

# INDEX GUIDELINE

*SOLACTIVE GENERATIVE AI TECHNOLOGY PERFORMANCE INDEX*

*Version 1.0*

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## INTRODUCTION

This document (the "**GUIDELINE**") is to be used as a guideline with regard to the composition, calculation and maintenance of the Solactive GenerativeAI Technology Performance Index (the "**INDEX**"). Any amendments to the rules made to the GUIDELINE are approved by the OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE specified in Section 5.5. The INDEX is owned, calculated, administered and published by Solactive AG ("**SOLACTIVE**") assuming the role as administrator (the "**INDEX ADMINISTRATOR**") under the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "**BENCHMARK REGULATION**" or "**BMR**"). The name "Solactive" is trademarked.

*The text uses defined terms which are formatted with "SMALL CAPS". Such Terms shall have the meaning assigned to them as specified in Section 6 (Definitions).*

**The GUIDELINE and the policies and methodology documents referenced herein contain the underlying principles and rules regarding the structure and operation of the INDEX. SOLACTIVE does not offer any explicit or tacit guarantee or assurance, neither pertaining to the results from the use of the INDEX nor the level of the INDEX at any certain point in time nor in any other respect. SOLACTIVE strives to the best of its ability to ensure the correctness of the calculation. There is no obligation for SOLACTIVE – irrespective of possible obligations to issuers – to advise third parties, including investors and/or financial intermediaries, of any errors in the INDEX. The publication of the INDEX by SOLACTIVE does not constitute a recommendation for capital investment and does not contain any assurance or opinion of SOLACTIVE regarding a possible investment in a financial instrument based on this INDEX.**



# 1. INDEX SPECIFICATIONS

## 1.1. SCOPE OF THE INDEX

Category	Description
Asset Class	Equity
Strategy	The Index intends to track the price movements of most promising GenerativeAI Tech-Stocks. These companies can be attributed to the INFRASTRUCTURE, INDUSTRY VERTICALS, CONSUMER USES and ENTERPRISE STACK sector.
Regional Allocation	Developed Markets
Rebalancing Fee	-
Rebalancing Frequency	Semi-annually

## 1.2. IDENTIFIERS AND PUBLICATION

The INDEX is published under the following identifiers:

Name	ISIN	Currency	Type	RIC	BBG ticker
Solactive GenerativeAI Technology Performance Index PR	DE000SLOKKY2	EUR	PR	.SOLGEAIP	-
Solactive GenerativeAI Technology Performance Index NTR	DE000SLOKKZ9	EUR	NTR	.SOLGEAIN	-
Solactive GenerativeAI Technology Performance Index TR	DE000SLOKK08	EUR	GTR	.SOLGEAIT	-

\* PR, NTR, GTR means that the Index is calculated as price return, net total return, gross total return Index as described in the Equity Index Methodology, which is available on the SOLACTIVE website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/equity-index-methodology/>

The INDEX is published on the website of the INDEX ADMINISTRATOR ([www.solactive.com](http://www.solactive.com)) and is, in addition, available via the price marketing services of Boerse Stuttgart GmbH and may be distributed to all of its



affiliated vendors. Each vendor decides on an individual basis as to whether it will distribute or display the INDEX via its information systems.

Any publication in relation to the INDEX (e.g. notices, amendments to the GUIDELINE) will be available at the website of the INDEX ADMINISTRATOR; <https://www.solactive.com/news/announcements/>.

### 1.3. INITIAL LEVEL OF THE INDEX

The initial level of the INDEX on the 06/09/2023, the START DATE, is 100. Historical values from the 06/09/2023, the LIVE DATE, will be recorded in accordance with Article 8 of the BMR.

### 1.4. PRICES AND CALCULATION FREQUENCY

The level of the INDEX is calculated on each CALCULATION DAY from 9:00 a.m. to 10:50 p.m. CET based on the TRADING PRICES on the EXCHANGES on which the INDEX COMPONENTS are listed. TRADING PRICES of INDEX COMPONENTS not listed in the INDEX CURRENCY are converted using the current Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) spot foreign exchange rate. Should there be no current TRADING PRICE for an INDEX COMPONENT, the later of: (i) the most recent CLOSING PRICE; or (ii) the last available TRADING PRICE for the preceding TRADING DAY is used in the calculation.

In addition to the intraday calculation a closing level of the INDEX for each CALCULATION DAY is also calculated. This closing level is based on the CLOSING PRICES for the INDEX COMPONENTS on the respective EXCHANGES on which the INDEX COMPONENTS are listed. The CLOSING PRICES of INDEX COMPONENTS not listed in the INDEX CURRENCY are converted using the 04:00 p.m. London time WM Fixing quoted by Reuters. If there is no 04:00 p.m. London time WM Fixing for the relevant CALCULATION DAY, the last available 04:00 p.m. London time WM Fixing will be used for the closing level calculation.

