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# **FTSE MIB Index**

v4.2

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## Section 1

# Introduction

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### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The FTSE MIB is a benchmark index for the Italian equity markets. Capturing approximately 80% of the domestic market capitalisation, the index is comprised of highly liquid companies in Italy.
- 1.2 The FTSE MIB Index measures the performance of 40 shares listed on Borsa Italiana and seeks to replicate the broad sector weights of the Italian stock market. The index is derived from the universe of stocks trading on the Borsa Italiana (Bit) MTA and MIV markets. The index has been created to be suitable for futures and options trading, as a benchmark index for Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), and for tracking large capitalisation stocks in the Italian market.
- 1.3 The FTSE MIB Index is market capitalisation weighted after adjusting constituents for float. Individual constituent weights are capped at 15%.
- 1.4 The FTSE MIB Index does not take account of ESG factors in its index design.
- 1.5 This document sets out the Ground Rules for the construction and management of the FTSE MIB Index. Copies of the Ground Rules are available from FTSE Russell, Borsa Italiana and on the websites [www.ftserussell.com](http://www.ftserussell.com) and [www.borsaitaliana.it](http://www.borsaitaliana.it). The rules will be available in English and Italian. In case of doubt, the English version will prevail.
- 1.6 A FTSE MIB Price Index and a FTSE MIB Total Return Index are calculated in EUR in real time.
- 1.7 A FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index is also calculated. Constituents of the FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index are those constituents of the FTSE MIB Index with an ICB<sup>1</sup> Supersector classification of Banks (ICB code 8300) (New ICB Banks 3010). Other FTSE MIB Supersector 15% Capped indexes may be calculated subject to demand.
- 1.8 The base value of the FTSE MIB Index was set at the level of the MIB 30 Index at the close of trading on 31 October 2003 (10,644). Historical values for the FTSE MIB Index have been back calculated to 31 December 1997 (24,402). The value for FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index was set at 10,000 at the close of trading on 21 September 2012.

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<sup>1</sup> FTSE indexes will migrate to the new ICB classification system in March 2021.

## 1.9 FTSE Russell

FTSE Russell is a trading name of FTSE International Limited, Frank Russell Company, FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Limited (and its subsidiaries FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc. and MTSNext Limited), Mergent, Inc., FTSE Fixed Income LLC, The Yield Book Inc and Beyond Ratings.

1.10 The following variants are, or if requested may be, calculated for certain indexes within the index series:

- Capital and total return indexes.
- Net total return indexes based on specified withholding tax rates.
- Indexes calculated in currencies other than the base currency (EUR).
- Capped indexes; for full details see the FTSE Russell Capping Methodology guide.
- Sector indexes.

Additional customised variants can be calculated on request including indexes with industry, country and sector exclusions. Selected indexes are calculated and disseminated on a real time basis.

1.11 The base currency of the benchmark is EUR. Index values may also be published in other currencies.

## 1.12 IOSCO

1.12.1 FTSE Russell considers that the FTSE MIB Index meets the IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks as published in July 2013.

Full details can be accessed at [www.iosco.org](http://www.iosco.org).

Details of FTSE Russell's Statement of Compliance with respect to the IOSCO Principles can be accessed using the following link:

[Iosco Statement](#)

1.13 FTSE Russell hereby notifies users of the index that it is possible that circumstances, including external events beyond the control of FTSE Russell, may necessitate changes to, or the cessation of, the index and therefore, any financial contracts or other financial instruments that reference the index or investment funds which use the index to measure their performance should be able to withstand, or otherwise address the possibility of changes to, or cessation of, the index.

1.14 Index users who choose to follow this index or to buy products that claim to follow this index should assess the merits of the index's rules-based methodology and take independent investment advice before investing their own or client funds. No liability whether as a result of negligence or otherwise is accepted by FTSE Russell for any losses, damages, claims and expenses suffered by any person as a result of:

- any reliance on these Ground Rules, and/or
- any errors or inaccuracies in these Ground Rules, and/or
- any non-application or misapplication of the policies or procedures described in these Ground Rules, and/or
- any errors or inaccuracies in the compilation of the index or any constituent data.



## Section 2

# Management Responsibilities

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## 2.0 Management Responsibilities

### 2.1 FTSE International Limited (FTSE)

2.1.1 FTSE is the benchmark administrator of the index.<sup>2</sup>

2.1.2 FTSE is responsible for the daily calculation, production and operation of the FTSE MIB Index and will:

- maintain records of the index weightings of all constituents;
- make changes to the constituents and their weightings in accordance with the Ground Rules;
- carry out the periodic index reviews and apply the changes resulting from the reviews as required by the Ground Rules;
- publish changes to the constituent weightings resulting from their ongoing maintenance and the periodic reviews;
- disseminate the indexes.

2.1.3 The weights of constituents in the real time indexes shall be used in the calculation of the end of day indexes.

2.1.4 FTSE is responsible for monitoring the performance of the FTSE MIB Index throughout the day and will determine whether the status of the index should be Firm, Indicative or Held (see Appendix E).

2.1.5 FTSE is responsible for the Ground Rules and any other associated index methodology documents, and for approving all changes to the Ground Rules and any other associated index methodology documents.

### 2.2 Borsa Italiana

2.2.1 Borsa Italiana (BIt) operates the MTA and MIV markets upon which all index constituents must trade.

2.2.2 BIt is responsible for the rules governing derivative contracts that trade on the IDEM market. Wherever possible, corporate actions in the index are treated so as to be consistent with the IDEM Derivatives Corporate Action Policy (Borsa Italiana Announcement nr. 18730 dated November 9 2011).

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<sup>2</sup> The term administrator is used in this document in the same sense as it is defined in [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds](#) (the European Benchmark Regulation) and [The Benchmarks \(Amendment and Transitional Provision\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#) (the UK Benchmark Regulation).

2.2.3 Specifically, BIt calculates the K factor used to adjust constituent weights to account for certain corporate actions (see rule 8.5.2) and specifies whether dividends should be classified as ordinary or extraordinary.

