



JPX-Nikkei Mid and Small Cap Index Guidebook

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Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.
Nikkei Inc.

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Record of Changes

DATE	Changes
2016/12/14	First Edition
2017/12/27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clarified criteria for exclusion from the pool of eligible constituents in the periodic review
2018/12/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revised criteria used for determining qualitative scores (effective as of the next periodic review (August 2019))• Revised the selection process for the periodic review (effective as of the next periodic review (August 2019))

Introduction

- Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (TSE) and Nikkei Inc. (Nikkei) (hereinafter TSE and Nikkei are collectively referred to as “the Index Provider”) calculates and publishes JPX-Nikkei Mid and Small Cap Index (hereafter “JPX-Nikkei Mid Small ”) in accordance with the methods described in this document. If an event not specified in this document occurs, or if the Index Provider determines that it is difficult to apply the methods described in this document, the Index Provider may use an alternative method of index calculation and management as it deems appropriate.
- Copyright of this document is owned by the Index Provider and any copies, reprints and reproductions of this document in whole or in part are prohibited without the prior approval of the Index Provider. This document is prepared solely for the understanding of indices calculated and published by the Index Provider, and is not to be construed as a solicitation for trading any securities or related financial instruments. The Index Provider shall accept no liability or responsibility for any loss or damage arising from errors, delays, or termination of the calculation or publication of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small, changes to its calculation or publication method, the use of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small or all or any part of this document or other similar events.
- The Index Provider calculates both price, total and net total return versions of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small.

(Reference Translation)

I. Outline of the Index

- JPX-Nikkei Mid Small is composed of common stocks whose main market is the TSE 1st Section, 2nd Section, Mothers, or JASDAQ market (In addition, the Index Provider may include equivalent issues whose inclusion it deemed is particularly necessary.). Constituents shall be selected by the Index Provider based on market capitalization, trading value, ROE and other factors. Please refer to III. JPX-Nikkei Mid Small Constituent Selection for more details.
- The number of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small constituents shall be 200, as a general rule. This base number of constituents shall be used in the periodic review occurring in August. The number of constituents may temporarily fall below the base number due to delisting and other factors between reviews.
- Periodic review of constituents will be conducted once a year (August).
- Base Date for index calculation is August 31, 2016. Base value is 10,000.

(Reference Translation)

II. Index Calculation

1. Outline

- JPX-Nikkei Mid Small is calculated using free-float adjusted market value weighting. The index is denominated in points and is calculated to the second decimal place (values beyond the second decimal are rounded).

2. Formula

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{CMV}}{\text{BMV}} \times \text{Base Point}$$

CMV = Current market value

BMV = Base market value

$$\text{Market Value} = \sum (\text{Number of Shares for Each Constituent} \\ \times \text{Stock Price for Each Constituent})$$

3. Stock Price Used for Calculation

- The stock prices used for calculating JPX-Nikkei Mid Small is determined by the following order of priority:

(1) Special Quote or Sequential Trade Quote, (2) Contact Price, (3) Base Price for Index Calculation when neither (1) or (2) are available (determined in the following order: (1) Theoretical Ex-rights Price, (2) Most Recent Special Quote or Sequential Trade Quote on or before the previous trading day, (3) Most Recent Contract Price before the previous trading day.)

4. Number of Shares Used for Index Calculation

- The number of shares used for index calculation is determined by multiplying the total number of listed shares by the free-float weight ratio following cap-adjustment (FFW).

$$\text{Number of Shares Used for Index Calculation for Each Stock} \\ = \text{Total Number of Listed Shares} \times \text{FFW Ratio following cap-adjustment}$$

- The number of listed shares used for index calculation is the number of shares obtained

(Reference Translation)

through processes specially arranged for index calculation, based on the number of listed shares. Regularly, the number of each issue's listed shares used for index calculation is equivalent to that of each issue's outstanding shares, however, in the case of a stock split, for example, a temporary difference could occur between the two figures. This is because the number of listed shares changes on the listing change date, while the number of listed shares for index calculation changes on the ex-rights date.