### 1.5. LICENSING

Licenses to use the INDEX as the underlying value for financial instruments, investment funds and financial contracts may be issued to stock exchanges, banks, financial services providers and investment houses by SOLACTIVE.



## 2. INDEX SELECTION

On each SELECTION DAY, the INDEX ADMINISTRATOR will revise the composition of the INDEX.

In a first step, the SELECTION PARTY determines the INDEX UNIVERSE in accordance with Section 2.1. The INDEX UNIVERSE comprises all those financial instruments which fulfill the INDEX UNIVERSE REQUIREMENTS (as specified in Section 2.1) and will constitute a starting pool from which the components of the INDEX will be selected. Based on this INDEX UNIVERSE, the new composition of the INDEX will be determined by applying the rules outlined in Section 2.2.

Each new INDEX COMPONENT will be assigned a weight as described in Section 2.3.

### 2.1. INDEX UNIVERSE REQUIREMENTS

The INDEX UNIVERSE is comprised of all financial instruments which fulfill the below requirements (the "**INDEX UNIVERSE REQUIREMENTS**"):

1. Listed on a GBS ELIGIBLE EXCHANGE in one of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain, United States of America
2. Exclusion of Companies headquartered in Russia or China.
3. SHARE CLASS MARKET CAPITALIZATION of at least EUR 400 million.
4. AVERAGE DAILY VALUE TRADED of at least EUR 3 million over the past three months up to and including the SELECTION DAY.
5. Companies must fall into one of the four CATEGORIES outlined below.
  - CONSUMER USES
  - ENTERPRISE STACK
  - INDUSTRY VERTICALS
  - INFRASTRUCTURE

The INDEX ADMINISTRATOR has outsourced part of the determination of the INDEX UNIVERSE to the SELECTION PARTY. Such outsourcing has been made in accordance with the requirements of the BMR (Article 10 BMR).

The determination of the INDEX UNIVERSE is fully rule-based and the SELECTION PARTY cannot make any discretionary decisions.



## 2.2. SELECTION OF THE INDEX COMPONENTS

Based on the INDEX UNIVERSE, the initial composition of the INDEX as well as any selection for an ordinary rebalance is determined on the SELECTION DAY in accordance with the following rules:

- In the first step, the INDEX ADMINISTRATOR calculates the Thematic Score and the Financial Score for each stock in the Index Universe based on the criteria outlined below.
  - The Thematic Score of each company is the sum of the Patent Score, Venture Capital Investment Score, OWN GENAI LLM and the COOPERATION GENAI LLM SCORE as defined and outlined in Appendix Section 2, Table 1.
  - The Financial Score of each company is computed as the sum of all scores a company receives based on the methodology defined and outlined in Appendix Section 3, Table 2.
- In the next step, a Min–max normalization will be applied on the Financial Score and Thematic Score separately. For this, all eligible companies are classified in the two BASKETS SAAS Companies and Corporate Companies.

- The formula below describes the Normalized Score  $x_{normalized}$  for a company  $i$  in the BASKET  $j$ ,

$$x_{i,jnormalized} = \frac{(x_{i,j} - x_{j,min})}{x_{j,max} - x_{j,min}},$$

where:

- $x_i$  is the Financial or Thematic Score of company  $i$ ,
- $x_{j,min}$  is the minimum score of a company in BASKET  $j$ ,
- $x_{j,max}$  is the maximum score of a company in BASKET  $j$ ,
- $j$  is the BASKET of the company (SAAS COMPANIES or CORPORATE COMPANIES)

- In the next step, an average of the two normalized scores is computed for each company, i.e. the Normalized Financial Score and Normalized Thematic Score, to arrive at an Aggregated Score. All further calculations are based on this Aggregated Score. Should two companies receive the same Aggregated Score, the company with the higher SECURITY MARKET CAPITALIZATION will be ranked first.
- In the final step, the companies are selected based on their Aggregated Score and ranked within the four CATEGORIES CONSUMER USER, ENTERPRISE STACK, INDUSTRY VERTICALS and INFRASTRUCTURE following below described process:
  1. Companies, will be ranked in descending order based on their Aggregated Score within each CATEGORY, SUBCATEGORY and BASKET as outlined in Appendix Section 4, Table 3, i.e. a company is ranked in the Category CONSUMER USER, Subcategory CONSUMER USER and separately for SAAS COMPANIES and CORPORATE COMPANIES.



