

# INDEX GUIDELINE

*SOLACTIVE RIZE ETF GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE 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 RIZE ETF Global Sustainable Infrastructure Index (the "**INDEX**"). Any amendments to the rules made to the **GUIDELINE** are approved by the **INDEX 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**") within the meaning of the Principles for Financial Benchmarks published by the International Organization of Securities Commissions in July 2013 ("IOSCO Principles"). 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	Representation of securities supporting global infrastructure development in a way that balances economic, environmental and social objectives. These are securities involved in the maintenance and upgrade of existing infrastructure in more industrialised economies, as well as companies development the new infrastructure required for the economic advancement of less industrialised economies, with a focus on development across four key categories: Transportation Infrastructure, Digital Infrastructure, Environmental Infrastructure and Social Infrastructure.
Regional Allocation	Global
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
Solactive RIZE ETF Global Sustainable Infrastructure Index PR	DE000SL0HD02	USD	PR*	FXBYNFRP	FXBYNFRP
Solactive RIZE ETF Global Sustainable Infrastructure Index NTR	DE000SL0HD10	USD	NTR*	.FXBYNFRA	FXBYNFRA

\*PR, NTR, 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 08/01/2026, the SOLACTIVE CALCULATION START DATE, is 1178.77 for the PR and 1277.47 for the NTR.

The INDEX was owned, administrated and calculated before the SOLACTIVE CALCULATION START DATE by Foxberry Ltd that provided the historical values and the INDEX COMPONENTS as of the SOLACTIVE CALCULATION START DATE.

### 1.4. PRICES AND CALCULATION FREQUENCY

The level of the INDEX is calculated on each CALCULATION DAY from 1:00 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 rates provided by WM/ Refinitiv (the "WM/ Refinitiv Rate"). If there is no 04:00 p.m. London time WM/ Refinitiv Rate for the relevant CALCULATION DAY, the last available 04:00 p.m. London time WM/ Refinitiv Rate 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, the DATA PROVIDER and EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER will revise the composition of the INDEX.

In a first step, the INDEX ADMINISTRATOR 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 the DATA PROVIDER and EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER 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) The company must be included in the database provided by the DATA PROVIDER.

The DATA PROVIDER together with the THEME DEVELOPER launched the SMS Rize ETF Sustainable Infrastructure Thematic Classification in March 2023.

The Thematic Classification is a transparent and forward-looking classification framework based on company disclosures, including sustainability reports, impact reports, GRI annexes, SASB annexes, TCFD annexes, CSRD annexes, as well as other publicly available sources. It has been designed to identify publicly listed companies supporting global sustainable infrastructure development in a way that balances economic, environmental and social objectives. The Thematic Classification assesses companies on a relative basis according to their economic contribution (exposure) to infrastructure, the contribution (impact) of their products and services to environmental and social objectives in the regions in which they operate, their ESG performance and their financial strength.

The Thematic Classification defines environmental objectives in accordance with the six environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities:

- A) Climate change mitigation
- B) Climate change adaption
- C) The sustainable use of protection of water and marine resources
- D) The transition to a circular economy
- E) Pollution prevention and control
- F) The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.



The Thematic Classification defines social objectives in accordance with the most recent (draft) report of the EU Taxonomy for Social Activities, released in February 2022. This plan has currently been indefinitely delayed but the intention is to update the Thematic Classification once the final report is released.

- A. Decent work (including for value-chain workers)
- B. Adequate living standards and wellbeing for end-users
- C. Inclusive and sustainable communities and societies

From the aforementioned social objectives, 2 and 3 are the most relevant to infrastructure projects and, accordingly, these are the ones used to define the social objectives of the Thematic Classification.

Additionally, the SMS Sustainable Infrastructure Thematic Classification considers the role of infrastructure in supporting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs). In particular, the following six goals are linked to the SMS Sustainable Infrastructure Thematic Classification:

- SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing
- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

In order to distinguish a "sustainable" infrastructure exposure from a broader, traditional infrastructure exposure, the traditional sectors of infrastructure have been assessed by Sustainable Market Strategies for their relative contribution to sustainable infrastructure development, i.e., their relative contribution to economic, environmental and social objectives in the regions in which infrastructure is placed (i.e. developed markets, emerging markets or frontier markets respectively). The result is that each traditional infrastructure sector has been assigned a level of contribution to sustainable infrastructure development, which is minimal, moderate, significant or high, and which varies according to geography. Accordingly, with the exception of fossil fuel infrastructure, which is excluded, all of the sub-sectors included in the Thematic Classification are expected to contribute to sustainable infrastructure development and therefore have a net positive impact on the environmental and social objectives of the EU Taxonomy and the UN SDGs, whether that contribution is minimal, moderate, significant or high – which is why they are included.

