INDEX GUIDELINE

Solactive CIMalgo Wedge R100 Index

Version 1.0

24 May 2019

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INDEX GUIDELINE

Introduction

Version 1.0 – 24 May 2019

INTRODUCTION

This document (the "Guideline") is to be used as a guideline with regard to the composition, calculation and maintenance of the Index. Any changes made to the Guideline are initiated by the Committee specified in Section 1.6. The Index is calculated and published by Solactive AG. The name "Solactive" is trademarked.

It contains the underlying principles and rules regarding the structure and operation of the Solactive CIMalgo Wedge R100 (the "Index"). Solactive AG shall make every effort to implement the applicable regulations. Solactive AG does not offer any explicit or tacit guarantee or assurance, neither pertaining to the results from the use of the Index nor the Index value at any certain point in time nor in any other respect. The Index is merely calculated and published by Solactive AG and it strives to the best of its ability to ensure the correctness of the calculation. There is no obligation for Solactive AG – 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 AG does not constitute a recommendation for capital investment and does not contain any assurance or opinion of Solactive AG regarding a possible investment in a financial instrument based on this Index.

INDEX GUIDELINE

Index Specifications

Version 1.0 – 24 May 2019

1 INDEX SPECIFICATIONS

> The Solactive CIMalgo Wedge R100 (the "Index") is an Index of Solactive AG and is calculated and distributed by Solactive AG.

> The Index intends to track the price movements of a portfolio of 100 stocks which are selected from a universe of companies from the developed world in order to achieve minimal portfolio volatility. It does so by applying a Binary Differential Evolution Algorithm combined with a change point detection when calculating the variance covariance matrix.

> The Index is a Gross Total Return index.

> The Index is published in USD.

1.1 SHORT NAME AND ISIN

The Index is distributed under ISIN DE000SLA8SP6; the WKN is SLA8SP. The Index is published on BBG under the code SOLCIMWR Index.

1.2 INITIAL VALUE

The Index is based on 1000 at the close of trading on the start date, 6th January 2014.

1.3 DISTRIBUTION

The Index is published via the price marketing services of Boerse Stuttgart GmbH and is distributed to all affiliated vendors. Each vendor decides on an individual basis as to whether it will distribute/display the Index via its information systems.

1.4 PRICES AND CALCUATION FREQUENCY

The price of the Index is calculated on each Business Day based on the prices on the respective Exchanges on which the Index Components are listed. The most recent prices of all Index Components are used. Prices of Index Components not listed in the Index Currency are translated using spot foreign exchange rates quoted by Reuters. Should there be no current price available on Reuters, the most recent price or the Trading Price on Reuters for the preceding Trading Day is used in the calculation. The daily index closing value is calculated using Reuters/WMCO closing spot rates as at 4pm London time.

The Index is calculated every Business Day from 9:00 a.m. to 10:50 p.m., CET. In the event that data cannot be provided to Reuters or to the pricing services of Boerse Stuttgart GmbH, the Index cannot be distributed.

1.5 WEIGHTING

On each Adjustment Day, the new Index Components are weighted equally.

1.6 OVERSIGHT

A Committee composed of staff from Solactive AG (the "Committee" or the "Index Committee") is responsible for decisions regarding any amendments to the rules of the index.

Changes to the Guideline are submit to the Committee for approval.

1.7 PUBLICATION

All specifications and information relevant for calculating the Index are made available on the http://www.solactive.com web page and sub-pages.