### 2.3 **FTSE Italia Index Series Technical Committee**

2.3.1 The FTSE Italia Index Series Technical Committee has been established to advise on the periodic reviews of the index, to support the management of corporate actions affecting index constituents, to review changes to the Ground Rules and other methodology documents and to recommend other changes for subsequent review and approval by the FTSE Russell Product Governance Board.

2.3.2 The Terms of Reference of the FTSE Italia Index Series Technical Committee are set out on the FTSE Russell website and can be accessed using the following link:

[FTSE Italia Index Series Technical Committee.pdf](#)

### 2.4 **Amendments to the Ground Rules**

2.4.1 These Ground Rules shall be subject to regular review (at least once a year) by FTSE Russell to ensure that they continue to best reflect the aims of the index. Any proposals for significant amendments to these Ground Rules will be subject to consultation with FTSE Russell advisory committees and other stakeholders if appropriate. The feedback from these consultations will be considered by the FTSE Russell Product Governance Board before approval is granted.

2.4.2 As provided for in the Statement of Principles for FTSE Russell Equity Indexes, where FTSE Russell determines that the Ground Rules are silent or do not specifically and unambiguously apply to the subject matter of any decision, any decision shall be based as far as practical on the Statement of Principles. After making any such determination, FTSE Russell shall advise the market of its decision at the earliest opportunity. Any such treatment will not be considered as an exception or change to the Ground Rules, or to set a precedent for future action, but FTSE Russell will consider whether the Ground Rules should subsequently be updated to provide greater clarity.



## Section 3

# FTSE Russell Index Policies

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### 3.0 FTSE Russell Index Policies

These Ground Rules should be read in conjunction with the following policy documents which can be accessed using the links below:

#### 3.1 Statement of Principles for FTSE Russell Equity Indexes (the Statement of Principles)

- 3.1.1 Indexes need to keep abreast of changing markets and the Ground Rules cannot anticipate every eventuality. Where the Ground Rules do not fully cover a specific event or development, FTSE Russell will determine the appropriate treatment by reference to the Statement of Principles which summarises the ethos underlying FTSE Russell's approach to index construction. The Statement of Principles is reviewed annually and any changes proposed by FTSE Russell are presented to the FTSE Russell Policy Advisory Board for discussion before approval by the FTSE Russell Product Governance Board.

The Statement of Principles can be accessed using the following link:

[Statement of Principles.pdf](#)

#### 3.2 Queries, Complaints and Appeals

- 3.2.1 A constituent or prospective constituent company (or professional advisor acting on behalf of the company), a national organisation or a group of no fewer than ten users of the indexes from different organisations acting in their professional capacity may appeal against decisions taken by FTSE Russell.

FTSE Russell's complaints procedure can be accessed using the following link:

[Benchmark Determination Complaints Handling Policy.pdf](#)

FTSE Russell's Appeal Process can be accessed using the following link:

[Appeals Against Decisions.pdf](#)

#### 3.3 Index Policy for Trading Halts and Market Closures

- 3.3.1 Guidance for the treatment of index changes in the event of trading halts or market closures can be found using the following link:

[Index Policy for Trading Halts and Market Closures.pdf](#)

### 3.4 **Index Policy in the Event Clients are Unable to Trade a Market**

3.4.1 Details of FTSE Russell's treatment can be accessed using the following link:

[Index Policy in the Event Clients are Unable to Trade a Market.pdf](#)

### 3.5 **Policy for Benchmark Methodology Changes**

3.5.1 Details of FTSE Russell's policy for making benchmark methodology changes can be accessed using the following link:

[Policy for Benchmark Methodology Changes.pdf](#)

### 3.6 **FTSE Russell Governance Framework**

3.6.1 To oversee its indexes, FTSE Russell employs a governance framework that encompasses product, service and technology governance. The framework incorporates the London Stock Exchange Group's three lines of defence risk management framework and is designed to meet the requirements of the IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks<sup>3</sup>, the European benchmark regulation<sup>4</sup> and the UK benchmark regulation<sup>5</sup>. The FTSE Russell Governance Framework can be accessed using the following link:

[FTSE Russell Governance Framework.pdf](#)

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<sup>3</sup> IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks Final Report, FR07/13 July 2013

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds

<sup>5</sup> The Benchmarks (Amendment and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019





## Section 4

# Eligible Securities

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### 4.0 Eligible Securities

- 4.1 The FTSE MIB Index constituent shares are selected from the broad Italian equity universe, to ensure the index best represents the Italian equity markets for investors.
- 4.2 All stocks, traded on Borsa Italiana's MTA and MIV markets, except for savings shares (azioni di risparmio) and preferred shares, are eligible for inclusion in the FTSE MIB Index.
- 4.3 Savings or preferred shares, however, may be eligible if the ordinary shares of a company are not listed or have consistently less liquidity than the savings or preferred shares.
- 4.3.1 Foreign listed companies can be included if they have complied with BIt requirements in terms of dissemination of information.
- 4.4 Companies whose business is that of holding equity and other investments (e.g. Investment Trusts) classified by the Industry Classification Benchmark as Subsector Equity Investment Instruments Subsector (8985) (New ICB Closed End Investments (30204000)) and non-equity investment instruments classified as belonging to the Non-Equity Investment Instruments (8995) (New ICB Open End and Miscellaneous Investment Vehicles (30205000)) are not eligible for inclusion.

For further details on the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB), please visit [Industry Classification Benchmark](#)

## Section 5

# Index Qualification Criteria

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### 5.0 Index Qualification Criteria

A candidate pool for index constituent selection is identified by examining all stocks using the following criteria:

#### 5.1 Market capitalisation

The float-adjusted market capitalisation is determined through an Investable Weight Factor (IWF):

$IWF = 100\% - \text{Sum of the \% of shareholdings held by restricted shareholders}$

#### 5.1.1 Investability weighting

Constituents of the FTSE MIB Index are adjusted for free float and foreign ownership limits.

Further details on free float restrictions can be accessed using the following link:

[Free Float Restrictions.pdf](#)

##### A. Initial Weighting

Free float will be calculated using available published information rounded to 12 decimal places. Companies with a free float of 5% or below are excluded from the index.