- FFW ratio used in JPX-Nikkei Mid Small shall be the FFW ratio after cap-adjustment (free float weight ratio x cap-adjustment ratio) with a maximum 1.5% constituent ratio based on market capitalization weight on the periodic selection base date. In cases where the cap maximum is exceeded following periodic selection, the cap-adjustment ratio shall not be altered until the periodic selection application date of the following year.
- However, in cases where there is a remarkable change in the constituent weight due to, for example, periodic review of the free float weight described below or corporate consolidation, merger, acquisition, etc. of a JPX-Nikkei Mid Small constituent, an extraordinary revision of the cap-adjustment ratio of constituents may be conducted.

5. Free Float Weight

(1) Outline

- Free-Float Weight (FFW) is the percentage of listed shares deemed to be available for trading in the market. The Index Provider calculates FFW for each listed company and uses this value in index calculation. The FFW of Company A may be different from that of Company B.
- FFW is calculated by first estimating the number of non-free-float shares (listed shares deemed not to be available for trading in the market) using securities reports and other statutory documents required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, as well as publicly available documents released by each listed company. Next, the non-FFW ratio (Non-free-float shares / total listed shares) is calculated, then FFW is obtained by subtracting the non-free-float factor from 1 ($1 - \text{Non-FFW}$). FFW is expressed as a figure in the range of 0.00000 to 1.00000 in increments of 0.00001.
- FFW is reviewed once a year in order to reflect the latest share ownership distribution. The timing of the FFW review varies depending on when earnings are announced. In addition to the periodic review, extraordinary reviews are conducted if FFW changes

(Reference Translation)

significantly due to events such as allocation of new shares to a third party.

(2) Periodic Review

- The announcement date and effective date of the periodic FFW review varies according to when listed companies announce earnings as below:

Settlement Term	Announcement Date	Effective Date*
January - March	Fifth business day of October	Last business day of October
April - June	Fifth business day of January	Last business day of January
July - September	Fifth business day of April	Last business day of April
October - December	Fifth business day of July	Last business day of July

- * Adjustments will be made before markets open.
- At the periodic review, FFW is rounded up to the nearest 0.05 as below after subtracting the non-FFW ratio from 1 (1 – Non-FFW).
- FFW for periodic review

1 – Non FFW	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.10	≤ 0.15	≤ 0.20	≤ 0.25	≤ 0.30	≤ 0.35	≤ 0.40	≤ 0.45	
FFW	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	
≤ 0.50	≤ 0.55	≤ 0.60	≤ 0.65	≤ 0.70	≤ 0.75	≤ 0.80	≤ 0.85	≤ 0.90	≤ 0.95	≤ 1.00
0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00

(3) Extraordinary Review

- The Index Provider may review FFW in the following cases where it deems that the existing FFW is expected to be significantly affected.

Allocation of new shares to a third party, conversion of preferred shares or exercise of subscription warrants, company spin-off, merger, acquisition, take-over bid (TOB) and other events deemed applicable by the Index Provider.
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(4) Estimation of non-free-float shares

a. Documents

Securities reports and other statutory documents required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act as well as the publicly available documents released by listed companies are used to estimate the number of non-free-float shares.

b. Estimation of non-free-float shares

The Index Provider considers the following to be non-free-float shares:

Shares held by the top 10 major shareholders, treasury and other similar shares (including “Cross-Share Holdings” (shares with limited voting rights as specified in Article 308 (1) of the Companies Act)), shares held by board members and other representatives, and other shares deemed by the Index Provider to be unavailable for trading in the market.

- The Index Provider may treat shares held by the top 10 major shareholders as free-float shares in the following cases: (The list below is not exclusive.)

Condition	Major shareholder
As a general rule, shares considered as free-float.	Securities finance companies, securities depositories, nominees for depository receipts
Shares likely to be deemed as free-float. Cases where any of the following conditions are met and the Index Provider deems it appropriate to consider such shares as free-float. - There are descriptions in the Securities Report on the type of trust, the purpose of purchase of shares, etc. - It is clear that shares are held by several beneficiaries and managed centrally - It is clear that shares are held for margin transactions	Trust banks, master trusts, global custodians, insurance companies, securities companies, etc.

III. JPX-Nikkei Mid and Small Cap Index Constituent Selection

1. Initial Selection and Periodic Review

(1) Outline

- Initial selection shall be conducted according to (2) Selection Criteria, with a base date of June 30, 2016.
- Periodic review of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small constituents (addition/removal) shall be conducted according to (2) Selection Criteria, based on market capitalization, etc. of issues on the base date.
- The base date for periodic review shall be the final business day of June of each year. The list of issues to be added/removed shall be released on the 5th business day of each August, and calculation of the index using the new constituents shall commence from the final business day of the August following the periodic review.

