

Overview of Indices

The objective of the Solactive SPG US Low Carbon Leaders ex-Fossil Fuel Index Target Vol 5 (the “Reference Index”) is to provide variable exposure to the Solactive US Low Carbon Leaders ex-Fossil Fuel Index (the “Base Index”). The Reference index is intended to be a performance benchmark (i) that provides exposure to the Base Index and a hypothetical cash position that earns hypothetical interest at 3-month USD LIBOR; (ii) that algorithmically adjusts the exposure among the Base Index and the hypothetical cash position so that the exposure to the Base Index decreases (down to a minimum exposure approaching 0%) and the hypothetical cash position increases (up to a maximum exposure approaching 100%) in times of high volatility, and the exposure to the Base Index increases (up to a maximum exposure of 150%) and the hypothetical cash position decreases (down to a minimum exposure of 0%) in times of low volatility with the aim of maintaining a target volatility of 5%; (iii) where the exposure to the Base Index and hypothetical cash position is achieved with borrowed money synthetically funded at a rolling 3-month USD LIBOR rate; and (iv) where an adjustment factor of 0.95% per annum (the “Adjustment Factor”) is deducted from the level of the Reference Index on a daily basis.

The Base Index is a gross total return index which means that the returns of the Base Index include gains from the reinvestment of gross dividends.

Each of the Base Index and the Reference Index is calculated by Solactive AG, an independent index calculation service. Solactive AG is not an affiliate of South Pole Group, BNP Paribas or IBRD. Further information regarding Solactive AG can be obtained at <http://www.solactive.com/about-us/>.

Each of the Base Index and the Reference Index has index values denominated in US Dollars.

The Base Index

The Base Index is calculated and distributed by Solactive AG (“Solactive”) and is intended to measure the performance of up to 50 listed equities that are selected according to specific qualitative and quantitative criteria. The Base Index seeks to capture returns that are potentially available from a strategy of tracking companies that manifest a low fossil fuel usage, implement a greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions strategy and achieve lower normalized greenhouse gas emissions than their sectorial peer median, while also meeting a number of other criteria related to their stock liquidity and volatility.

The Base Index construction relies on data related to the companies’ fossil fuel reserves, greenhouse gas emissions, as well as an evaluation of a company’s greenhouse gas emissions monitoring. This information is provided by South Pole Group (SPG), which acts as the Index Advisor. The Base Index also uses an economic sector classification developed by FactSet (“the “Factset Classification”) in several stages of the index construction process.

The selection of the equity securities underlying the Base Index begins with the companies belonging to the Solactive US Large & Mid Cap Index (the “Initial Universe”). The Initial Universe is then filtered and

narrowed by Solactive. The first step in the Base Index construction process is to establish the Eligible Universe, by selecting stocks of companies that are incorporated in the United States and have sufficient liquidity, and removing the stocks from fossil fuel-intensive industries. The next step is to use South Pole Group's methodology to create the Low Carbon Universe, by applying certain criteria related to the size of the companies' oil, gas and coal reserves, the use of Fossil Fuels in their businesses if they belong to certain industries, and the monitoring of their carbon footprint. The members of the Low Carbon Universe are then ranked according to their greenhouse gas emissions relative to their revenue, and the companies which show lower relative emissions than their industry peers constitute the Low Carbon Leaders Universe. Finally, the stocks that will constitute the Base Index are selected from within the Low Carbon Leaders Universe by applying an iterative process based on each stock's historical volatility, while maintaining a certain industry diversification.

Each stock in the Base Index receives an equal weight as of the end of the Rebalancing Process.

The Base Index is rebalanced by Solactive every quarter, on the first Wednesday in February, May, August and November (each, an "Adjustment Day"), during a period of ten consecutive Business Days in order to gradually replace the old Index Components with the new Index Components. New Index Components are selected, for each Adjustment Day, on the Business Day which falls ten Business Days prior to the Adjustment Day (the "Selection Date").

Index Methodology

The following illustration summarizes the general construction process for the Base Index

On each quarterly Selection Date, the new Base Index Constituents will be determined by applying a sequence of filters to a base universe which is constituted by the The Solactive US Large & Mid Cap Index, in accordance with the following steps:

Step 1: Establishing the Eligible Universe

In order to create the "Eligible Universe", Solactive will apply specific filters to the Initial Universe (The Solactive US Large & Mid Cap Index). These filters are based on country of incorporation, liquidity and the FactSet Classification.