##### B. Quarterly Updates

###### June Updates

In June, a constituent's free float is updated regardless of size. No buffers are applied.

###### March, September and December Updates

At the March, September and December quarterly updates, a constituent with a free float greater than 15% will have its free float updated if it moves by more than 3 percentage points above or below the existing free float. For example, Company A on a free float of 30% would trigger a change if its free float moved to above 33% or below 27%.

A constituent with a free float of 15% or below will be subject to a 1 percentage point threshold. For example, Company B on a free float of 8% would trigger a change if its free float moved to above 9% or below 7%.

Quarterly updates to free float will be applied after the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September and December. The data cut-off for these quarterly changes will be the close of business on Friday five weeks prior to the review implementation.

## C. Updates Arising from Corporate Events

Free float changes resulting from corporate events will not be subject to the buffers as detailed above and will be implemented in line with the event. Full details of changes to constituent companies due to corporate actions and events can be accessed in Section 8.

- 5.1.2 Treasury shares are always excluded from the shares in issue, regardless of their size.
- 5.1.3 The primary sources of shareholder information for Italian companies are CONSOB (Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa) and issuers' official communications (annual report, quarterly reports and prospectuses).
- 5.1.4 The analysis is based on the total stake held by the ultimate shareholder. In the case of stock lending contracts or nominee holdings, the analysis is based on the owner of shares and not on the person/entity having the voting rights. In the case of shares lent to banks, the analysis is based on the owner of the shares and not on the bank, and is independent of the allocation of voting rights.
- 5.1.5 Shares with a free float of 5% or below are not eligible for inclusion in the index.

### 5.2 Minimum Voting Rights

- 5.2.1 Companies assigned a developed market nationality are required to have greater than 5% of the company's voting rights (aggregated across all of its equity securities, including, where identifiable, those that are not listed or trading) in the hands of unrestricted shareholders or they will be deemed ineligible for index inclusion. Emerging market securities are not subject to this requirement.
- 5.2.2 Existing constituents with a developed market nationality who do not currently meet the above requirement have a 5 year grandfathering period to comply. If subsequently they continue to fail the minimum voting rights requirement they will be removed from FTSE Russell indexes at the September 2022 review.
- 5.2.3 The percentage of a company's voting rights in public hands is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{The number of votes in the hands of shareholders that are unrestricted as determined by the application of FTSE Russell free float definitions}}{\text{The total number of votes conferred by the shares outstanding of all the company's voting securities including those that have not been admitted to trading on a regulated venue}}$$

**For example**, Company A has 100m listed Class A shares each conferring one vote, free float is 65%. It also has 300m unlisted Class B shares each conferring 10 votes.

The test to assess whether the listed Class A line has the required greater than 5% of the company's voting rights is as follows:

$$\frac{65\text{m (i. e. 100m Class A voting rights * 65\% float)}}{3.1\text{bn (i. e. 100m Class A + 3bn Class B)}} = 2.097\% \text{ of the company's voting rights in public hands}$$

### 5.3 Liquidity

- 5.3.1 Liquidity is measured by the stock's 6-month value traded in euro on Borsa Italiana order book markets, and by number of days traded.

### 5.4 Shares outstanding

- 5.4.1 The primary source of information for Italian shares is the Borsa Italiana Official List.



## Section 6

# Periodic Review of Constituents

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### 6.0 Periodic Review of Constituents

#### 6.1 Review dates

6.1.1 The index will be reviewed on a quarterly basis in March, June, September and December using market data as at the close of business on the Monday 4 weeks prior to the review effective date. Any constituent changes will be implemented after the close of business on the third Friday of the review month.

6.1.2 If the third Friday of the review month is a holiday, the preceding closing days prices will be used.

6.1.3 FTSE is responsible for publishing the outcome of the periodic review.

#### 6.2 Steps for conducting a review

6.2.1 The underlying universe for the FTSE MIB Index is all stocks trading on the Borsa Italiana MTA and MIV markets (except for preferred and saving shares).

6.2.2 The FTSE MIB Index will consist of the 40 most liquid and highly capitalised stocks listed on the Borsa Italiana MTA and MIV markets selected according to the algorithm in Appendix B.

6.2.3 Foreign listed companies are eligible for inclusion in the FTSE MIB Index if they comply with the BlI requirements in terms of dissemination of information.

6.2.4 The selection procedure is based on size (free float adjusted market capitalisation) and liquidity (six months turnover), according to the procedure detailed in Appendix B. FTSE, with the support of the FTSE Italia Index Series Technical Committee, is responsible for the implementation of the algorithm and will decide whether special circumstances would warrant making an exceptional change to the index constituents.

6.2.5 Changes in the ICB classification of FTSE MIB constituents may trigger a change in the composition of the FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index.

#### 6.3 Capping methodology

6.3.1 The constituents of the FTSE MIB Index and the FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index are capped at 15% at the time of the quarterly reviews. Capping procedures are run on the Monday following the second Friday of March, June, September and December, they are based on Friday closing prices and they are implemented after the close of trading of the third Friday of March, June, September and December. Any constituents whose weights are greater than 15% are capped at 15%. The weights of all lower ranking constituents are increased correspondingly. The weights of lower

ranking constituents are then checked and if they exceed 15% they are also capped at 15%. This process is repeated until no constituent weight exceeds 15%. For technical details, see Appendix C.

- 6.3.2 The weight of each stock in the FTSE MIB Index and the FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index is evaluated in terms of its adjusted market capitalisation versus the index, and will be re-evaluated at each quarterly review.



## Section 7

# Changes to Constituent Shares

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### 7.0 Changes to Constituent Shares

#### 7.1 Additions

7.1.1 An index addition outside of a quarterly review is made only if a vacancy is created by an index deletion. Index additions are made according to the Reserve List announced on every quarterly review. An exception may be made for newly listed companies of large size.

#### 7.1.2 Newly listed companies

Newly listed companies are eligible for inclusion in the index at the quarterly review providing they have traded a minimum of 20 days.