The resulting framework establishes four categories and 12 corresponding sub-sectors. Companies must derive at least 50% of their revenues from one or more sub-sectors of the Thematic



Classification to be eligible for INDEX inclusion. In case a company derives revenue from more than one sub-sector, it is classified within the sub-sector from which it derives the largest proportion of its revenue:

1) Transportation Infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure plays a crucial role in supporting economic growth by providing efficient and accessible transportation facilities. The development of transportation infrastructure, such as highways, airports and ports, can improve connectivity and reduce transportation costs, which can encourage investment and support economic growth. Furthermore, the development of public transportation systems, such as rail and bus services, can improve mobility and accessibility for people, which can support economic development in urban areas.

Transportation Infrastructure includes:

- a. Passenger Transportation
- b. Ports
- c. Airports
- d. Toll Roads
- e. Rail (Freight)

2) Digital Infrastructure

Digital infrastructure is essential for a sustainable economy because it enables the efficient flow of data and information that is needed to support business decision-making and transactions. Digital infrastructure can be used to optimise economic processes, analyse economic trends and develop predictive models that can be used to inform economic policies and strategies. It can also be used to monitor and track the performance of businesses and markets and to identify areas of opportunity. Digital infrastructure is critical for understanding the effects of economic policies and decisions and for providing the evidence needed to support effective decision-making. By providing a platform for data sharing and collaboration, data infrastructure can enable better communication between stakeholders, allowing for better informed decisions that can lead to more sustainable economic outcomes.

Data and Telecom Infrastructure includes:

- a. Data Centres
- b. Telecom Infrastructure

3) Environmental Infrastructure

Environmental infrastructure is a sub-set of broader infrastructure that is focused on the green transition and, accordingly, has the objective of providing essential services such as energy and water to society in a manner that leads to improved environmental outcomes for the regions



in which it is based. Renewable energy systems, for example, enable a substantial reduction in CO2 emissions, while water infrastructure is essential for providing water for human consumption, agricultural and industrial use and waste management infrastructure is essential for both achieving greater circularity, and preserving value, within the economy and reducing pollution and water contamination.

Environmental Infrastructure includes:

- a. Electricity Transmission & Distribution
- b. Renewable Energy Utilities
- c. Charging Infrastructure
- d. Water Utilities
- e. Waste Management

#### 4) Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure is essential for a sustainable and fair economy. It provides the necessary resources and services that enable people and communities to lead healthy, safe and productive lives. Having access to quality social infrastructure helps to promote economic growth and reduce inequality by providing individuals and communities with the resources and services they need to succeed. This means that those with the greatest needs can have access to the resources and services they need to succeed. This helps to promote social mobility and prevents people from falling through the cracks.

Social Infrastructure includes:

- a. Health Care
- b. Elderly Homes

- 2) Securities that are not listed on an ELIGIBLE EXCHANGE are excluded.
- 3) FREE FLOAT MARKET CAPITALIZATION of at least USD 250,000,000 for companies that are not INDEX Components on the respective SELECTION DAY and at least USD 150,000,000 for companies that are INDEX COMPONENTS on the respective SELECTION DAY.
- 4) AVERAGE DAILY VALUE TRADED of at least USD 1,000,000 in the last three months including the SELECTION DAY for companies that are not INDEX COMPONENTS on the respective SELECTION DAY and at least USD 800,000 for companies that are INDEX COMPONENTS on the respective SELECTION DAY.
- 5) Exclusion of fossil fuel related infrastructure such as fossil fuel utilities, including natural gas and pipelines.
- 6) Securities are excluded if they are part of the Exclusion List under the RIZE Future First Policy. This list has been created and is maintained by EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER. The purpose of the Exclusion



List is to act as non-exhaustive screen for companies that are non-compliant with environmental, social and governance principles of the EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER. The RIZE Future First Policy formally documents the process and governance associated with the construction and maintenance of this list and is available here: <https://europe.ark-funds.com/>

The INDEX ADMINISTRATOR has outsourced part of the determination of the INDEX UNIVERSE to the DATA PROVIDER and EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER. Such outsourcing has been made in accordance with the requirements of the IOSCO Principles.

## 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 (the "**INDEX COMPONENT REQUIREMENTS**"):

- 1) Each security receives a Sustainability Infrastructure Score calculated by the following steps by the DATA PROVIDER:
  - a. Sustainability Adjusted Revenue Score - *The relative contribution of a company's products and services to environmental and/or social objectives.*

The first step to determining the Sustainability Adjusted Revenue Score by mapping each company's revenue share, in percentage terms, to each of the relevant infrastructure sub-sectors in which the company operates. This is used to compute a "Revenue Score" for each company.

