



Cboe Europe Indices B.V.

Cboe Europe Indices

RULES & METHODOLOGY

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Contents

1.	Introduction	4
1.1	Purpose	4
1.2	Index Objectives.....	4
1.2.1	Cboe UK Index Series	4
1.2.2	Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series.....	5
1.2.3	Cboe Europe Regional Index Series	6
1.3	ESG Factors	7
1.4	Index History.....	7
1.5	Supporting Documentation	7
2.	Governance	8
2.1	Benchmark Administrator	8
2.2	Index Governance.....	8
3.	Index Constituent Selection Criteria	8
3.1	Eligible Securities	8
3.2	Multiple Lines.....	9
3.3	Nationality	9
3.4	Free Float Weightings.....	9
3.5	Market Capitalisation	10
3.6	Partly Paid Shares	10
3.7	Liquidity	10
4.	Index Constituent Management.....	12
4.1	Constituent Period Review Timetable.....	12
4.2	Insertion and Deletion of Constituents	12
4.2.1	Thresholds for Insertion and Deletion of Constituents at the Review	12
4.2.2	Minimum Constituent Count Rule	13
4.3	Capping	14
4.3.1	Single Security Capping.....	14
4.3.2	Capping of Top 5 Highest Weighted constituents.....	14
4.3.3	Ad-hoc Capping.....	15
4.3.4	UCITS (5/10/40) Capping	15
4.4	Minimum Aggregate Value of Average Daily Trading Volume Rule	16
4.5	Additions Outside of a Review Period – Fast Entry Provision	16
5.	Calculation Methodology	17
5.1	Pricing.....	17

5.2	Capital/Price Return, Net and Gross Total Return Indices	17
5.3	Index Formula for Capital/Price Return, Net and Gross Total Return Indices	18
5.4	Index Divisor Calculation for Capital/Price Return, Net and Gross Total Return Indices	18
6.	Corporate Actions and Events.....	19
6.1	Cash Dividend	19
6.2	Special/Extraordinary Cash Dividend.....	20
6.3	Split and Reverse Split	20
6.4	Scrip Issues.....	21
6.5	Rights Issues.....	22
6.6	Mergers and Takeovers.....	24
6.7	Spin-offs.....	25
6.8	Return of Capital.....	25
6.9	Repurchase of Shares/Self-Tender.....	26
6.10	Share Updates.....	27
6.11	Free Float Weighting Changes	27
6.12	Stock Conversion.....	27
6.13	In-Specie Distribution	27
6.14	Deletion of a Constituent Company.....	28
6.15	Suspended Companies.....	28
6.16	The Use of Proxy Lines	28
7.	Extreme Market and Company Events	28
8.	FactSet Revere Business and Industry Classification System (RBICS)	29
8.1	Sector Indices' Structure.....	29
8.2	Level 2 Sector Indices.....	30
8.3	Classification Changes	30
9.	Indices – Operational Elements.....	30
9.1	Changes to Cboe Europe Index Rules and Methodology	30
9.2	Recalculation of Indices.....	31
9.3	Index Opening and Closing Hours	31
9.4	Status of Indices.....	31
9.5	Raising Objections.....	32
9.6	Further Information	32
	Appendix I – Changes.....	33

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document details the rules and methodology (the “Rules”) that Cboe Europe Indices B.V. (“CEIBV”) applies to its European equity indices, referred to as each an “Index” and together the “Indices”.

These Rules include details related to:

- a) Index construction and constituent management,
- b) Index and divisor calculation, and
- c) the treatment of corporate actions.

1.2 Index Objectives

Each of the Cboe European Equity Indices is designed to reflect the performance of companies listed on the pan-European equity exchanges operated by Cboe Europe Limited and/or Cboe Europe B.V., referred to in these Rules as “Cboe Exchanges”. The Indices cover a variety of industry sectors, national markets, and/or groups of markets and are segmented into three series: the Cboe UK Index Series, the Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series, and the Cboe Europe Regional Index Series. For further information, refer to the [Cboe Europe Index List](#) for the list of index names and their respective identifiers, currencies, calculation types (i.e., price, net, or gross total return), availability of back-tested history, and launch dates.

1.2.1 Cboe UK Index Series

The Cboe UK Index Series are free-float market capitalised weighted Indices designed to represent the performance of UK listed companies and industry sectors. Capping is applied to certain indices in the series as described in Section 4.3 of the Rules.

The Cboe UK Index Series includes the following Indices:

- **Cboe UK All Companies:** The Cboe UK All Companies Index is comprised of all securities trading on the Cboe CXE Europe Equities Exchange meeting the eligibility criteria outlined in Section 3 of the Rules.
- **Cboe UK All Companies Sector Indices:** The twelve (12) Cboe UK All Companies Sector Indices include all companies within the Cboe UK All Companies Index based on their Economies classification within FactSet’s Revere Business Industry Classification System (RBICS). Refer to Section 8 of the Rules for additional details on FactSet’s Economies classifications and the related Cboe Indices.
- **Cboe UK Level 2 Sector Indices:** The two (2) Cboe UK Level 2 Sector Indices include all companies within the Cboe UK All Companies Index based on their Sectors classification within FactSet’s Revere Business Industry Classification System (RBICS). Refer to Section 8 of the Rules for additional details on FactSet’s Sectors classifications and the related Cboe Indices.
- **Cboe UK 100:** The Cboe UK 100 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 100 UK companies in the Cboe UK All Companies Index ranked by their full market capitalisation.

- **Cboe UK 250:** The Cboe UK 250 Index aims to represent the performance of the next 250 largest UK companies in the Cboe UK All Companies Index (after the largest 100 UK companies) ranked by full market capitalisation i.e., companies ranked 101 to 350 by their market capitalisation.
- **Cboe UK 350:** The Cboe UK 350 Index is comprised of all the companies in the Cboe UK 100 and Cboe UK 250 Indices.
- **Cboe UK Small Companies:** The Cboe UK Small Companies Index is comprised of the UK companies included in the Cboe UK All Companies Index excluding all constituents of the Cboe UK 350.
- **Cboe Brexit High 50:** The Cboe Brexit High 50 Index is comprised of the 50 companies in the Cboe UK 100 Index with the highest exposure to GBP revenues, as determined by FactSet's Geographic Revenue Exposure ("GeoRev") data as of the rebalance selection date.
- **Cboe Brexit Low 50:** The Cboe Brexit Low 50 Index is comprised of the 50 companies in the Cboe UK 100 Index with the lowest exposure to GBP revenues, as determined by FactSet's Geographic Revenue Exposure ("GeoRev") data as of the rebalance selection date.

1.2.2 Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series

The Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series are free-float market capitalised weighted Indices designed to represent the performance of European companies listed on the Cboe CXE Europe Equities Exchange (for companies listed in the UK and Switzerland) or Cboe DXE Europe Equities Exchange (for all other European companies). Capping is applied to certain indices in the series as described in Section 4.3 of the Rules.

The Cboe Europe Single Index Series includes the following Indices:

- **Cboe Austria 20:** The Cboe Austria 20 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 20 Austrian companies.
- **Cboe Belgium 20:** The Cboe Belgium 20 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 20 Belgian companies.
- **Cboe Switzerland 20:** The Cboe Switzerland 20 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 20 Swiss companies.
- **Cboe Switzerland Mid Cap 30:** The Cboe Switzerland Mid Cap 30 Index aims to represent the performance of the next 30 largest Swiss companies i.e., companies ranked 21 to 50 by their market capitalisation.
- **Cboe Germany 40:** The Cboe Germany 40 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 40 German companies.
- **Cboe Germany Mid Cap 50:** The Cboe Germany Mid Cap 50 Index aims to represent the performance of the next 50 largest German companies (after the largest 50 German companies) i.e., companies ranked 41 to 90 by their market capitalisation.
- **Cboe Germany Small Cap 50:** The Cboe Germany Small Cap 50 Index aims to represent the performance of the next 50 largest German companies (after the largest 90 German companies) i.e., companies ranked 91 to 140 by their market capitalisation.

- **Cboe Denmark 25:** The Cboe Denmark 25 is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 25 Danish companies.¹
- **Cboe Spain 35:** The Cboe Spain 35 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 35 Spanish companies.
- **Cboe Finland 25:** The Cboe Finland 25 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 25 Finnish companies.
- **Cboe France 40:** The Cboe France 40 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 40 French companies.
- **Cboe France Mid Cap 20:** The Cboe France Mid Cap 20 Index aims to represent the performance of the next 20 largest French companies (after the largest 40 French companies) i.e., companies ranked 41 to 60 by their market capitalisation.
- **Cboe Ireland 20:** The Cboe Ireland 20 is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 20 Irish companies.
- **Cboe Italy 40:** The Cboe Italy 40 is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 40 Italian companies.
- **Cboe Netherlands 25:** The Cboe Netherlands 25 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 25 Dutch companies.
- **Cboe Netherlands Mid Cap 25:** The Cboe Netherlands Mid Cap 25 Index aims to represent the performance of the next 25 largest Dutch companies (after the largest 25 Dutch companies) i.e., companies ranked 26 to 50 by their market capitalisation.
- **Cboe Norway 25:** The Cboe Norway 25 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 25 Norwegian companies.
- **Cboe Portugal 20:** The Cboe Portugal 20 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 20 Portuguese companies.
- **Cboe Sweden 30:** The Cboe Sweden 30 Index is a Large-Cap Index, which aims to represent the performance of the largest 30 Swedish companies.

1.2.3 Cboe Europe Regional Index Series

The Cboe Europe Regional Index Series are free-float market capitalised weighted Indices designed to represent the performance of regional groupings of the Cboe Europe Single Country Indices. Capping is applied to certain indices in the series as described in Section 4.3 of these Rules.

The Cboe Europe Regional Index Series includes the following Indices:

¹ Any historical data prior to the December 2016 rebalance date includes 20 companies.