2. In order to be eligible, companies have to fulfill the minimum and maximum criteria outlined in Appendix Section 4, Table 3. Therein, it is stated that the minimum declarations for both SAAS COMPANIES and CORPORATE COMPANIES are based on a SUBCATEGORY level, whereas the maximum declarations are based on the higher-level CATEGORY. In case the respective minimum thresholds cannot be fulfilled due to insufficient number of companies in the universe, this specific criteria is ignored. In case there are less than 13 companies assigned as SAAS COMPANIES or CORPORATE COMPANIES, the maximum thresholds of the respective BASKET are relaxed until 13 companies are included. In such a case, the company with the highest Aggregate Score will be selected first.
3. All eligible companies after Step 2 will be reranked in descending order based on their Aggregated Score across all eligible CATEGORIES, with 13 stocks being selected for SAAS COMPANIES and CORPORATE COMPANIES, respectively.
4. In the final step, the 13 SAAS COMPANIES and CORPORATE COMPANIES will be added together to the 26 INDEX COMPONENTS. In case there are less than 13 companies eligible in a BASKET after Step 2 and 3, the number of eligible stocks from the other BASKET is increased until the index reaches 26 INDEX COMPONENTS. In case there are still less than 26 eligible constituents after the previous steps, the index consist of less than 26 INDEX COMPONENTS.

The selection of the INDEX COMPONENTS is fully rule-based and the INDEX ADMINISTRATOR cannot make any discretionary decision.

## 2.3. WEIGHTING OF THE INDEX COMPONENTS

On each SELECTION DAY each INDEX COMPONENT is assigned an equal weight.





## 3. REBALANCE

### 3.1. ORDINARY REBALANCE

In order to reflect the new selection of the INDEX COMPONENTS determined on the SELECTION DAY (in accordance with Section 2.1 and 2.2) the INDEX is adjusted on the REBALANCE DAY after CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

This is carried out by implementing the weights as determined on the SELECTION DAY.

For more information on the rebalance procedure please refer to the Equity Index Methodology, which is incorporated by reference and available on the Solactive website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/equity-index-methodology/>

SOLACTIVE will publish any changes made to the INDEX COMPONENTS with sufficient notice before the REBALANCE DAY on the SOLACTIVE webpage under the section "Announcement", which is available at <https://www.solactive.com/news/announcements/>

### 3.2. EXTRAORDINARY REBALANCE

The INDEX is not rebalanced extraordinarily.



## 4. CALCULATION OF THE INDEX

### 4.1. INDEX FORMULA

The INDEX is calculated as a price return, net total return, gross total return, Index.

The calculation is performed according to the Equity Index Methodology, which is available on the SOLACTIVE website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/equity-index-methodology/>. The standard index formula stipulates that the level of the INDEX changes based on the change of the prices of its INDEX COMPONENTS taking into account their weight in the INDEX and any currency conversion in case the price of an INDEX COMPONENT is quoted in a currency other than the INDEX CURRENCY.

Any dividends or other distributions are reinvested back into the INDEX COMPONENT paying the dividend or other distribution at the opening of the effective date (the so called ex-date) of the payment of such dividend or other distribution.]

A more detailed description of the mechanics of the index calculation formula can be found in the Equity Index Methodology under Section 1.2.

### 4.2. ACCURACY

The level of the INDEX will be rounded to two decimal places. TRADING PRICES and foreign exchange rates will be rounded to six decimal places.

### 4.3. ADJUSTMENTS

Under certain circumstances, an adjustment of the INDEX may be necessary between two regular REBALANCE DAYS. Such adjustment has to be made if a corporate action (as specified in Section 4.4 below) in relation of an INDEX COMPONENT occurs. Such adjustment may have to be done in relation to an INDEX COMPONENT and/or may also affect the number of INDEX COMPONENTS and/or the weighting of certain INDEX COMPONENTS and will be made in compliance with the Solactive Equity Index Methodology, which is incorporated by reference and available on the SOLACTIVE website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/equity-index-methodology/>.

SOLACTIVE will announce the INDEX adjustment giving a notice period of at least two TRADING DAYS (with respect to the affected INDEX COMPONENT) on the SOLACTIVE website under the Section "Announcements", which is available at <https://www.solactive.com/news/announcements/>. The INDEX adjustments will be implemented on the effective day specified in the respective notice.



## 4.4. CORPORATE ACTIONS

As part of the INDEX maintenance SOLACTIVE will consider various events – also referred to as corporate actions – which result in an adjustment to the INDEX between two regular REBALANCE DAYS. Such events have a material impact on the price, weighting or overall integrity of INDEX COMPONENTS. Therefore, they need to be accounted for in the calculation of the INDEX. Corporate actions will be implemented from the cum-day to the ex-day of the corporate action, so that the adjustment to the INDEX coincides with the occurrence of the price effect of the respective corporate action.