The second step involves adjusting each company's Revenue Score to reflect the extent to which those sub-sectors are contributing on a relative basis to the environmental and/or social objectives of the EU Taxonomy and the UN SDGs in the geographical regions they serve. Accordingly, the assessment of the relative contribution (i.e. impact) of each sub-sector of the Thematic Classification to sustainable infrastructure, i.e. the contribution to environmental and/or social objectives of the EU Taxonomy and the relevant UN SDGs impacted, is region specific (i.e. developed market, emerging market or frontier market). The reason for this is that the regional focus of infrastructure development is a key determinant of environmental and social impact and the degree to which the UN SDGs are supported. Some infrastructure assets will be deemed to have a relatively high impact irrespective of the region where their economic activities are located (e.g. renewable energy infrastructure is likely to be highly impactful in all regions). On the other hand, some infrastructure activities will be deemed to have much greater impact if they are located in emerging or frontier markets (e.g. a water utility serving customers in a country classified as frontier market).

Finally, the adjustments are made at the level of each sub-sector and region rather than at the level of each company's unique set of products or services. Accordingly, where a company is



deriving revenues from multiple sub-sectors and regions (developed, emerging or frontier markets), its Sustainability Adjusted Revenue Score will reflect the weighted proportion of its revenue attributable to each of those respective sub-sectors and regions.

For more information on how adjustments are made to compute the Sustainability Adjusted Revenue Score for each company, please refer to the Sustainability Contribution Adjustment Framework presented in section 6.1 of the SMS Sustainable Infrastructure Thematic Classification by the Data Provider which can be downloaded here:

[www.sustainablemarketstrategies.com/en/thematic/](http://www.sustainablemarketstrategies.com/en/thematic/)

b. ESG Materiality Score - *The relative ESG performance of each company.*

The second pillar of the Sustainable Infrastructure Score is the ESG Materiality Score. Whether or not infrastructure-related economic activities of a particular company are economically, environmentally and/or socially impactful is also linked to the corporate behaviour and business operations of the relevant company. For example, the physical nature of hard infrastructure means that operational decisions relating to material procurement, resource management and installation can have significant environmental and social consequences and therefore pose existential ESG risk for companies.

Accordingly, it is important that a "double materiality" assessment is performed when conducting analysis on companies in the infrastructure sector, examining not only the economic contribution of a company's products and/or services to environmental and/or social objectives but also its unique ESG risk. Consequently, the ESG Materiality Score assesses a company's operational performance with respect to potential ESG factors that are relevant (i.e. material) to its industry.

c. Financial Strength Score - *The relative financial strength of each company.*

The Financial Strength Score is broken down into the following sub-components and calculated by the DATA PROVIDER:

- Profitability ratios (ROE, EBITDA Margin, EPS Growth Past 3Y)
- Valuation ratios (P/E, EV/EBITDA)
- Risk ratios (Total D/E, Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, Beta 1Y)
- Dividend-related ratios (Dividend Payout Ratio, Dividend 3Y CAGR)

The sub-components are normalised at the company level against publicly available broad global infrastructure benchmark portfolios. Sub-components are each worth between 5% and 12.5% of the total score. The scores of each sub-component are then added up to obtain each company's Financial Strength Score (0-100).



A detailed breakdown of how the Financial Strength Score is computed with company examples is provided on the Sustainable Market Strategies website: [www.sustainablemarketstrategies.com/en/thematic/](http://www.sustainablemarketstrategies.com/en/thematic/)

Each score accounts for 1/3 to the Sustainable Infrastructure Score.

- 2) Securities are ranked in descending order by their Sustainability Adjusted Revenue Score, and the top 100 securities are taken forward for index consideration.
- 3) Securities are then ranked inversely by their 12-month annualised standard deviation (i.e. lower volatility ranks higher), and the top 75% are retained. Following the Live Calculation Date:
  - Existing INDEX COMPONENTS must remain within the top 85%;
  - New INDEX COMPONENTS may be added only if they fall within the top 65%.
- 4) Each security is ranked inversely by its 12-month annualized standard deviation (i.e. volatility). Existing INDEX COMPONENTS must be in the top 85% while new INDEX COMPONENTS are added to the INDEX, if they belong to the top 65% (i.e. the ones with the lowest volatility).

The INDEX ADMINISTRATOR has outsourced the selection of the INDEX COMPONENTS to the DATA PROVIDER and EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER. Such outsourcing has been made in accordance with the requirements of the IOSCO Principles.



