Rule Changes Q4 2025

FRANKFURT, Germany (October 31, 2025)– MarketVector Indexes™ ("MarketVector") announces the following rule changes effective with the implementation of the quarterly/semi-annual review in December 2025:

For the indexes:

MarketVector™ Bioproduction Tech and Tools ESG Index (MVBIOP)

MarketVector™ Artificial Intelligence ESG Index (MVAI)

MarketVector™ Global Metaverse and e-Games ESG Index (MVMETV)

MarketVector™ Global Clean Energy Transition ESG Index (MVCET)

MarketVector™ Japan Quality Tilt ESG Index (MVJPNQ)

1.1.4 ESG Screening	
Old The index considers ESG factors as detailed in section 7.2. MarketVector Indexes utilizes ESG data provided by ISS. The index does not consider companies that violate certain ESG criteria included in the following categories: Norm-based research, controversial weapons, sector exposure screening, and energy extractives. Further, companies that are not covered by ISS or for which all relevant data fields are not collected by ISS may be eligible for inclusion.	**New** The index considers ESG factors as detailed in section 7.2. MarketVector Indexes utilizes ESG data provided by ISS. The index does not consider companies that violate certain ESG criteria included in the following categories: Norm-based research, controversial weapons, sector exposure screening, and energy extractives. Further, companies that are not covered by ISS or for which all relevant data fields are not collected by ISS are not eligible for inclusion.

BlueStar® Global GreenTech Index (BGTQ)

1.1.1 Pure-Play/Thematic Screening	
Old To be considered for inclusion a company must meet these criteria: • Categorized by MarketVector Indexes as: Renewable Energy/Distributed Power System Makers, Alternative Power Generation, Power Module Sub-Assembly Electronic Components, Wind Electric Power Generation, Alternative Wholesale Power, Alternative Energy Car Manufacturers, Process Plants, Utilities and Energy Construction, Mixed Specialty Chemicals, or Environmental Control Machinery/Equipment, Waste Management Services, Facilities Support Services, Specialty Contractors, Architectural and Infrastructure Component Makers, Plastic Resins and Materials Manufacturing, or Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning Product. • The index only includes companies with at least 50% (25% for current components) of their revenues from: – fuel cells or hydrogen-based energy production,	**New** The index only includes companies with at least 50% of their revenues from: • fuel cells or hydrogen-based energy production, • solar, wind, geothermal, or hydro based energy technology or power generation, • electric vehicles or related infrastructure including charging technology, • building and construction materials that increase energy efficiency, • waste management services that include recycling, • water purification, and/or • • smart grid/metering solutions.

– solar, wind, geothermal, or hydro based energy technology or power generation, – electric vehicles or related infrastructure including charging technology, – building and construction materials that increase energy efficiency, – waste management services that include recycling, – water purification, and/or – – smart grid/metering solutions.	

BlueStar® Travel and Vacation Index (BTOUR)

1.1.1 Pure-Play/Thematic Screening	
Old The index only includes companies with at least 50% (25% for current components; for sub-theme 12 25% for non-components and 15% for current components) of their revenue or operating activities from these sub-themes, also referred to as ”tiers” in section 2.3: 1. Hotel accommodations, 2. commercial airlines, 3. casino resorts, 4. hotel time shares, 5. ski resorts, 6. cruises,	**New** The index only includes companies with at least 50% (25% for sub-theme 12) of their revenue or operating activities from these sub-themes, also referred to as ”tiers” in section 2.3: 1. Hotel accommodations, 2. commercial airlines, 3. casino resorts, 4. hotel time shares, 5. ski resorts, 6. cruises, 7. hotel real estate investment trusts, 8. performing arts centers, 9. online travel and event booking,

7. hotel real estate investment trusts, 8. performing arts centers, 9. online travel and event booking, 10. specialty travel and experiences (such as outerspace passenger travel), 11. 11. operation of theme parks, and 12. a combination of the operation of theme parks and hotels.	10. specialty travel and experiences (such as outerspace passenger travel), 11. operation of theme parks, and 12. a combination of the operation of theme parks and hotels.

