GUIDELINE

Solactive Candriam Factors Sustainable EMU Equity Index

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This document contains the underlying principles and regulations regarding the structure and the operating of the Solactive Candriam Factors Sustainable EMU Equity Index (the "Index")**.** Solactive AG shall make every effort to implement 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 is no 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.

Introduction

This document is to be used as a guideline with regard to the composition, calculation and management 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 copyrighted.

1 Index specifications

The Solactive Candriam Factors Sustainable EMU Equity Index (the **“**Index**”**) is an Index of Solactive AG and is calculated and distributed by Solactive AG.

The Index is a rule-based, smart-beta weighted index engineered to exploit the return potential of socially responsible companies.

The Index is intended to deliver exposure to equity securities of a selection of large and medium capitalized Eurozone companies meeting sustainable and responsible investing (“SRI”) criteria developed by Candriam and weighted using a non-market capitalization methodology.

The Index is a total return index, dividends will be reinvested net of tax [NTR].

The Index is published in EUR.

1.1 Short name and ISIN

The Index is distributed under ISIN DE000SLA3LX6; the WKN is SLA3LX. The Index is published in Reuters under the code < .SOLCAFSU > and in Bloomberg under the code < SOLCAFSU Index >.

1.2 Initial value

The Index is based on 100 at the close of trading on the start date, December 18th 2015.

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 he will distribute/display the Index via his information systems.

1.4 Prices and calculation 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 converted using the current Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) spot foreign exchange rate. Should there be no current TRADING PRICE for an INDEXCOMPONENT, 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. The daily Index Closing Level is calculated using Reuters/WMCO closing spot rates as at 4pm London time.

The Index is calculated every Business Day from 9:00am to 10:30pm, 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.

Any incorrect calculation is adjusted on a retrospective basis.

1.5 Weighting

Index Components are assigned a weight ("Fundamental Weight"). All data is sourced from Factset Research Systems. The codes for all data are listed in the Appendix 5.3. The Fundament Weight for each component is based on the following factors:

- Average Sales: Average of the last 5 years Sales in EUR
- Average Net Earnings: Average of the last 5 years Net Earnings in EUR (If Average < 0 then we consider Average = 0)
- Book Value: Most recent Book Value in EUR
- Average Operating Cash Flow: Average of the last 5 years Operating Cash Flow in EUR (If Average < 0 then we consider Average = 0)

The weight for each factor is the company's value divided by the sum of values for all Index Components. Each component's Fundamental Weight is the average of the 4 factor weights for each component. If a field is missing, the factor is simply ignored from the calculations.

- The Fundamental Weight of each Index Component is being modified according to the following logic:
  - Index components are sorted and ranked according to their weight in descending order
  - The minimum Fundamental Weight for each Index component is calculated as:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{Fundamental Weight}_i \geq (\text{Number of Index Components} - n) * \text{Weight}_{n+1}$$

    where n = rank of the minimum Index Component that does not fulfill the above condition
  - Each Weight is scaled such that the sum is 100%
- The Modified Fundamental Weight of each Index Component is then adjusted by the following factors:
  - Value:
    - Earnings Yield: Earnings per share of the last fiscal year divided by the price per share
    - Operating Cash Flow Yield: Operating cash flow of the last fiscal year divided by the last total market value
    - Sales/Enterprise Value: Total Sales of the last fiscal year divided by the Enterprise Value
    - Financing Cash Flow Yield: Financing cash flow of the last fiscal year divided by the last total market value
  - Quality:

        - EBITDA to Net Debt (ex-Financials): Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) over the last fiscal year divided by the Net Debt (Not applied to financial companies)
        - Operating Cash Flow to (Capital Expenditures + Dividends (ex-Financials)): Operating Cash Flow over the last fiscal year divided by the sum of Capital Expenditures and Dividends over the last fiscal year
        - ROCE Trend * Stability (Stability is a measure of the consistency of the metric measured through time): 6 years period trend of the Return on Capital Expenditures over the last 6 fiscal years multiplied by Stability (Stability is defined as the RSquared of the last fiscal years of ROCE)
        - Operating Margin Trend * Stability (ex-Financials): 6 years period trend of the Operating Margin multiplied by Stability (not applied to financial companies)
        - ROE: Return on Equity over the last fiscal year
    - Low Volatility:
        - 6/12/24 month standard deviation of returns: Standard deviation of weekly returns over the trailing 6, 12 & 24 calendar months
- Each Index Component is ranked on each of the preceding criteria:
    - The percentile rank for each sub factor is averaged to get an average percentile rank for the factor.
    - The percentile rank for each factor is averaged to get an average percentile rank for the Index Component.
    - The Index Components are sorted into quintiles based on the average percentile rank across the factors.
    - The adjustment factor ("Adjustment Factor") is based on the following table:

Adjustment to Fundamental Weight in basis points (bps)

	Quintile based on average percentile rank across factors				
Index	1	2	3	4	5
Eurozone Sustainable Equity	40.0	20.0	0.0	-20.0	-40.0

    - The adjusted weight ("Adjusted Weight") of each Index Component in each index = Modified Fundamental Weight + Adjustment Factor
    - Each Adjusted Weight is scaled such that the sum is 100%. The scaled weight becomes the final weight ("Final Weight").
    - All weights must be positive.
    - The Final Weight of an Index Component is capped at 10%. Furthermore, the Final Weights of the Index Components that have a Final Weight of greater than 5% shall not exceed 40% in aggregate. Any excess weight will be redistributed among the other Index Components in accordance with the above.
    - Any Index Component with a Final Weight below 0.025% will be removed with a weight of 0%

Any excess weight will be redistributed among the other Index Components in accordance with the above.

1.6 Decision-making bodies

A Committee composed of staff from Solactive AG is responsible for decisions regarding the composition of Index as well as any amendments to the rules (in this document referred to as the "Committee" or the "Index Committee"). The future composition of the Index is determined by the Committee on the Selection Days according to the procedure outlined in 2.1 of this document. The Committee shall also decide about the future composition of the Index. if any Extraordinary Events should occur and the implementation of any necessary adjustments.

Members of the Committee can recommend changes to the guideline and submit them 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.de web page and sub-pages.

1.8 Historical data

Historical data will be maintained from the launch of the Index on May 29th, 2017.

1.9 Licensing

Licences 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.

2 Composition of the Index

2.1 Selection of the Index Components

The initial composition of the Index as well as any ongoing adjustment is based on the following rules:

The companies that will be included in the Index ("Index Components") are determined by Candriam Belgium S.A.

An updated list of Index Components is posted on the website quarterly, approximately 5days prior to each Rebalance Date (defined below) of the index. Once the list is publicly available, Solactive uses the information to complete the index creation process by applying the weighting methodology outlined in 1.5. to determine the final index.

2.2 Ordinary adjustment

The composition of the Index is ordinarily adjusted four times a year on the 3rd Friday of March, June, September, and December. The composition of the Index is reviewed on the Selection Day, which is the 2nd Friday in March, June, September and December. Necessary changes are announced.

The first adjustment will be made in June 2017 based on the Trading Prices of the Index Components on the Adjustment Day.

Solactive AG shall publish any changes made to the Index composition on the Selection Day and consequently with sufficient notice before the Adjustment Day.

2.3 Extraordinary adjustment

The Committee may, but is under no obligation to, substitute an Index Component with a successor Index Component upon the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event as determined by Solactive AG. Any such successor Index Component shall be included in the Index after the close of business on the day when an Extraordinary Event has been determined by Solactive AG.

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:

$$\text{Index}_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(x_{i,t} * p_{i,t} * f_{i,t})}{D_t}$$

With:

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

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

$f_{i,t}$ = Foreign exchange rate to convert the Price of Index Component i on Trading Day t into the Index Currency

D_t = Divisor on Trading Day t

The initial Divisor on the Start Date is calculated according to the following formula:

$$D_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(p_{i,t} * f_{i,t} * x_{i,t})}{100}$$

After the close of trading on each Adjustment Day t the new Divisor is calculated as follows:

$$D_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(p_{i,t} * f_{i,t} * x_{i,t})}{\text{Index}_t}$$

This Divisor is valid starting the immediately following Business Day.