The geography filter

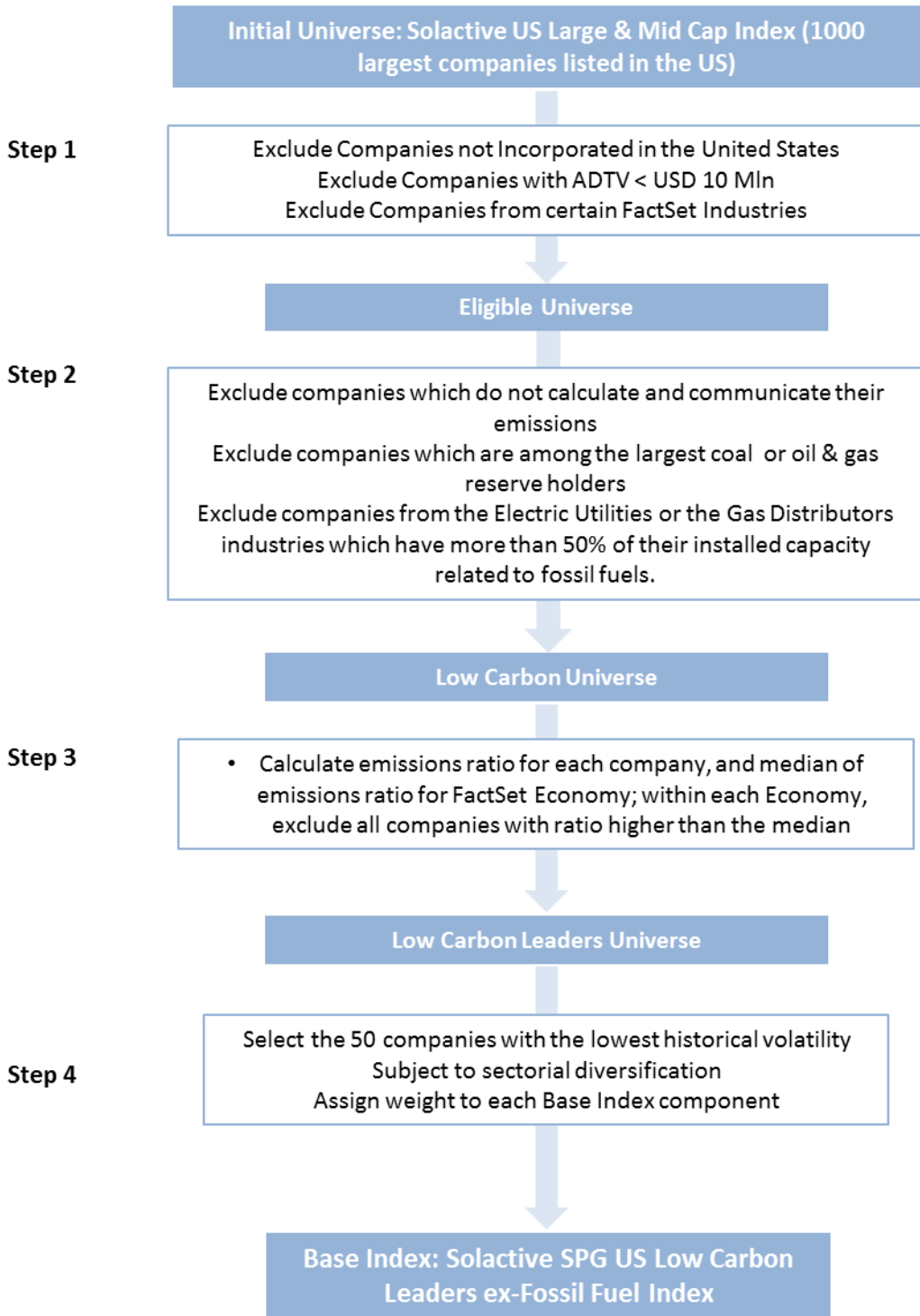
Solactive will filter out a company if it is not incorporated in the United States of America.