BlueStar® China Internet Software Index (BCHNQ)

1.1.1 Pure-Play/Thematic Screening	
Old The index only includes companies domiciled, incorporated, or headquartered in China or Hong Kong and whose primary revenue source is one or more of the following: • e-Commerce, • internet or cloud-based software, • data processing or application software, or • streaming services.	**New** The index only includes companies domiciled, incorporated, or headquartered in China or Hong Kong and with at least 50% (25% for current components) of their revenues from the following: • e-Commerce, • internet or cloud-based software, • data processing or application software, or • • streaming services.

2.3 Weighting Scheme	
Old Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a modified float-adjusted	**New** Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a modified float-adjusted

market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is 6%. • Components are weighted in proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight shall be redistributed among uncapped components equally. • This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight.	market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is 6%. • Components are weighted in proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight shall be redistributed among uncapped components equally. • This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight. In case the aggregated weight of all index components with less than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 exceeds 20%, a weighting cap factor will be applied to ensure the aggregated weight of such index components does not exceed 20%. The excess weight shall be proportionally redistributed among the uncapped index components with more than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 .

BlueStar® E-Games Index (BEGAM)

2.3 Weighting Scheme	
Old Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a modified float-adjusted market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is the lesser of: – 7% (3% for video game console manufacturers with less than 50% revenue exposure to the video gaming industry) or – the security's three-month average daily trading volume in USD divided by 100.00 million. • Components are weighted in proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight shall be redistributed among uncapped components equally. • This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight.	**New** Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a modified float-adjusted market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is the lesser of: – 7% (3% for video game console manufacturers with less than 50% revenue exposure to the video gaming industry) or – the security's three-month average daily trading volume in USD divided by 100.00 million. • Components are weighted in proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight shall be redistributed among uncapped components equally. • This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight.

The nominal value used in the liquidity overlay may be adjusted downward to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal to 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints.	In case the aggregated weight of all index components with less than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 exceeds 20%, a weighting cap factor will be applied to ensure the aggregated weight of such index components does not exceed 20%. The excess weight shall be proportionally redistributed among the uncapped index components with more than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 . The nominal value used in the liquidity overlay may be adjusted downward to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal to 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints.

BlueStar® Artificial Intelligence Index (BAIPR)

2.3 Weighting Scheme	
Old Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a modified float-adjusted market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is the lesser of: – 5% or – the security's three-month average daily trading volume in USD divided by 200.00 million.	**New** Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a tiered modified float-adjusted market cap weighting strategy as follows where companies with at least 50% of revenue from a dedicated AI product are referred to as " Dedicated AI", while all other stocks are referred to as "Diversified AI": • The maximum security weight is the lesser of: – 5% or

• The minimum weight for components with more than 50% of revenue from a dedicated AI product is the lesser of: – 3% or – the security's three-month average daily trading volume in USD divided by 200.00 mn. • Components are weighted in proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight shall be redistributed among uncapped components equally. • If a security's weight is less then the minimum weight, the weight will be increased to the minimum weight and the excess weight shall be redistributed among unfloored components proportionally. • This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no security's weight exceeds the maximum security weight or subseeds the minimum security weight. The nominal value used in the liquidity overlay may be adjusted downward to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal to 100% while	– the security's three-month average daily trading volume in USD divided by 200.00 million. • The minimum weight of "Dedicated AI" is 75% and the maximum weight of " Diversified AI" is 25%. • Components are weighted in proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization. • If the aggregate weight of components in any tier is greater/less than the maximum/minimum tier weight, the weight of components in that tier will be reduced/increased in proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization so that the aggregate weight of components in that tier is equal to the maximum/minimum tier weight. The excess weight is redistributed proportionally among remaining tiers and this process is repeated until the aggregate weight of all tier weights equals 100% and no tier weight violates its maximum/minimum tier weight. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight will be redistributed among uncapped and components on a

satisfying all other capping scheme constraints.	pro-rata basis within the security's respective tier. This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight. • The maximum weight of components takes precedence over tier weights. In case the fixed tier weights create a conflict with the maximum component weights, tier weights may be adjusted accordingly (on a proportional basis) to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints. The nominal value used in the liquidity overlay may be adjusted downward to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal to 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints.