1.8 HISTORICAL DATA

Historical data will be maintained from the launch of the Index on 22 May 2019.
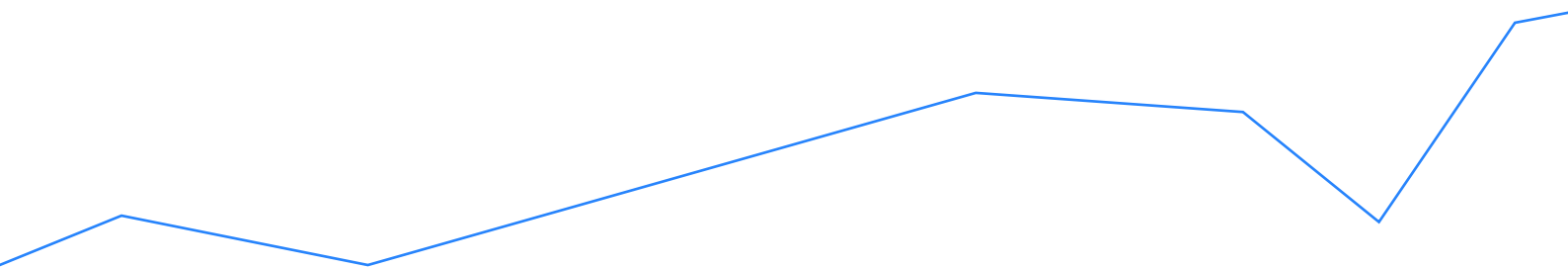
1.9 LICENSING

Licenses to use the Index as the underlying value for derivative instruments are issued to stock exchanges, banks, financial services providers and investment houses by Solactive AG.

INDEX GUIDELINE

Composition of the Index

Version 1.0 – 24 May 2019

2 COMPOSITION OF THE INDEX

2.1 SELECTION OF THE INDEX COMPONENTS

The initial composition of the Index as well as any ongoing adjustment are based on the following non-discretionary rules.

On the Selection Days, Solactive AG defines the Index Universe as outlined in Section 4. The selection of the Index Components proceeds as follows:

For each eligible company as defined in Section 4, the latest change point is calculated according to the formulae in section 2.1.1.

If the latest change point happens on a day which is less than 100 weekdays prior to the Selection Day, then the latest change point is assumed to have occurred on the day which is 100 weekdays prior to the Selection Day (so the variance/covariance is always calculated over a period of at least 100 weekdays).

The variance covariance matrix is calculated for the set of eligible companies. This is performed over the period which starts on the latest detected change point of a company (for entries on the main diagonal), or the latest detected change points of company i and j for entries off the main diagonal (i.e the covariance of eligible company i and j is calculated over the period which starts on the later of the last change points of eligible company i and j. For the avoidance of doubt, if the latest change point for company i happens on a date which falls before the latest change point of company j, then the period starts on the latest change point of company j).

If the latest relevant change point is detected on date t-L (such that the relevant period consists of L+1 weekdays), the variance covariance matrix entry (i,j) as of Selection Day t is calculated as follows:

$$Q_t^{i,j} = \frac{1}{L} * \sum_{k=0}^{L} \left(r_{t-k}^i - \bar{r}^i\right) \left(r_{t-k}^j - \bar{r}^j\right)$$

where r_{t-k}^i is the return (converted to USD) of company i and $\bar{r}^i$ the average return over the period from t to t-L (and analogously for company j).

Based on the calculated variance covariance matrix as described above, the following optimization problem is solved applying a Binary Differential Evolution algorithm as further specified in section 2.1.2

$$\min x^T Q x \quad s.t \; x \; \in \{0,1\}, \|x\|_0 = 100$$

where $\|x\|_0$ denotes the number of non-zero elements in x (such that exactly 100 companies are selected for inclusion in the index).

2.1.1 CHANGE POINT DETECTION

Let $\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_T\}$ be a stream of returns (converted to USD) over the period of 10 years (2520 weekdays). In case the instrument is not trading for 2520 days then the maximal number of available returns is taken.

The following steps are performed on this stream:

For n = 20, ..., T, take the first n observations from the above stream, $S_n = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}$.

Calculate the Mood Statistic for each i from 2 to n according to:

$$M_i = \left| \frac{M' - \mu_{M'}}{\sigma_{M'}} \right|$$

where

$$M' = \sum_{x_k \in \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_i\}} \left(r(x_k) - (n+1)/2 \right)^2$$

with

$r(x_k)$ the rank of x_k in the stream S_n

$\mu_{M'} = n_i * (n^2 - 1)/12$

$n_i = n - i$

$\sigma_{M'} = \sqrt{n_i * n_T * (n+1) * (n^2 - 4)/180}$

$n_T = n - n_i$

Check if the maximum over these calculated Mood Statistics is larger than a dynamic threshold. If the maximum is larger than the threshold, then the respective observation for which the maximum is larger than the threshold is assumed to be the change point. If not, then the above steps are repeated for the next n (i.e. the Mood Statistic is calculated for each i from 2 to n and it is checked if the maximum over this set is larger than the threshold)

If $\max M_i > h(n)$ then a change point is detected.