(2) JPX-Nikkei Mid and Small Cap Index Selection Criteria

- The selection process shall be conducted as follows. The “market capitalization” indicated below is based on the number of listed shares used for index calculation.

① Selection of eligible constituents

i. Common stocks

Common stocks whose main market is the TSE 1st Section, 2nd Section, Mothers, or JASDAQ market on the base date (for dual-listed foreign stocks, as a general rule, only when their trading value at TSE in the most recent year from the base date is greater than that on their other listed exchanges) are regarded as eligible constituents.

ii. Non-common stocks

Issues other than common stocks may be included into the eligible constituents if they are regarded equivalent to common stocks and their inclusion is deemed particularly necessary by the Index Provider.

② Issues which fall under any of the following items shall be removed from the pool of eligible constituents.

- (a) Listed for under 3 years on the base date (excluding cases of a company which underwent technical listing and was listed for 3 or more years prior to delisting)
- (b) Non-disclosure of the latest earnings reports or internal control reports as stipulated in 4.(1)① below, except in cases that the Index Provider deems this

to be unavoidable.

- (c) Liabilities in excess of assets during any of the periods in 4.(1)① below.
- (d) Operating deficit in all of the periods in 4.(1)① below (for companies which have not disclosed operating profits, a deficit for the profits used in 4.(1)③ below.).
- (e) Overall deficit in all of the earnings periods in 4.(1)① below.
- (f) Notes regarding the going concern assumption in financial statements, etc. in the most recent earnings period of those in 4.(1)① below (including the quarterly financial statements, etc. submitted following such).
- (g) Statement that there is a significant insufficiency that should be disclosed or that it is not possible to release appraisal of internal controls in the internal control report pertaining to the most recent earnings period of those in 4.(1)① below.
- (h) Falling under any of the following on the base date:
 - (i) Security to be Delisted
 - (ii) Security on Alert
- (i) Falling under any of the following within 1 year from the base date and having significance for such
 - (i) Subject to public announcement measures
 - (ii) Requested to submit an improvement report for public inspection (including cases of resubmission)
 - (iii) Subject to payment of listing agreement violation penalty

※ Conditions from the base date until selection shall be considered as needed for the matters in (f) through (i) above.

③ Those that constitute the top 20% market capitalization on the base date shall be removed in ② above. Notwithstanding the foregoing, issue constituting the top 18% are to be removed for those that are eligible as constituents of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small on the base date.

④ Those with a market capitalization of 10 billion yen or less on the base date and those with trading value of 15 billion yen or less within one year from the base date shall be removed in ③ above.

If the number of eligible stocks falls below 500 as a result of the removal procedure, market capitalization and trading value criteria will each be lowered by one billion yen until the number of eligible stocks exceeds 500.

(Reference Translation)

In cases of an absorption-type mergers/stock swaps during the relevant period, as a general rule, the trading value of the surviving company following the merger or the new parent company following the stock swap shall be used prior to such merger/stock swap.

In cases of technical listing via succession due to corporate consolidation (stock transfer), merger involving the establishment of a new company, or corporate split, the trading value of the company which the Index Provider deems the subject of the corporate action pertaining to such technical listing in 4.(1)① below shall be used prior to the technical listing.

- ⑤ Each ranking score shall be given to the issues in ④ above according to the following items and overall score is calculated. (Please refer to 4. Handling of Data used for Selection)
- (a) 3-year average ROE ranking (1st: Same as the number of the issues in ④ pts. – The lowest rank: 1 pt.)
 - (b) 3-year cumulative operating profit ranking (1st: Same as the number of the issues in ④ pts. – The lowest rank: 1 pt.)

Overall Score	=	0.7 × (a) 3-year average ROE ranking score
	+	0.3 × (b) 3-year cumulative operating profit ranking score

- ⑥ Qualitative scores shall be given to the issues in ④ above in consideration of the following matters. (The score is determined so that at most around 10 constituents are different from those chosen with only quantitative score in ⑤ above) Matters used for determining qualitative scores may change considering the fulfilling situation etc.