Newly listed companies whose capitalisation is greater than or equal to 3% of the current market capitalisation of the FTSE Italia All-Share Index are added to the index following an extraordinary revision, applied at close on the first day of listing (see Appendix B). When the newly listed company is incorporated outside Italy and is already listed on another Exchange, the extraordinary revision will be applied only if the listing was preceded by a public placement or if the company is involved in M&A with a FTSE MIB constituent. FTSE Russell will announce the results of the revision that will become effective after two trading days notice.

#### 7.2 Deletions

Deletions outside quarterly reviews can occur due to acquisitions, mergers and spin-offs, or bankruptcies and suspensions, if the relevant index constituent no longer meets the criteria for inclusion or is no longer representative of its industry group, for example in the following situations:

#### 7.2.1 Positive outcome of a tender offer

A tender offer is successful when its IWF moves below 10%. In this case the constituent will be removed from the index with two trading days notice. A replacement constituent will be added from the current reserve list created using the procedure described in Appendix B, also with two trading days notice. If the offer is partially successful and there is a change in the IWF, a notice period of two trading days will be provided.

#### 7.2.2 Significant and ascertained or presumed reduction in liquidity or capitalisation

The constituent will be removed and replaced in a full rebalancing that uses closing prices of all constituents.

7.2.3 **Whenever BIt, in accordance with BIt Rules, delists a constituent company** (e.g. in cases of the involvement of the issuer in insolvency procedures or in cases of the liquidation of the issuer) the constituent is removed and replaced in a full rebalance that uses the closing prices of all constituents.

### 7.3 **Suspended Companies**

If FTSE Russell becomes aware that a constituent is suspended, index treatment will be determined as follows:

- If a constituent is declared bankrupt without any indication of compensation to shareholders, the last traded price will be adjusted down to zero value and it will subsequently be removed from the index with appropriate notice (typically T+2).
- In all other cases, the constituent will continue to be included in the index for a period of up to 20 business days at its last traded price.
- If the constituent continues to be suspended at the end of that period (the suspension period), it will be subject to review. FTSE Russell will take into account the stated reasons for the suspension. These reasons may include announcements made by the company regarding a pending acquisition or restructuring, and any stated intentions regarding a date for the resumption of trading. If following review, a decision is taken to remove the constituent, FTSE Russell will provide notice (via an Informative Notice for those index series which are supported by the index notice service\*) of 20 business days (the notice period) that it intends to remove the constituent, at zero value, at the conclusion of the notice period\*\*. If the security has not resumed trading at the conclusion of the notice period, it will be removed with two days' notice.

\*For the avoidance of doubt, constituents of those index series not supported by the index notice service will be removed at the conclusion of 40 business days, with two days' notice.

\*\*If during the notice period further details are disclosed as to the reason for a company's suspension, those reasons (and any possible resumption of trade date) will be taken into account when determining if the company should remain on notice.

- If a suspended constituent resumes trading on or before the last business day of the notice period, the deletion notice will be rescinded and the constituent will be retained in the index. However, where the constituent resumes trading after the 40<sup>th</sup> business day of suspension, the constituent will continue to be removed from the index as previously announced but in these circumstances the deletion will instead be implemented at market value unless there are barriers that render a market value irreproducible. In this event, the company will continue to be removed at zero.
- If the notice period expires in the week preceding an index review, the company will be removed in conjunction with the index review.
- In certain limited circumstances where the index weight of the constituent is significant and FTSE Russell determines that a market-related value can be established for the suspended constituent, for example because similar company securities continue to trade, deletion may take place at the market-related value instead. In such circumstances, FTSE Russell will set out its rationale for the proposed treatment of the constituent at the end of the suspension period. The company would then be removed at that value at the end of the notice period.
- If a constituent has been removed from the index and trading is subsequently restored, the constituent will only be re-considered for inclusion after a period of 12 months from its deletion. For the purposes of index eligibility, it will be treated as a new issue.

## 7.4 **Mergers / takeovers**

### 7.4.1 **Mergers / takeovers between constituents**

If the two merging companies, both the acquiring and the acquired, are index constituents, the newly merged entity will be included in the FTSE MIB Index and a new constituent will be added according to the reserve list created using the procedure described in Appendix B, to fill the gap created by the merger.

### 7.4.2 **Mergers / takeovers between a constituent and a non-constituent**

If a non-constituent acquires a current constituent of the FTSE MIB Index, the latter will be removed from the index and will be replaced with a new constituent. The non-constituent acquiring company would be eligible for consideration if it qualifies in all other respects. FTSE Russell will make an announcement detailing any index change.

7.4.3 Weights of the constituents are based on the closing price and the number of shares after the merger, as per the merger terms. When there is a merger, there will be a full rebalancing of the index with a divisor change.

7.4.4 Where a constituent company acquires a non-constituent for shares, or a combination of cash and shares, the shares of the constituent company will only be updated to reflect the merger when the acquired company is a FTSE Russell Universe member. Any share and/or free float update will be made giving appropriate notice. Where the acquired company is not a FTSE Russell Universe member the shares in the acquiring constituent company will be reviewed at the next quarterly review.

## 7.5 **FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index**

7.5.1 Changes to the FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index will be concurrent with changes to the FTSE MIB Index.





## Section 8

# Index Maintenance

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### 8.0 Index Maintenance

The maintenance of the FTSE MIB Index consists of corporate actions, periodic revisions to the index and changes due to vacancies created by the deletion of constituents of the index. The maintenance activity is carried out by FTSE Russell with the objective of minimising the turnover among index constituents.

#### 8.1 Divisor adjustments

8.1.1 In the event of an index change or corporate action resulting in a change to shares in issue or free float that affects the market capitalisation of the index, the divisor is adjusted to ensure continuity of the FTSE MIB Index.

8.1.2 The new divisor is obtained by dividing the new Adjusted Market Capitalisation by the Adjusted Market Capitalisation before corporate actions, then multiplying by the old divisor as in the following examples.

