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STOXX® EQUITY INDEX CALCULATION GUIDE



STOXX

INNOVATIVE. GLOBAL. INDICES.

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1. INTRODUCTION TO THE STOXX INDEX GUIDES

The STOXX index guides are separated into the following sub-sets:

- » The STOXX equity calculation guide provides a general overview of the calculation of the STOXX indices, the dissemination, the index formulas and adjustments due to corporate actions.
- » The STOXX equity methodology guide contains the index-specific rules regarding construction and derivation of the indices, the individual component selection process and weighting schemes.
- » The STOXX strategy guide contains the formulas and description of all non-equity strategy indices.
- » The STOXX dividend points calculation guide describes the STOXX dividend points products.

2.1. HISTORY OF CHANGES TO THE STOXX EQUITY CALCULATION GUIDE

- » February 2011: Publication of a complete new rule book series
- » August 2011: Modification of Free Float Factors and Share Adjustments

3. DISSEMINATION

3.1. DISSEMINATION CALENDAR

The STOXX indices are calculated Monday through Friday between 0:00 and 22:15 CET, except on January 1st, Good Friday, Easter Monday, December 25th and December 26th.

In exceptional cases the STOXX Management Board can make changes to the trading calendar.

3.2. DISSEMINATION PERIOD

The index dissemination period begins with the opening of the first trading system. Each index has a defined dissemination start and end time. The actual dissemination of each index is triggered, when the first opening stock price for that index is received within these time frames. The index dissemination period ends, when the last trading system in the regional universe closes.

For the latest update, please refer to the following links:

Dissemination period: <http://www.stoxx.com/indices/dissemination/period.html>

Individual index dissemination times: http://www.stoxx.com/data/vendor_codes.html

4.1. SOURCES

The input data sources for the index calculation include:

- » Trading platforms
- » Regulatory agencies
- » Companies in the investable stock universe
- » Real-time stock prices provided by Thomson Reuters
- » Related service providers

4.2. MONITORING

The real-time input data feeds for the index calculation are monitored by:

- » Data filters
- » Quality assurance tools
- » Verification against secondary sources

4.3. DATA ACCURACY

The data accuracy for the following factors of the index calculation is defined as:

- » Input data and other underlying data: rounded to seven decimal places
- » Index divisors: rounded to integer numbers
- » Free float factors: rounded to four decimal places
- » Index values: rounded to two decimal places for dissemination

4.4. CURRENCY RATES

All real-time indices use the following currency rates:

- » From 09:00 to 17:30 CET, the mid between the latest real-time bid and ask prices is used as the currency rate in order to calculate the indices for Europe, Eastern Europe and the EU Enlarged region.
- » From 15:30 to 22:15 CET, the mid between the latest real-time bid and ask prices is used as the currency rate in order to calculate the indices for the Americas region.
- » From 00:00 to 11:00 CET, the mid between the latest real-time bid and ask prices is used as the currency rate in order to calculate the indices for the Asia/Pacific region.

4. INPUT DATA

All end-of-day indices, as well as the closing procedure for the real-time indices, use currency rates as follows:

- » From 17:30 CET, fixed foreign exchange rates are used for the calculation of the indices (using WM fixed exchange rates from 17:00 CET).
- » The global closings set at 22:15 CET use the same fixed rates as the European indices.

The fixed foreign exchange rates are provided by the WM Company – for further information refer to Reuters page “WMRSPOT01” or Bloomberg page “WMCO”.

4.5. STOCK PRICES

The stock prices used to calculate the indices are as follows:

- » The opening price: the first traded price during the official trading hours of the stock's trading system; until this is available, the previous day's closing/adjusted price is used.
- » The intraday price: the currently traded price during the official trading hours of the stock's trading system. When the stock is not traded, the last available stock price is used, this can either be the last available intraday stock price (e.g. if the stock is temporarily suspended) or the last available closing/adjusted price (e.g. if the stock exchange is closed).
- » The closing price: the last traded price or auction price during the official trading hours of the stock's trading system is used. If the stock has not been traded all day, then the previous day's closing/adjusted price is used.
- » The adjusted price: the closing price is adjusted to reflect a stock's corporate action that will be effective the next trading day.