Adjustments to the INDEX to account for corporate actions will be made in compliance with the Equity Index Methodology, which is available on the SOLACTIVE website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/equity-index-methodology/>. This document contains for each corporate action a brief definition and specifies the relevant adjustment to the INDEX variables.

While SOLACTIVE aims at creating and maintaining its methodology for treatment of corporate actions as generic and transparent as possible and in line with regulatory requirements, it retains the right in accordance with the Equity Index Methodology to deviate from these standard procedures in case of any unusual or complex corporate action or if such a deviation is made to preserve the comparability and representativeness of the INDEX over time.

SOLACTIVE considers following, but not conclusive, list of corporate actions as relevant for INDEX maintenance:

- > Cash Distributions (e.g. payment of a dividend)
- > Stock distributions (e.g. payment of a dividend in form of additional shares)
- > Stock distributions of another company (e.g. payment of a dividend in form of additional shares of another company (e.g. of a subsidiary))
- > Share splits (company's present shares are divided and therefore multiplied by a given factor)
- > Reverse splits (company's present shares are effectively merged)
- > Capital increases (such as issuing additional shares)
- > Share repurchases (a company offer its shareholders the option to sell their shares to a fixed price)
- > Spin-offs (the company splits its business activities into two or more entities and distributes new equity shares in the created entities to the shareholders of the former entity)
- > Mergers & Acquisitions (transaction in which the ownership of a company (or other business organizations) are transferred or consolidated with other entities, e.g. fusion of two or more separate companies into one entity)
- > Delistings (company's shares are no longer publicly traded at a stock exchange)
- > Nationalization of a company (effective control of a legal entity is taken over by a state)
- > Insolvency



## 4.5. RECALCULATION

SOLACTIVE makes the greatest possible efforts to accurately calculate and maintain its indices. However, errors in the determination process may occur from time to time for variety reasons (internal or external) and therefore, cannot be completely ruled out. SOLACTIVE endeavors to correct all errors that have been identified within a reasonable period of time. The understanding of "a reasonable period of time" as well as the general measures to be taken are generally depending on the underlying and is specified in the Solactive Correction Policy, which is incorporated by reference and available on the SOLACTIVE website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/correction-policy/>.

## 4.6. MARKET DISRUPTION

In periods of market stress SOLACTIVE calculates its indices following predefined and exhaustive arrangements as described in the Solactive Disruption Policy, which is incorporated by reference and available on the SOLACTIVE website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/disruption-policy/>. Such market stress can arise due to a variety of reasons, but generally results in inaccurate or delayed prices for one or more INDEX COMPONENTS. The determination of the INDEX may be limited or impaired at times of illiquid or fragmented markets and market stress.



## 5. MISCELLANEOUS

### 5.1. DISCRETION

Any discretion which may need to be exercised in relation to the determination of the INDEX (for example the determination of the INDEX UNIVERSE (if applicable), the selection of the INDEX COMPONENTS (if applicable) or any other relevant decisions in relation to the INDEX) shall be made in accordance with strict rules regarding the exercise of discretion or expert judgement.

### 5.2. METHODOLOGY REVIEW

The methodology of the INDEX is subject to regular review, at least annually. In case a need of a change of the methodology has been identified within such review (e.g. if the underlying market or economic reality has changed since the launch of the INDEX, i.e. if the present methodology is based on obsolete assumptions and factors and no longer reflects the reality as accurately, reliably and appropriately as before), such change will be made in accordance with the Solactive Methodology Policy, which is incorporated by reference and available on the SOLACTIVE website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/methodology-policy/>.

Such change in the methodology will be announced on the SOLACTIVE website under the Section "[Announcement](https://www.solactive.com/news/announcements/)", which is available at <https://www.solactive.com/news/announcements/>. The date of the last amendment of this INDEX is contained in this GUIDELINE.

### 5.3. CHANGES IN CALCULATION METHOD

The application by the INDEX ADMINISTRATOR of the method described in this document is final and binding. The INDEX ADMINISTRATOR shall apply the method described above for the composition and calculation of the INDEX. However, it cannot be excluded that the market environment, supervisory, legal and financial or tax reasons may require changes to be made to this method. The INDEX ADMINISTRATOR may also make changes to the terms and conditions of the INDEX and the method applied to calculate the INDEX that it deems to be necessary and desirable in order to prevent obvious or demonstrable error or to remedy, correct or supplement incorrect terms and conditions. The INDEX ADMINISTRATOR is not obliged to provide information on any such modifications or changes. Despite the modifications and changes, the INDEX ADMINISTRATOR will take the appropriate steps to ensure a calculation method is applied that is consistent with the method described above.



