

Straits Times Index

v3.9

Contents

Section 1 Introduction	3
Section 2 Management responsibilities	4
Section 3 FTSE Russell Index policies	5
Section 4 Security inclusion criteria	7
Section 5 Periodic review of constituents	10
Section 6 Additions outside of a review	12
Section 7 Corporate actions and events	14
Section 8 Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB)	16
Section 9 Indices algorithm and calculation method	17
Appendix A Index opening and closing hours.....	18
Appendix B Status of indices	19
Appendix C Further information	20

Section 1

Introduction

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out the Ground Rules for the construction and management of the Straits Times Index (STI). Copies of the Ground Rules are available from FTSE Russell on the website www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/.
- 1.2 The STI is created by Singapore Media Trust (SPH) and is managed by FTSE Russell. For the purposes of this index, where a security is listed on the SGX Mainboard, that security will be eligible for the STI, subject to conforming to all other eligibility criteria.
- 1.3 The STI comprises the largest 30 companies by full market capitalisation that meet stated eligibility requirements.
- 1.4 The STI does not take account of ESG factors in its index design.
- 1.5 Price and total return indices are published at the end of each working day.

The Total Return Index includes income based on ex-dividend adjustments. All dividends are applied as declared.
- 1.6 These Ground Rules should be read in conjunction with the FTSE ST Index Series Ground Rules, which can be accessed using the link below:

[FTSE ST Index Series.pdf](#)
- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 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 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 inaccuracies in the compilation or any constituent data in the index.

Section 2

Management responsibilities

2. Management responsibilities

2.1 FTSE International Limited (FTSE)

2.1.1 FTSE is the benchmark administrator of the index.¹

- 2.1.2 FTSE is responsible for the daily calculation, production and operation of the STI and will:
- maintain records of the index weightings of all constituents and reserve-list companies;
 - make changes to the constituents and their weightings in accordance with the Ground Rules;
 - carry out the periodic index reviews of the index 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 indices.
- 2.1.3 The weightings of constituents in the real-time index shall be used in the calculation of the end-of-day index.
- 2.1.4 FTSE is also responsible for monitoring the performance of the STI throughout the day and will determine whether the status of the index should be firm, indicative or held (see Appendix A).

2.2 Status of these Ground Rules

2.2.1 These Ground Rules provide information about the publication of the STI and set out the methodology underlying the STI.

2.3 Amendments to these Ground Rules

- 2.3.1 These Ground Rules shall be subject to regular review 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.
- 2.3.2 As provided for in the Statement of Principles for FTSE Russell Equity Indices, 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 Rules should subsequently be updated to provide greater clarity.

¹ 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).

Section 3

FTSE Russell Index policies

3. 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 Corporate Actions and Events Guide

- 3.1.1 Full details of changes to constituent companies due to corporate actions and events can be accessed in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide using the following link:

[Corporate Actions and Events Guide.pdf](#)

3.2 Statement of Principles for FTSE Russell Equity Indices (the Statement of Principles)

Indices need to keep abreast of changing markets and the Ground Rules cannot anticipate every eventuality. Where the 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](#)

3.3 Queries and complaints

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 index series 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](#)

3.4 Index policy for trading halts and market closures

- 3.4.1 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](#)

3.5 Index policy in the event clients are unable to trade a market or a security

- 3.5.1 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 or a Security.pdf](#)

3.6 Recalculation policy and guidelines

- 3.6.1 Where an inaccuracy is identified, FTSE Russell will follow the steps set out in the FTSE Russell Index Recalculation Guidelines when determining whether an index or index series should be recalculated and/or associated data products reissued. Users of the Straits Times Index will be notified through appropriate media.

For further information, refer to the FTSE Russell Recalculation Policy and Guidelines document, which is available from the FTSE Russell website using the link below or by contacting info@ftserussell.com.

[Recalculation Policy and Guidelines Equity Indices.pdf](#)

3.7 Policy for benchmark methodology changes

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

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

3.8 FTSE Russell governance framework

- 3.8.1 To oversee its indices, 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 Benchmarks², the European benchmark regulation³ and the UK benchmark regulation⁴. The FTSE Russell Governance Framework can be accessed using the following link:

[FTSE Russell Governance Framework.pdf](#)

² IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks Final Report, FR07/13 July 2013.

³ 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.

⁴ The Benchmarks (Amendment and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

Section 4

Security inclusion criteria

4. Security inclusion criteria

4.1 Eligible securities

4.1.1 The constituents of the STI are derived from the FTSE ST All-Share Index and shall be current constituents of this Index. All classes of the ordinary shares in issue and depository receipts are eligible for inclusion in the STI, subject to conforming to all other rules of eligibility, free float and liquidity.

4.1.2 Companies listed on the SGX Mainboard are eligible for inclusion in the STI. Companies listed on other boards (markets) will not be included in the STI.