5.1. OPEN QUOTATIONS

The index open quotation takes the opening prices of all stocks in a real-time index into account. This value indicates what the index value would have been, if all opening stock prices had been received at the same time.

The index open quotations for the real-time indices are calculated either as soon as all the relevant opening stock prices are received or, at the latest, at 10:30 CET. If an opening stock price is unavailable at 10:30 CET, the stock's previous day's closing/adjusted price is used.

Non-EUR stock prices are converted into EUR using the currency rate valid at the time of the opening stock price (or previous day's closing/adjusted price), i.e. opening stock prices are converted using real-time currency rates and the previous day's closing prices are converted using WM fixed exchange rates of the day before.

5.2. INDEX SETTLEMENT VALUES

The index settlement values are calculated daily as the average of the 41 index values disseminated between 11:50 CET and 12:00 CET.

5.3. INTRADAY SNAPSHOTS DATA

Intraday snapshot data for the STOXX indices are disseminated daily at:

- » 10:30 CET or earlier: opening stock prices for selected STOXX indices and open quotation index values for real-time indices.
- » 12:00 CET: final index settlement values (FSV) as well as component stock prices for selected STOXX indices.
- » 10:30 CET, 15:30 CET, 17:45 CET and 18:45 CET: intraday index values and component stock prices for selected STOXX indices.

5.4. CLOSING DATA

The closing data for the STOXX indices are disseminated after the index dissemination period for the relevant region. The closing data includes the following sets of data:

- » Stock prices: both closing and adjusted prices for all components of the STOXX indices.
- » Index-related values: closing values, market capitalization and divisors for all indices.
- » Currency rates to EUR for all currencies used in any STOXX indices.
- » Corporate actions and dividends: effective the next trading day.
- » Other information like weightings, corporate actions and dividend forecasts.

5. AVAILABLE DATA

5.5. CORPORATE ACTION FORECASTS

The corporate action forecasts are updated daily and include the following information:

- » Mergers, takeovers, spin-offs, price and shares adjustment, and IPOs for the coming week.
- » Initial public offerings (IPOs): recent IPOs that could qualify for the indices; for the STOXX Europe IPO Indices.

All corporate actions and dividend forecasts are subject to change. Customers are recommended to subscribe to corporate actions and dividend alerts to receive notification for the latest changes.

5.6. MONTHLY REPORTS AND SELECTION LISTS

The monthly reports are published each month and include the following data for selected indices:

- » Index composition and performance reports
- » Statistical and fundamental reports
- » Factsheets for various indices with the most up-to-date information on fundamental ratios, performance data and other statistics

Selection lists are produced for indices with a fixed number of components in order to:

- » indicate possible changes in the composition of the index at the time of the next quarterly / semi-annual / annual review, and
- » determine replacements for any stock deleted from the indices due to corporate actions.
- » The STOXX Management Board may decide to update the selection lists in between the regular publication dates to reflect extraordinary market movements and underlying data changes.

5.7. INDEX REVIEW LISTS

Each index has defined dates, when the new constituents, the underlying data (shares, free float, weighting-cap factors) are announced and implemented. The component and the underlying data announcement dates differ by index category and are therefore covered in the STOXX Methodology Guide. The quarterly implementation for all indices is always on the third Friday in March, June, September and December.

6. INDEX PARAMETERS

6.1. PRICE AND RETURN INDICES

All indices are calculated as price and return indices. Dividend payments are invested in return indices only and neglected in price indices. Return indices are available as gross-return versions, calculated with a full dividend re-investment and as net-return investment, where dividends minus the withholding taxes are invested. .

6.2. REAL-TIME AND END-OF-DAY INDICES

The indices are calculated and disseminated at different frequencies:

- » Real-time indices: Calculated and disseminated every 15 seconds during the index dissemination period.
- » End-of-day indices: Calculated and disseminated once a day at the end of the index dissemination period.

6.3. INDICES IN EUR, USD AND OTHER CURRENCIES

All stock prices of the indices are converted to EUR and USD, as follows:

- » EUR indices: Non-EUR stock prices are converted to EUR for the index calculation.
- » USD indices: Non-EUR stock prices are converted to EUR first (as above), and then - together with the EUR stock prices - converted to USD for the index calculation.