## 5.4. TERMINATION

SOLACTIVE makes the greatest possible efforts to ensure the resilience and continued integrity of its indices over time. Where necessary, SOLACTIVE follows a clearly defined and transparent procedure to adapt Index methodologies to changing underlying markets (see Section 5.2 "Methodology Review") in order to maintain continued reliability and comparability of the indices. Nevertheless, if no other options are available the orderly cessation of the INDEX may be indicated. This is usually the case when the underlying market or economic reality, which an index is set to measure or to reflect, changes substantially and in a way not foreseeable at the time of inception of the index, the index rules, and particularly the selection criteria, can no longer be applied coherently or the index is no longer used as the underlying value for financial instruments, investment funds and financial contracts.

SOLACTIVE has established and maintains clear guidelines on how to identify situations in which the cessation of an index is unavoidable, how stakeholders are to be informed and consulted and the procedures to be followed for a termination or the transition to an alternative index. Details are specified in the Solactive Termination Policy, which is incorporated by reference and available on the SOLACTIVE website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/termination-policy/>.

## 5.5. OVERSIGHT

An oversight committee composed of staff from SOLACTIVE and its subsidiaries (the "**OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE**") is responsible for decisions regarding any amendments to the rules of the INDEX. Any such amendment, which may result in an amendment of the GUIDELINE, must be submitted to the OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE for prior approval and will be made in compliance with the Methodology Policy, which is available on the SOLACTIVE website: <https://www.solactive.com/documents/methodology-policy/>.



## 6. DEFINITIONS

**“AVERAGE DAILY VALUE TRADED”** means, in respect of an INDEX COMPONENT, the sum of DAILY VALUE TRADED over the specified period divided by the number of TRADING DAYS that fall in the specified period.

**“BENCHMARK REGULATION”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section “Introduction”.

**“BMR”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section “Introduction”.

**“BUSINESS DAY”** is every weekday from Monday to Friday.

**“CALCULATION DAY”** is every weekday from Monday to Friday.

**“CLOSE OF BUSINESS”** is the calculation time of the closing level of the INDEX as outlined in Section 1.4.

The **“CLOSING PRICE”** in respect of an INDEX COMPONENT and a TRADING DAY is a security's final regular-hours TRADING PRICE published by the EXCHANGE and determined in accordance with the EXCHANGE regulations. If the EXCHANGE has no or has not published a CLOSING PRICE in accordance with the EXCHANGE rules for an INDEX COMPONENT, the last TRADING PRICE will be used.

**“DAILY VALUE TRADED”** means, in respect of an INDEX COMPONENT and a TRADING DAY, the product of (i) the CLOSING PRICE of such INDEX COMPONENT and (ii) the volume traded (measured as a number of shares) of such INDEX COMPONENT on the EXCHANGE during such TRADING DAY.

**“EXCHANGE”** is with respect to the INDEX and every INDEX COMPONENT, the respective exchange where the INDEX COMPONENT has its listing as determined in accordance with the rules in Section 2.

**“GBS ELIGIBLE EXCHANGE”** shall have the meaning as defined in the List of eligible exchanges in the Guideline of the Solactive GBS Benchmark Series (<https://www.solactive.com/downloads/Guideline-Solactive-GBS-Benchmark-Series.pdf>).

**“GUIDELINE”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section “Introduction”.

**“INDEX”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section “Introduction”.

**“INDEX ADMINISTRATOR”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section “Introduction”.

**“INDEX COMPONENT”** is each security reflected in the INDEX.

**“INDEX COMPONENT REQUIREMENTS”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section 2.2.

**“INDEX CURRENCY”** is the currency specified in the column “Currency” in the table in Section 1.2.

**“INDEX UNIVERSE REQUIREMENTS”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section 2.1.

**“INDEX UNIVERSE”** is the sum of all financial instruments which fulfill the INDEX UNIVERSE REQUIREMENTS.

**“LIVE DATE”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section 1.3.

**“OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section 5.5.



“**REBALANCE DAY**” is 20 Business days after the Selection Day, disregarding any potential change of the Selection Day. If that day is not a Trading Day the Rebalance Day will be the immediately following Trading Day.

“**SELECTION DAY**” is the first Business Day in February and August.

“**SELECTION PARTY**” is:

I&S Internet & Security Consulting GmbH  
Thomas Rappold  
Hauffweg 5  
D-72189 Voehringen  
[www.silicon-valley.de](http://www.silicon-valley.de)

The “**SHARE CLASS MARKET CAPITALIZATION**” is with regard to each of the securities in the INDEX on a SELECTION DAY the share class-specific market capitalization for any security in the INDEX UNIVERSE. It is calculated as the multiplication of the shares outstanding with the CLOSING PRICE of the share class as of the respective SELECTION DAY.