## 2.3. WEIGHTING OF THE INDEX COMPONENTS

On each SELECTION DAY each INDEX COMPONENT is assigned a weight according to the following process:

- 1) Each INDEX COMPONENT receives a weight that is equal to its SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE SCORE DIVIDED BY THE SUM OF ALL SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE SCORES OF ALL INDEX COMPONENTS.
- 2) Each INDEX COMPONENT is capped at the 3-month AVERAGE DAILY VALUE TRADED in USD divided by USD 400,000,000 such that a hypothetical USD 100,000,000 change in notional of INDEX units would correspond to a maximum of 25% of the daily trading value of such INDEX COMPONENT.

The excess weight that results from implementing the constraint in 2.3.2 is redistributed proportionally in an iterative manner such that the constraint is not breached.



## 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 shares as determined on the FIXING DAY based on the weights calculated 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 website 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 divisor 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 across the entire basket of INDEX COMPONENTS by means of a divisor 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. Divisors will be rounded to six 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.

For the INDEX, a DATA PROVIDER and EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER are used. The determinations of the INDEX COMPONENTS are subject to decisions of the DATA PROVIDER and EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER where the exercise of discretion is needed. The DATA PROVIDER and EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER have confirmed, that such discretionary decision is performed in accordance with the specifications established by the INDEX ADMINISTRATOR.

### 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", 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. INDEX COMMITTEE

An index committee composed of staff from SOLACTIVE and its subsidiaries (the "**INDEX 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 INDEX 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.

**“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.

**“DATA PROVIDER”** is SMS Financial Technologies Inc, an independent sustainability intelligence firm that provides thematic research and market insights. For more information, please visit:

<https://sustainablemarketstrategies.com/en/>

**“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.

**“EXCLUSION LIST PROVIDER”** is ARK Invest. For more information, please visit: <https://www.ark-invest.com/>

**“FIXING DAY”** is SELECTION DAY.

The **“FREE FLOAT”** is with regard to each of the securities fulfilling the INDEX COMPONENT REQUIREMENTS on a SELECTION DAY the share class-specific fraction of the total number of shares of such share class issued that are available for trading by market participants and not locked-in by long term holders, as sourced from data vendors.

The **“FREE FLOAT MARKET CAPITALIZATION”** is with regard to each of the securities fulfilling the INDEX COMPONENT REQUIREMENTS on a SELECTION DAY the share class-specific free float market capitalization. It is calculated as the multiplication of the shares outstanding in FREE FLOAT (as sourced from data vendors) with the CLOSING PRICE of the share class as of the respective SELECTION DAY.

**“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 CATEGORY”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section 2.2.

**“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.

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

**“REBALANCE DAY”** is third Friday in March and September. If that day is not a TRADING DAY the REBALANCE DAY will be the immediately following TRADING DAY.

**“RIZE ETF”** means the index-investing sub-brand of ARK Invest. Any reference to Rize Etf within this Guideline refers to ARK Invest's index research and product platform operated under the Rize ETF brand.

**“SELECTION DAY”** is the first Friday in March and September. If that day is not a TRADING DAY the SELECTION DAY will be the immediately following TRADING DAY.

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

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

**“THEME DEVELOPER”** is ARK Invest. For more information, please visit: <https://www.ark-invest.com/>.

**“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.

**“WM / REFINITIV RATE”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section 1.4.



## 7. HISTORY OF INDEX CHANGES

Version	Date	Description
1.0	<i>08 January 2026</i>	Index Guideline creation ( <i>initial version</i> )



## APPENDIX

### 8. ELIGIBLE EXCHANGES

Country	Exchange code	MIC	Country	Exchange code	MIC
Australia	AT	XASX	Norway	NO	XOSL
Austria	AV	XWBO	Portugal	PL	XLIS
Belgium	BB	XBRU	Singapore	SP	XSES
Brazil	BS	BVMF	South Korea	KP	XKRX
Canada	CF	XCNQ	South Korea	KQ	XKOS
Canada	CT	XTSE	Spain	SQ	XMAD
Canada	CV	XTSX	Sweden	NG	XNGM
Denmark	DC	XCSE	Sweden	SS	XSTO
Finland	FH	XHEL	Switzerland	SE	XSWX
France	FP	XPAR	Switzerland	VX	XVTX
Germany	GY	XETR	Taiwan	TT	XTAI
Greece	GA	XATH	Thailand	TB	XBKK
Hong Kong	HK	XHKG	UK	LI	XLON
Ireland	ID	XDUB	UK	LN	XLON
Israel	IT	XTAE	USA	UA	XASE
Italy	IM	MTAA	USA	UN	XNYS
Japan	JT	XTKS	USA	UP	ARCX
Luxembourg	LX	XLUX	USA	UQ	XNMS
Netherlands	NA	XAMS	USA	UR	XNCM
New Zealand	NZ	XNZE	USA	UW	XNGS

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