Assume that for some n between 20 and T, the maximum of the calculated Mood Statistics is larger than the respective threshold. Assume that happens for index j. Then the first j observations are discarded from all further calculations, and all the above steps are repeated on the stream $\{x_{j+1}, x_{j+2}, \ldots, x_T\}$.

$h(n)$ is a dynamic threshold and is calculated according to the following formula:

$$h(n) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * n^{-1} + \beta_2 * n^{-3} + \beta_3 * n^{-5} + \beta_4 * n^{-7} + \beta_5 * n^{-9}$$

where:

$$\beta_0 = 4.645237$$
$$\beta_1 = -1.543796 \times 10$$
$$\beta_2 = 1.457643 \times 10^4$$
$$\beta_3 = -2.684447 \times 10^7$$

$$\beta_4 = 1.575656 \times 10\text{^}10$$
$$\beta_5 = -2.971387 \times 10\text{^}12$$

2.1.2 BINARY DIFFERENTIAL EVOLUTION ALGORITHM

The following notations are used in the following paragraph:

n: number of eligible companies

x: Binary vector of length n

Q: symmetric n by n variance covariance matrix

$f(x): \{0,1\}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ objective function, $f(x) = x^T Q x$

δ_g: scalar distance to convergence tolerance at generation g

τ: convergence tolerance, set to 0.0000000001

pop: An n by NP matrix containing the populations as columns

NP: population size, determined according to max(50, 0.2*n)

f_{pop}: vector $(f(x_1), f(x_2), ..., f(x_{NP}))$ where $x_1, x_2, ..., x_{NP}$ are population vectors (columns of pop)

$\mathcal{U}[0,1]$: continuous uniform distribution over the interval $[0,1]$

$\neg$: Negation operator over a vector. E.g. $\neg(0,1,0) = (1,0,1)$

$\wedge$: conjunction operator between two vectors. E.g. $(0,1,1) \wedge (1,0,1) = (0,0,1)$

N: Maximum number of generations, set to 5000

CR: Crossover rate, set to 0.1 at initialization

$which(x)$: function which returns the indices of x which are equal to 1

v_p: mutation vector of population member p, calculated based on the mutation rule defined below.

c_i: vector of column indices potentially to be changed to 1 (sub i stands for "in")

c_o: vector of column indices potentially to be changed to 1 (sub o stands for "out")

The initialization is done as follows:

1) Initialize n by NP matrix with 100 random elements set to 1 in each column (each column represents one member of the population)

2) Calculate f_{pop}, the objective function of each member of the population)

3) Set $\delta_g = \delta_{g-1} = median(f_{pop}) - \min(f_{pop})$

After the initialization, the following steps are performed:

Do the following for each g in 1, 2, …, N (so for each generation), and for each p in 1, 2, …, NP (so for each member in the generation)

1) Calculate mutation vector v_p according to the following formula:

   Sample 3 distinct random integers r_1, r_2, r_3 from $\{1, 2, …, NP\}\backslash p$ and calculate

$$v_k^p = \begin{cases} x_k^{r_1} \ if \ x_k^{r_2} = x_k^{r_3} \\ x_k^{r_2} \ if \ x_k^{r_2} \neq x_k^{r_3} \end{cases}$$

2) Determining k as the minimum of 100 and $\|v_p\|_0$

3) Calculate $c_i = which(v_p \wedge \neg pop[, p])$. This creates a vector of "candidate" indices to be set to 1

4) Calculate $c_o = which(pop[, p])$. This creates a vector of "candidate" indices to be set to 0