The liquidity filter

Solactive will exclude from the Eligible Universe those stocks that, as of the Selection Date, do not have an average daily trading volume for the 6 months prior to the Selection Date of at least USD 10 million.

The industry fossil-fuel intensive filter

Solactive will exclude all companies which according to the FactSet Classification belong to the following fossil-fuel intensive industries: Oil & Gas Production, Integrated Oil, Oil Refining/Marketing, Coal, Oilfield Services/Equipment, Oil & Gas Pipelines.



Step 2: Establishing the Low Carbon Universe

To establish the Low Carbon Universe, Solactive will first exclude companies from the Eligible Universe, which according to SPG do not implement a sufficient GHG emission strategy. In order to determine whether a company implements a sufficient GHG emission strategy, SPG will assess whether the company calculates and communicates its emissions.

Next, Solactive will exclude companies from the Eligible Universe which according to SPG and Fossil Free Indexes, are among the top 100 public coal companies globally and the top 100 public oil and gas companies globally, ranked by the potential carbon emissions content of their reported or estimated reserves. This reserves data is provided by Fossil Free Indexes (FFI, a research partner of SPG), and makes use of the Carbon Underground 200 ranking system.

The core data underlying The Carbon Underground 200 is based on reported reserves. The primary provider of coal reserves data is SNL Metals & Mining, through its Raw Materials Data Coal Database. The primary provider of oil and gas reserves data is Evaluate Energy, through its Global Oil & Gas Database and CANOILS Database. The reserves information is then checked against, and in some cases supplemented during the analysis with, data from publicly available primary sources and from other secondary data providers. The primary use of supplemental data was to provide support for estimating the kind of coal predominating in a mine.

The Carbon Underground 200 is divided into the top 100 public coal companies, and the top 100 oil and gas companies. The Carbon Underground Coal 100 covers 98% of proven and probable coal reserves from listed companies. The Carbon Underground Oil and Gas 100 covers 98% of proven gas reserves and 97% of proven oil reserves held by investable companies. Coal reserves are the sum of proven and probable reserves based on the last reported reserves amount by mine. Reserves are allocated to listed companies based on percentage ownership of individual mines. Oil and gas companies are ranked on proven reserves (1P) net of royalty payments.

The Carbon Underground 200 relies on the IPCC Revised 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories as a methodological framework. The calculation of CO₂ emission potential requires several conversions to the raw reserves figures. Fossil free indexes data is used by a range of investors, primarily in the US.

Solactive will also exclude companies from the Eligible Universe which belong to the Electric Utilities or the Gas Distributors industries under the FactSet Classification, and according to SPG, have more than 50% of their installed capacity related to fossil fuels.

Step 3: Establishing the Low Carbon Leaders Universe

To establish the Low Carbon Leaders Universe, Solactive will apply a filter based on the normalized greenhouse gas emissions ("Emissions Ratio") calculated by SPG.

The Emissions Ratio is calculated for each company in the Low Carbon Universe as the total greenhouse gas emissions divided by the revenue and is determined by SPG on an annual basis prior to the February

rebalancing, based on the greenhouse gas emissions and revenue figures of such company as of the second preceding fiscal year prior to such February rebalancing.

The source for the greenhouse gas emissions data, expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, will be SPG as per the methodology specified below. The source for the revenue will be the annual financial report of each company, as retrieved by SPG. The carbon dioxide equivalent is a metric unit used to measure the emissions from various greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and chlorofluorocarbons, among others, based upon their global warming potential.

SPG collects company-specific direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) greenhouse gas emissions data from different publicly available sources, including Corporate and Social Responsibility reports, the CDP database and the company's general corporate reporting. SPG analysts will use a proprietary methodology to assess the accuracy of the reported numbers, and calculate a corrected figure if deemed necessary.

Solactive will assign each company in the Low Carbon Universe to an Economy Pool, following the FactSet Classification. Within each Economy Pool, only the shares which have an Emission Ratio below the sector median are retained. These will form the Low Carbon Leaders Universe.

Step 4: Determination of the Base Index Components

If the number of companies in the Low Carbon Leaders Universe is strictly lower than 30, the Base Index Components after the rebalancing will be the same as the Base Index Components before the rebalancing, i.e. the membership of the Base Index doesn't change and the stocks are merely equally weighted as of the Rebalancing Date.