3.2 Accuracy

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

Trading Prices and foreign exchange rates will be rounded to six decimal places.

Divisors 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 Total Shares of the affected Index Component and the Divisor to be calculated on an ex-ante basis.

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 Divisor. The new Divisor is calculated as follows:

$$D_{t+1} = D_t * \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(p_{i,t} * f_{i,t} * x_{i,t}) - (x_{i,t} * y_{i,t} * g_{i,t})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(p_{i,t} * f_{i,t} * x_{i,t})}$$

With:

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

$f_{i,t}$ = Foreign exchange rate to convert the Price of Index Component i on Trading Day t into the Index Currency

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

$y_{i,t}$ = Distribution of Index Component i with ex date t+1 multiplied by the Dividend Correction Factor

$g_{i,t}$ = Foreign exchange rate to convert the amount of the distribution of Index Component i on Trading Day t into the Index Currency

D_t = Divisor on Trading Day t

D_{t+1} = Divisor on Trading Day t+1

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 with ex date t+1 the Index is adjusted as follows:

$$x_{i,t+1} = x_{i,t} * \frac{1 + B}{1}$$

With:

$x_{i,t+1}$ = Number of Total Shares of Index Component i on Trading Day t+1

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

B = Shares received for every share held

$$p_{i,t+1} = \frac{p_{i,t} + s * B}{1 + B}$$

With:

$p_{i,t+1}$ = Hypothetical Price of Index Component i on Trading Day t+1

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

s = Subscription Price in the Index Component currency

B = Shares received for every share held

$$D_{t+1} = D_t * \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(p_{i,t} * f_{i,t} * x_{i,t}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n}[(x_{i,t+1} * p_{i,t+1} * f_{i,t}) - (x_{i,t} * p_{i,t} * f_{i,t})]}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(p_{i,t} * f_{i,t} * x_{i,t})}$$

With:

$D_{i,t+1}$ = Divisor on Trading Day t+1

$D_{i,t}$ = Divisor on Trading Day t

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

$f_{i,t}$ = Foreign exchange rate to convert the Price of Index Component i on Trading Day t into the Index Currency

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

$p_{i,t+1}$ = Hypothetical price of Index Component i on Trading Day t+1

$x_{i,t+1}$ = Number of Total Shares of the Index Component i on Trading Day t+1

3.5.3 Share splits

In the case of share splits with ex date on Trading Day t+1 it is assumed that the prices change in ratio of the terms of the split. The new Number of Total Shares is calculated as follows:

$$x_{i,t+1} = x_{i,t} * B$$

With:

$x_{i,t+1}$ = Number of Total Shares of the affected Index Component on Trading Day t+1

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

B = Shares after the share split for every share held before the split

3.5.4 Stock distributions

In the case of stock distributions with ex date on Trading Day t+1 it is assumed that the prices change according to the terms of the distribution. The new Number of Total Shares is calculated as follows:

$$x_{i,t+1} = x_{i,t} * (1 + B)$$

With:

$x_{i,t+1}$ = Number of Total Shares of the affected Index Component on Trading Day t+1

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

B = Shares received for every share held

3.6 Calculation of the Index in the event of a Market Disruption Event

The Index is not calculated in the event of a Market Disruption Event or Force Majeure Event. If the Market Disruption Event or Force Majeure Event continues over a period of eight Trading Days, then the Committee will determine the necessary action (including but not limited to taking into account the market conditions prevailing at this point in time, the last quoted Trading Price for each of the Index Components as well as any other conditions that it deems relevant for calculating the Index value) such that the affected securities resulting from the Market Disruption Event are no longer causing such disruption to occur.

4. Definitions

"Component Universe" in respect of a Selection Day are companies that fulfill the following criteria:

The starting universe consists of all current members of the Solactive Europe Total Market 675 Index.

Only EMU companies that contribute to the 70% cumulative Market Capitalization are eligible for inclusion. Furthermore, when two share classes of a company are within the above range, the less liquid listing is excluded based on the three month Average Daily Value Traded.