5) Determine length of c_i and c_o, denote these n_{in} and n_{out}

6) The following steps ensure that n_{in} and n_{out} will have the same length:

   a. If $n_{in} = 0$: Continue with step 8

   b. If $n_{in} > k$: Sample k random indices from the set of c_i, and use these k indices to overwrite c_i from step 3 (this c_i will have length k, so $n_{in} = k$

   c. If $n_{in} \neq n_{out}$: Sample n_{in} indices from c_o and use these n_{in} indices to overwrite c_o from step 4. After this step $n_{in} = n_{out}$ by construction

7) Using c_o and c_i after step 6, randomize on which change to the population vector will be performed:

   a. Generate a random number u from $\mathcal{U}[0,1]$ for each element in c_i, if u < CR, then the index at the respective position of c_i will be set to 1 in x_p, and the index of the respective position in c_0 will be set to 0 in x_p.

   b. If all sampled u from step a. are larger than CR (so no change to x_p would be performed), then sample one random index from 1, 2, …, n_{in} and perform the change on the index which is at the sampled position of c_i and c_0 respectively.

8) Calculate the objective function for the new x_p.

9) If the value of the objective function for x_p is smaller than $f_{pop}(p)$, replace the p-th member of the population by x_p as constructed above.

10) After the above steps have been performed for each member in the population, update

$$\delta_g = median(f_{pop}) - \min(f_{pop})$$

   If $\delta_g < \tau$ stop the algorithm (as almost all member of the population in this generation are identical).

   Otherwise update the crossover rate according to

$$CR = CR * \delta_g / \delta_{g-1}$$

And set $\delta_{g-1} = \delta_g$

11) Repeat the above for the next generation g until either $\delta_g < \tau$ or the maximum number of generations is reached.

Once either the algorithm terminates according to 10 (so if $\delta_g < \tau$) or the maximum number of generations has been reached, get the member of the population of the current generation with the lowest value of the objective function. This vector constitutes the new constituents which will become effective on the close of the Adjustment Date.

2.2 ORDINARY ADJUSTMENT

The composition of the Index is adjusted quarterly. The composition of the Index is reviewed on the Selection Day and necessary changes are announced.

The first adjustment will be made in July 2019 based on the Trading Prices of the Index Components on the Adjustment Day.
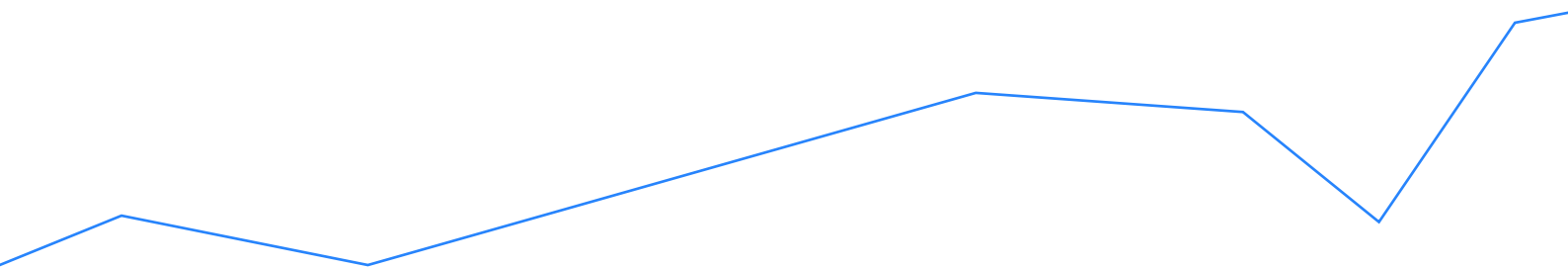
2.3 EXTRAORDINARY ADJUSTMENT

An extraordinary adjustment, if applicable, is triggered and applied in compliance with the rules set forth in the Solactive Guideline for Extraordinary Corporate Actions.

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Calculation of the Index

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3 CALCULATION OF THE INDEX

3.1 INDEX FORMULA

The Index Value on a Business Day at the relevant time is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$Index_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i,t} * p_{i,t}$$

With:

$x_{i,t}$ =   Number of Shares of the Index Component i on Trading Day t

$p_{i,t}$ =   Price of Index Component i on Trading Day t in Index Currency

3.2 ACCURACY

> The value of the Index will be rounded to 2 decimal places.