Item	Criteria	Reference Material
Appointment of independent outside directors	Out of the total number of directors, at least one-third or a minimum of three directors are appointed as independent outside directors on the base date. If one-third of the total number of directors is less than	Corporate Governance Report

(Reference Translation)

	two, at least two independent outside directors are appointed.	
Adoption of IFRS	Creation of the most recent earnings report according to international financial reporting standards (IFRS), or disclosure of applying IFRS at the time of the base date	TDnet
Disclosure of English earnings information and/or Corporate Governance Report	English documents regarding the most recent earnings information and/or Corporate Governance Report are disclosed via TDnet (Company Announcements Distribution Service in English) at the time of the base date	TDnet

- ⑦ The total scores of above ⑤ and ⑥ shall be calculated and final scores shall be determined.

Final Score = Overall score in ⑤ above + Qualitative score in ⑥ above

Ranking of final scores shall be made from highest to lowest. However, issues whose 3-year average ROE and most recent ROE is negative or whose 3-year cumulative operating profit is negative shall be ranked lowest. In cases of issues with the same final score, ranking preference shall be given to the issue with the higher ⑤(a) 3-year average ROE ranking

- ⑧ Selection shall be conducted as below, based on the final scores in ⑦ above.

(a) Initial Selection

The top 200 issues shall be selected according to the rankings in ⑦ above.

(b) Periodic Review

- i. The constituents of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small on the base date shall continue to be selected if they are ranked in the top 250.

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- ii. If the number of selection stocks falls below 200 in the preceding paragraph i., the top ranking issues according to the rankings in ⑦ above that meet the two conditions indicated below shall be selected until the number of constituents reaches 200.
 - Either 3-year average ROE or latest ROE surpasses the median ranking in ④ above
 - Ranking is at or within the top ranking 200 issues in ⑦ above
 - iii. If the number of selected issues falls below 200 in the preceding paragraph ii., then the non-selected top ranking 200 issues according to the rankings in ⑦ above shall be selected until the number of constituents reaches 200.
- ⑨ If, as a result of the selection process above, the 200 constituents contain issues that will be delisted due to corporate consolidation, etc., adjustments for the final constituents may be conducted where deemed necessary.

Additionally, in cases where the Index Provider deems selected issue is significantly inappropriate as a constituent of the JPX-Nikkei Mid Small, such issue may not be added.

2. Removal of Constituents in addition to the Periodic Review

- In cases where constituents are delisted, designated as Securities to be Delisted, or designated as Securities on Alert, they shall be removed from JPX-Nikkei Mid Small. (see Chapter IV).
- Additionally, in cases where the Index Provider deems the inclusion of a constituent to be significantly inappropriate, such issue shall be removed from JPX-Nikkei Mid Small.

3. Inclusion of Constituents in addition to the Periodic review

In cases where constituents are delisted due to conducting a corporate consolidation, merger, acquisition, merger involving the establishment of a new company, or split pursuant to the former Commercial Code (shareholder-directed spinoff), in cases where the newly established company, surviving company, or inheriting company resulting from such corporate consolidation, etc. is listed without delay, such newly established company, etc. shall be added only if the main body of the newly established company (the Index Provider determines that considering acquisition ratio, market value, trading value etc.) was a JPX-Nikkei Mid Small constituent. (see Chapter IV)

(Reference Translation)

- Even though the number of constituents in JPX-Nikkei Mid Small may decrease between periodic reviews due to the removal of constituents by means other than the periodic review as described in the previous item 2., no supplementary inclusions are made to meet the intended number of constituents (inclusions to meet the intended number of constituents are only made during the periodic review in August).

4. Handling of Data used for Selection

As a general rule, the following data is used for selection of the JPX-Nikkei Mid Small constituents.

(1) Financial Data

① General Rules pertaining to Financial Data

- The earnings reports of a listed company from the fiscal year ended in April 3 years prior to the year in which the base date falls to the fiscal year ended in March immediately preceding the base date shall be used.
(Ex.) For selection in August 2016, earnings reports from the fiscal year ended April 2013 to the fiscal year ended March 2016 will be used.
- Consolidated earnings figures will be given preference. In cases of a fiscal year in which only non-consolidated earnings figures were disclosed, non-consolidated figures shall be used.
- In cases of an absorption-type merger/stock swap during the relevant period, as a general rule, the information of the surviving company following the merger or the new parent company following the stock swap shall be used for the fiscal years prior to such merger/stock swap.
- In cases of technical listing via succession due to a corporate consolidation (stock transfer), merger involving the establishment of a new company, or corporate split, the information of the company which the Index Provider deems the subject of the corporate action pertaining to such technical listing shall be used for the fiscal years prior to the technical listing (to be determined in consideration of factors such as stock transfer ratio, trading value, market capitalization, and other factors).