BlueStar® Global 5G Connectivity Index (BGFG)

Index Name	
Old BlueStar® Global 5G Connectivity Index	**New** BlueStar® Global Connective Technologies Index

1.1.1 Pure-Play/Thematic Screening	
Old The index includes companies whose business activity, products, or services meet the technical standards for, are used in the development of, or are otherwise instrumental in the rollout of 5G networks. Such activities, products and services are categorized into the following ”tiers” which are referred to in section 2.3. • Core Equipment & Fiber Optic Solutions, including: – carrier-grade cellular antennas and routers, – other equipment used in Radio Access Networks (RANs), and/or – fiber optic cables and interconnect solutions used in mobile networks. • Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), including: – cell tower REITs, and/or – data center REITs. • Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) & Network Optimization Solutions, including:	**New** The index includes companies whose business activity, products, or services meet the technical standards for, are used in the development of, or are otherwise instrumental in the rollout of 5G, or 6G networks, and other connective technologies so long as companies derive at least 50% of their revenue from the following technologies, which are referred to in section 2.3. : • Core Equipment & Fiber Optic Solutions, including: – carrier-grade cellular antennas and routers, – other equipment used in Radio Access Networks (RANs), – satellite-based internet technology/providers, and/or – fiber optic cables and interconnect solutions used in mobile networks. • Real Estate, including:

– NFV solutions for content distribution, network security, quality of experience maximization, – software defined networking, and/or – mobile network testing and optimization equipment. • Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) & Enhanced Mobile Broadband Chips (eMBB), including: – chipsets used in end-user devices, and/or – – MNOs with commercial deployments of 5G networks.	– cell tower Real Estate Investment Trusts (”REITs”) or operators, and/or – data center REITs or operators. • Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) & Network Optimization Solutions, including: – NFV solutions for content distribution, network security, quality of experience maximization, – software defined networking, and/or – mobile network testing and optimization equipment. • Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) & Enhanced Mobile Broadband Chips (eMBB), including: – chipsets used in end-user devices, and/or • – MNOs with commercial deployments of 5G networks.

BlueStar® Robotics Index (BRBT)

2.3 Weighting Scheme	
Old Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a tiered modified float-adjusted market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is the lesser of: – 5% or – the security's three-month average daily trading volume in USD divided by 200.0 million. • Tier weights are as follows: – 50% : Robots & Manufacturing systems – 25% : Machine vision & Manufacturing software – 25% : Embedded machine learning chips, robotic surgical systems, and semiconductor manufacturing systems • Components are weighted based on their free-float adjusted market capitalization in proportion to all other components in the same tier multiplied by the tier weight. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight will	**New** Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a tiered modified float-adjusted market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is the lesser of: – 5% or – the security's three-month average daily trading volume in USD divided by 200.0 million. • Tier weights are as follows: – 60% : Robots & Manufacturing systems – 20% : Machine vision & Manufacturing software – 20% : Embedded machine learning chips, robotic surgical systems, and semiconductor manufacturing systems • Components are weighted based on their free-float adjusted market capitalization in proportion to all other components in the same tier multiplied by the tier weight. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight will

be redistributed among uncapped components equally within the same tier. This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight. • The maximum weight of components takes precedence over tier weights. In case the fixed tier weights create a conflict with the maximum component weights, tier weights may be adjusted accordingly (on a proportional basis) to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints. • In case the aggregated weight of all index components with less than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 exceeds 20%, a weighting cap factor will be applied to ensure the aggregated weight of such index components does not exceed 20%. The excess weight shall be proportionally redistributed within the respective tier among the uncapped index components with more than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 .	be redistributed among uncapped components equally within the same tier. This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight. • The maximum weight of components takes precedence over tier weights. In case the fixed tier weights create a conflict with the maximum component weights, tier weights may be adjusted accordingly (on a proportional basis) to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints. • In case the aggregated weight of all index components with less than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 exceeds 20%, a weighting cap factor will be applied to ensure the aggregated weight of such index components does not exceed 20%. The excess weight shall be proportionally redistributed within the respective tier among the uncapped index components with more than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 .

The nominal value used in the liquidity overlay may be adjusted downward to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal to 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints.	The nominal value used in the liquidity overlay may be adjusted downward to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal to 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints.