Some indices are additionally available in other currencies. The following rule applies:

- » Indices in other currencies: non-EUR stock prices are converted to EUR first, and then - together with the EUR stock prices - converted to the appropriate index currency for the index calculation.

7. INDEX VALUE CALCULATION

7.1. INDEX FORMULAS

The indices are calculated with 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.

7.1.1. MARKET CAPITALIZATION-WEIGHTED

The indices are calculated with the Laspeyres formula, which measures price changes against a fixed base quantity weight:

$$\text{Index}_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{it} \cdot s_{it} \cdot ff_{it} \cdot cf_{it} \cdot x_{it})}{D_t} = \frac{M_t}{D_t}$$

Where:

- t = Time the index is computed
- n = Number of companies in the index
- p_{it} = Price of company (i) at time (t)
- s_{it} = Number of shares of company (i) at time (t)
- ff_{it} = Free float factor of company (i) at time (t)
- cf_{it} = Weighting cap factor of company (i) at time (t)
- x_{it} = Exchange rate from local currency into index currency for company (i) at time (t)
- M_t = Free float market capitalization of the index at time (t)
- D_t = Divisor of the index at time (t)

7.1.2. PRICE-WEIGHTED WITH WEIGHTING FACTORS

The indices are weighted based on the components' stock prices and weighting factors:

$$\text{Index}_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{it} \cdot wf_{it} \cdot cf_{it} \cdot x_{it})}{D_t} = \frac{M_t}{D_t}$$

Where:

- t = Time the index is computed
- n = Number of companies in the index
- p_{it} = Price of company (i) at time (t)
- wf_{it} = Weighting factor of company (i) at time (t)
- cf_{it} = Weighting cap factor of company (i) at time (t)
- x_{it} = Exchange rate from local currency into index currency for company (i) at time (t)
- M_t = Total 'units' of the index at time (t)
- D_t = Divisor of the index at time (t)

7. INDEX VALUE CALCULATION

7.2. INDEX DIVISOR CALCULATION

7.2.1. MARKET CAPITALIZATION-WEIGHTED

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. The index divisors are calculated as follows:

$$D_{t+1} = D_t \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{it} \cdot s_{it} \cdot ff_{it} \cdot cf_{it} \cdot x_{it}) \pm \Delta MC_{t+1}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{it} \cdot s_{it} \cdot ff_{it} \cdot cf_{it} \cdot x_{it})}$$

Where:

D_{t+1} = Divisor at time (t+1)

D_t = Divisor at time (t)

n = Number of companies in the index

p_{it} = Price of company (i) at time (t)

s_{it} = Number of shares of company (i) at time (t)

ff_{it} = Free float factor of company (i) at time (t)

cf_{it} = Weighting cap factor of company (i) at time (t) (only applicable if index is capped)

x_{it} = Exchange rate from local currency into index currency for company (i) at time (t)

ΔMC_{t+1} = The difference between the closing market capitalization of the index and the adjusted closing market capitalization of the index:

For companies with corporate actions effective at time (t+1), the free float market capitalization is calculated with adjusted closing prices, the new number of shares at time (t+1) and the free float factor at time (t+1) minus the free float market capitalization calculated with closing prices, number of shares at time (t) and free float factor at time (t).

7.2.2. PRICE-WEIGHTED WITH WEIGHTING FACTORS

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. The index divisors are calculated as follows:

$$D_{t+1} = D_t \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{it} \cdot wf_{it} \cdot cf_{it} \cdot x_{it}) \pm \Delta MC_{t+1}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_{it} \cdot wf_{it} \cdot cf_{it} \cdot x_{it})}$$

Where:

D_{t+1} = Divisor at time (t+1)

D_t = Divisor at time (t)

n = Number of companies in the index

p_{it} = Price of company (i) at time (t)

wf_{it} = Weighting factor of company (i) at time (t)

cf_{it} = Weighting cap factor of company (i) at time (t) (only applicable if index is capped)

x_{it} = Exchange rate from local currency into index currency for company (i) at time (t)

ΔMC_{t+1} = The difference between the units in the index at closing and the units in the index after calculation parameters have been adjusted:

For companies with corporate actions effective at time (t+1), the units in the index are calculated with adjusted closing prices, the adjusted weighting factors at time (t+1) and the adjusted weighting cap factors at time (t+1) minus the units in the index calculated with

7. INDEX VALUE CALCULATION

closing prices, weighting factors at time (t) and weighting cap factors at time (t).