- **Cboe Eurozone All Companies:** The Cboe Eurozone All Companies Index is comprised of all companies included in all Large-Cap Cboe Europe Single Country Indices in which the companies' primary listings are in Euro. Companies in Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Europe Single Country Indices are ineligible for inclusion in this Index.
- **Cboe Eurozone 50:** The Cboe Eurozone 50 Index aims to represent the performance of the largest 50 European companies in the Cboe Eurozone All Companies Index ranked by their full Euro denominated market capitalisation whose primary listing is in Euro.
- **Cboe Europe All Companies:** The Cboe Europe All Companies Index is comprised of all companies included in all Large-Cap Cboe Europe Single Country Indices regardless of the currency of the companies' primary listings. Companies in Mid-Cap and Small Cap Indices are ineligible for inclusion in this Index.
- **Cboe Europe 50:** The Cboe Europe 50 Index aims to represent the performance of the largest 50 European companies in the Cboe Europe All Companies Index ranked by their full Euro denominated market capitalisation, regardless of the currency of the companies' primary listing.
- **Cboe Europe All Companies Ex UK:** The Cboe Europe All Companies ex UK Index is comprised of all companies included in the Cboe Europe All Companies Index excluding all constituents of the Cboe UK All Companies Index.
- **Cboe Nordic 40:** The Cboe Nordic 40 Index aims to represent the performance of the largest 40 companies from Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway when ranked by their full Euro denominated market capitalisation.
- **Cboe Europe All Companies Sector Indices:** The twelve (12) Cboe Europe Sector Indices include all companies within the Cboe Europe All Companies Index based on their Economies classification within FactSet's Revere Business Industry Classification System (RBICS). Refer to Section 8 of the Rules for additional details on FactSet's Economies classifications and the related Cboe Indices.

1.3 ESG Factors

The Indices covered by these Rules do not take into account economic, social and governance (ESG) factors.

1.4 Index History

For all current Indices and prior to the launch of a new Index, an assessment is performed on the back history to ensure adequate and appropriate historical values are produced according to the relevant methodology.

CEIBV has a proprietary set of historical market data that dates from the launch of Cboe Europe's trading venues. CEIBV has assessed this data and deemed the quality of the data from September 17, 2010 to be of a high enough calibre to use in back-testing Indices. CEIBV endeavours to use the full historical data at our disposal in order to provide a consistent and transparent back-test for each Index that CEIBV proposes.

1.5 Supporting Documentation

These Rules should be read in conjunction with the following document:

[Cboe Index Policies Practices](#)

2. Governance

2.1 Benchmark Administrator

The Indices covered by these Rules are administered by Cboe Europe Indices B.V. (“CEIBV”); CEIBV is registered as a Benchmark Administrator under the EU Benchmark Regulation².

2.2 Index Governance

Cboe Europe Indices B.V. (“CEIBV”) maintains a robust governance framework to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the Indices. This entails the Global Index Administration Oversight Body (responsible for maintaining effective oversight of the provision of Indices) and Committees responsible for the administration, calculation, and determination of Indices. The Equity Committee is the relevant index committee (“Index Committee”) responsible for the development, maintenance, review, and interpretation of these Rules and described Indices.

For more information on the Governance structure and the responsibilities of the Global Index Administration Oversight Body and Index Committees, please visit [Index Governance \(cboe.com\)](https://cboe.com/index-governance).

CEIBV, through the Global Index Administration Oversight Body and Index Committee, reserves the right to make a discretionary decision or exception to these Rules in unusual cases or circumstances not fully addressed by the Rules as described in Section 3.3 of the [Cboe Index Policies Practices](#) methodology.

3. Index Constituent Selection Criteria

This section defines which securities are eligible for inclusion in the Indices. Eligible securities may be required to meet prescribed minimum levels of liquidity, size, and free float before initially being added to an Index.

3.1 Eligible Securities

All classes of ordinary shares and preference shares of companies that are available for trading on Cboe CXE Europe Equities Exchange (for companies listed in the UK and Switzerland) or Cboe DXE Europe Equities Exchange (for all other European companies) and are listed in the currency denomination of the country of listing are initially eligible to be included in an Index.

Securities that primarily represent investment holdings are ineligible. These include:

- a) All collective investment schemes whose price is derived from their underlying investments,
- b) Non-Property related Investment Trusts, Unit Trusts, Open Ended Investment Companies (“OEICs”), Mutual Funds, Exchange Traded Funds/Products, currency funds,
- c) Depository Receipts (e.g., ADRs and GDRs),
- d) Venture Capital Trusts (“VCTs”), and
- e) Loan stocks/notes and convertible preference shares.

² Cboe Europe Indices B.V. is registered as a benchmark administrator under Article 34 of the [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1011](#) (“EU Benchmark Regulation” or “EU BMR”) by the Netherlands Authority for Financial Markets.

3.2 Multiple Lines

Companies can list for trading more than one line of their stock, often referred to as different share classes (e.g., Class A and Class B). Any such multiple lines of equity capital can be considered eligible as long as they are priced separately and satisfy the Rules' eligibility criteria. For the less liquid share line to be considered eligible for inclusion in a country market index, its ratio of the six (6) month Average Daily Value ("ADV") traded to the company's most liquid share line must equal or exceed 50%.

3.3 Nationality

All 'Eligible Securities' (i.e., those qualifying per Sections 3.1 and 3.2 above) are assigned a nationality and will retain their nationality in any multi country equity Index that they may be included in.

Securities will be assigned to their nationality on the following basis:

- i) in case of single listing, assigned to its country of primary listing, or
- ii) in case of multiple listings, assigned to its country of primary listing if free float is between 25% and 50%, or
- iii) in case of multiple listings, assigned to both its country of incorporation and its country of Primary listing, if its free float is at least 50%, or
- iv) assigned to its country of non-primary listing if that is the only eligible listing of the Eligible security.

If a security is dual listed and the primary listing is outside of Europe, in the US (or a country outside of Cboe Europe Index series) for example, and the security is not listed in its Country of Incorporation, and the non-primary listing is in a country within the Cboe Europe Index series, the security should be assigned to the non-primary listing country.

A company that lists the same line of shares on multiple markets and meets the relevant criteria, including the criteria above, could be assigned more than one nationality and could be eligible for inclusion in more than one national market Index. However, where an Index combines national markets e.g., a Cboe Europe Regional Index, then only the Company's primary listing for each share class would be included. Primary listing for each security is based on the information provided by market data vendors.

Consideration will also be given to other salient factors like the tax domicile of the company, where the company is most actively traded and the location of its headquarters.

Securities which are not incorporated, primary listed, or assigned a nationality of a country within Cboe Europe Index series are ineligible.

3.4 Free Float Weightings

When listing on an exchange, a proportion of a company's share capital is made available for trading. This proportion is considered as the company's free float and can change over time. Whilst a company's full market capitalisation is considered to determine whether it is eligible for inclusion in an Index, the company's weighting in the Index is adjusted to take into account its actual free float. $\text{Free Float \%} = \# \text{ of Float Shares} / \# \text{ Shares Outstanding (share line level)}$.

To be eligible for inclusion in an Index, the company must make available the free float percentage of their issued share capital as defined in Rule 3.3 above. Securities having a free float of less than 25% are deemed ineligible for inclusion. CEIBV will use up to date publicly available information as of the rebalance selection date to establish a company's actual free float. In applying this measure to the constituents weighting in its Indices, CEIBV will round the percentage

to the nearest whole number. Free float levels are periodically reviewed to determine possible changes to the constituent's weighting in the Index. Where such changes arise from a corporate event they are dealt with as described in Rule 6.11, otherwise, the change in the constituent's free float will be applied at the Index's next review.

Where a company has "locked in" a number of shares, commonly around IPOs, and the details of which are known, these locked in shares would not be considered as part of the company's free float.

Where an ownership restriction applies that caps the amount of issuance that can be held by foreign owners, the market capitalisation of the company is adjusted through its free float weighting to reflect this.

3.5 Market Capitalisation

The full market capitalisation³ of all eligible securities will be used to determine whether the company is eligible as a constituent for initial or ongoing inclusion in an Index. Companies that are eligible, together with any multiple lines (Rule 3.2) will be ranked by their market capitalisation using data as of the close of business on the Tuesday before the first Friday of the review month, also known as the rebalance selection date described in Rule 4.

The full market capitalisation requirements for initial inclusion vary by market and are provided as follows:

- To be eligible for initial inclusion in the Cboe UK All Companies Index⁴, companies must have a full market capitalisation greater than £100 million. Existing companies in the Index must have a full market capitalisation greater than £65 million as of the rebalance reference date to remain in the index.
- To be eligible for inclusion in the Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series⁵, companies must have a full market capitalisation greater than €100 million. Existing companies in the Index must have a full market capitalisation greater than €65 million as of the rebalance reference date to remain in the index. When the company's currency of listing is not Euros, the currency will be converted to Euros to determine eligibility based on 4pm London WMR Closing Spot Rates as of the rebalance reference date.

3.6 Partly Paid Shares

The market capitalisation of Companies issuing further shares in partly or nil paid form will include the number of newly issued shares and value these as having been fully paid.

3.7 Liquidity

A company's listed shares, when traded on an exchange, must attain specific levels of liquidity in order for the company to be included in an Index.

Each security's liquidity will be measured at the time of their review by calculating its average daily value traded in its listing currency over the previous six months ("Liquidity Test Period"). CEIBV will use aggregated and published volume

³ Full market capitalisation equals simple shares outstanding at a share class level multiplied by price. As such it excludes shares bought back by company and shares that could arise from the exercise of warrants or options.

⁴ The constituent universe for all other Indices in the Cboe UK Index Series is the Cboe UK All Companies Index; therefore, the market capitalization requirements of the Cboe UK All Companies Index are applicable to all Indices in the series.