> The Number of Shares of the Index Components will be rounded to six decimal places.

3.3 ADJUSTMENTS

Indices need to be adjusted for systematic changes in prices once these become effective. This requires the new Number of Index Shares of the affected Index Component.

Following the Committee's decision, the Index is adjusted for distributions, capital increases and stock splits.

This procedure ensures that the first ex quote can be properly reflected in the calculation of the Index. This ex-ante procedure assumes the general acceptance of the Index calculation formula as well as open access to the parameter values used. The calculation parameters are provided by the Index Calculator.

3.4 DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividend payments and other distributions are included in the Index. They cause an adjustment of the Number of Shares. The new Number of Shares is calculated as follows:

$$x_{i,t} = x_{i,t-1} * \frac{p_{i,t-1}}{p_{i,t-1} - D_{i,t}}$$

with:

$x_{i,t}$ = Number of Shares of the Index Component i on Trading Day t

$D_{i,t}$ = Payment on Trading Day t multiplied by the Dividend Correction Factor of the respective country

3.5 CORPORATE ACTIONS

3.5.1 Principles

Following the announcement by an issuer of Index Components of the terms and conditions of a corporate action, the Index Calculator determines whether such corporate action has a dilutive, concentrative or similar effect on the price of the respective Index Component.

If this should be the case, the Index Calculator shall make the necessary adjustments that are deemed appropriate in order to take into account the dilutive, concentrative or similar effect and shall determine the date on which this adjustment shall come into effect.

Amongst other things, the Index Calculator can take into account the adjustment made by an Affiliated Exchange as a result of the corporate action with regard to option and futures contracts on the respective share traded on this Affiliated Exchange.

3.5.2 Capital increases

In the case of capital increases (from the company's own resources or through cash contributions) the new Numbers of Shares are calculated as follows:

$$x_{i,t} = x_{i,t-1} * \frac{p_{i,t-1}}{p_{i,t-1} - rB_{i,t-1}} \quad \text{with:} \quad rB_{i,t-1} = \frac{p_{i,t-1} - B - N}{BV + 1}$$

with:

$x_{i,t}$ = Number of Shares of Index Component i on the day of the distribution

$x_{i,t-1}$ = Number of Shares of Index Component i on the day prior to the distribution

$p_{i,t-1}$ = Closing price on the day prior to ex-date

$rB_{i,t-1}$ = Calculated value of rights issue

B = Price of rights issue

N = Dividend disadvantage

BV = Subscription ratio

$B = 0$ if capital is increased from the company's own resources.

The last dividend paid or the announced dividend proposal is applied as the dividend disadvantage. 3.5.3 Capital reductions

In the case of capital reductions, the new Number of Shares is determined as follows:

$$x_{i,t} = x_{i,t-1} * \frac{1}{H_{i,t}}$$

with:

$H_{i,t}$ = Reduction ratio of the company on day t

$x_{i,t}$ = Number of Shares of the affected Index Component on the day of the distribution

$x_{i,t-1}$ = Number of Shares of the affected Index Component on the day prior to the distribution

3.5.4 Share splits and par value conversions

In the case of share splits and par value conversions it is assumed that the prices change in ratio to the number of shares or to the par values. The new Number of Shares is calculated as follows:

$$x_{i,t} = x_{i,t-1} * \frac{N_{i,t-1}}{N_{i,t}}$$

with:

$N_{i,t-1}$ = Former par value of security class i (or new number of shares)

$N_{i,t}$ = New par value of security class i (or former number of shares)

$x_{i,t}$ = Number of Shares of the affected Index Component on the day of the distribution

$x_{i,t-1}$ = Number of Shares of the affected Index Component on the day prior to the distribution

3.6 MISCELLANEOUS

3.6.1 Recalculation

Solactive AG makes the greatest possible efforts to accurately calculate and maintain its indices. However, the occurrence of errors in the index determination process cannot be ruled out. In such cases Solactive AG adheres to its publicly available Correction Policy.