② 3-year average ROE

For companies using Japanese general accounting standards, the 3-year average ROE shall be calculated as below.

(Reference Translation)

$$3\text{-year average ROE} = \frac{\text{Total Net Income in past 3 years}}{\text{Total equity capital (beginning – end of year average) in past 3 years}} \times 100$$

• For companies that prepare consolidated financial statements (Japanese standards), from the beginning of consolidated fiscal year started in April 1, 2015 “net income attributable to owners of the parent company” shall be used in place of “net income”.

• For companies using IFRS/modified international accounting standards, “net profit of parent company holder” shall be used in place of net income, and “total equity (of parent company holder)” shall be used in place of total equity capital.

• For companies using US accounting standards, “net income of shareholders” shall be used in place of net income and “shareholders’ equity” shall be used in place of total equity capital.

③ 3-year cumulative operating profit

3-year cumulative operating profit shall be calculated as below.

$$3\text{-year cumulative operating profit} = \text{Total operating profit in past 3 years}$$

• Companies which do not disclose operating profit shall use ordinary profit or income before taxes (in such order).

(2) Data pertaining to matters for calculating qualitative score

① Corporate Governance Reports

The most recent Corporate Governance Report submitted by the 10th business day of July following the base date, after the general shareholders meeting pertaining to the most recent fiscal year of those in (1)① above shall be used (in cases where no report was submitted during such period, the qualitative scoring in III.1.(2)⑥ will not occur).

② TDnet

Information registered at the time of the base date shall be used.

(Reference Translation)

IV. Adjustments to Base Market Value

Whenever the market value of the index changes due to an increase or decrease in constituent issues, capital raising, or similar events other than market fluctuations, the base market values for JPX-Nikkei Mid Small is adjusted as follows to maintain continuity.

1. Events that Require Adjustment

(1) Inclusion or Removal of Constituents

	Event Requiring Adjustment		Adjustment Date	Stock Price Used for Adjustment
Inclusion	New listing of a newly established company resulting from a corporate consolidation, etc.(*1) that results in a JPX-Nikkei Mid Small constituent being delisted and the new company being included in JPX-Nikkei Mid Small.		New listing Date (*2)	Base Price
	Periodic review in August		Last business day of August	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Removal	Delisting	New listing of a newly formed company resulting from a corporate consolidation, etc. (*1) that results in a JPX-Nikkei Mid Small constituent being delisted and the new company being included in JPX-Nikkei Mid Small	New listing date of the newly formed company (normally three business days following delisting date)	Stock price on the business day before delisting date (*3)
		Delisting other than those stated above (e.g. non-surviving company as a result of merger/acquisition, etc.)	Delisting Date	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
	Designation as Securities to be Delisted or Securities on Alert		Four business days after such a designation *4	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
	Periodic review in August		Last business day of August	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date

*1: Corporate consolidation, merger, acquisition, merger involving the establishment of a new company, or split (shareholder-directed spin-off)

*2: Next business day when the new listing date falls on a holiday.

*3: During the period from the delisting date to the business day before the date of removal from the index, the price on the business day before the delisting date is used for index calculation.

*4: If the date of designation as Securities to be Delisted or Securities on Alert falls on a holiday, it will be the following business day.

(2) Changes in Number of Shares Used for Index Calculation

(Reference Translation)

Event Requiring Adjustment		Adjustment Date	Stock Price Used for Adjustment
Change of FFW ratio following cap-adjustment		Change date	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Public offering		Additional listing date (the next day following the payment date) (*1)	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Third-party allotment		Five business days after additional listing date which is two business days after payment date	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Capital increase via paid-in allotment of shares to shareholders		Ex-rights date	Payment price per share
Exercise of subscription warrants		Last business day of the month following exercise	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Conversion of preferred stock, etc.		Last business day of the month following conversion	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Cancellation of treasury stock		Last business day of the month following cancellation	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Merger /Acquisition	Situations in which a constituent of TSE-calculated indices(*2) is the non-surviving entity (mergers/acquisitions between two issues that are both constituents of an index calculated by the TSE)	Delisting date of the non-surviving entity	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
	Situations other than those described above	Additional listing date (effective date)	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Sale of shares held by the Japanese government (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, Japan Tobacco, and Japan Post Holdings only)		Date determined by the Index Provider (*3)	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Rights Offering (*4)		Ex-rights date	Payment price per share
Company split (merged split)		Additional listing date (effective date)	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date
Other adjustments (*5)		Last business day of the month in which the information announced in "Sho-ho" (TSE Notice) or the last business day of the following month	Stock price on the business day before adjustment date