⁵ The universe for all Indices in the Cboe Europe Regional Index Series is the Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series; therefore, the market capitalization requirements of the Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series are applicable to the Cboe Europe Regional Index Series.

and value trade data from Cboe Exchanges, the primary listing exchange and other exchanges to measure companies' compliance with Index liquidity criteria.

Business days on which the company's securities fail to trade are included even if the security is suspended. In measuring liquidity, CEIBV will apply the above test results against the predefined liquidity thresholds as detailed below. Index liquidity thresholds are set as monetary value traded rather than as a percentage of the company's market capitalisation and are applied as follows:

- a) The Securities eligible for inclusion in an Index are those whose average daily value traded in the Liquidity Test Period exceeds the threshold as stipulated below.
 - Securities in the Cboe UK Index Series⁶ with an average daily value traded over the six-month test period of over £100k will be eligible for inclusion provided that they meet all other relevant eligibility criteria. New issues must have a minimum 20-day trading record and an average daily value traded over the period of over £100k. This rule will not apply to new companies added under the Fast Entry Rule.
 - An existing constituent of Cboe UK Index Series which does not have an average daily value traded over the six-month test period of over £75k will be removed at the Index review and will not be eligible for inclusion until the next review.
 - Securities in the Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series⁷ with an average daily value traded over the six-month test period of over €100k (or equivalent in the company's currency of listing) will be eligible for inclusion provided that they meet all other relevant eligibility criteria. New companies must have a minimum 20-day trading record and an average daily value traded over the period of over €100k (or equivalent in the company's currency of listing). This rule will not apply to new companies added under the Fast Entry Rule.
 - An existing constituent of Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series which does not have an average daily value traded over the six-month test period of over €75k (or equivalent in the company's currency of listing) will be removed at the Index review and will not be eligible for inclusion until the next review.
- b) Securities ineligible for inclusion in an Index are existing constituents whose average daily value traded in the Liquidity Test Period that does not exceed the threshold stipulated above.
- c) With the exception of companies added under the Fast Entry Rule (Rule 4.4), a recently listed security, including those arising from a demutualisation, must have a minimum trading record of 20 days and their pro-rated daily value traded in the Liquidity Test Period must meet the threshold stipulated above for the security to be eligible.
- d) All securities, newly listed or otherwise, that fail to meet the liquidity criteria will remain ineligible for inclusion in an Index until their liquidity is re-measured at the next review.
- e) CEIBV may adjust liquidity thresholds by up to 25% at the review if CEIBV believes that such action would better reflect the liquidity of the market. Any such change would be notified to the market in advance of its application and applied equally to all securities.
- f) A non-suspended company will be deleted and/or not included in the index at rebalance if it has not traded on Cboe Exchanges between current and previous rebalance selection dates.

CEIBV considers any reduction in overall liquidity across market(s) in order to ensure that liquidity thresholds are appropriate and that companies' retaining comparable liquidity with their peers remain eligible.

⁶ The constituent universe for all other Indices in the Cboe UK Index Series is the Cboe UK All Companies Index; therefore, the liquidity requirements of the Cboe UK All Companies Index are applicable to all Indices in the series.

⁷ The universe for all Indices in the Cboe Europe Regional Index Series is the Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series; therefore, the liquidity requirements of the Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series are applicable to the Cboe Europe Regional Index Series.

4. Index Constituent Management

4.1 Constituent Period Review Timetable

The Indices are reviewed quarterly in March, June, September, and December using the following timetable.

- **Rebalance Selection Date:** Market data as of the close of business on the Tuesday before the first Friday of the review month will be used to determine changes to constituents (i.e., additions, deletions).
- **First Proforma Date:** Constituent changes effective with the rebalance are published on the Tuesday before the third Friday of the review month.
- **Rebalance Date:** Any constituent and/or weighting changes are implemented after the close of business on the third Friday of the review month using that day's closing prices, so affecting the performance of the Index beginning the following Monday.

Where one of the dates above falls on an all Cboe Exchanges holiday the next business day would be used. For specific country market holidays, static data would be used in the construction.

Index reviews rebalance the Indices by reviewing and, where necessary, updating free float percentages, issued shares, liquidity, country of assignment, minimum market capitalisation and sector classification.

4.2 Insertion and Deletion of Constituents

Securities may be inserted to or deleted from an Index at the periodic review in order for the Indices to continue to represent the underlying market. Non-constituents are eligible for inclusion based on the eligibility criteria set forth in Section 3 of the Rules. Buffer rules related to target constituent counts, market capitalization requirements, and liquidity are considered during the rebalance selection process to reduce turnover.

4.2.1 Thresholds for Insertion and Deletion of Constituents at the Review

Indices intended to maintain a fixed number of constituents moderate the number of changes when rebalanced by setting thresholds that need to be met before a company is eligible for deletion or addition. Such thresholds, which are defined for each Index based on target constituent count, operate in the following way:

- First, if an Index at the time of its rebalance has fewer constituents than the intended fixed number, the highest ranking eligible company is added to the Index,
- Then, a company qualifying for insertion by virtue of its sufficiently high ranking will be added to the Index and the company with the lowest ranking in the Index will be removed,
- Then, any company still qualifying for deletion by virtue of its sufficiently low ranking will be deleted and the company with the highest ranking will be added to the Index.

This one for one replacement exercise is performed until all such qualifying companies have been added and deleted. As a result, fixed constituent Indices may not always represent the largest companies. In the event there are less eligible companies than the fixed number of constituents, the Index will be composed of fewer constituents than the intended fixed number. This will be reviewed at the next rebalance.

If during the review period a company, as a result of a corporate action, is deleted or becomes eligible for inclusion in an Index, it will not be replaced or added in the target Index.

If, between the rebalance selection date and the rebalance date, CEIBV has confirmed the completion of a corporate event scheduled to become effective prior to or after the Index rebalance, the event may be implemented in conjunction with the rebalance to limit turnover, providing appropriate notice can be given. Such action would apply to existing Index constituents and eligible companies.

Target Constituent Count	Insertion <i>A company will be inserted if it meets all the relevant eligibility criteria, and its full market capitalisation meets the following requirement.</i>	Deletion <i>A company will be deleted if its full market capitalisation meets the following requirement.</i>
20	Risen to 18th place or above	Fallen to 23rd or below
25	Risen to 22nd place or above	Fallen to 28th or below
30	Risen to 27th place or above	Fallen to 34th or below
35	Risen to 31st place or above	Fallen to 39th or below
40	Risen to 36th place or above	Fallen to 45th or below
50	Risen to 45th place or above	Fallen to 56th or below
100	Risen to 90th place or above	Fallen to 111th or below
250	Risen to 225th place or above	Fallen to 276th or below

The threshold for associated mid cap and small cap Indices is calculated by adding the number of constituents in the associated larger cap Indices to the numbers above.

As a result of the above approach, CEIBV's fixed constituent Indices may not always represent the largest companies.

When applying the above the following Rules will also be applied:

- Companies promoted/deleted from an Index on the above basis, can be included in any larger/smaller market capitalised Index that may exist, e.g., a company deleted from the Cboe UK 100 could be included in the Cboe UK 250.
- Companies added to an Index on the above basis, would be deleted from any larger/smaller market capitalised Index they may have been in, e.g., a company promoted into a large cap index from a mid-cap index would be deleted from the mid cap index.
- Where individual Indices are used as "building blocks" for broader based Indices then changes made to such individual Indices will be reflected in the broader Index, as necessary to maintain this symmetry. For example, a company deleted from the Cboe UK 250 Index and inserted into the Cboe UK Smaller Companies Index will result in its deletion from the Cboe UK 350 Index but no change to the Cboe UK All Companies Index or any Sector Index it may be in.

4.2.2 Minimum Constituent Count Rule

On a daily basis, the constituent count in the following Indices is monitored. If the number of constituents falls below 10 for more than 40 business days within the trailing 90 consecutive calendar days, the Index Committee will determine

if and when replacement securities will be added to the relevant index. Clients will be notified at least two business days prior to the inclusion of a replacement security.

Cboe Switzerland 20
Cboe Spain 35
Cboe Netherlands 25
Cboe Eurozone 50
Cboe France 40
Cboe Germany 40
Cboe Italy 40
Cboe Norway 25
Cboe Sweden 30
Cboe UK 100
Cboe Denmark 25

4.3 Capping

4.3.1 Single Security Capping

The following Indices are subject to single security capping restrictions as of the quarterly Rebalance Selection Date as described.

Index	Single Security Cap (Percentage of relevant Index)
Cboe Switzerland 20	12.5%
Cboe Spain 35	12.5%
Cboe Netherlands 25	16.5%
Cboe Eurozone 50	27.0%
Cboe France 40	27.0%
Cboe Germany 40	27.0%
Cboe Italy 40	27.0%
Cboe Norway 25	27.0%
Cboe Sweden 30	27.0%
Cboe UK 100	27.0%
Cboe Denmark 25	27.0%

If any single constituent has an uncapped weight in the Index greater than the abovementioned capping percentage, the constituent's weight will be adjusted so that it does not exceed the cap, with excess weight being redistributed proportionately to non-capped constituents within the Index. If the redistribution of weight to non-capped constituents within the Index causes another constituent's weight to exceed the cap, the single constituent capping will be iterated until no constituents' weights exceed the cap.

4.3.2 Capping of Top 5 Highest Weighted constituents

The aggregate weight of the top 5 highest weighted constituents of the following Indices are subject to a 54% capping restriction as of the quarterly Rebalance Selection Date.

