7.3. "Reselection Event" shall apply.

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[10] The correlation percentiles are rounded to four decimals.

[11] The correlation percentiles are rounded to four decimals.

[12] 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.

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 formula:

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

where:

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

$$Upper\ Weight\ Cap = 9\%$$

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

L = *Number of Future Index Constituents.*

3. 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 magnitude[13],

   $PCW_{j_1}^1 \geq PCW_{j_2}^2 \geq PCW_{j_3}^3 \geq \cdots \geq PCW_{j_{25}}^{25}$ "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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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:

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

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

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

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

where

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

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

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

$$Lower\ Weight\ Cap = 4.5\%.$$

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"*):

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

where:

Fee_{Rebal}	0.05% (the "Rebalancing Fee")
$Index(t^{adj})$	denotes the Index Value on the respective Adjustment Day at the Adjustment Moment (t^{adj}).
$FX_j(t^{adj})$	denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplicator of the respective Future Index Component$_j$ 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 ($Q_j^{prosp}(t^{adj})$) 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, ..., L) shall constitute the new Current Index Components$_i$ (with i = 1, ..., 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*" ($Q_i(t)$):

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

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:

$Q_j^{prev}(t_0)$	denotes the Number of Shares of each Previous Index Component j (j = 1, ..., K) prior to the first Alternative Adjustment Moment, subject to an Extraordinary Adjustment pursuant to section 7.4. below,
$Q_k^{prosp}(t_0)$	equals zero with k = 1, ..., L, $Q_k^{prosp}(t_0) = 0$,
$P_j(t_a^{adj})$	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, ..., K),
$FX_j(t_a^{adj})$	denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplicator of the respective Previous Index Component j on Adjustment Day (t_a^{adj}),
$P_k(t_a^{adj})$	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, ..., L),
$FX_k(t_a^{adj})$	denotes the Foreign Exchange Multiplicator 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^{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, ..., 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, ..., L) in the Index at each Alternative Adjustment Moment t_a^{adj} is given by:

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

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

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

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

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

where the Rebalancing Fee is

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

The Number of the Shares of the ith Current Index Component in Index $Q_i\left(t_a^{adj}\right)$ will be rounded to eight decimal places with 0.000000005 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, ..., L) shall constitute the new Current Index Components$_i$ (with i = 1, ..., 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 ith Current Index Component will not be adjusted (Price Index).

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).

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 25 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 ith 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 ith Current Index Component in the Index will be adjusted as follows:

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

where:

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

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 ($\mathrm{P_i^{Sub}}$), 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:

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

where:

Ratio	denotes the ratio of the Rights Issue (number of "B" new shares for every "A" shares held): $\mathrm{Ratio} = \frac{\mathrm{B}}{\mathrm{A}}$.
$\mathrm{P_i^{Sub}}$	denotes the subscription price for one new ("B") share.
$\mathrm{Ddis_i}$	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 i^{th} 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 i^{th} 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:

$Ratio = \frac{B}{A}$, 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 j^{th} 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 (= 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 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 S.p.A.[14] 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 S.p.A.[14], 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. The Index Calculation Agent may, in its reasonable discretion (§ 315 BGB), at any time replace the Information Provider in total or only with respect to a specific Eligible Stock or the

[14] With effect from 22 November 2026, UniCredit Bank GmbH has transferred its role as Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent including all related rights and obligations to UniCredit S.p.A.

Domestic Stock Exchange by another suitable information 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 QUIXEQES 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.