“**SOLACTIVE**” shall have the meaning as defined in Section “Introduction”.

“**START DATE**” shall have the meaning as defined in Section 1.3.

“**TRADING DAY**” is with respect to an INDEX COMPONENT included in the INDEX at the REBALANCE DAY and every INDEX COMPONENT included in the INDEX at the CALCULATION DAY immediately following the REBALANCE DAY (for clarification: this provision is intended to capture the TRADING DAYS for the securities to be included in the INDEX as new INDEX COMPONENTS with close of trading on the relevant EXCHANGE on the REBALANCE DAY) a day on which the relevant EXCHANGE is open for trading (or a day that would have been such a day if a market disruption had not occurred), excluding days on which trading may be ceased prior to the scheduled EXCHANGE closing time and days on which the EXCHANGE is open for a scheduled shortened period. The INDEX ADMINISTRATOR is ultimately responsible as to whether a certain day is a TRADING DAY.

The “**TRADING PRICE**” in respect of an INDEX COMPONENT and a TRADING DAY is the most recent published price at which the INDEX COMPONENT was traded on the respective EXCHANGE.





## 7. APPENDIX

### 7.1. DATA RELATED DEFINITIONS

“**CATEGORIES**” shall have the meaning as below:

“**CONSUMER USES**” companies that provide consumer-oriented services or products on the internet. These are businesses that utilize the internet as a platform to offer various goods and services directly to individual consumers. They leverage online technologies and platforms to connect with their target audience, market their offerings, facilitate transactions, and provide customer support.

“**ENTERPRISE STACK**” enterprise tech stack refers to the collection of technologies, tools, and software applications that a business or organization uses to manage its operations, processes, and workflows.

“**INDUSTRY VERTICALS**” are distinct categories within the economy grouping together businesses that share similar activities or products. They help classify and organize companies based on their primary focus, enabling better analysis of trends, challenges, and opportunities within specific sectors.

“**INFRASTRUCTURE**” refers to the foundational framework of software components, tools, and services that support the development, deployment, and operation of applications. It provides the necessary resources, services, and interfaces for building and running software systems efficiently and reliably.

“**SUBCATEGORIES**” shall have the meaning as below:

“**CHIP DESIGN MACHINES**” often referred to as Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools, are software applications used in the semiconductor industry to design and simulate integrated circuits (chips). These tools help engineers create, analyze, and optimize complex chip designs by providing a range of functionalities from schematic capture and layout design to simulation and verification.

“**CLOUD SERVICE PROVIDERS**” Cloud service providers are companies that offer a range of computing resources, applications, and services over the internet, enabling businesses and individuals to access and utilize technology without the need for extensive local infrastructure. These providers deliver scalable solutions such as computing power, storage, databases, and software, allowing users to adopt and manage resources based on their needs.

“**CONSTRUCTION**” refers to the industry involved in planning, designing, building, and assembling structures, infrastructure, and facilities. It encompasses various sectors such as residential, commercial, industrial, and civil engineering, aimed at creating physical spaces and assets to meet societal needs.



**“CREATIVE & MEDIA”** refers to the sector encompassing artistic and content-driven industries that create, produce, and distribute various forms of media and creative content. This includes fields such as advertising, design, film, photography, music, literature, digital content creation, and other creative endeavors that engage and entertain audiences.

A **“DATA CENTER NETWORK PROVIDER”** is a company that specializes in offering networking solutions and services specifically designed for data centers. These providers offer technologies and infrastructure to ensure efficient connectivity, data transfer, and reliable communication between servers and devices within data center environments.

**“DATA WAREHOUSES”** are centralized repositories that store, consolidate, and organize large volumes of data from various sources within an organization. They provide a platform for efficient data analysis, reporting, and business intelligence by enabling users to access and query information for insights and decision-making.

**“DEFENSE”** refers to the sector and activities related to protecting a country, region, or organization from threats, including military aggression, terrorism, and cyberattacks. It encompasses armed forces, military strategies, intelligence agencies, and technologies aimed at ensuring national security and safeguarding interests.

**“ENTERPRISE STACK OTHER”** is a SUBCATEGORY within the broader **“ENTERPRISE STACK”** CATEGORY, encompassing elements not classified under existing subcategories, ensuring comprehensive representation of diverse components.

**“FULL STACK LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS”** refer to advanced artificial intelligence models that are proficient in understanding and generating human-like text across a wide range of tasks and contexts. These models possess the ability to handle both the comprehension and generation aspects of language, offering comprehensive capabilities for natural language processing applications.