MarketVector™ XENIX® Global Dynamic Dividends (GDD5PR)

2.2 Selection Procedure	
Old Upon an index reconstitution, securities are selected to the index based on the following procedure: **Security Scoring** All stocks in the eligible universe are assigned an Unwinsorized Final Score and a Winsorized Final Score as follows using the three following inputs: 1. Find Initial Score: Initial Score = 0.2×6−month risk adjusted momentum+0.2×12−month risk adjusted momentum+ 0.6 × Dividend yield 2. Find Unwinsorized Final Score as the Z-score of Initial Scores: Unwinsorized F inal Score = (Initial Score − average Initial Score of eligible universe standard deviation of the Initial Score of eligible universe)/(standard deviation of the Initial Score of eligible universe) 3. Find Winsorized Score by setting:	**New** Upon an index reconstitution, securities are selected to the index based on the following procedure: **Security Scoring** All stocks in the eligible universe are assigned an Initial Score and a Winsorized Final Score as follows using the three following inputs: 1. Find the Z-Scores for the following factors: • Dividend yield, • 6-month risk adjusted momentum, and • 12-month risk adjusted momentum. • The Z-Scores are calculated as follows for each factor: Z-Score i = (Fi − $\bar{F}$)/ σF • Fi : Value of the factor for company i • $\bar{F}$: Average (arithmetic mean) of the factor across all eligible components

• All Unwinsorized Final Scores >3 to 3, • all Unwinsorized Final Scores <-3 to -3, • all Unwinsorized Final Scores between -3 and 3 will not be adjusted. 4. Find Winsorized Final Scores by transforming Winsorized Scores as follows: • for Winsorized Scores >=0, 1+Winsorized Score, • for Winsorized Scores <0,1/(1-Winsorized Score) **Notes on Fundamental Data:** • 6-month risk adjusted momentum = ((local price t – local price t–6m)/ local price t–6m) ÷ annualized volatility t–6m to t • 12-month risk adjusted momentum = ((local price t – local price t–12m) local price t–6m) ÷ annualized volatility t–12m to t • Dividend yields are calculated as total regular gross cash dividends paid (Does not consider cases in which special dividends are considered as ordinary by MarketVector), converted to USD, over the last twelve months divided by the current USD share price (If trailing twelve-month	• σF : Standard deviation of the factor across all eligible components 2. Find Winsorized Scores for each factor by setting: • ●All Z-Scores >3 to 3, • all Z-Scores <-3 to -3, • all Z-Scores between -3 and 3 will not be adjusted. 3. Transform the Winsorized Scores to positive numbers as follows: • for Winsorized Scores >=0, 1+Winsorized Score, • for Winsorized Scores <0,1/(1-Winsorized Score) 4. Find Final Score: Final Score = 0.2 × 6 – month risk adjusted momentum Z – Score + 0.2 × 12 – month risk adjusted momentum Z – Score + 0.6 × dividend yield Z – Score **Notes on Fundamental Data:** • 6-month risk adjusted momentum = local price t – local price t–6m local pricet–6m ÷ annualized volatilityt–6m to t • 12-month risk adjusted momentum = local price t – local pricet–12m local price t–6m ÷ annualized volatility t–12m to t • Dividend yields are calculated as total regular gross cash dividends paid (Does not consider cases in which special dividends are considered as ordinary by

data is not available, the last total annual dividends paid are used). • All data for time = t is based on the latest available data as of 15th of the month prior to a review. • All data for time = t-6m is based on the latest available data as of 15th 7 months prior to a review. • All data for time = t-12m is based on the latest available data as of 15th 13 months prior to a review. If the data is not available, the company will be excluded from the eligible universe. • Annualized volatility is based on daily local price changes. **Security Selection** The index targets 500 components. 1. All securities in the eligible universe are sorted in two ways, first by full market capitalization USD in descending order, then by Unwinsorized Final Score in descending order. 2. Securities are assigned a universe rank based on the sorting in the previous step with the security at the top of the list receiving a universe rank of 1. 3. Afterwards, securities are assigned a regional rank where the security with the lowest universe rank of each region receiving a regional rank of 1.	MarketVector), converted to USD, over the last twelve months divided by the current USD share price (If trailing twelve-month data is not available, the last total annual dividends paid are used). • All data for time = t is based on the latest available data as of 15th of the month prior to a review. • All data for time = t-6m is based on the latest available data as of 15th 7 months prior to a review. • All data for time = t-12m is based on the latest available data as of 15th 13 months prior to a review. If the data is not available, the company will be excluded from the eligible universe. • Annualized volatility is based on daily local price changes. **Security Selection** Upon an index reconstitution, securities included in the eligible universe are selected to the index based on the following procedure. The index targets 500 components. 1. All securities in the eligible universe are sorted by Winsorized Final Score in descending order. 2. If more than one security has the same Winsorized Final Score, the security with the higher full market capitalisation will be given the higher rank (where, 1 is the highest rank).