3.6.2 Market Disruption

In periods of market stress Solactive AG calculates its indices following predefined and exhaustive arrangements set out in its publicly available Disruption Policy.

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Definitions

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4 DEFINITIONS

The "**Index Universe**" in respect of a Selection Day are companies that fulfill the following criteria (each such a company being an eligible company):

It belongs to the set of the 2000 largest companies in terms of USD market capitalization from the developed world as of the last Business Day in December.

It has a median Average Daily Traded Value of more than 1 million USD in the period starting 63 weekdays (three months) prior to the Selection Day up to and including the Selection Day.

It is still trading as of the Selection Day (i.e. no delisting has occurred since the last Business Day in December of the previous year) and has a trading history of at least 101 weekdays (in order to ensure 100 days of returns for the calculation of the change points).

The "**Index Component**" is each share currently included in the Index.

The "Number of **Shares**" are in respect of an Index Component and any given Business Day the number or fraction of shares included in the Index. It is calculated for any Index Component as the ratio of (A) the Percentage Weight of an Index Component multiplied by the Index value and (B) its Trading Price (converted into the Index Currency according to the principles laid out in Section 1.4 of this document).

The "**Percentage Weight**" of an Index Component is the ratio of its Trading Price multiplied by its Number of Shares divided by the Index value.

The "**Dividend Correction Factor**" is calculated as 1 minus the applicable withholding tax rate and/or other applicable tax rate currently prevalent in the respective country.

In particular, an "**Extraordinary Event**" is

> a Merger

> a Takeover Bid

> a Delisting

> the Nationalization of a company

> Insolvency.

An Index Component is "**delisted**" if the Exchange announces pursuant to the Exchange regulations that the listing of, the trading in, or the issuing of public quotes on the Index Component at the Exchange has ceased immediately or will cease at a later date, for whatever reason (provided the Delisting is not because of a Merger or a Takeover Bid), and the Index Component is not immediately listed, traded or quoted again on an exchange, trading or listing system, acceptable to the Index Calculator.

"**Insolvency**" occurs with regard to an Index Component if (A) all shares of the respective issuer must be transferred to a trustee, liquidator, insolvency administrator or a similar public officer as result of voluntary or compulsory liquidation, insolvency or winding-up proceedings or comparable proceedings affecting the issuer of the Index Components or (B) the holders of the shares of this issuer are legally enjoined from transferring the shares.

A "**Takeover Bid**" is a bid to acquire, an exchange offer, or any other offer or act of a legal person that results in the related legal person acquiring as part of an exchange or otherwise more than 10% and less than 100% of the voting shares in circulation from the issuer of the Index Component or the right to acquire these shares, as determined by the Index Calculator based on notices submitted to public or self-regulatory authorities or other information considered by the Index Calculator to be relevant.

With regard to an Index Component, a "**Merger**" is

(i) a change in the security class or a conversion of this share class that results in a transfer or an ultimate definite obligation to transfer all the shares in circulation to another legal person,

(ii) a merger (either by acquisition or through forming a new structure) or a binding obligation on the part of the issuer to exchange shares with another legal person (except in a merger or share exchange under which the issuer of this Index Component is the acquiring or remaining company and which does not involve a change in security class or a conversion of all the shares in circulation),

(iii) a takeover offer, exchange offer, other offer or another act of a legal person for the purposes of acquiring or otherwise obtaining from the issuer 100% of the shares issued that entails a transfer or the irrevocable obligation to transfer all shares (with the exception of shares that are held and controlled by the legal person), or

(iv) a merger (either by acquisition or through forming a new structure) or a binding obligation on the part of the issuer of the share or its subsidiaries to exchange shares with another legal person, whereby the issuer of the share is the acquiring or remaining company and it does not involve a change in the class or a conversion of the all shares issued, but the shares in circulation directly prior to such an event (except for shares held and controlled by the legal person) represent in total less than 50% of the shares in circulation directly subsequent to such an event.

The "**Merger Date**" is the date on which a Merger is concluded or the date specified by the Index Calculator if such a date cannot be determined under the law applicable to the Merger.