If the number of companies in the Low Carbon Leaders Universe is greater than 30 but strictly lower than 50, then those companies will constitute the Base Index Components after the rebalancing.

If the number of companies in the Low Carbon Leaders Universe is higher than 50, Solactive will select the Base Index Components following an iterative process.

Solactive will start the iterative process by calculating the historical 6-month volatility of the daily price changes of each stock, as of the Selection Date. It will then rank the companies in the Low Carbon Leaders Universe (the "Historical Volatility Ranking"): The company with the lowest historical volatility is assigned rank number 1, the company with the second-lowest historical volatility is assigned rank number 2, etc. For the avoidance of doubt, rank number 1 is higher than rank number 2.

Solactive will select the companies sequentially as Base Index Components, according to their Historical Volatility Ranking starting with the one with the highest rank, making sure that no more than 12 companies are selected from each Economy Pool. The iterative process will end when the number of selected companies reaches 50. The selected companies will be the Base Index Components after the rebalancing.

Should the iterative process result in a number of selected companies lower than 50 after the lowest-ranked company is considered, Solactive will apply an additional process in order to reach 50 Base Index Components. Solactive will sequentially add the companies in the Low Carbon Leaders Universe which were not already selected as Base Index Components, regardless of their Economy Pool, according to the Historical Volatility Ranking, in decreasing order. The additional process will end when the number of selected companies reaches 50. The selected companies will be the Base Index Components after the rebalancing.

Step 5: Weighting of the Base Index Components

The Base Index Components are equally-weighted.

Scheduled Rebalancing

The scheduled selection process described in this section will begin 10 Business Days before the first Wednesday of each month of February, May, August and November. On that date, the process described above under “Index Methodology” will be applied by Solactive.

The rebalancing process will take place over 10 consecutive Business Days (the “Rebalancing Period”). During the Rebalancing Period, the weight of each Base Index Component will be adjusted by Solactive from the weight before the rebalancing to the target weight after the rebalancing, by one tenth every day.

As a result of the rebalancing process, the number of shares as of the Business Day immediately following the relevant Adjustment Day in the Base Index will be determined for each Base Index Component. The number of shares on each of the 10 Adjustment Days during the rebalancing process is equal to (i) the target percentage weight as of the relevant Adjustment Day of a Base Index Component multiplied by the Base Index value as of the relevant Adjustment Day divided by (ii) the trading price of a share of such Base Index Component. That number will remain unchanged until the following rebalancing, unless a relevant corporate action takes place.

The number of shares is adjusted in the case of a deletion from the Base Index, an ordinary dividend, a special dividend, capital increases, capital reductions, and share splits and par conversions. Information about these adjustments can be found on the Solactive Website at:

<http://www.solactive.com/news/documents/>

FactSet Classification

For the purpose of determining the Eligible Universe (Step 1), Low Carbon Universe (Step 2), the Low Carbon Leaders Universe (Step 3) and the Base Index Components (Step 4), Solactive uses the FactSet Economy database as provided by FactSet. Each company is assigned to one of the Economy Pools according to its source of revenue: Healthcare, Industrials, Consumer durables, Basic materials, Utilities, Finance, Technology, Consumer non-durables, Consumer services and Energy. Subsequently, each company is assigned to one Sector Pool within each Economy Pool, and to one Industry Pool within each Sector Pool.

The FactSet Economy database is created by FactSet Research Systems, a United States-based publicly traded company. FactSet is a provider of financial information and analytic applications to investment professionals around the globe. The database is accessible to subscribers. Solactive is a subscriber to the FactSet Economy database. FactSet’s classification methodology is based on a proprietary methodology. FactSet combines databases from multiple suppliers into a single source of information and analytics, including fundamental data.

South Pole Group

South Pole Group (SPG) is a for-profit consulting company headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. Through its head office and international presence, SPG offers services such as sustainability advisory, carbon credit solutions and green finance management and advice. SPG consults for clients in the public and private sectors and helps them understand the impact of their activities, as well as design adaptation or corrective strategies.