4. Establish selection Targets, Upper Buffers and Lower Buffers: • For North America Region, selected target is 200, upper buffer is 100 and lower buffer is 300. • For all other regions, selection target is 100, upper buffer is 50 and lower buffer is 150. 5. All securities with a regional rank less than or equal to the upper buffer are selected. 6. Current components with a regional rank less than or equal to lower buffer are also selected. 7. In case fewer securities than the selection target have been selected, the next lowest regional ranked securities are added to until the selection target is reached. 8. In case more securities than the selection target have been selected, the highest regional ranked securities are removed until the selection target is reached.	3. Securities are assigned a universe rank based on the sorting in the previous steps with the security at the top of the list receiving a universe rank of 1. 4. Afterwards, securities are assigned a regional rank where the security with the lowest universe rank of each region receiving a regional rank of 1. 5. Establish selection Targets, Upper Buffers and Lower Buffers: • For North America Region, selected target is 200, upper buffer is 100 and lower buffer is 300. • For all other regions, selection target is 100, upper buffer is 50 and lower buffer is 150. 6. All securities with a regional rank less than or equal to the upper buffer are selected. 7. Current components with a regional rank less than or equal to lower buffer are also selected. 8. In case fewer securities than the selection target have been selected, the next lowest regional ranked securities are added to until the selection target is reached. 9. In case more securities than the selection target have been selected, the highest regional ranked securities are removed until the selection target is reached.

BlueStar® Total Security Index (BTOT)

Index Name	
Old BlueStar® Total Security Index	New BlueStar® Defense & Cyber & Intelligence

1.1.1 Pure-Play/Thematic Screening	
Old The index only includes companies that meet the following criteria. Companies are also categorized into ”tiers” which are referred to in sections 2.2 and 2.3: • Defense – Aircraft manufacturers and aircraft electronics with at least 20% of their revenues from the defense industry, and/or – Military command and control systems, unmanned vehicles, diversified defense contractors, and other software and sensor electronics providers with at least 33% of their revenues from the defense industry. • Cyber Security – Companies with at least 50% of their revenues from: • carrier-grade network security,	**New** The index only includes companies that meet the following criteria. Companies are also categorized into ”tiers” which are referred to in sections 2.2 and 2.3: • Defense – Aircraft manufacturers and aircraft electronics with at least 50% of their revenues from the defense industry, and/or – Military command and control systems, unmanned vehicles, diversified defense contractors, and other software and sensor electronics providers with at least 50% of their revenues from the defense industry. • Cyber Security – Companies with at least 50% of their revenues from: • carrier-grade network security,

• distributed denial of service, • endpoint security, • enterprise network security, and/or * biometric/secure identification. • Actionable Intelligence – Companies with at least 33% of their revenues from the defense, security, or safety-related industries that offer: • anti-money laundering and financial compliance software, • security intelligence software, • * security and safety products, and/or * security-related IoT or machine vision chips.	• distributed denial of service, • endpoint security, • enterprise network security, and/or • biometric/secure identification. • Actionable Intelligence – Companies with at least 50% of their revenues from the defense, security, or safety-related industries that offer: • anti-money laundering and financial compliance software, • security intelligence software, • * security and safety products, and/or * security-related IoT or machine vision chips.

2.1 Review Schedule	
Old Components of the index are reconstituted and rebalanced on a semi-annual basis in June and December and during reviews in March and September, new float factors and shares are applied, but an adjustment factor will account for a constant component weight and divisor at implementation according to the following schedule:	**New** Components of the index are reconstituted and rebalanced on a quarterly basis in March, June, September, and December according to the following schedule: 1. The eligible universe and component selection is determined based on the closing data on the last