Index	Cap on Top 5 highest weighted constituents
Cboe Switzerland 20	54.0%

Cboe Spain 35	54.0%
Cboe Netherlands 25	54.0%
Cboe Eurozone 50	54.0%
Cboe France 40	54.0%
Cboe Germany 40	54.0%
Cboe Italy 40	54.0%
Cboe Norway 25	54.0%
Cboe Sweden 30	54.0%
Cboe UK 100	54.0%
Cboe Denmark 25	54.0%

If the aggregate weight of the top 5 highest weighted constituents exceeds 54%, excess weights will be redistributed proportionately to the non-capped constituents within the relevant index.

The capping iteration will continue until the caps for single constituents and the top 5 highest weighted constituents are achieved.

4.3.3 Ad-hoc Capping

On a daily basis, constituent weights for the following Indices are monitored.

Cboe Switzerland 20
Cboe Spain 35
Cboe Netherlands 25
Cboe Eurozone 50
Cboe France 40
Cboe Germany 40
Cboe Italy 40
Cboe Norway 25
Cboe Sweden 30
Cboe UK 100
Cboe Denmark 25

An exceptional ad-hoc recapping event (following the same method as described in Section 4.3.1 and/or Section 4.3.2, as applicable) will be triggered if either of the below thresholds are breached:

1. A single constituent has a weight greater than 30% in the affected Index for more than 40 business days within the trailing 90 consecutive calendar days, or
2. The aggregate weight of the top 5 highest weighted constituents is greater than 60% in the affected Index for more than 40 business days within the trailing 90 consecutive calendar days.

Clients will be notified at least two business days prior to implementation of an exceptional ad-hoc recapping event.

4.3.4 UCITS (5/10/40) Capping

The Cboe UK Banking & Investment Services Index is subject to the following process as of the quarterly Rebalance Selection Date to align with the UCITS capping rule:

1. Weights of different share classes are aggregated by company (based on composite ticker of company).
2. Apply 10% individual weight cap to each composite weight.
 - Redistribute excess weight among remaining members that have less than 10% weight on a pro-rata basis.
 - Repeat this step until all securities fulfil the 10% criteria.
3. Apply 40% weight cap to sum of weights for all companies with a weight higher than 5%.
 - Commencing with the largest company (including those capped at 10%), cumulative index weight is calculated, and the company whose added weight brings the cumulative weight above 40%, and all remaining companies, will have their maximum allowable weight set to 4.5%.
 - Redistribute excess weight among all securities that are uncapped.
 - Repeat this step, if necessary, until no company's weight is greater than 10% and the sum of individual company weights that exceed 5% is not greater than 40%.

4.4 Minimum Aggregate Value of Average Daily Trading Volume Rule

On a daily basis, the following Indices are monitored to identify if the lowest weighted constituents that in aggregate comprise 25% weight of the relevant Index have an aggregate dollar value of six-month average daily trading volume of less than \$50,000,000 (for indices with less than 15 constituents) or \$30,000,000 (for indices with 15 or more constituents) across jurisdictions.

If the six-month average daily trading volumes as determined above have fallen below the \$50,000,000 (for indices with less than 15 constituents) or \$30,000,000 (for indices with 15 or more constituents) for more than 40 business days within the trailing 90 consecutive calendar days, the Index Committee will determine if any of the constituents with low trading volume will be deleted from the index and whether a replacement security should be inserted. Clients will be notified at least two business days prior to such composition changes.

Cboe Switzerland 20
 Cboe Spain 35
 Cboe Netherlands 25
 Cboe Eurozone 50
 Cboe France 40
 Cboe Germany 40
 Cboe Italy 40
 Cboe Norway 25
 Cboe Sweden 30
 Cboe UK 100
 Cboe Denmark 25

4.5 Additions Outside of a Review Period – Fast Entry Provision

To ensure certain Indices can immediately reflect the inclusion of large companies, a newly listed security (e.g., an initial public offering (IPO)) can be added to certain Indices in between the regular review periods under this Fast Entry provision. To be eligible for inclusion, the company must 1) satisfy the following market capitalization requirements on the day it first trades, and 2) satisfy all other eligibility criteria for inclusion other than the liquidity requirements. A Company is eligible for fast entry in the following Indices if its full market capitalisation using the closing price on the first day of trading is within the top 50% of constituents in the Index.

Cboe UK 100 Index
Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series
Cboe Eurozone 50 Index
Cboe Europe 50 Index

Under this provision, a new company would be added to a Cboe Index after the close of business on its fifth trading day, unless this day falls within the relevant Index review period (Rule 4.1), in which case CEIBV will add the security at the Index review date. Under this Fast Entry provision, the Index constituent with the lowest market capitalisation will not be removed until the next review date.

As per Rule 6.15, a company will not be deemed a new security if it is reorganised, renamed, relisted following suspension, or arises as a result of a demerger or reorganisation of a company that is not already a constituent.

If the company is a constituent of a capped index, the capped index will be re-weighted following the addition.

5. Calculation Methodology

5.1 Pricing

The value of constituents comprising the Indices will be valued using accurate and reliable prices. Where Cboe Exchanges' price data as per Rule 3.1 are used, such prices are deemed derived from a regulated market.

All Indices in the Cboe UK Index Series are valued intra-day using traded prices on Cboe CXE Europe Equities Exchange; end-of-day closing values are calculated using official closing prices on Cboe CXE Europe Equities Exchange.

All Indices in the Cboe Europe Single Country Index Series and Cboe Europe Regional Index Series are valued intra-day using traded prices on Cboe Exchanges; end-of-day closing values are calculated using official closing prices on Cboe Exchanges. Cboe CXE Europe Equities Exchange prices are used for companies listed in the UK and Switzerland, and Cboe DXE Europe Equities Exchange prices are used for other European companies.

The Cboe Europe Regional Indices are in Euro currency. Conversion of companies' listed currencies into Euro (where required) utilize WMR FX Benchmark rates. Intra-day valuations utilize WMR FX Benchmark real-time mid-market spot rates and end-of-day closing values utilize WMR FX Benchmark Closing Spot Rates taken at 16:00 London time. If WMR Closing Spot Rates at 16:00 London time are not available on any Index calculation day, then the WMR Closing Spot Rates at 16:00 London time from the previous calculation day will be used in the Index close calculations.

5.2 Capital/Price Return, Net and Gross Total Return Indices

The formulae for Capital Return Indices (also referred to as Price Return Indices) and Net and Gross Total Return Indices are shown below. The management of Corporate Actions and Events as described in Rule 6.0, are the same for Net and Gross Total Return and Capital Return Indices with the exception of the treatment of dividend payments.

A capital return Index excludes the impact of dividends on the value of the Index by not adjusting the divisor when the dividend is paid (i.e., when the stock goes ex-div). This approximates the result seen by an investor who takes dividends as cash. As such the value of a capital return Index falls when the dividend affects the company's share price, reflecting the loss of the dividend capital from the value of the constituent.

A net or gross total return Index does, through the adjustment in the Index's divisor, build back in the value of the dividend paid so as to reflect this value in the Index, see Rule 6.1, approximating the result seen by an investor who automatically reinvests dividends back into his portfolio.

5.3 Index Formula for Capital/Price Return, Net and Gross Total Return Indices

The Indices are calculated using the Laspeyres formula, which measures price changes against a fixed base quantity weight. Each Index has a unique Index divisor, which is adjusted to maintain the continuity of the Index's values across changes due to corporate actions.

$$Index_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (P_{i,t} \times S_{i,t} \times FF_{i,t} \times WCF_{i,t} \times FX_{i,t})}{D_t}$$

Where:

t = Time the Index is calculated

n = Number of constituents in the Index

$P_{i,t}$ = Price of security i at time t

$S_{i,t}$ = Number of shares of security i at time t

$FF_{i,t}$ = Free float factor of security i at time t

$WCF_{i,t}$ = Weighting cap factor⁸ of security i at time t

$FX_{i,t}$ = Exchange rate from local currency into Index currency for security i at time t

D_t = Divisor of the Index at time t

5.4 Index Divisor Calculation for Capital/Price Return, Net and Gross Total Return Indices

Each Index has a unique Index divisor that is adjusted to maintain the continuity of the Index's values across changes due to corporate actions. Changes in weights due to corporate actions are distributed proportionally across all Index components. The Index divisors are calculated as follows:

$$D_{t+1} = D_t * \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (P_{i,t+1} \times S_{i,t+1} \times FF_{i,t+1} \times WCF_{i,t+1} \times FX_{i,t})}{\sum_{i=1}^m (P_{i,t} \times S_{i,t} \times FF_{i,t} \times WCF_{i,t} \times FX_{i,t})}$$

Where:

D_t = Divisor as of day t

D_{t+1} = Divisor as of day $t+1$

t = current day the closing Index value is calculated

$t+1$ = the open of the day follow day t , after applying any index changes or corporate actions

n = Number of securities in the Index on day $t+1$

m = Number of securities in the index on day t

$P_{i,t}$ = Price of security i at the close of day t . $P_{i,t+1}$ this refers to the price after any corporate actions adjustment.

$S_{i,t}$ = Number of shares of security i at the close of day t . For $S_{i,t+1}$ this refers to the share count after any corporate actions adjustment

$FF_{i,t}$ = Free float factor of security i at time t . For $FF_{i,t+1}$ this refers to the free float factor after any adjustment

⁸ The Weighting Cap Factor may be used to cap the weight of an individual security in the Index in order to, for example, comply with UCITS rules.

$WCF_{i,t}$ = Weighting cap factor of security i at time t . For $WCF_{i,t+1}$ this refers to the weighting cap factor after any index change

$FX_{i,t}$ = Exchange rate from local currency into Index currency for security i at day t

6. Corporate Actions and Events

The Indices are designed to reflect the investment performance that would be achieved by an investor building a portfolio mirroring the relevant Index, excluding the effect of trading costs. As such, the Corporate Actions and Events methodology is designed to ensure, where appropriate, that the Index's value does not change when stocks are added or deleted or when constituents are affected by a corporate action that would change the market value of the stock. Such an approach allows the value and hence performance of the Index to be compared through time.