Through its proprietary methodology, SPG helps investors, asset owners, fund managers and banks assess the impact on climate change of their funds and portfolios. More information on www.thesouthpolegroup.com

Calculation of the Base Index

The value of the Base Index on a Business Day is equivalent to the sum, for all Base Index Components, of the products of the number of shares of the Base Index Component in the Base Index and the price of the Base Index Component at the respective Exchange for such Business Day. If a Market Disruption Event occurs, the Base Index will not be calculated unless the Market Disruption Event continues over a period of eight Trading Days or longer. In that case, Solactive AG will calculate the value of the Base Index taking into account market conditions prevailing at the time and the last quoted trading price for each of the Base Index Components, as well as any other market conditions it deems relevant for calculating the value of the Base Index.

Determination of the Reference Index

The Reference Index is calculated, and is a variation of the Base Index. As an excess return index, the Index tracks the return of a portfolio consisting of (i) an exposure to the Base Index and (ii) an exposure to a hypothetical cash position that earns interest at 3-month USD LIBOR, with such portfolio being funded using synthetically borrowed funds accruing interest cost at 3-month USD LIBOR. In addition, the Adjustment Factor of 0.95% per annum is deducted from the level of the Index on a daily basis.

The Reference Index has a built-in volatility control mechanism which dynamically adjusts the exposure to the Base Index on a daily basis with the aim of maintaining the volatility of the Index at the volatility target of 5%. During periods of low volatility, the exposure of the Index to the Base Index may be increased to as high as 150% and the exposure of the Index to the hypothetical cash position may be decreased to as low as 0%, with the aim of maintaining the target volatility. During periods of high volatility, the exposure of the Index to the Base Index may be decreased to as low as approaching 0%, and the exposure of the Index to the hypothetical cash position may be increased to as high as approaching 100%, with the aim of maintaining the target volatility. However, if, at any time during a period of reduced exposure, the Base Index subsequently appreciates significantly, the Index may not participate fully in the appreciation. The combined weights of (i)

the exposure to the Base Index and (ii) the cash component will equal at least 100%. For example, if the exposure to the Base Index is 80%, the exposure to the hypothetical cash position earning hypothetical interest at 3-month USD LIBOR will be 20%. If the exposure to the Base Index is 100% or greater, the exposure to the hypothetical cash position earning hypothetical interest at 3-month USD LIBOR will be 0%.

The Reference Index's exposure to the Base Index is based on the ratio of the target volatility to the measured historic volatility of the Base Index, and is subject to both an exposure tolerance and a maximum exposure. The Index Calculator monitors the volatility of the Base Index on each Business Day using the greater of the 20- or 60-Business Day trailing market volatility. By adjusting the holdings or reducing exposures to the Base Index, the Reference Index seeks to maintain the target volatility of 5%. To account for higher transaction and portfolio management costs associated with the target volatility strategy, the Adjustment Factor is deducted from the calculated index level to arrive at the final, published index level for the Reference Index.

Relevant Industry Definitions

Electric Utilities: This industry group consists of companies that are engaged in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy to residential and non-residential customers.

Gas Distributors: This industry group consists of companies that operate gas distribution systems, and/or arrange the sale of gas over gas distribution systems operated by others, to residential and non-residential markets.

Oil and Gas Production: This industry group consists of companies engaged in the development, exploration, and production of oil and gas properties.

Integrated Oil: This industry group consists of companies engaged in the development, exploration, and production of oil and gas properties, as well as the transporting and refining process of petroleum and natural gas products.

Oil Refining/Marketing: This industry group consists of companies that manufacture, refine and market petroleum products.

Coal: This industry group consists of companies that mine, process, and distribute coal and lignite.

Oilfield Services/Equipment: This industry group consists of companies that provide a variety of services and equipment designed specifically for companies in the oil and gas industry.

Example

Acquisition of seismic data, abandonment and installation of wells, completion services (cementing, sand control and coiled tubing), emergency oilfield services (blow-outs and well fires), pipeline installation, underwater support services, well-test analysis, blowout preventers, gas lift systems, fluid-end accessories (valves, liners, pistons, seats, and packing accessories), and pressure control equipment.

Oil and Gas Pipelines: This industry group consists of companies that collect, market, and transport natural gases and oil.