1. The eligible universe and component selection is determined based on the closing data on the last business day in May and November. If a security does not trade on the last business day in May or November, the last available price for this security will be used. 2. Component weights are determined based on closing data as of the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of June and December. If a security does not trade on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of June and December, the last available closing data for this security will be used. 3. The underlying review and rebalance data (i.e. weights, shares outstanding, free-float factors, and new weighting cap factors) is announced on the second Friday of June and December. 4. Changes will be implemented and based on the closing prices as of the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. If the third Friday is not a business day, the review will take place on the last business day before the third Friday. If a security does not trade on the	business day in February, May, August, and November. If a security does not trade on the last business day in February, May, August, or November, the last available price for this security will be used. 2. Component weights are determined based on closing data as of the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of March, June, September, and December. If a security does not trade on the Wednesday prior to the second Friday of March, June, September, and December, the last available closing data for this security will be used. 3. The underlying review and rebalance data (i.e. weights, shares outstanding, free-float factors, and new weighting cap factors) is announced on the second Friday of March, June, September and December. 4. Changes will be implemented and based on the closing prices as of the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. If the third Friday is not a business day, the review will take place on the last business day before the third Friday. If a security does not trade on the third Friday of

third Friday of March, June, September, and December, then the last available price for this security will be used. Changes become effective on the next index dissemination day.	March, June, September, or December, then the last available price for this security will be used. Changes become effective on the next index dissemination day.

2.3 Weighting Scheme	
Old Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a tiered equal weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is the security's three-month average daily trading volume in USD divided by 100.00 million. • Tier weights are as follows: – 40% : Defense – 40% : Cyber Security – 20% : Actionable Intelligence • Components receive a weight equal to 1/number of components in the same tier then multiplied by the tier weight. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight will be redistributed among uncapped components equally within the same tier. This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to	**New** Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a tiered modified float-adjusted market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is 8%. • Tier weights are as follows: – 40% : Defense – 40% : Cyber Security – 20% : Actionable Intelligence • Components are weighted based on their free-float adjusted market capitalization in proportion to all other components in the same tier multiplied by the tier weight. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight will be redistributed among uncapped components equally within the same tier. This process is repeated until the sum of all

100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight. • The maximum weight of components takes precedence over tier weights. In case the fixed tier weights create a conflict with the maximum component weights, tier weights may be adjusted accordingly (on a proportional basis) to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints. The nominal value used in the liquidity overlay may be adjusted downward to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal to 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints.	components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight. • The maximum weight of components takes precedence over tier weights. In case the fixed tier weights create a conflict with the maximum component weights, tier weights may be adjusted accordingly (on a proportional basis) to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints. The nominal value used in the liquidity overlay may be adjusted downward to allow the aggregate weight of all index components to equal to 100% while satisfying all other capping scheme constraints.

BlueStar® Asia Technology Index (BSEAQ)

1.1.1 Pure-Play/Thematic Screening	
Old The index only includes companies whose primary revenue source is one or more of the following: • information technology, • internet-based services (including e-commerce), • streaming services, and/or	**New** The index only includes companies with at least 50% (25% for current components) of their revenues from the following: • information technology, • internet-based services (including e-commerce), • streaming services, and/or

• consumer electronics. Companies are categorized into ”tiers” which are referred to in the sections 2.2 and 2.3. • China / Hongkong – Companies domiciled, incorporated, or headquartered in China or Hongkong. • • South East Asia – Companies domiciled, incorporated, or headquartered in South East Asia including India.	• consumer electronics. Companies are categorized into ”tiers” which are referred to in the sections 2.2 and 2.3. • China / Hongkong – Companies domiciled, incorporated, or headquartered in China or Hong Kong. • • South East Asia – Companies domiciled, incorporated, or headquartered in South East Asia including India.

2.3 Weighting Scheme	
Old Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a tiered modified float-adjusted market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is 6% • The maximum weight of tier ”China / Hongkong” is 40% and the minimum weight of tier ”South East Asia” is 60%. • Components are weighted in proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization. • If the aggregate weight of components in any tier is greater/less than the maximum/minimum tier weight, the weight of components in that tier will be reduced/increased in	**New** Upon an index rebalance, components selected to the index will be weighted according to a tiered modified float-adjusted market cap weighting strategy as follows: • The maximum security weight is 6% • The maximum weight of tier ”China / Hongkong” is 40% and the minimum weight of tier ”South East Asia” is 60%. • Components are weighted in proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization. • If the aggregate weight of components in any tier is greater/less than the maximum/minimum tier weight, the weight of components in that tier will be reduced/increased in proportion to their free-float