#### 8.1.3 Example of divisor adjustments

The example involves a change to the index performed at the end of the day, effective for the start of the following day (examples include change in shares in issue):

Index status at the end of day before divisor adjustments:

End of Day Index Market Cap	=	€ 249,254,750,824.2380
Index Value (unrounded)	=	28,350.0558811976000
Divisor	=	8,792,037.372651160

In this example there is a shares in issue update adjustment arising from the conclusion of a capital increase by a constituent that leads to a larger divisor amount:

Index status effective at the opening of the session after divisor adjustments:

Adjusted Index Market Cap	=	€ 268,049,338,945.3990
Index Value (unrounded)	=	28,350.0558811976000
New divisor	=	$(268,049,338,945.3990 / 249,254,750,824.2380) \times$ $8,792,037.372651160 = 9,454,984.500512940$

## 8.2 Number of constituents

8.2.1 The number of constituents in the index is analysed at each quarterly review (March, September, June and December) to assess whether the index adequately represents the market. If FTSE Russell, with the support of the FTSE Italia Index Series Technical Committee, decides the number of constituents needs to be changed, a change will be made after providing the market with ample notice.

## 8.3 Constituent pricing at periodic reviews

8.3.1 At periodic reviews, the prices applied to all constituents of the index are the closing prices of the third Friday of the rebalancing month.

- On rebalancing days (usually Friday), when the closing auction price of one or more of the constituents in the FTSE MIB Index has not been set by the end of the closing auction session because there is no match in the market, FTSE Russell will use the latest traded price of the session.
- In absence of trading during the whole session, FTSE Russell will use the latest traded price in the previous session.
- If the constituent is suspended, FTSE Russell will use the closing auction price (in its absence, the latest traded price) set in the previous session, adjusted for any relevant corporate actions.

## 8.4 Share & IWF updates

8.4.1 All share and IWF changes are updated on a quarterly basis using the closing prices on the third Friday of March, June, September and December, to coincide with the expiry of derivatives of IDEM contracts. The index will be disseminated from the beginning of the next continuous trading session.

8.4.2 The number of shares in issue used is that shown on the Official List (net of treasury shares) at the cut-off date before the review (as announced every year by FTSE Russell), updated according to Rule 8.5.1.; the same cut-off date applies to IWF updates. In cases where constituents have a merger or a capital increase under way, the shares are the number of shares following the operation (adjusted by the adjustment coefficient in the case of capital increases, as explained subsequently), unless FTSE Russell decides to make an exception. In the case of capital increases subscribed by third parties without a right issue, FTSE Russell with the advice of the FTSE Italia Index Series Technical Committee may decide to include newly issued shares even before the update of the Blt Official List.

8.4.3 **15% Capping adjustments.** The 15% capping adjustment factors are adjusted at each quarterly rebalancing. The capping numbers are calculated based on the closing prices on the second Friday of March, June, September and December, using the share & IWF numbers from the previous end of month (updated according to Rule 8.5.1).

8.4.4 The announcement of the Capping Adjustments to the new IWFs is made alongside the announcement of the new number of shares in issue at the close of trading, no later than the third business day before the effective date, by way of a technical notice.

## 8.5 Corporate Actions

Event	Timing	Adjustment Factor	Divisor Adjustment
Intra quarter constituent change	Effective using End of Day prices	Adjustment to price. Adjustment to shares	Yes
Rights offering*	End of Day	Adjustment to price. Adjustment to shares	No
Special Dividend*	End of Day	Adjustment to price. Adjustment to shares	No
FTSE Italia Index Series Technical Committee assigned capital return*	End of Day	Adjustment to price.	Yes
Split and reverse split*	End of Day	Adjustment to price. Adjustment to shares	No
Spin-off*	End of Day	See section below	

\* At the occurrence of any of these events, the same adjustment methodology applied by BIt for stock options traded on the BIt Markets shall be applied to the FTSE MIB Index.

### 8.5.1 Quarterly Updates

In June shares outstanding and free float updates will be implemented regardless of size (i.e. buffers will not be applied). Free floats will be rounded to 12 decimal places.

In March September, and December, shares outstanding and free float will be updated to reflect the following:

- Changes greater than 1% for cumulative shares in issue changes
- Changes greater than 3 percentage points for cumulative free float changes\*

\* A constituent with a free float of 15% or below will not be subject to the 3 percentage points threshold and will instead be updated if the change is greater than 1 percentage point.

For example, Company B with a free float of 8% would trigger a change if its free float moved to above 9% or below 7%.

The March, September, and December updates will be triggered by available information and confirmed appropriately with the cut-off for new information occurring on the Friday five weeks prior to the review implementation.

### 8.5.2 Intra-Quarter Updates

Outside of the quarterly update cycle, shares and free float will be updated with at least two days' notice if occasioned by primary or secondary offerings IF:

- There is a USD 1bn investable market cap change related to a primary/secondary offering;  
OR

- There is a resultant 5% change in index shares related to a primary or secondary offerings AND a USD 250m investable market cap change.

These changes will be implemented after the close on the day that the subscription period closes, assuming two days' notice can be provided; if two days' notice cannot be provided prior to the end of the subscription period, the change will still proceed with two days' notice and will be implemented at the earliest opportunity.

Free float and share changes resulting from corporate events will not be subject to the buffers as detailed above and will be implemented in line with the event.

### 8.5.3 Rights issues<sup>6</sup>

- A. On the ex-date, in order to keep the weight of the constituent stable, the number of shares for the constituent will be adjusted by dividing it by the K factor produced by Blt, with no divisor adjustment. Blt calculates the K factor as  $P(\text{ex})/P(\text{cum})$ , the ratio of the theoretical share price ex-rights and the latest share price cum right as set out in the IDEM Derivatives Corporate Action Policy available at:

[IDEM Derivatives Corporate Action Policy](#)

In the case where a warrant or convertible bond is included in a capital increase, the K factor is calculated using the theoretical value of the warrant and convertible bonds. For more details refer to the IDEM Derivatives Corporate Action Policy.

- B. At the end of the subscription period, the FTSE MIB Index will adjust the shares upon receipt of an announcement by the company regarding the number of shares subscribed at the end of the subscription period. If the Official List has been updated prior to this announcement, it will be used to adjust the shares outstanding.
- C. At a quarterly rebalance, the shares outstanding for a constituent that is conducting a capital increase assisted by a banking guarantee may be updated at the review, prior to the end of the subscription period, to avoid the need to adjust the index again soon after the review.