7.2.3. DIVIDEND POINT CALCULATIONS

Dividend Point Calculations

For a detailed overview also consult the STOXX Dividend Point Calculation Guide.

$$DP_t(DVP) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n d_{it} \cdot s_{it} \cdot ff_{it} \cdot cf_{it} \cdot X_{it-1}}{D_t}$$

DP	= Dividend points (applies to STOXX Dividend Point – DVP indices only)
t	= Time the value is computed
D_t	= Divisor of the price index at time t
t	= Time the amount is computed
n	= Number of companies in the index
i	= Individual company being a constituent of the index
d_{it}	= Includes ordinary un-adjusted gross cash dividends and withholding tax amounts applied to special cash dividends and capital returns (d) in respect of each share of company (i) which is a constituent of the index at day (t) being an ex-dividend date as appropriate, or zero if no amount is applicable
s_{it}	= Number of shares outstanding of company (i) at time (t)
ff_{it}	= Free float factor of company (i) at time (t)
cf_{it}	= Weighting cap factor of company (i) at time (t)
X_{it-1}	= Exchange rate from local currency into EUR for company (i) at time (t-1)

8. CORPORATE ACTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

8.1. CORPORATE ACTIONS

Below is a list of corporate actions that indicates the calculation of the adjusted prices and the impact on the divisor.

For the corporate actions listed below, the following assumptions apply:

- » Shareholders will receive "B" new shares for every "A" share held (where applicable).
- » If the new shares have a dividend disadvantage - i.e. the new shares have a different dividend from that paid on the old shares - the price for these new shares will be adjusted according to the net dividend amount.

1. Cash dividend (applies to return indices only)

Divisor

Definition: Cash distributions that are within the scope of the regular dividend policy or that the company defines as a regular distribution.

decreases

Adjusted price (net return) = closing price - dividend announced by the company × (1 - withholding)

Adjusted price (gross return) = closing price - dividend announced by the company

For the latest update on withholding taxes, please refer to the following link:
<http://www.stoxx.com/indices/taxes.html>

2. Special cash dividend (applies to price and return indices)

Divisor

Definition: Cash distributions that are outside the scope of the regular dividend policy or that the company defines as an extraordinary distribution.

decreases

Adjusted price = closing price - dividend announced by the company × (1 - withholding tax if applicable)

For the latest update on withholding taxes please refer to the following link:
<http://www.stoxx.com/indices/taxes.html>

8. CORPORATE ACTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

3. Split and reverse split

Adjusted price = closing price × A / B
 New number of shares = old number of shares × B / A

For price-weighted indices with weighting factors:
 new weighting factor = old weighting factor × B/A

Divisor

unchanged

4. Rights offering

If the subscription price is not available or equal to or greater than the closing price on the day before the effective date, then no adjustment is made.

a) Free float market capitalization weighted indices
 Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × B) / (A + B)

New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B) / A

b) Price weighted indices with weighting factors
 Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × B) / (A + B)

New weighting factor = old weighting factor × closing price / adjusted price

Divisor

increases

unchanged

5. Stock dividend (withholding taxes are applied to stock dividends, if applicable)

Adjusted price = closing price × A / (A + B)
 New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B) / A

For price-weighted indices with weighting factors:
 New weighting factor = old weighting factor × (A + B) / A

Divisor

unchanged

unchanged

6. Stock dividend (from treasury stock; withholding taxes are applied to stock dividends, if applicable)

Stock dividends from treasury stocks will be adjusted as cash dividends.

a1) If treated as regular cash dividend, only the return indices are adjusted.
 Adjusted close = close - close × B / (A + B)

a2) If treated as extraordinary dividend, the price and the return indices are adjusted.
 Adjusted close = close - close × B / (A + B)