**“GENERAL PRODUCTIVITY”** industry encompasses a diverse range of products, services, and tools that help individuals and organizations become more efficient, effective, and organized in their work and daily activities. It includes software applications, time management techniques, organizational strategies, and technology solutions that contribute to improved workflow management and output.

**“HARDWARE”** refers to the physical components and devices that make up a computer system or electronic device. It includes tangible elements such as processors, memory modules, storage drives, input/output devices, and other electronic components that contribute to the functioning of technology systems.

**“HARDWARE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY”** refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of processes, methodologies, and tools used to design, prototype, manufacture, and maintain hardware products. It involves optimizing design cycles, reducing production costs, and improving product



quality through streamlined workflows, advanced simulation tools, and effective collaboration among teams.

**"HARDWARE PLATFORM"**: Companies that are semiconductors and chip manufacturers, assemblers and manufacturers of computers, electronics, network and communication solutions. This includes hardware manufacturers who offer products, solutions and services to both end users and corporate customers. The products can be offered by manufacturers, for example, physically or via the cloud.

**"HEALTHCARE"** refers to the industry and field of practice concerned with maintaining and improving the well-being of individuals through medical services, treatments, and preventive measures. It encompasses a wide range of medical professionals, facilities, technologies, and services dedicated to diagnosing, treating, and managing various health conditions.

**"INDUSTRY VERTICALS OTHERS"** is a SUBCATEGORY within the broader **"INDUSTRY VERTICALS"** CATEGORY, encompassing elements not classified under existing subcategories, ensuring comprehensive representation of diverse components.

**"INFRASTRUCTURE OTHER"** is a SUBCATEGORY within the broader **"INFRASTRUCTURE"** CATEGORY, encompassing elements not classified under existing subcategories, ensuring comprehensive representation of diverse components.

**"SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY"** refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of the processes, tools, and practices used to create software applications. It involves optimizing development workflows, enhancing collaboration, and utilizing tools that streamline coding, testing, deployment, and maintenance, ultimately leading to faster and higher-quality software development outcomes.

**"STORE & COMPUTE & CYBER SECURITY"** refers to the combination of services related to data storage, processing (computing), and ensuring protection against cyber threats. It encompasses storing and managing data, performing computational tasks, and implementing measures to safeguard information and systems from unauthorized access, attacks, and vulnerabilities.

**"TAX & LAW"** refers to the field of professional services that deals with legal and tax-related matters for individuals, businesses, and organizations. It involves providing legal counsel, handling regulatory compliance, offering tax planning and advisory services, and representing clients in legal proceedings to ensure legal adherence and optimize financial outcomes.

**"BASKETS"** shall have the meaning as below:

**"CORPORATE COMPANIES"** are large organizations characterized by their formal structure, hierarchical management, and often diverse operations. These entities are typically incorporated under the law and are managed by boards of directors, with ownership often spread among shareholders.

**"SAAS COMPANIES"** companies are businesses that deliver software applications and services to customers over the internet, typically on a subscription basis. These companies host and maintain



the software centrally, allowing users to access and use the applications through web browsers without the need for local installation or management.

## 7.2. THEMATIC SCORE

Each company receives a score based on the below table as provided by the SELECTION PARTY.

The Patent Score is sum of the number of MACHINE LEARNING PATENTS and the Number of GENERATIVE AI PATENTS SCORE divided by two for each company.

“GENERATIVE AI PATENTS” pertain to legal rights granted for innovative technologies that involve generative artificial intelligence systems. These patents cover novel methods and applications that use AI models to create new content, such as images, text, music, or videos, by learning from existing data and generating new, unique outputs.

“MACHINE LEARNING PATENTS” patents refer to legal protections granted to innovative techniques, processes, or applications that use machine learning algorithms to solve problems or make predictions. These patents safeguard novel methods of leveraging data and algorithms to achieve specific outcomes, often in areas such as pattern recognition, data analysis, and predictive modelling.

The Venture Capital Investment Score is sum of Number of AI INVESTMENTS (CB INSIGHTS) and Number of GENAI INVESTMENTS divided by two for each company.

“AI INVESTMENTS (CB INSIGHTS)” involve allocating capital into companies, projects, or technologies that focus on the development, application, or advancement of artificial intelligence. These investments support the growth of AI-driven innovations, which can range from improving business processes and products to advancing research and development in various industries. Based on CB Insights Data.

“GENAI INVESTMENTS (BESSEMER VENTURE)” allocating capital into companies, projects, or technologies that focus on the development, application, or advancement of artificial intelligence. These investments support the growth of GenAI-driven innovations, which can range from improving business processes and products to advancing research and development in various industries. Based on Bessemer Venture Data.