### 8.5.4 Treatment of extraordinary dividends

**Definition** – In order to ensure coherent treatment with IDEM traded derivatives, Borsa Italiana rules for adjustments on the IDEM market will be followed. More precisely, Borsa Italiana shall take account of distributions of dividends, in cash or in kind that the company classifies as additional with respect to dividends derived from the distribution of the normal profits for the year or with respect to the normal dividend policy. If the company does not classify dividends, Borsa Italiana may consider dividends to be extraordinary that are characterised by elements establishing their additional nature with respect to the company's normal dividend policy and shall immediately inform the market.

For adjustment purposes, Borsa Italiana may consider as extraordinary the whole dividend or just a part thereof.

Further information regarding the business rules relating to extraordinary dividends can be found in the publication entitled Corporate Action Policy (please refer to Borsa Italiana Announcement nr. 18730 dated November 9 2011).

**Treatment** – Extraordinary Dividends are treated in accordance with Borsa Italiana's practice, using generally accepted rules of financial equivalence. The adjustment coefficient, rounded to six decimal places, is calculated as follows:

$$K = (P_{\text{cum}} - D_{\text{Ord}} - D_{\text{ext}}) / (P_{\text{cum}} - P_{\text{Ord}})$$

**P<sub>cum</sub>** = the share's closing price on the day preceding the detachment of the extraordinary dividend

**D<sub>Ord</sub>** = amount of the possible ordinary dividend

**D<sub>ext</sub>** = amount of the extraordinary dividend

The last traded price for the constituent and the number of shares in the index are adjusted using the K factor produced by Blt and, consequently, there is no divisor adjustment. The index treatment

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<sup>6</sup> Given the new regulation of highly dilutive right issues applied by Borsa Italiana since December 2016, providing a rolling exercise during the whole subscription period, special treatment is no longer required.

implies that the cash received from a special dividend is reinvested into that stock and the overall weight of the constituent in the index remains the same.

#### 8.5.5 Splits and reverse splits

In the case of a split or a reverse split, the closing price and the number of outstanding shares are modified by applying the appropriate Adjustment Factor (called the K factor). The divisor remains unchanged.

#### 8.5.6 Extraordinary revision: additions and deletions to the index

- A. Any changes to the constituents of the index are conducted using closing prices for all constituents after the close of trading on the day before the ex-date.
- B. An index addition generally will be made only if a vacancy is created by an index deletion.
- C. Index additions will be made after a review of candidates is made in accordance with the principles applicable to the construction of the FTSE MIB Index (as described in the preceding section).

FTSE Russell may at any time elect for a shorter announcement periods for extraordinary revisions or rebalancing, subject to the market being promptly informed.

#### 8.5.7 15% Capping factors

FTSE Russell reserves the right to adjust the capping factors should there be an extraordinary market event outside the quarterly rebalance, such as an addition to and/or deletion from the index. The market will be notified of any capping factor alterations via press releases announcing the upcoming index change, two-to-three business days before the event.

#### 8.5.8 Spin-offs

On the first day after a FTSE MIB constituent spin-off both companies are included in the index.

At the end of that day, FTSE Russell runs an extraordinary ranking of the index universe, using last day before spin-off shares in issue and free float, last month before spin-off average price and last six months before spin-off turnover, splitting the values for the two companies involved in the spin-off according to first day post spin-off market capitalisation. This procedure does not represent an extraordinary revision, its aim is only to evaluate the ranking of the two companies involved in the spin-off.

Three scenarios are considered, according to the ranking:

1. If both companies (the index constituent and its spin-off) are within the first 45 companies in the basket ranking (see Appendix B), up until the next review, the index will consist of 41 companies, including both the companies involved in the spin-off.
  - Before the ex-date, shares in issue and prices are adjusted according to the spin-off terms, and no divisor change is made.
  - At the subsequent periodic review, in order to calculate the ranking parameters, the pre spin-off liquidity of the two Companies involved in the spin-off is split according to the spin-off terms.
  - At the subsequent periodic review, the constituent with the lowest ranking (not necessarily one of the two involved in the spin-off) is removed from the index.
  - Where the index consists of 41 companies and an extraordinary revision, outside of the planned periodic review, results in the deletion of a constituent, the index will revert back to 40 companies and no replacement will be required from the Reserve List. The next periodic review will be run according to the usual procedures.

2. If one of the two companies is below the first 45 in the basket by ranking, the smaller company will be excluded from the FTSE MIB basket. The exclusion is effective two days after the announcement date. On the first day after the announcement, at the end of trading:
  - The company is excluded from the index,
  - A new divisor is calculated.
3. If both companies are below the first 45 companies by basket ranking, neither company is chosen to remain in the index, and the first company in the reserve list is included in the index. The exclusions are effective two days after the announcement date. On the first day after the announcement, at the end of trading:
  - The constituents are removed from the index,
  - The highest ranking company in the reserve list is included in the index,
  - A new divisor is calculated.

The notification period for spin-offs is dependent on the corporate action. The announcement, however, is made as soon as practicable according to the timetable of the corporate action, with at least three days notice where possible.



## Section 9

# Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB)

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### 9.0 Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB)<sup>7</sup>

#### 9.1 Classification structure

- 9.1.1 The FTSE MIB Index constituents are classified into Industries, Supersectors, Sectors and Subsectors, as defined by the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB).
- 9.1.2 Details of the Industry Classification Benchmark are available from FTSE Russell and published on the FTSE Russell website ([www.ftserussell.com](http://www.ftserussell.com)) and can be accessed using the following link:  
[ICB](#)

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<sup>7</sup> FTSE indexes will migrate to the new ICB classification system in March 2021.