Corporate Actions, when announced, identify the day on which the Corporate Action will take effect, the ex-date. Where the Corporate Action adjusts the company's share price on the ex-date, the change will be effective from the open, and CEIBV will provide advanced notice advising how its Indices will account for such Corporate Actions at the same time:

CEIBV will issue Notices only for Extraordinary Corporate Actions affecting the Index Constituents, such as Mergers and Acquisitions, Spin-offs, Delisting, Conversion, etc. However, Index corporate action files, provided daily to licensees, will contain details of all the corporate actions, including dividends, affecting the index.

A Corporate Event relates to any news published by a company to the market that could affect the Index in which it is a constituent. Such news can relate to number of different events, for example to a change in the company's free float, an intended or confirmed takeover or merger, or a rights issue.

The list of corporate actions that follow indicate the calculation of the adjusted prices and the impact (if any) on the Index divisor. All corporate actions and dividends are implemented on the effective date (ex-date) with their impact on the Index (e.g., the divisor) being registered in the Index's opening file for that day. The change in a company's weight in the Index due to a corporate action is distributed proportionally across all Index components and as such essentially equate to an investment into the portfolio.

In the descriptions that follow:

- The Adjustment Factor relates to the specific company affected by the Corporate Action
- The Index Divisor Adjustment relates to the Index as a whole.

6.1 Cash Dividend

A cash dividend is defined as a cash distribution that is within the scope of the regular dividend policy or that the company defines as a regular distribution. Special/ extraordinary dividends and return of capital payments below 5% of current market price of the security (on the day when the event is confirmed) are also treated as regular cash dividends by CEIBV.

Indices calculated as a capital/price return Index do not adjust for dividends or withholding tax.

Indices calculated as a net or gross total return Index will adjust for dividends, with the dividends being applied to the Index on their ex-date. The divisor will be scaled down by the value of the dividend (see Example 6.1 - 1 below).

Where a Cboe Index calculates a net total return that includes securities from more than one national market, dividends will be included net of tax paid having applied the maximum withholding tax rate applicable to institutional investors not residing in the country in which the dividend is paid. Hence, the Adjusted Price of the constituent = closing price – (dividend announced by the company × FX rate × (1 – withholding tax)).

The withholding tax rate matrix CEIBV uses is available here: [Withholding Tax Rates \(WHT\)](#)

Indices calculated as a Gross total return index will adjust for dividends in the same manner but without deducting the withholding tax.

As per the formulae above, the Exchange rate used to convert any dividend from local currency into the Index's currency is the WMR FX Benchmark fixing rate at 16:00 London time. If WMR Closing Spot rates at 16:00 London time are not available on any Index calculation day, then the WMR Closing Spot rates at 16:00 London time from the previous calculation day will be used for conversion.

Company shares issued that are not entitled to dividends can be included in Cboe Europe Indices if they meet the other set criteria.

Example 6.1 - 1: Dividend of 6p per share paid on ex-date

Current Price = 500p

Shares in Issue = 10 million

Dividend = 6p

Share's market value on T_0 = GBP 50 million

Share's market value on T_1 (all other elements remaining unchanged) must = GBP 50 million

Divisor Adjustment factor = $[(50 \text{ million} - (10 \text{ million} \times 6p)) \div 50 \text{ million}] = 0.988$

6.2 Special/Extraordinary Cash Dividend

CEIBV treats special/ extraordinary cash dividends as "Special dividends" if they are greater than or equal to 5% of the current market price of the security on the day when the event is confirmed. Any such dividends below 5% of market price of the underlying security will be treated as regular cash dividends as per Section 6.1.

Special dividends are generally treated as capital repayments and accounted gross in the Price Return and Gross Total Return Indices and are adjusted for withholding tax only in the Net Total Return Indices.

6.3 Split and Reverse Split

A split or reverse split in issued share capital gives rise to a pro-rata distribution of shares (a split) or a pro-rata consolidation of shares (a reverse split), respectively. Such corporate actions do not of themselves change the company's market capitalisation, to reflect such a change in the Index, both the number of shares and the share price are adjusted according to the terms of the corporate action.

Event Type: Split / Reverse Split

Adjustment Factor:	# of shares held before issue (A) ÷ # of shares held after issue (B)
Index Divisor Adjustment:	No
Change Applied:	On ex-date

<p>Example 6.3 - 1: Split (sub-division) of shares in a ratio of 2 shares for every 1 share (2-1) already held</p> <p>Current Price = 500p</p> <p>Shares in Issue = 10 million</p> <p>Post-Split Price = 250p</p> <p>Post-Split shares in Issue = 20 million</p> <p>Adjustment factor = 10 million ÷ 20 million = 0.5</p>	<p>Example 6.3 - 2: Reverse Split (consolidation) of shares in a ratio of 1 share for every 4 shares (1-4) already held</p> <p>Current Price = 400p</p> <p>Shares in Issue = 10 million</p> <p>Post-Split Price = 1600p</p> <p>Post-Split shares in Issue = 2.5 million</p> <p>Adjustment factor = 10 million ÷ 2.5 million = 4.0</p>
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6.4 Scrip Issues

A scrip issue involves the issue of additional company shares, free of any charge to existing shareholders. Sometimes referred to as a bonus or capitalisation issue, a scrip issue is applied on a pro rata basis to a shareholder's existing holdings and should result in no change to a security's market capitalisation. However, a scrip issue can involve the shareholder receiving a different line of shares, as such, the treatment of the different scenarios is explained below.

Event Type:	Scrip Issue involving the same stock (Example 6.4 - 1)
Adjustment Factor:	# of shares held before issue (A) ÷ # of shares held after issue (B)
Index Divisor Adjustment:	No
Change Applied:	On ex-date

Event Type:	Scrip Issue involving a different eligible stock (Example 6.4 - 2)
Adjustment Factor:	Price of stock after deducting the capital repayment ÷ Price of stock before the capital repayment)
Index Divisor Adjustment:	No
Change Applied:	On ex-date

<p>Example 6.4 - 1: Scrip issue of the same stock in a ratio of 1 share for every 1 share already held</p> <p>Current Price = 500p</p> <p>Shares in Issue = 10 million</p> <p>Post Scrip Price = 250p</p> <p>Post Scrip Shares in Issue = 20 million</p> <p>Adjustment factor = $250p \div 500p = 0.5$</p>	<p>Example 6.4 - 2: Scrip issue involving a different eligible stock – terms 1 share in Company B for every 2 shares held in company A</p> <p>Current Price A = 400p</p> <p>Current Price B = 100p</p> <p>A Shares in Issue = 10 million</p> <p>New B shares being issued = 5 million</p> <p>Post-Split Price = $[(10m \times 400p) - (5m \times 100p)] \div 10M = 350p$</p> <p>Post-Split shares in Issue = 10 million</p>
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Note 6.4.1: A scrip issue resulting in the receipt of shares that are not eligible securities will be treated like Spin-off securities which are ineligible, whereby the ineligible security will be deleted one day after the effective date of the event. For more details, refer to Section 6.7 Spin-offs..

6.5 Rights Issues

A company performs a Rights issue to raise funds and in doing so extends to existing shareholders the right to purchase additional shares at a published price (subscription price) and in proportion to their existing holdings.

CEIBV will always assume that the right to purchase these new shares is exercised when the Subscription Price is less than the Closing Price of the security at the close on the day prior to the ex-date, and will include new shares resulting from a rights issue as being fully paid from the ex-date.

Event Type:	Rights Issue where the subscription price is at a discount to the market price (Example 6.5 – 1 to 2)
Adjustment Factor:	<p>Adjusted price = $(\text{closing price} \times A + \text{subscription price} \times B) \div (A + B)$</p> <p>New number of shares = $\text{old number of shares} \times (A + B) \div A$</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of shares existing before the corporate action = A The number of new shares issued resultant from the corporate action = B
Index Divisor Adjustment:	Yes
Change Applied:	On ex-date

Example 6.5 - 1: Rights Issue

Current Price = 500p

Shares in Issue = 10 million

Rights issue terms: 1 new share for every 10 held @ 400p

Theoretical ex-rights = $[(500p \times 10) + (400p \times 1)] \div 11 = 490.9p$

Price Adjustment factor = ex-rights price \div cum-rights price = $490.9 \div 500 = 0.9818$

CEIBV will also adopt the approach above where the rights issue is highly dilutive.

In case a right issue is not entitled to the declared dividend, the dividend amount is added to the subscription price while checking if the issue is in the money. The price adjustment will be as follows:

Adjusted price = $(\text{closing price} \times A + (\text{subscription price} + \text{dividend}) \times B) \div (A + B)$

Example 6.5 - 2: Rights Issue where the newly issued shares are not entitled to the next dividend

Current Price = 500p

Shares in Issue = 10 million

Next dividend = 8p

Rights issue terms: 1 new share for every 10 held @ 400p

Theoretical ex-rights = $[(500p \times 10) + (408p \times 1)] \div 11 = 491.6p$

Price Adjustment factor = ex-rights price \div cum-rights price = $491.6 \div 500 = 0.9832$

If the rights issue offers equity in a different stock, the Index will apply a capital repayment adjustment on the ex-date equal to the difference between the closing price of the different stock and the subscription price of the rights issue.

If the value of the rights issue cannot be determined or comprises a non-equity security the Index will make no adjustment to the parent stock on the ex-date.

6.6 Mergers and Takeovers

A merger or takeover is deemed successful if it has been declared wholly unconditional and has received the approval of all the regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over the transaction.