Table 1: Thematic Score Table

PATENT SCORE		VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENT SCORE				OWN GENAI LLM		COOPERATION GENAI LLM	
Number of MACHINE LEARNING PATENTS		Number of GENERATIVE AI PATENTS		Number of AI INVESTMENTS (CB INSIGHTS)		Number of GENAI INVESTMENTS			
>=	Score	>=	Score	>=	Score	>=	Score	=	Score
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	10	10	10	1	10	1	10	1	100
20	20	20	20	2	20	2	20		
30	30	30	30	3	30	3	30		
40	40	40	40	4	40	4	40		
50	50	50	50	5	50	5	50		
60	60	60	60	6	60	6	60		
70	70	70	70	7	70	7	70		
100	100	100	100	8	80	8	80		
200	200	200	200	9	90	9	90		
1000	300	1000	300	10	100	10	100		
1500	400	1500	400						
2000	500	2000	500						
3000	600	3000	600						
4000	700	4000	4000						



"COOPERATION GENAI LLM" entails engaging in a collaborative interaction where individuals or organizations work alongside the AI model of a Third Party to achieve specific tasks or goals. This involves providing prompts, questions, or inputs to the LLM, which then generates text-based outputs, responses, or recommendations based on its learned knowledge and patterns.

"OWN GENAI LLM" An "OWN GENAI LLM MODEL" likely refers to an individual or organization creating their own customized version of a Large Language Model (LLM), which is a type of artificial intelligence model designed for understanding and generating human-like text. This involves training the model on specific data and fine-tuning its parameters to suit particular applications or tasks, resulting in a tailored AI system that can generate responses, answer questions, and perform text-related functions according to the user's requirements.

### 7.3. FINANCIAL SCORE

Each company receives a score based on the below table.

The individual figures used are the following:

- Free Cash Flow in the last fiscal year (FCF)
- Revenue Growth in the last five fiscal years (RG)
- Research and Development Expenditures in the last fiscal year (R&D)
- Profit Margin in the last fiscal year (PM)
- Cash Position in the last fiscal year (CP)



Table 2: Financial Score Table<sup>1</sup>

FCF (Mio USD)		RG (%)		R&D (Mio USD)		PM (%)		CP (Mio USD)	
>	Score	>	Score	>	Score	>	Score	>	Score
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
50	20	20	20	50	20	20	20	50	20
100	30	30	30	100	30	30	30	100	30
200	40			200	40			200	40
500	50			500	50			500	50
1,000	60			1,000	60			1,000	60
2,000	70			2,000	70			2,000	70
5,000	80			5,000	80			5,000	80
10,000	100			10,000	100			10,000	100

<sup>1</sup> If FCF ≤ \$10M, RG ≤ 10%, R&D ≤ 10%, PM ≤ 10%, Cash ≤ \$10M, the company receives a score of 0.



## 7.4. MIN & MAX RANKING

Table 3: Min & Max Ranking

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	Min SAAS COMPANIES	Min CORPORATE COMPANIES	Max SAAS COMPANIES	Max CORPORATE COMPANIES
CONSUMER USER	CONSUMER USER	0	0	3	3
ENTERPRISE STACK	GENERAL PRODUCTIVITY	4	0	7	3
ENTERPRISE STACK	ENTERPRISE STACK OTHER	0	0		
INDUSTRY VERTICALS	INDUSTRY VERTICALS OTHERS	0	0	7	4
INDUSTRY VERTICALS	TAX&LAW	1	0		
INDUSTRY VERTICALS	CREATIVE&MEDIA	1	0		
INDUSTRY VERTICALS	CONSTRUCTION	1	0		
INDUSTRY VERTICALS	HEALTHCARE	0	1		
INDUSTRY VERTICALS	DEFENSE	0	1		
INDUSTRY VERTICALS	SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY	1	0		
INDUSTRY VERTICALS	HARDWARE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY	0	1		





INFRASTRUCTURE	INFRASTRUCTURE OTHER	0	0	6	13
INFRASTRUCTURE	CHIP DESIGN MACHINES	0	1		
INFRASTRUCTURE	DATA WAREHOUSES	0	1		
INFRASTRUCTURE	DATA CENTER NETWORK PROVIDER	0	1		
INFRASTRUCTURE	FULL STACK LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS	0	2		
INFRASTRUCTURE	STORE & COMPUTE & CYBER SECURITY	2	0		
INFRASTRUCTURE	HARDWARE	0	1		
INFRASTRUCTURE	CLOUD SERVICE PROVIDERS	0	2		



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