Divisor

decreases

8. CORPORATE ACTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

7. Stock dividend of another company (withholding taxes are applied to stock dividends, if applicable)

Divisor

Adjusted price = (closing price × A - price of the other company × B) / A

decreases

8. Return of capital and share consolidation

Divisor

Adjusted price = [closing price - capital return announced by company × (1 - withholding tax)] × A / B

decreases

New number of shares = old number of shares × B / A

For price-weighted indices with weighting factors:

new weighting factor = old weighting factor × B / A

9. Repurchase of shares/self-tender

Divisor

a) Free float market capitalization weighted indices:

Adjusted price = [(price before tender × old number of shares) - (tender price × number of tendered shares)] / (old number of shares - number of tendered shares)

decreases

New number of shares = old number of shares - number of tendered shares

b) Price-weighted indices with weighting factors:

Adjusted price = [(price before tender × old number of shares) - (tender price × number of tendered shares)] / (old number of shares - number of tendered shares)

unchanged

New weighting factor = old weighting factor × closing price / adjusted price

10. Spin-off (withholding taxes are applied, if applicable)

Divisor

a) Free float market capitalization weighted indices:

Adjusted price = (closing price × A - price of spin-off shares B) / A

decreases

b) Price-weighted indices with weighting factors:

Adjusted price = (closing price × A - price of spin-off shares B) / A

decreases

New weighting factor for the spin-off = weighting factor of the parent company × B/A

8. CORPORATE ACTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

11. Combination stock distribution (dividend or split) and rights offering

Divisor

For the above corporate actions the following additional assumptions apply:

» Shareholders receive 'B' new shares from the distribution and 'C' new shares from the rights offering for every 'A' share held.

» If 'A' is not equal to one, all the following 'new number of shares' formulas need to be divided by 'A':

a1) If rights are applicable after stock distribution (one action applicable to another)

increases

$$\text{Adjusted price} = [\text{closing price} \times A + \text{subscription price} \times C \times (1 + B / A)] / [(A+B) \times (1+C / A)]$$

$$\text{New number of shares} = \text{old number of shares} \times [(A + B) \times (1 + C / A)] / A$$

a2) If stock distribution is applicable after rights(one action applicable to another)

increases

$$\text{Adjusted price} = [\text{closing price} \times A + \text{subscription price} \times C] / [(A + C) \times (1 + B / A)]$$

$$\text{New number of shares} = \text{old number of shares} \times [(A + C) \times (1 + B / A)]$$

a3) Stock distribution and rights (neither action is applicable to the other)

increases

$$\text{Adjusted price} = [\text{closing price} \times A + \text{subscription price} \times C] / [A + B + C]$$

$$\text{New number of shares} = \text{old number of shares} \times [A + B + C] / A$$

b) Price-weighted indices with weighting factors:

unchanged

Adjusted prices = see above [combination stock distribution (dividend split) and rights offering]

$$\text{New weighting factor} = \text{old weighting factor} \times \text{closing price} / \text{adjusted price}$$

8. CORPORATE ACTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

8.2. FREE FLOAT FACTORS AND SHARE ADJUSTMENTS

Ordinary adjustments:

The free float factors and outstanding number of shares are reviewed on a quarterly basis based on the most recent available data. The final data are published on the quarterly underlying data announcement dates and implemented on the quarterly implementation dates. The cut-off dates for free float data are on the 20th of February, May, August and November. Data arriving after the cut-off dates are implemented in the following quarterly review.

Extraordinary adjustments:

The indices are updated with changes to the number of shares and/or free float factors due to corporate actions. The timing depends on the magnitude of the change:

- » Changes to the number of shares due to stock dividends, splits, rights issues etc. are implemented immediately and effective the next trading day.
- » Changes greater than ± 10 percent to the number of shares from one trading day to the next are announced immediately, implemented two trading days later and effective the next trading day after implementation.
- » Free float factor changes greater than \pm five percent from one trading day to the next are announced immediately, implemented two trading days later and effective the next trading day after implementation.
- » Changes to the combined free float adjusted number of shares greater than ± 10 percent from one trading day to the next are announced immediately, implemented two trading days later and effective the next trading day after implementation.
- » All other applicable changes are announced on the next quarterly underlying data announcement date, implemented on the quarterly implementation date and effective the next trading day after implementation.