Event Type:	Existing constituent - acquired for cash
Index Impact:	Yes, deleted from Indices
Index Divisor Adjustment:	Yes
Change Applied:	As per Cboe Index Notice

Event Type:	Existing constituent - acquired by another constituent for a combination of cash and shares or for shares (Note 6.6.1)
Index Impact:	Yes. Acquired constituent deleted. Shares of Acquirer increased in accordance with the offer terms
Index Divisor Adjustment:	Yes
Change Applied:	As per Cboe Index Notice

Event Type:	Existing constituent - acquired by a quoted non- constituent for a combination of cash and shares or for shares (Note 6.6.1)
Index Impact:	Yes. Acquired constituent deleted.
Index Divisor Adjustment:	Yes
Change Applied:	As per Cboe Index Notice

Note 6.6.1: The rules above are only applied if at least one company involved in the transaction is a constituent of the Cboe Index. Any surviving stock that does not qualify and the non-surviving stock(s) are deleted immediately.

CEIBV will announce changes immediately and seek to provide a minimum notice period of T+2 with changes being implemented two trading days later and becoming effective on the next trading day after implementation. The event is generally considered effective when the Acquired constituent's free float falls below 10% during or as a result of the event, and/or the Offer is declared unconditional and, in most cases followed by a potential delisting announcement.

Similarly, CEIBV will issue Notices as required, and in advance of its standard notice periods, if it believes this to be in the interests of the market - e.g., in relation to how complex Corporate Actions will be managed, if a company delists immediately upon the completion of the merger or acquisition.

If as a result of the corporate action a company's industry classification changes, then any resulting Cboe Sector Index changes will be applied at their next regular review.

Where an Index constituent is bought by another constituent and shares are issued equal to the acquired company's market capitalisation then there should be no requirement to adjust the divisor.

Where a constituent is deleted from an Index, it will not be replaced until the next review period.

Constituents will be deleted from an Index at its closing price unless CEIBV advises otherwise.

6.7 Spin-offs

Where an Index constituent splits to form two or more lines of issued shares, the resulting shares are allocated to existing shareholders. The issues arising from the split may remain constituents of the same Indices as the original company. The spin-off company will be added to the Index and will remain in the Index until the Index's next review.

The industry classification of the spin-off will be that of the original Index constituent. Any changes to the industry classification will be reflected in the sector Indices at the time of their periodic review.

If the spin-off company does not qualify based on the rules set out below, it will be deleted one day after the effective date of the spin-off and will not be replaced until the Index's next review.

Each spin-off stock qualifies for addition to its Index, if it meets the eligibility criteria in Rule 3. No other stocks will be deleted from the Index as a result of the inclusion of one or more spin-off companies until the Index's next review.

If the spin-off is listed for trading on Cboe Europe, Cboe Exchange prices will be used. If the spin-off is not listed for trading on Cboe Exchanges at the time it is spun off, the Index will attribute a theoretical price to it based on the price of the parent company. The spin-off will be deleted at the theoretical price one day after the effective date, as per the rules above.

The theoretical price is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Price of Spun-off Company} = [(*\text{Adjusted Close Price Parent Company prior to effective date} - \text{Open Price Parent Company on effective date})] / \text{Transaction Terms}$$

**Adjusted for any other corporate action or dividend.*

Changes are announced immediately, implemented two trading days later and become effective on the next trading day after implementation.

6.8 Return of Capital

A capital repayment is defined as a return of capital to shareholders. CEIBV treats return of capital distributions as "Special dividends" as per Section 6.2 if such distributions are greater than or equal to 5% of the current market price of the security on the day when the event is confirmed. Any such distributions below 5% of market price of the underlying security will be treated as regular cash dividends as per Section 6.1.

Event Type:	Return of Capital (Example 6.8 -1)
Adjustment Factor:	Yes. (Company's closing price – Capital returned announced by the company) ÷ Company's closing price
Index Divisor Adjustment:	Yes – a reduction in the company's market capitalisation
Change Applied:	Ex-date

Example 6.8 - 1: Capital Repayment

Current Price = 500p

Shares in Issue = 10 million

Capital Repayment terms: 50p per share

Post capital repayment price = 450p

Post Capital Repayment Shares in issue = 10 million

Adjustment factor = $450 \div 500 = 0.90$

Note 6.8.1: Following the market convention, Return of Capital of Swiss companies are generally issued in lieu of regular cash dividends. Hence such return of capital of Swiss companies are treated as regular cash dividends as per Section 6.1, and accounted gross in gross and net total return indices.

6.9 Repurchase of Shares/Self-Tender

A compulsory repurchase or share buy-back of shares is conducted at a set ratio and price.

Event Type:	Repurchase of Shares Example 6.9 - 1
Adjustment Factor:	Yes. Company's market cap post tender \div Company's market cap pre tender.
Index Divisor Adjustment:	Yes – a reduction in the company's market capitalisation
Change Applied:	Ex-date

Example 6.9 - 1: Compulsory repurchase of 33 shares out of every 100 shares held at 550p

Current Price = 500p

Shares in Issue = 10 million

Market Capitalisation = BGP 50 million

Shares Tendered = 3.3 million (10 million \times 33 \div 100)

Tender Price = 550p

Market Capitalisation of Tender = 18.15 million

Post Tender

Adjusted Shares in Issue = 10 million – 3.3 million = 6.7 million

Adjusted Price = $(50 - 18.15) \div (10 - 3.3) = 475.37p$

Market Capitalisation = BGP 31.85 million

6.10 Share Updates

If the number of shares in issue for a constituent security changes then the total number of shares in issue used to weight the constituent in the Index will change. This change together with any related free float change will be made in line with the normal review period for the Index.

Event Type:	Share update resulting in a change
Adjustment Factor:	Yes. Company's market cap after change ÷ Company's market cap pre change.
Index Divisor Adjustment:	Yes – adjustment to number of shares
Change Applied:	After the close of business on the third Friday of relevant quarter (in line with Index reviews)

6.11 Free Float Weighting Changes

A company's free float represents the amount of stock the company makes available to the market. The weighting of each constituent in a CEIBV only considers the company's free float when determining its market capitalisation in the Index. CEIBV will calculate such weightings based on published information.

A constituent's free float will be changed in line with the review period for the Index.

Where a free float change occurs after any announcement by CEIBV as to its periodic Index changes but before these become effective, CEIBV may implement the change with effect from the review data and will provide at least two days' notice to the market.

6.12 Stock Conversion

In the situation where a company converts an existing constituent share class (B) into another existing share class (A) the market capitalisation of the A is increased based on the terms.

In the situation where a company converts an existing non-constituent share class (B) into an existing share class (A) the market capitalisation of the A will be changed in line with the periodic Index review.

In both cases there will be no adjustment to the divisor.

6.13 In-Specie Distribution

In the situation where a company that is an existing constituent distributes its shareholding in another constituent company to its own shareholders, CEIBV will adjust the parent company in the Index by way of a capital repayment on the effective date.

6.14 Deletion of a Constituent Company

A company will be removed from a Cboe Index if declared bankrupt or insolvent applies for bankruptcy protection or equivalent, is liquidated or delisted from its stock exchange, changes its country of incorporation and in so doing fails to meet such criteria or fails to satisfy other relevant eligibility criteria.

Upon its deletion the Index divisor will be adjusted, and a new constituent will replace it at the next Index review. Deletions will be conducted at the company's closing price either on the effective date, or if deletion arises from changes to the company's country of incorporation, the next review period, unless otherwise agreed to by the Index Committee.

6.15 Suspended Companies

If a company that is an Index constituent is suspended from trading on the exchange on which it is listed CEIBV will treat it as follows:

- a) If the company is declared bankrupt and there is no prospect that shareholders will receive any compensation, the company will be valued at zero and deleted from the Index.
- b) If suspended the company will remain in the Index at its last traded price until such time as its securities recommence trading or the company is declared bankrupt. If the latter then the above provision will be applied. In any event a suspended company may, subject to such a determination by the Index Committee, be removed from the Index at the review period closest to the 12-month anniversary of the suspension.
- c) Deleted securities which, on relisting after a period of suspension, are eligible for inclusion in any Index including the Index from which they were deleted shall be reinstated at the time of the Index's periodic review at the price at which they were deleted.

6.16 The Use of Proxy Lines

Certain corporate events may present complexity or unique elements. CEIBV may decide that temporary use of a proxy line would help to ensure that the Index continues to best reflect the interests of its users and market participants. A proxy line would represent a non-tradable instrument and its use would be notified by CEIBV in advance of its introduction.

7. Extreme Market and Company Events

If CEIBV considers the valuation of, or investability and tradability in, its Indices and Index based products would be impaired by a market or a company event, CEIBV may take whatever action it deems necessary to protect the interests of users of its Indices. CEIBV would seek to advise of any such action at least two full trading days in advance. Such action could include, inter alia; adjustment to constituent pricing data, deferral of pre-advised changes, change of weights of Index constituents.

8. FactSet Revere Business and Industry Classification System (RBICS)

8.1 Sector Indices' Structure

The twelve (12) Cboe UK All Companies Sector Indices and twelve (12) Cboe Europe All Companies Sector Indices are each classified by one of FactSet's top level twelve (12) Economies sectors as described below.