*1: Next business day when the additional listing date falls on a holiday (the same apply hereafter)

*2: As a general rule, limited to constituents of TSE-calculated indices which are common stocks.

*3: Generally the delivery date

(Reference Translation)

- *4: The number of shares for Rights offering used for calculating indices will correspond to the number of shares to be allocated to shareholders.
- *5: For example, situations in which an issuer of convertible bonds or other securities conducts a stock split; the number of shares calculated based on ratios for stock splits, reverse splits, paid-in allotment to shareholders, etc. is different than the final number of shares determined after the effective date; or revisions made by listed companies after data has been reflected in index calculation.
- *6: Base market value (BMV) is not adjusted in the case of a stock split or reverse stock split as the decrease or increase in share price corresponds to the change in the number of listed shares, and the market capitalization remains unchanged.

(3) Data Source

- Information on the reason for base market value adjustments, details on the adjustment, the adjustment date and other data is available through the “Sho-ho” (TSE Notice) published daily by TSE based on reports, etc. submitted by issuers. (Please refer to the Section II 5. for information on calculating FFW.)
- If an issuer revises the contents of a previously published report that resulted in an index adjustment, retroactive index adjustments will NOT be made based on the revised contents

2. Adjustment Method

(1) Indices that do not reflect dividends (i.e. price indices)

i. Adjustment Method

- The base market value will be adjusted according to the formula below in order to maintain the continuity of the index:

$$\frac{\text{Previous Business Day Market Value}}{\text{Old Base Market Value (Before Adjustment) - Adjustment Base Market Value}} = \frac{(\text{Previous Business Day Market Value} \pm \text{Adjustment Amount})}{\text{New Base Market Value (After Adjustment)}}$$

*Adjustment Amount = Increase (Decrease) in Number of Shares Used for Index Calculation x Stock Price Used for Adjustment

Therefore,

$$\text{New Base Market Value} = (\text{Old Base Market Value} \times (\text{Previous Business Day Market Value} \pm \text{Adjustment Amount})) / (\text{Previous Business Day Market Value})$$

(Reference Translation)

ii. Adjustment Example

- If, for example, the old base market value is 200 trillion yen and the previous day's market value is 400 trillion yen, the index value on the previous day will be:

$$\text{Previous Day's Index} = \text{¥}400 \text{ tn} \div \text{¥}200 \text{ tn} \times 10,000 = 20,000.00$$

- Now, suppose that the number of listed shares of Stock A used for index calculation increases by 100 million shares due to a public offering. If its closing price on the previous day was ¥2,000, the adjustment amount is 100 million shares x ¥2,000 = ¥200 billion. The new base market value, therefore, is:

$$\text{New Base Market Value} = \text{¥}200 \text{ tn} \times (\text{¥}400 \text{ tn} + \text{¥}200 \text{ bn}) \div \text{¥}400 \text{ tn} = \text{¥}200.1 \text{ tn}$$

- As illustrated below, if there is no price change in any constituent, the value for the index today is the same as the previous day: 20,000 points. Thus, continuity in the index is maintained though adjustments to base market value even if the market value of constituents changes due to public offering.

$$(\text{¥}400 \text{ tn} + \text{¥}200 \text{ bn}) \div \text{¥}200.1 \text{ tn} \times 10,000 = 20,000 \text{ points}$$

(2) Total Return Index

- Dividends used in calculating the Total Return Index are gross (i.e. before tax)
- Since the dividend amount for the current period is not fixed as of the ex-dividend date, adjustments made to reflect dividends in the base market value are made in two stages: 1) adjustment using estimated dividends and 2) minor adjustments made to reflect differences between estimated dividends and the dividend amount announced in the earnings report.

a. Adjustments Using Estimated Dividends

- The total dividend amount for all constituents is calculated on ex-dividend dates using estimated dividends, and the base market value is adjusted as above. In principle, the estimated dividend amount used is as follows:
 - i. Dividend amount for the current period as announced in timely disclosure documents, if available.