Eligible companies are then assigned a score from 1 to 100 according to the following Macro and Micro socially responsible criteria:

- Sector Specific criteria for the following Macro factors (Exposure to Global Sustainability Trends):
  - Climate Change-renewable energy producers are enjoying growing markets
  - Resource Depletion-as rational resource use becomes inevitable, companies offering efficient resource utilization technologies stand to benefit
  - Developing Economies-companies providing infrastructure services will benefit from growing and developing populations
  - Demographic Evolutions-as people grow older, the need for tailor made service and products will be in string demand
  - Health & Wellness-healthy products offered by companies have a beneficial effect on health
  - Interconnectivity-as people interact across borders, companies offering video-conferencing tools address a genuine need
- Sector Specific criteria for the following Micro factors (Stakeholders Management):
  - Customers-after sales services impact customer loyalty
  - Employees-the quality of employee contracts, training and career management are all positive factors in attracting, developing and retaining talent
  - Environment-new environmental legislation may require a significant investment for some companies while others that already observe higher standards can focus on increasing market share
  - Suppliers-abuse of labor rights in the supply chain has a considerable impact on reputation and brand image of companies
  - Investors-the effective management of corporate governance issues is vital to maintain investor's confidence in a company
  - Society-in developing countries, integrating the expectations of the local population with the company's activities is a real asset

Companies ranked in the top 70% of the Eligible Universe (per sector) based on their Combined Macro and Micro scores are then further reviewed to see if they violate the Controversial Activities criteria or the United Nations Global Compact as detailed below or are deemed to be high risk:

- Controversial Activities:
  - Armament: are involved in the production or sale of anti-personnel landmines, cluster bombs, depleted uranium, and/or chemical/nuclear/biological weapons, regardless of the revenues involved and/or generate more than 3% of their turnover from the production or the sale of conventional weapons and/or generate more than 5% of their sales/revenues from the production, manufacturing, trade, testing or maintenance of white phosphorous
  - Activities in oppressive regimes: large presence (Revenues > 1%) in highly oppressive regimes
  - Adult content: Revenues > 5%
  - Alcohol: Revenues > 10%
  - Animal Testing: Responsible policy of no legal requirement or breaches to legislation
  - Gambling: Revenues > 5%
  - Genetic modification: Revenues > 10%
  - Nuclear: Revenues > 30%

- Tobacco: Revenues > 5%
- Thermal Coal: Revenues > 10%
- Unconventional Oil & Gas: Revenues > 10%
- Conventional Oil & Gas: Revenues based on natural gas or renewable energy < 40%
- Electricity Generation*: Carbon Intensity > 408 (GCO2/kWh)
- If carbon emission intensity data is not available:
    - % power production based on coal >10%
    - % power production based on oil & gas > 30%
    - % power production based on nuclear sources > 30%

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- *In 2021, the following new threshold will be applicable: Carbon intensity > 393 (gCO2/kWh)

- United Nations Global Compact consists of 10 principles covering:
    - Human rights-businesses should:
        - Support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
        - Make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses
    - Labor rights-businesses should:
        - Uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
        - Eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labor;
        - Abolish the child labor;
        - Eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.
    - Environment-businesses should:
        - Support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
        - Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
        - Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.
    - Corruption-businesses should:
        - Work against corruption in all its forms, including corruption and bribery.

Companies that are not excluded based on the preceding criteria form the basis of the Index ("Index Components").

The list of Index Components is available free of charge on Candriam's website located at http://indexiq.candriam.com.

"Average Daily Value Traded" means, in respect of a Share, the sum of Daily Traded Value over a specified period divided by the number of Exchange Trading Days that fall in the specified period.

"Daily Traded Value" means, in respect of a Share and of an Exchange Trading Day, the product of (i) the Closing Exchange Price of such Share and (ii) the volume traded (measured as a number of Shares) of such Share on the Exchange during such Exchange Trading Day.

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

"Total Shares" is 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 the Divisor and (B) its Trading Price (converted into the index currency according to the principles laid out in Section 1.4 of this document).