proportion to their free-float adjusted market capitalization so that the aggregate weight of components in that tier is equal to the tiers' maximum/minimum weight. The excess weight is redistributed proportionally among remaining tiers and this process is repeated until the aggregate weight of all tier weights equals 100% and no tier weight violates its maximum/minimum tier weight. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight will be redistributed among uncapped components equally within the security's respective tier. This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight.	adjusted market capitalization so that the aggregate weight of components in that tier is equal to the tiers' maximum/minimum weight. The excess weight is redistributed proportionally among remaining tiers and this process is repeated until the aggregate weight of all tier weights equals 100% and no tier weight violates its maximum/minimum tier weight. • If a security's weight exceeds the maximum weight, the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight will be redistributed among uncapped components equally within the security's respective tier. This process is repeated until the sum of all components' weights is equal to 100% and no component's weight exceeds the maximum security weight. In case the aggregated weight of all index components with less than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 exceeds 20%, a weighting cap factor will be applied to ensure the aggregated weight of such index components does not exceed 20%. The excess weight shall be proportionally redistributed within the respective tier among the uncapped index components with more than 50% exposure to the activities outlined in section 1.1.1 .

MarketVector™ Brazil BESST Quality (BRL) (MVBEST)

1.1.1 Pure-Play/Thematic Screening	
Old Only components of the Brazil segment of the MarketVector™ Investable Global Equity Index (MVIGE) are considered for this index. In addition companies must meet the following criteria: • Companies must derive at least 50% (25% for current component) of their revenue from "BESST" industries: – Bancos (Banking Services including commercial, retail, or investment banking), – Energia Elétrica (Electric Utilities), – Saneamento (Water Utilities), – Seguros (Insurance), or – Telecomunicações (Telecommunications Services). • Companies must have paid regular cash dividends in each of the last three (the last year or at least two of the last three years for current components) years. – Trailing twelve months fundamental data is used. This data is based on the four most recent quarterly filings as of the 15th of the month prior to a review.	**New** Only components of the Brazil segment of the MarketVector™ Investable Global Equity Index (MVIGE) are considered for this index. In addition companies must meet the following criteria: • Companies must derive at least 50% (25% for current component) of their revenue from "BESST" industries: – Bancos (Banking Services including commercial, retail, or investment banking), – Energia Elétrica (Electric Utilities), – Saneamento (Water Utilities), – Seguros (Insurance), or – Telecomunicações (Telecommunications Services). • Companies must have paid regular cash dividends in each of the last three (the last year or at least two of the last three years for current components) years. – Trailing twelve months fundamental data is used. This data is based on the four most recent quarterly filings as of the 15th of the month prior to a review.

– If a security does not provide quarterly reports, or quarterly data is not available, annual data is used based on the most recent annual filing as of the 15th of the month prior to a review. • Companies must have positive net income in each of the last three (the last year or at least two of the last three years for current components) years. – Trailing twelve months fundamental data is used. This data is based on the four most recent quarterly filings as of the 15th of the month prior to a review. • – If a security does not provide quarterly reports, or quarterly data is not available, annual data is used based on the most recent annual filing as of the 15th of the month prior to a review.	– If a security does not provide quarterly reports, or quarterly data is not available, annual data is used based on the most recent annual filing as of the 15th of the month prior to a review. • Companies must have positive net income in each of the last three (the last year or at least two of the last three years for current components) years. – Trailing twelve months fundamental data is used. This data is based on the four most recent quarterly filings as of the 15th of the month prior to a review. – If a security does not provide quarterly reports, or quarterly data is not available, annual data is used based on the most recent annual filing as of the 15th of the month prior to a review. Holding companies are excluded from the index.

MarketVector™ ZhongGuo AllChina Index (MV1CHN)

1.3.1 Share Class	
Old All share classes of each company in the investable universe are included in the eligible universe.	**New** One share class of each company in the investable universe is included in the eligible universe. In case more than one share class fulfills the above specified market capitalization and liquidity rules, only the largest share class by free-float market capitalization qualifies for the eligible universe. In exceptional cases (e.g. significantly higher liquidity), the Index Owner can decide for a different share class. In case the free-float market capitalization of a currently not included share class of an index component • exceeds the free-float market capitalization of the currently selected share class by at least 25%, and • fulfills all market capitalization and liquidity eligibility criteria for non-components the currently selected share class will be replaced by the larger one. In exceptional cases (e.g. significantly higher liquidity), the Index Owner can decide to keep the current share class instead.