FactSet RBICS Economic Sector Number	Name	Description
10	Business Services	Services targeted toward businesses, including administrative, support, janitorial, and professional services
15	Consumer Services	Services targeted toward individuals, including accommodation; food and beverage retail; gaming, arts, entertainment and recreation; and television, radio, film, and print media
20	Consumer Cyclical	Products targeted toward individual or household use, including apparel, toys, school and art supplies, and electronics; motor vehicle sales and rental, and automotive parts and services; building materials, garden supplies, furniture, appliances, cabinetry, window treatments, and carpets
25	Energy	Oil and gas exploration and production, pipeline transportation, refineries, and oil and gas equipment and services; leasing, mining and processing of coal and coke; uranium, radium, and vanadium mining
30	Finance	Financial products and services offered by institutions involved in banking, insurance, investment, specialty finance, and real estate
35	Healthcare	Products and services that are designed, developed, and utilized in the promotion of health and well-being, including medical services, health plans, medical devices, and biopharmaceuticals
40	Industrials	Products and services for industrial use or with applications in aero-space, defence or security; transportation, construction, and related infrastructure; or farming, including equipment and machinery manufacture, wholesale, rental, and distribution and related support activities
45	Non-Energy Materials	Basic and intermediate material products, including non-energy mining; forestry, timber logging, and lumber production; and chemical, plastic, paper, metal, and textile manufacturing
50	Consumer Non-Cyclical	Products targeted toward individual and consumer needs, including groceries, beverages, health and personal care items, kitchenware, decorative items, and household cleaning products
55	Technology	Semiconductor, electronic, and optics based products and related software and services that directly or indirectly facilitate the creation, transfer, storage, manipulation, or interpretation of data, audio, and video
60	Telecommunications	Services designed to promote or enhance transmission of voice, data, and video over various communications mediums, including cable, satellite, terrestrial-based wireless, and wireline mediums

FactSet RBICS Economic Sector Number	Name	Description
65	Utilities	Gas, electricity, and water services delivered directly to residential and commercial users

8.2 Level 2 Sector Indices

The Cboe UK Level 2 Sector Indices are classified by FactSet's Sectors as described below.

Cboe UK Level 2 Sector Indices	FactSet RBICS Sector Number	Name	Description
Cboe UK Banking & Investment Services Index	3010	Banking	Companies offering financial products and services, such as depository institutions, personal loan services, commercial and residential mortgages, and other traditional banking services
	3020	Investment Services	Institutions offering investment-related financial products and services, such as asset management and financial advisory, investment banking and corporate finance, and securities sales and trading
Cboe UK Mining & Mineral Products Index	4515	Mining & Mineral Products	Mineral and metal mining companies and companies that manufacture primary and industrial products

8.3 Classification Changes

When the sector or industry classification for a constituent changes, the composition of the relevant Cboe Sector Index will be updated to reflect the change at the Index's next review date.

9. Indices – Operational Elements

9.1 Changes to Cboe Europe Index Rules and Methodology

Please refer to the Methodologies section of the [Cboe Index Policies & Practices Methodology](#) for details around potential changes to the Rules.

9.2 Recalculation of Indices

Refer to the Errors, Restatements, and Corrections section of the [Cboe Index Policies & Practices Methodology](#) for details on recalculations.

9.3 Index Opening and Closing Hours

On days when Cboe Exchanges are open for trading and when any of the underlying constituents of the Index are available to be traded, the Index value will be calculated from the start to the end of Cboe Exchanges official market hours. For European equities the calculation period starts at 08:00 and finishes at 16:30, London time (GMT or BST).

The trading calendar can be found here <http://markets.cboe.com/newsroom/hours/europe/>.

Cboe Exchanges' order books operate in line with the prevailing national markets. As such Cboe will not calculate an Index when all the constituents of that Index are closed for trading. Where an Index comprises constituents from more than one national market, it will be calculated if any constituents of the Index are trading.

Static Index values will be disseminated, and static Index data files will also be produced when all the constituents of the Index are closed for trading e.g., a public holiday. Where the Index is composed of securities trading in multiple currencies, benchmark FX rates will be applied if FX rates are published on the respective date, however the exception to this case is when all Cboe Europe markets are on holiday, no Index values will be disseminated, and no Index data files will be produced.

9.4 Status of Indices

The Indices are calculated and published in real time. However, problems may arise that prevent or affect the valuation of the Indices and such the status of Indices may vary:

Available

Indices are calculated during Cboe Exchanges' official market hours using actual trades on Cboe Exchanges.

The Official Closing Price for an Index will be calculated using official closing prices on Cboe Exchanges.

The Indices will also be calculated when some, but not all constituents, are available for trading on Cboe Exchanges, e.g., national market holidays and stock suspensions.

At the end of Cboe Exchanges' official market hours the Indices will cease to be calculated and will be deemed closed.

CEIBV will not publish its Indices as being open or closed or being calculated in part, but draws customers' attention to Cboe Exchanges' official market hours and market holiday calendar published on its website at <http://markets.cboe.com/newsroom/hours/europe/>.

Indicative

CEIBV monitors real time valuations and operational performance of Indices against pre-set parameters. If an Index or Indices breach these parameters or are reasonably determined to be calculating in a manner that potentially affects the quality or accuracy of the calculations, CEIBV may suspend their calculation or declare the Index indicative until

the reasons for the breach are established and, if required, resolved. If CEIBV takes such action it will advise all Index licensees and Vendors that the relevant Index or Indices are or “INDICATIVE”, as appropriate via the distribution platform and via email notification.

These pre-set parameters include but are not limited to:

- Sustained unchanged FX rates for more than 120 seconds
- Sustained unchanged prices for all constituents of index for a period of time
- If the index value differs from the start of day value by more than 10%
- If the index value from one tick to the next differs by more than 5%
- If there are any technical issues or pricing disruptions affecting one or more constituents, thus impacting real-time Index levels.

9.5 Raising Objections

A constituent company, its advisor, or any licensed user of an Index may query or appeal decisions taken by CEIBV in relation to the construction or management of its Indices by emailing IndexDataEu@cboe.com.

Formal complaints regarding the Index determination process may be submitted via the web form at [Index Governance \(cboe.com\)](https://markets.cboe.com/europe/index/governance/).

9.6 Further Information

For further information see <https://markets.cboe.com/europe/index/governance/> or contact client services at IndexDataEu@cboe.com.

Appendix I – Changes

Major changes to this document since June 30, 2023⁹ are as follows:

Change Summary	Effective Date	Previous	Updated
Updates to treatment of Rights Issues	July 2024	<p><i>Event Type: Rights Issue where the subscription price is at a discount to the market price (Example 6.5 – 1 to 2)</i></p> <p><i>Adjustment Factor: Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × B) ÷ (A + B)</i></p> <p><i>New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B) ÷ A</i></p> <p><i>Where:</i> <i>The number of shares existing before the corporate action = A</i> <i>The number of new shares issued resultant from the corporate action = B</i></p> <p><i>Index Divisor Adjustment: Yes</i></p> <p><i>Change Applied: On ex-date</i></p> <p><i>Event Type: Rights Issue where any details are unavailable before the ex-date</i></p> <p><i>Adjustment Factor: No adjustment on ex-date. An adjustment will be made, the day after all details become available as long as the subscription price is at a discount to the closing cum-price on the day before the adjustment is made.</i></p> <p><i>Index Divisor Adjustment: Yes</i></p> <p><i>Change Applied: T+1 (the day following the subscription price announcement date)</i></p>	<p><i>Event Type: Rights Issue where the subscription price is at a discount to the market price (Example 6.5 – 1 to 2)</i></p> <p><i>Adjustment Factor: Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × B) ÷ (A + B)</i></p> <p><i>New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B) ÷ A</i></p> <p><i>Where:</i> <i>The number of shares existing before the corporate action = A</i> <i>The number of new shares issued resultant from the corporate action = B</i></p> <p><i>Index Divisor Adjustment: Yes</i></p> <p><i>Change Applied: On ex-date</i></p>
Updates to treatment of Scrip Issues	July 2024	<p><i>“A scrip issue resulting in the receipt of shares that are not eligible securities will be treated as described below.</i></p> <p><i>If the stock is not eligible but can be valued, it will be added to the Indices temporarily with a price adjustment on</i></p>	<p><i>“A scrip issue resulting in the receipt of shares that are not eligible securities will be treated like Spin-off securities which are ineligible, whereby the ineligible security will be deleted one day after the effective date of the event. For more details, refer to Section 6.7 Spin-offs.”</i></p>

⁹ Changes to the Cboe Europe Index Rules and Methodology from June 2016 through June 2023 are available on request in Version 4 of the Rules.

Change Summary	Effective Date	Previous	Updated
		<p><i>the ex-date and then deleted at its closing price after two days of trading.</i></p> <p><i>If the stock is not eligible and cannot be valued but is scheduled to list, then no price adjustment will be applied on the ex-date and it will be added to the Indices temporarily at value of zero and then deleted at its closing price after two days of trading. If, however, after 20 business days the new shares have not been listed or no date for such listing has been announced the ineligible stock will be deleted at a value of zero at the close on the 20th business day.</i></p> <p><i>If the stock is not eligible, has no valuation, and is not going to be listed, then there will be no price adjustment applied at the ex-date and the stock will not be added to the Cboe Indices.”</i></p>	
Updates to treatment of Cash dividend, Special dividend and Return of Capital	July 2024	<p>A cash dividend is defined as a cash distribution that is within the scope of the regular dividend policy or that the company defines as a regular distribution.</p> <p>An extraordinary cash dividend is defined as a cash distribution that is outside the scope of the regular dividend policy or that the company defines as an extraordinary distribution.</p> <p>CEIBV treat extraordinary cash dividends as special dividends. Special dividends are accounted gross in the Price Return and Gross Total Return Indices and are adjusted for withholding tax only in the Net Total Return Indices.</p> <p>A capital repayment is defined as a return of capital to shareholders. Such distributions are accounted gross in the Price Return, Gross Total Return and Net Total Return Indices.</p>	<p>Special/ extraordinary dividends and return of capital payments below 5% of current market price of the security (on the day when the event is confirmed) are also treated as regular cash dividends by CEIBV.</p> <p>CEIBV treats special/ extraordinary cash dividends and return of capital distributions as “Special dividends”. if they are greater than or equal to 5% of the current market price of the security on the day when the event is confirmed.</p> <p>Also following the market convention, return of capital of Swiss companies are issued in lieu of regular cash dividends. Hence such return of capital of Swiss companies are treated as regular cash dividends, and accounted gross in gross and net total return indices.</p>