(Reference Translation)

- ii. Dividend amount for the previous period if the dividend for the current period is not fixed (e.g. the dividend is not announced in disclosure documents as i. above, or the amount is not determined, etc.)
- The base market value adjustment method is basically as described in the previous section, except an adjustment is made to reflect dividends as follows:

$$\text{New Base Market Value} = \frac{\text{Old Base Market Value} \times (\text{Previous Business Day Market Value} - \text{Total Dividends} \pm \text{Adjustment Amount})}{\text{Previous Business Day Market Value}}$$

*Dividends per Constituent = Number of Shares Used for Index Calculation on Business Day Before Ex-Dividend Date × Estimated Dividend Per Share

*Total Dividends = Sum of Dividends for All Constituents

*Adjustment Amount = Increase (Decrease) in Number of Shares Used for Index Calculation × Share Price Used for Adjustment

b. Minor Adjustment to Reflect Difference Between Estimated and Actual Dividends

- Minor adjustments are made with respect to those constituents for which the estimated dividend used on the ex-dividend date and the dividend announced in the earnings report are different. Specifically, the total dividend adjustment amount is calculated on the 7th day of the 3rd month after the ex-dividend date (or the previous business day if the 7th day falls on a holiday), and the base market value is adjusted using that amount. (For example, for companies that announce earnings in March, the adjustment is made on June 7th.)
- Data used to calculate the adjustment amount is the information available as of three business days before the adjustment date. However, if a dividend adjustment is announced outside of this timeframe and the Index Provider deems that the adjustment will have a significant impact on the index value, an additional minor adjustment will be made.

$$\text{New Base Market Value} = \frac{\text{Old Base Market Value} \times (\text{Previous Business Day Market Value} - \text{Total Adjusted Dividends} \pm \text{Adjustment Amount})}{\text{Previous Business Day Market Value}}$$

(Reference Translation)

- * Adjusted Dividend per Constituent = Number of Shares Used for Index Calculation on Business Day Before Ex-Dividend Date × (Dividend Announced in Earnings Report - Estimated Dividend per Share)
- * Total Adjusted Dividends = Sum of Adjusted Dividends for All Constituents
- * Adjustment Amount = Increase (Decrease) in Number of Shares Used for Index Calculation × Stock Price Used for Adjustment

(3) Net Total Return Index

- In addition to the Total Return Index explained above, the Net Total Return Index which reflects the tax rate applied to constituent stock dividends is also calculated.
- The base market value adjustment to reflect the dividend amount is made at the same time as (2). But when calculating the base market value, the "total dividend amount" and the "total dividend minor adjustment amount" shall each be multiplied by (1 minus the dividend tax rate).
- The tax rate used in calculating the Net Total Return Index is withholding tax rate for listing shares (except for the local tax) at the adjustment date.

(Reference Translation)

V. Other

1. Publication/Dissemination of Index Data

(1) Index Values

- Index values that do not reflect dividends of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small is disseminated in real-time (every 1 seconds) through the Market Information System to securities companies, news media, and other institutions all over the country.
- Total return index value and Net total return index value of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small are calculated daily at market close.
- This index is calculated retroactively to August 30, 2006 on end-of-day basis. The retroactive calculation of the index value is not fully based on the rule in "JPX-Nikkei Mid and Small Index Guidebook" completely (e.g. scoring based on qualitative factors and a preferential rule for constituents of the prior year is not applied).

(2) Basic Information

- Basic information relating to JPX-Nikkei Mid Small (base market value, number of shares for each constituent, etc.) is provided for a fee through the Tokyo Market Information service and Nikkei Indexes "Premium Data Package"

2. Licensing

- JPX-Nikkei Mid Small is a copyrighted material calculated in a methodology independently developed and created by the Index Provider and the Index Provider is the sole exclusive owner of the copyright and other intellectual property rights in JPX-Nikkei Mid Small itself and the methodology to calculate JPX-Nikkei Mid Small. Commercial use of JPX-Nikkei Mid Small must be licensed by the Index Provider. Such uses include, but not limited to, provision of derivative products such as futures and options, creation and marketing of linked funds or linked securities, or distribution of the index for the data and analytic services.