"**Nationalization**" is a process whereby all shares or the majority of the assets of the issuer of the shares are nationalized or are expropriated or otherwise must be transferred to public bodies, authorities or institutions.

The "**Exchange**" is, in respect of the Index and every Index Component, the respective primary exchange where the Index Component has its primary listing. The Committee may decide to declare a different stock exchange the "Exchange" for trading reasons, even if the company is only listed there via a Stock Substitute.

A "**Stock Substitute**" includes in particular, American Depository Receipts (ADR) and Global Depository Receipts (GDR).

With regard to an Index Component (subject to the provisions given above under "Extraordinary Events") the "**Trading Price**" in respect of a Trading Day is the closing price on this Trading Day determined in accordance with the Exchange regulations. If the Exchange has no closing price for an Index Component, the Index Calculator shall determine the Trading Price and the time of the quote for the share in question in a manner that appears reasonable to it.

A "**Trading Day**" is in relation to the Index or an Index Component a Trading Day on the Exchange (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 normal Exchange closing time. The Index Calculator is ultimately responsible as to whether a certain day is a Trading Day with regard to the Index or an Index Component or in any other connection relating to this document.

The "**Index Calculator**" is Solactive AG or any other appropriately appointed successor in this function.

The "**Index Currency**" is USD.

The "**Market Capitalisation**" is with regard to each of the securities in the Index on a Selection Day the share class-specific Market Capitalisation for any security in the Index Universe. It is calculated as the multiplication of the shares outstanding (as sourced from data vendors) with the Trading Price of the share class as of the respective Selection Day.

A "**Business Day**" is any day on which the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading.

The "**Adjustment Day**" is the close of the third Business Day after the Selection Day.

The "**Selection Day**" is the is the last Business Day in March, June, September and December.

A "**Market Disruption Event**" occurs if

1. one of the following events occurs or exists on a Trading Day prior to the opening quotation time for an Index Component:

   A) trading is suspended or restricted (due to price movements that exceed the limits allowed by the Exchange or an Affiliated Exchange, or for other reasons):

   1.1. across the whole Exchange; or

   1.2. in options or futures contracts on or with regard to an Index Component or an Index Component that is quoted on an Affiliated Exchange; or

   1.3. on an Exchange or in a trading or quotation system (as determined by the Index Calculator) in which an Index Component is listed or quoted; or

   B) an event that (in the assessment of the Index Calculator) generally disrupts and affects the opportunities of market participants to execute on the Exchange transactions in respect of a share included in the Index or to determine market values for a share included in the Index or to execute on an Affiliated Exchange transaction with regard to options and futures contracts on these shares or to determine market values for such options or futures contracts.

2. trading on the Exchange or an Affiliated Exchange is ceased prior to the "**Normal Exchange Closing Time**", which is the time at which the Exchange or an Affiliated Exchange is normally closed on working days without taking into account after-hours trading or other trading activities carried out outside the normal trading hours. An exception to this classification as a Market Disruption Event is where the early cessation of trading is announced by the Exchange or Affiliated Exchange on this Trading Day at least one hour before

   2.1. the actual closing time for normal trading on the Exchange or Affiliated Exchange on the Trading Day in question or, if earlier.

2.2. the closing time (if given) of the Exchange or Affiliated Exchange for the execution of orders at the time the quote is given.

3. a general moratorium is imposed on banking transactions in the country in which the Exchange is resident if the above-mentioned events are material in the assessment of the Index Calculator, whereby the Index Calculator makes its decision based on those circumstances that it considers reasonable and appropriate.

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Appendix

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5 APPENDIX

5.1 CONTACT DATA

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5.2 CHANGES IN CALCULATION METHOD

The application by the Index Calculator of the method described in this document is final and binding. The Index Calculator 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, financial or tax reasons may require changes to be made to this method. The Index Calculator 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 Calculator is not obliged to provide information on any such modifications or changes. Despite the modifications and changes, the Index Calculator will take the appropriate steps to ensure a calculation method is applied that is consistent with the method described above.