8.3. 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.

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

The result of a merger or a takeover is one surviving stock and one or more non-surviving stocks that may not necessarily be de-listed from the respective trading system(s). The rules below are only applied if at least one company in this transaction is a component of the STOXX Benchmark indices. Any surviving stock that does not qualify and the non-surviving stock(s) are deleted immediately.

A surviving stock that qualifies for the STOXX Benchmark indices is added to the indices as follows:

- » STOXX Benchmark indices: The surviving stock replaces the largest of the original stocks.
- » STOXX Size indices: The surviving stock replaces the original stock that belonged to the largest affected Size index.

8. CORPORATE ACTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

- » STOXX Blue-Chip and other indices: If one of the original stocks was a component, it is replaced by the surviving stock. Separate buffer rules and additional requirements for individual indices may apply according to specific index methodology.
- » STOXX Select Dividend indices: If one of the original stocks was a Select Dividend component, then it is replaced by the surviving stock, if it was ranked at or above the lower buffer limit on the currently valid Select Dividend selection list. A surviving stock that falls below the lower buffer limit, is replaced by the highest-ranked non-component on the selection list.

8.4. SPIN-OFFS

Each spin-off stock is immediately added to all affected indices, including the fixed component indices, for one trading day based on an estimated price. If the spin-off company does not qualify based on the rules set out below, it will be deleted after the first trading day. Separate buffer rules and additional requirements for individual indices may be applied according to specific index methodology, as outlined in the STOXX methodology guide.

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

1. STOXX Fixed Component Benchmark, Bluechip and derived indices:

- » Each spin-off stock qualifies for addition, if it lies within the lower buffer on the latest selection list for the specific index. The spin-off replaces the lowest ranked stock in that index, as determined by the selection list.

Qualifying spin-off stocks are added in sequence:

- » The largest qualifying spin-off stock replaces the original stock in the index.
- » The next qualifying spin-off stock replaces the lowest ranked stock in the index.
- » Likewise for the other qualifying spin-off stocks.

2. STOXX Total Market and derived indices:

- » The spin-off stock is added, if it qualifies for the STOXX TMI indices as of the latest quarterly review list.

8.5. SECTOR CHANGES

The indices are updated with the sector changes; the timing depends on the cause of the change:

- » Changes due to corporate actions: Announced immediately, implemented two trading days later and effective the next trading day after implementation.
- » Changes in the primary revenue source: Announced on the quarterly component announcement dates, implemented on the quarterly implementation dates and effective the next trading day after implementation.

8. CORPORATE ACTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

8.6. ILLIQUIDITY AND BANKRUPTCY

Stocks are deleted if their illiquidity is due to:

- » not being traded for 10 consecutive days;
- » being suspended from trading;
- » ongoing bankruptcy proceedings: a company that has filed for bankruptcy will be deleted from the index based on either the traded stock price on its primary market, if available, or else the OTC stock price; if neither price is available, the company will be deleted at close in local currency of 0.0000001.

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

9. CORRECTION POLICY

9.1. INPUT AND REAL-TIME DATA

The correction procedures for incorrect or missing input data are as follows:

- » Input data are corrected immediately.
- » Real-time index values are not retroactively corrected, because the index is calculated in real-time.

9.2. INDEX DIVISOR CORRECTION

The correction procedures for incorrect index divisors are:

- » If discovered on the effective date, incorrect index divisors are corrected intraday.
- » If discovered after , the incorrect index divisors are corrected intraday, provided that correction is feasible and considered significant by the STOXX Management Board.

9.3. PAYMENT DEFAULTS AND DIVIDEND DATA CHANGES

A correction is applied, when a dividend is declared unpaid (payment default) or the dividend amount is changed by the company after the effective date. This may result in a negative reinvestment. Past index values (history) are not corrected. The following rules apply:

- » The correction is feasible and considered significant by the STOXX Management Board.
- » A correction will be accepted only, if the payment default is discovered within 12 months after the original ex date.
- » The index parameters (number of shares, free float factors, weighting cap factors and currency rates) effective on the day prior to the correction date are used.