Change Summary	Effective Date	Previous	Updated
Updates to Section “9.4 Status of Indices” under “Indicative” status	June 2024	<p>These pre-set parameters include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained unchanged FX rates for more than 120 seconds • Sustained unchanged company prices for a period of time • If the index value differs from the start of day value by more than 10% • If the index value from one tick to the next differs by more than 5% 	<p>These pre-set parameters include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained unchanged FX rates for more than 120 seconds • Sustained unchanged company prices <u>for all constituents of index</u> for a period of time • If the index value differs from the start of day value by more than 10% • If the index value from one tick to the next differs by more than 5% • <u>If there are any technical issues or pricing disruptions affecting one or more constituents, thus impacting real-time Index levels.</u>
Diversification of the Cboe Denmark 25 Index	June 2024	<p>Cboe Denmark 25 Index was not subject to following diversification rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum Constituent Count Rule 2. Single Security Capping 3. Capping of Top 5 Highest Weighted Constituents 4. Ad-hoc Capping 5. Minimum Aggregate Value of Average Daily Trading Volume Rule 	<p>Cboe Denmark 25 Index will be subject to following diversification rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum Constituent Count Rule 2. Single Security Capping 3. Capping of Top 5 Highest Weighted Constituents 4. Ad-hoc Capping 5. Minimum Aggregate Value of Average Daily Trading Volume Rule
Updates to Mergers and Takeovers section	April 2024	<p>Event Type: Existing constituent - acquired by a quoted non- constituent for a combination of cash and shares or for shares (Note 6.6.1)</p> <p>Index Impact: Yes. Acquired constituent deleted. Purchasing company is added to the same Indices as the acquired company, (if eligible in all other respects)</p>	<p>Event Type: Existing constituent - acquired by a quoted non- constituent for a combination of cash and shares or for shares (Note 6.6.1)</p> <p>Index Impact: Yes. Acquired constituent deleted. Purchasing company is added to the same Indices as the acquired company, (if eligible in all other respects)</p>
Introduction of a Minimum Constituent Count Rule	September 2023	-	<p>On a daily basis, the constituent count in the following Indices is monitored. If the number of constituents falls below 10 for more than 40 business days within the trailing 90 consecutive calendar days, the Index Committee will determine if and when replacement securities will be added to the relevant index. Clients will be notified at least two business days</p>

Change Summary	Effective Date	Previous	Updated
			<p>prior to the inclusion of a replacement security.</p> <p>Cboe Switzerland 20 Cboe Spain 35 Cboe Netherlands 25 Cboe Eurozone 50 Cboe France 40 Cboe Germany 40 Cboe Italy 40 Cboe Norway 25 Cboe Sweden 30 Cboe UK 100</p>
Introduction of a Minimum Aggregate Value of Average Daily Trading Volume Rule	September 2023	-	<p>On a daily basis, the following Indices are monitored to identify if the lowest weighted constituents that in aggregate comprise 25% weight of the relevant Index have an aggregate dollar value of average daily trading volume of less than \$50,000,000 (for indices with less than 15 constituents) or \$30,000,000 (for indices with 15 or more constituents) across jurisdictions.</p> <p>If the average daily trading volumes as determined above have fallen below the \$50,000,000 (for indices with less than 15 constituents) or \$30,000,000 (for indices with 15 or more constituents) for more than 40 business days within the trailing 90 consecutive calendar days, the Index Committee will determine if any of the constituents with low trading volume will be deleted from the index and whether a replacement security should be inserted. Clients will be notified at least two business days prior to such composition changes.</p> <p>Cboe Switzerland 20 Cboe Spain 35 Cboe Netherlands 25 Cboe Eurozone 50 Cboe France 40 Cboe Germany 40 Cboe Italy 40 Cboe Norway 25</p>

Change Summary	Effective Date	Previous	Updated
			Cboe Sweden 30 Cboe UK 100
Introduction of quarterly Single Security Capping	September 2023	<p>The following Indices are subject to single security capping restrictions as of the quarterly Rebalance Selection Date as described.</p> <p>Cboe Switzerland 20 (12.5%) Cboe Spain 35 (12.5%) Cboe Netherlands 25 (16.5%)</p> <p>If any single constituent has an uncapped weight in the Index greater than the abovementioned capping percentage, the constituent's weight will be adjusted so that it does not exceed the cap, with excess weight being redistributed proportionately to non-capped constituents within the Index. If the redistribution of weight to non-capped constituents within the Index causes another constituent's weight to exceed the cap, the single constituent capping will be iterated until no constituents' weights exceed the cap.</p>	<p>The following Indices are subject to single security capping restrictions as of the quarterly Rebalance Selection Date as described.</p> <p>Cboe Switzerland 20 (12.5%) Cboe Spain 35 (12.5%) Cboe Netherlands 25 (16.5%) Cboe Eurozone 50 (27%) Cboe France 40 (27%) Cboe Germany 40 (27%) Cboe Italy 40 (27%) Cboe Norway 25 (27%) Cboe Sweden 30 (27%) Cboe UK 100 (27%)</p> <p>If any single constituent has an uncapped weight in the Index greater than the abovementioned capping percentage, the constituent's weight will be adjusted so that it does not exceed the cap, with excess weight being redistributed proportionately to non-capped constituents within the Index. If the redistribution of weight to non-capped constituents within the Index causes another constituent's weight to exceed the cap, the single constituent capping will be iterated until no constituents' weights exceed the cap.</p>
Introduction of quarterly capping of Top 5 Highest Weighted Constituents	September 2023	-	<p>The aggregate weight of the top 5 highest weighted constituents of the following Indices are subject to a 54% capping restriction as of the quarterly Rebalance Selection Date.</p> <p>Cboe Switzerland 20 Cboe Spain 35 Cboe Netherlands 25 Cboe Eurozone 50 Cboe France 40 Cboe Germany 40 Cboe Italy 40 Cboe Norway 25</p>

Change Summary	Effective Date	Previous	Updated
			<p>Cboe Sweden 30 Cboe UK 100</p> <p>If the aggregate weight of the top 5 highest weighted constituents exceeds 54%, excess weights in each iteration will be redistributed proportionately to the non-capped constituents within the relevant index.</p> <p>The capping iteration will continue until the caps for single constituents and the top 5 highest weighted constituents are achieved.</p>
Introduction of Ad-hoc Capping	September 2023	-	<p>On a daily basis, constituent weights for the following Indices are monitored.</p> <p>Cboe Switzerland 20 Cboe Spain 35 Cboe Netherlands 25 Cboe Eurozone 50 Cboe France 40 Cboe Germany 40 Cboe Italy 40 Cboe Norway 25 Cboe Sweden 30 Cboe UK 100</p> <p>An exceptional ad-hoc recapping event (following the same method as described in Section 4.3.1 and/or Section 4.3.2, as applicable) will be triggered if either of the below thresholds are breached:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A single constituent has a weight greater than 30% in the affected Index for more than 40 business days within the trailing 90 consecutive calendar days, or 2. The aggregate weight of the top 5 highest weighted constituents is greater than 60% in affected Index for more than 40 business days within the trailing 90 consecutive calendar days. <p>Clients will be notified at least two business days prior to implementation of an exceptional ad-hoc recapping event.</p>
Change to the UCITS	September 2023	Step 3: Apply 40% weight cap to sum of weights for all securities with a weight higher than 5%.	Step 3: Apply 40% weight cap to sum of weights for all companies with a weight higher than 5%.

Change Summary	Effective Date	Previous	Updated
Calculation Methodology		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redistribute excess weight among all securities that have a weight less than 5% on a pro-rata basis, the excess weight above 40% will be deducted from each security with a weight higher than 5% on a pro-rata basis. • If a security would end up with a weight higher than 5% due to the redistribution it is capped at 5%. Any weight that is left to distribute due to the 5% cap will be redistributed among all securities that have a weight less than 5%. This step is repeated until all excess weight is redistributed. • This goes also for a security that gets a weight deduction, if the weight would drop lower than 5% it is capped at 5%. Any weight that is left to distribute due to the 5% cap will be redistributed among all securities that have a weight greater than 5%. This step is repeated until all excess weight is redistributed. <p>Step 4: Aggregate company weights are redistributed to each security based on the original weight of each share class.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commencing with the largest company (including those capped at 10%), cumulative index weight is calculated, and the company whose added weight brings the cumulative weight above 40%, and all remaining companies, will have their maximum allowable weight set to 4.5%. • Redistribute excess weight among all securities that are uncapped. • Repeat this step, if necessary, until no company's weight is greater than 10% and the sum of individual company weights that exceed 5% is not greater than 40%.
Modified free float rounding methodology	July 2023	Free float will be rounded up to the next whole number.	Free float will be rounded to the nearest whole number.
Modified free float threshold for Mergers and Takeovers	July 2023	"The event is generally considered effective when the Acquired constituent's free float <u>falls below 15%</u> during or as a result of the event, and/or the Offer is declared unconditional and, in most cases followed by a potential delisting announcement."	"The event is generally considered effective when the Acquired constituent's free float <u>falls below 10%</u> during or as a result of the event, and/or the Offer is declared unconditional and, in most cases followed by a potential delisting announcement."
Document Restructure	July 2023	-	Restructure of the document to incorporate the information previously included in Schedules A, B, and C into the body of the document.

Change Summary	Effective Date	Previous	Updated
Governance framework references updated	July 2023	The legacy governance structure included the Europe Index Administration Oversight Body and Cboe Europe Index Advisory Committee.	The revamped governance structure references the Global Index Administration Oversight Body and Equity Index Committee.
Updated references to a harmonized index policies and procedures document	July 2023	<p>Details around Changes to Cboe Europe Index Rules and Methodology were captured within the Rules.</p> <p>Details around Recalculation of Indices were captured within the Cboe Europe Indices Recalculation Policy.</p>	Details around rule changes and errors, restatements, and corrections are now available in the Cboe Index Policies & Practices methodology.

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