"Percentage Weight" of an Index Component is the ratio of its Trading Price in Index Currency multiplied by its Total Shares divided by the Index value and the Divisor.

"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 Nationalisation of a company
- Insolvency.

The Trading Price for this Index Component on the day the event came into effect is the last available market price for this Index Component quoted on the Exchange on the day the event came into effect (or, if a market price is not available for the day the event came into effect, the last available market price quoted on the Exchange on a day specified as appropriate by the Index Calculator), as determined by the Index Calculator, and this price is used as the Trading Price of the particular Index Component until the end of the day on which the composition of the Index is next set.

In the event of the Insolvency of an issuer of an Index Component the Index Component shall remain in the Index until the next Adjustment Day. As long as a market price for the affected Index Component is available on a Business Day, this shall be applied as the Trading Price for this Index Component on the relevant Business Day, as determined in each case by the Index Calculator. If a market price is not available on a Business Day the Trading Price for this Index Component is set to zero. The Committee may also decide to eliminate the respective Index Component at an earlier point in time prior to the next Adjustment Day. The procedure in this case is identical to an elimination due to and Extraordinary Event.

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 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 a 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 which 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.

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

"Exchange" is, in respect of 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.

"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 him.

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.

"Business Day" in relation to the index is each day Monday to Friday except common European banking holidays. Common European banking holidays are Good Friday, Easter Monday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Years Day.

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

The **"Index Currency"** is EUR.

"Market Capitalization" is with regard to each of the shares in the Index Universe on a Selection Day or Adjustment Day the value published as the Market Capitalization for this day.

As at the date of this document Market Capitalization is defined as the value of a company calculated by multiplying the number of shares outstanding of the company by its share price.

"Adjustment Day" is the 3rd Friday of March, June, September and December.

"Selection Day" is the 2nd Friday of March, June, September and December.

An **"Affiliated Exchange"** is with regard to an Index Component an exchange, a trading or quotation system on which options and futures contracts on the Index Component in question are traded, as specified by the Index Calculator.

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; or

2. trading on the Exchange or an Affiliated Exchange is ceased prior to the usual closing time (as defined below), unless the early cessation of trading is announced by the Exchange or Affiliated Exchange on this Trading Day at least one hour before

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

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

"Normal exchange closing time" 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; or

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 his decision based on those circumstances that he considers reasonable and appropriate.

5 Appendix

5.1 Contact data

Information regarding the Index concept

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www.solactive.com

Further information about the index can also be obtained via the following link:

https://www.solactive.com/ or http://indexiq.candriam.com

5.2 Calculation of the Index – change 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, which he 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.

5.3 Codes for fundamental data

- Average of the last 5 years Sales in EUR: FF_SALES
- Average of the last XX quarters/ 5 years Net Earnings in EUR: FF_NET_INC
- Most recent Book Value in EUR: FF_BPS*FF_COM_SHS_OUT
- Average of the last 5 years Operating Cash Flow in EUR: FF_OPER_CF
- Earnings per shares of the last fiscal year; 1/FF_PE
- Operating cash flow of the last fiscal year to last Market Value: FF_OPER_CF/FF_MKT_VAL
- Total Sales to Enterprise Value of the last fiscal year: 1/FF_ENTPR_VAL_SALES
- Financing cash flow of the last fiscal year to last Market Value: FF_FIN_CF/FF_MKT_VAL
- Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) of the last fiscal year to last fiscal year Net Debt: 1/FF_NET_DEBT_EBITDA_OPER
- Operating cash flow of the last fiscal year: FF_OPER_CF

- Capital Expenditures of the last fiscal year: FF_CAPEX
- Dividends over the last fiscal year: FF_DIV_CF
- ROCE Trend of the last 6 years of ROCE: SLOPE(FF_ROIC)
- Operating Margin Trend of the last 6 years: SLOPE(FF_EBITDA_OPER_MGN)
- Return on Equity of the last fiscal year: FF_ROE
- Standard deviation of weekly returns: STD(P_TOTAL_RETURNC)
- ROCE Stability: RSQUARE(FF_ROIC)