## Section 10

# Index Calculation

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### 10.0 Index Calculation

#### 10.1 Prices

- 10.1.1 The FTSE MIB Index uses prices from actual trades on MTA and MIV electronic share trading platform, of the Borsa Italiana during Official Market Hours.
- 10.1.2 The last index value is calculated using Closing Auction prices or, if there is no Closing Auction price for a particular constituent, the last price traded as at the end of the Continuous Trading phase.
- 10.1.3 Borsa Italiana's closing price is used by Borsa Italiana's Market Supervision division in the calculation of K factors to be applied to the index for corporate actions. Borsa Italiana's Reference price plays no part in the FTSE MIB Index calculation.

#### 10.2 Calculation frequency

- 10.2.1 The FTSE MIB Index and FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index are calculated on a real-time basis in EUR.

#### 10.3 Methodology

- 10.3.1 The FTSE MIB Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. This means the level of an index reflects the total float-adjusted market value of all of the constituent stocks relative to a particular base period. The total market value of a company is determined by multiplying the price of its stock by the number of shares in issue (net of treasury shares) after adjusting for float. An Indexed number is used to represent the result of this calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time. The index is calculated in real time.



## 10.4 Index calculation

The FTSE MIB Index and FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index value  $I_t$ , at time  $t$ , are calculated using the following formula:

$$I_t = M_t / D_t$$

Where  $M_t$  = total free float adjusted market capitalisation at time  $t$ , equal to:

$$M_t = \sum_i p_{it} \times q_{it} \times IWF_{it}$$

And

$p_{it}$  = The last traded price, at time  $t$ , of the  $i^{\text{th}}$ -share. Where the shares of one of the constituents are suspended, the index is calculated using the price of the latest trade concluded before the suspension.

$q_{it}$  = Number of shares in the index. The number of shares in issue for the security  $i^{\text{th}}$ , as defined in these Ground Rules, net of treasury shares.

$IWF_{it}$  = Investable Weighting Factor (adjusted for capping) for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  share.

$D_t$  = Value of the index divisor at time  $t$ .

## 10.5 Total return indexes

10.5.1 The FTSE MIB index and FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index are additionally calculated as a total return index. The total return index includes dividend income based on ex-dividend adjustments. The total return calculation for the FTSE MIB Index calculation can be expressed as:

$$TRI_t = TRI_{t-1} * Cl_t / [Cl_{t-1} - (AD_t / D_t)]$$

Where:

$t$  = time period  $t$ .

$TRI_t$  = Total Return Index at time  $t$ .

$Cl_t$  = Capital Index at time  $t$ .

$Cl_{t-1}$  = Capital Index at time  $t-1$ .

$AD_t$  = Aggregate dividend effective at time  $t$ .

$D_t$  = Divisor at time  $t$ .

Note the formula  $(AD_t / D_t)$  is the XD adjustment for an index.

### Aggregate dividend

The aggregate dividend ( $AD_t$ ) represents the sum of the dividend payments of all stocks included in the index:

$$AD_t = \sum_{i=1}^n ad_{i,t} * n_{i,t} * f_{i,t}$$

Where:

$ad_{i,t}$  = the actual dividend of stock  $i$  on day  $t$ .

$n_{i,t}$  = the number of shares issued and outstanding on day  $t$ .

$f_{i,t}$  = the investability weight of stock  $i$  on day  $t$ .

## 10.6 Dividend Yield

The dividend yield for a stock is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Stock Annual Dividend} / \text{Stock Price} = \text{Stock Yield (\%)}$$

The dividend yield for an index is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Dividend Mkt Cap} / \text{Index Mkt Cap} = \text{Index Yield (\%)}$$

### Notes:

1. Dividend Market Capitalisation is the sum of the stock dividend market values within the index e.g. annual dividend x shares x weight. Dividends will need to be converted into euro if different.
2. Index Market Cap is the net market cap for the index.



## Appendix A: Index Opening and Closing Hours

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Index	Open	Close
FTSE MIB Index	09:01	17:36*
FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index	09:01	17.36

Notes:

- \* Subject to receipt of final closing prices.
- The indexes will be calculated on all business days of the year, except those defined as market holidays according to the Borsa Italiana market calendar.
- Timings are CET.



## Appendix B: Basket Selection Procedure

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1. Start from the universe of all eligible shares, excluding AIM Italia shares, BIt GEM shares, multiple lines (preferred and non-voting shares), long-term suspended shares.
2. Create a file where for each share we have (period: last two quarters ending in the cut-off date announced every year by FTSE Russell):
  - shares name - SN,
  - shares in issue net of treasury shares (end of period)<sup>(1)</sup> - SII,
  - free float (end of period)<sup>(1)</sup> - FF,
  - average of daily<sup>(2)</sup> official prices (vwap) of the last month - P,
  - total euro turnover in the period<sup>(3)</sup> - T,
  - number of days of listing in the period – d.

(1) *Shares in issue and free float will be taken from the FTSE Russell product files of the FTSE MIB and other indexes of the FTSE Italia Index Series at the cut-off date; in case of a non constituent the shares in issue number will be taken from BIt Official List, the free float will be based on the information available at the review cut-off-date*

(2) *calculated on days with trading only*

(3) *trading on BIt order book; for shares admitted to listing in the last two quarters, the initial 5 days of trading are excluded*

3. For each share compute the adjusted market capitalisation:

$$AMC_i = SII_i \times FF_i \times P_i$$

4. Compute for each share the Alpha parameter as the ratio between adjusted mkt cap and daily turnover:

$$\alpha_i = AMC_i / T_i / d_i$$

5. Foreign share filter: check all foreign shares and remove those whose Alpha is larger than 500
6. Compute the Market Alpha parameter as the ratio between the universe adjusted mkt cap and the universe daily turnover:

$$\alpha_{MK} = \sum_i AMC_i / (\sum_i T_i / d_i)$$

7. Compute for each share the ILC (indicator of liquidity and adjusted capitalisation) parameter as the sum of the adjusted market cap and the product of daily turnover by the Market Alpha:

$$ILC_i = AMC_i + (\alpha_{MK} \times T_i / d_i)$$

- 8.** Super liquidity filter: remove shares whose Alpha is larger than 500 and those with less than 20 days of trading. Constituents having joined the index via the fast-entry rule as per Rule 7,2 are exempted from the super liquidity test in their first standard review.
- 9.** Free Float filter: remove shares whose free float is below 5% unless they are in the first 40 per adjusted market cap
- 10.** Size filter: remove shares ranking below #100 per absolute mkt cap
- 11.** The restricted universe obtained is therefore ranked according to the ILC parameter
- 12.** The basket selection will be based on the ILC ranking, with a buffer of 4. Current basket constituent shares will be removed from the basket should they rank 45th or below, and will be replaced by non constituent shares with the highest ranking. Should a non-constituent share would rank 36th or above, it would enter the basket, replacing the constituent share with the lowest ranking.
- 13.** In the review results announcement, a list of the first four eligible shares outside the selected basket, ranked by ILC (the Reserve List) will be added.
- 14.** Intra-quarter extraordinary revision may be triggered only by the new listing of a large company (as defined in the Ground Rules), by the spin-off from a constituent share, by the delisting or suspension of a constituent or by a decline in the market cap or free float affecting its liquidity. In that case, the choice of the share to be removed / added to the index will be based – unless FTSE Russell decides differently – on the above mentioned Reserve list.



## Appendix C: Capping Methodology

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### 15% Capping threshold

Since March 19, 2007, any stock in the FTSE MIB Index or FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index whose weight exceeds 15% of the overall index is capped at 15%. The weight of each stock in the FTSE MIB Index and FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index is evaluated in terms of its adjusted market capitalisation versus the index, and is re-evaluated at each index rebalancing. The extra “weight” removed from the overweighted stock(s) is distributed to all other stocks in proportion to their relative weights.

The capping is applied as follows:

#### Step 1: Identify any constituents with an index weight in excess of 15%

After calculating the adjusted market capitalisation of each of the index constituents (Price x Shares x IWF), identify which, if any, of the constituents is greater than 15% of the total adjusted capitalisation of the index.

#### Step 2: Calculate the Capping Factor of the overweight stock(s)

For any stocks with a weight greater than 15%, exclude it (them) and sum up the adjusted market capitalisation of the remaining 39 (38, ...) constituents and set that value as 85% (70%, ...), then calculate the total market capitalisation, dividing it by 0.85 (0.70, ...). Divide the 15% of total above by the actual adjusted market capitalisation of the stock(s) above 15%, thus obtaining the Underweight Factor.

#### Step 3: Adjust the IWF's by the Capping Adjustment Factor

For each index constituent above 15%, multiply the original IWF by its Capping Adjustment Factor.

#### Step 4: Repeat the process if needed

Recalculate the new adjusted market capitalisation & weights for the index constituents. If any weights are still greater than 15% repeat steps 2 through 4, iteratively, until no stock has a weight over 15% in the index.

In order to integrate the capping element for the FTSE MIB Index and FTSE MIB Banks 15% Capped Index into real-time index calculation platforms without the need of adding a new element, the original IWF figure will be replaced by an adjusted IWF that will combine both the IWF and CAF (Capping Adjustment Factor) figures into one.



## Appendix D: Communications and Notices

Event	Timing	Days Notice
Constituent change stemming from a quarterly review	Effective using end of day prices	12 business days – Technical Notice
Share changes stemming from the quarterly reviews	Effective using end of day prices	2 business days – Technical Notice
Share changes stemming from an extraordinary review	Effective using end of day prices	2 business days – Technical Notice
Capping changes stemming from the quarterly reviews	Effective using end of day prices	2 business days – Technical Notice
Intra quarter constituent change	Effective using end of day prices	2 business days – Technical Notice
Share and/or IWF changes stemming from a tender offer	Effective using end of day prices	2 business days – Technical Notice
Constituent changes stemming from a tender offer	Effective using end of day prices	2 business days – Technical Notice
Treatment of a rights issue	End of last <i>cum</i> day	On <i>ex</i> date
Changes resulting from a spin-off	End of day	2 business days notice where practicable

(For the sake of clarity, the wording “business days” refers to unaffected days between the announcement and the implementation date (both excluded): 2 business days means for example announcement on Friday, implementation from start of trading of Wednesday.)



## Appendix E: Status of Index

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The FTSE MIB Index is calculated on a real-time basis in EUR.

The FTSE MIB Index may exist in the following states:

**A) Firm**

The index is active and being calculated during Official Market hours (see Appendix A).

**B) Closed**

The index has ceased all calculations for the day. The message 'CLOSE' will be displayed against the index values calculated by FTSE Russell.

**C) Held**

During Official Index period, an index has exceeded pre-set operating parameters and the calculation has been suspended pending resolution of the problem. The message 'HELD' will be displayed against the last index value calculated by FTSE Russell.

**D) Indicative**

If there is a system problem or situation in the market that is judged to affect the quality of the constituent prices at any time when the index is being calculated, the index will be declared indicative. The message 'IND' will be displayed against the index value calculated by FTSE Russell.

The official opening and closing hours of the FTSE MIB Index series are aligned with those of Borsa Italiana markets and are set out in Appendix A. Variations to the official hours of the Indexes will be published by FTSE.

The FTSE MIB Index is calculated and published on all days when Borsa Italiana is open for trading.

A separate index, the FTSE MIB Open Index, is calculated using constituents' opening auction prices. Due to the random closing mechanism of the opening auction, the first FTSE MIB Index value published may contain both opening auction prices and continuous trading prices: Therefore it may not match the FTSE MIB Open Index value. The FTSE MIB Open Index methodology is available at:

[FTSE\\_MIB\\_Open\\_Index\\_\(English\).pdf](#)

(For clarity, the value Borsa Italiana adopts for the settlement of FTSE MIB derivatives is based on constituents' auction prices; the value may not coincide with the FTSE MIB Open Index in circumstances where an auction period is extended).





## Appendix F: Further Information

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A Glossary of Terms used in FTSE Russell's Ground Rule documents can be found using the following link:

[Glossary.pdf](#)

Further information on the FTSE MIB Index is available from FTSE Russell.

For contact details please visit the FTSE Russell website or contact FTSE Russell client services at [info@ftserussell.com](mailto:info@ftserussell.com).

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