4.1.3 Companies whose business is that of holding equity and other investments (e.g. investment trusts) classified by the Industry Classification Benchmark⁵ to the Subsector Closed End Investments (30204000) and non-equity investment instruments classified by the Industry Classification Benchmark as Subsector Open End and Miscellaneous Investment Vehicles (30205000) will not be eligible for inclusion.

4.1.4 Convertible preference shares and loan stocks are excluded until converted.

4.1.5 Investability weighting

Constituents of the STI are adjusted for free float.

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

[Free Float Restrictions.pdf](#)

Foreign ownership restrictions will not be applied to the constituents of the STI.

4.1.6 Initial weighting

Companies with a free float of 15% or below are excluded from the index.

4.2 Minimum voting rights

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 The percentage of a company's voting rights in public hands is calculated as:

The number of votes in the hands of shareholders that are unrestricted as determined
by the application of FTSE Russell free float definitions.

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.

⁵ FTSE indices migrated to the new ICB classification system in March 2021.

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:

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

4.3 Liquidity

4.3.1 Each security will be tested for liquidity semi-annually in March and September by calculation of its monthly median of daily trading volume.

Liquidity will be calculated for the March review from the first business day of March of the previous year to the review cut-off date in February and for the September review from the first business day of September of the previous year to the review cut-off date in August. When calculating the median of daily trading volume of any security for a particular month, a minimum of five trading days in each month must exist, otherwise the month will be excluded from the test.

For each month, the daily trading volume for each security is calculated as a percentage of the shares in issue for that day adjusted by the free float at the review cut-off date. These daily values are then ranked in descending order and the median is taken by selecting the value for the middle ranking day if there is an odd number of days and the mean of the middle two if there is an even number of days.

Daily totals with zero trades are also included in the ranking; therefore a security that fails to trade for more than half of the days in a month will have a zero median trading volume for that month.

Any period of suspension will not be included in the test.

The liquidity test will be applied on a pro-rata basis where the testing period is less than 12 months.

4.3.2 For eligibility for inclusion, securities must turn over at least 0.10% of their shares in issue (after the application of any investability weightings) based on their median daily trading volume per month in 10 of the 12 months prior to the March or September review.

4.3.3 For existing constituents, securities must trade at least 0.08% of their shares in issue (after the application of any investability weightings) based on their median daily trading volume per month for at least eight of the twelve months prior to the March or September review.

4.3.4 Any period when a share is suspended will be excluded from the above calculations.

4.3.5 A security that is excluded because it fails the liquidity requirement will be excluded from the index for the period until the next semi-annual review.

4.3.6 In exceptional market conditions, if trading volumes are very low, FTSE Russell may reduce the percentage figure in order to avoid a large number of constituents being removed from the STI. This discretion may not be applied to individual securities. If FTSE Russell intends to exercise this discretion, it must make a public statement to that effect at least two weeks prior to the quarterly review.

4.3.7 New issues and newly eligible securities that do not have a 12-month trading record must have a minimum trading record of at least 20 trading days prior to the review cut-off date and will be tested from the date of eligibility. Trading records prior to this date will generally not be taken into account. They must turnover at least 0.10% of their shares in issue (after the application of any free float weighting*) based on their median daily trade per month since listing. For example, a new issue that did not qualify as an early entrant but has traded 21 days prior to the date of the review will need to have a turnover of a minimum of 0.10% of its shares in issue (after the application of any free float weighting*) based on its median daily trade for one month only.

** When testing liquidity, the free float weight as at the last date in the testing period will be used for the calculation for the whole of that period.

4.3.8 Rule 4.4 will not apply to new issues added under the Fast Entry rule (see section 6.0)

Section 5

Periodic review of constituents

5. Periodic review of constituents

5.1 Review dates

- 5.1.1 The STI is reviewed on a semi-annual basis in March and September. A quarterly review of STI will be conducted in June and December (see rule 5.1.2).
- The review will be based on data from the close of business on the Monday 4 weeks prior to the review effective date. The reviews will be implemented after the close of business on the third Friday (i.e. effective Monday) of the review month.
- 5.1.2 In June and December, a review is applied to the STI to account for new issues not large enough to qualify as fast entrants since the previous March or September review and a ranking of the constituents of the FTSE ST All-Share Index to ensure the constituents of the STI remains relevant to on a more regular basis.

5.2 Rules for insertion and deletion at the periodic review

- 5.2.1 The rules for inserting and deleting securities at the periodic review are designed to provide stability in the selection of constituents of the STI while ensuring that the index continues to be representative of the market by including or excluding those securities that have risen or fallen significantly.
- 5.2.2 At review, all constituents of the STI must be existing or pending constituents of the FTSE ST All-Share Index, i.e. the review will take into consideration any constituent changes to the FTSE ST All-Share Index as announced by FTSE Russell and will therefore be conducted before the implementation date of these changes.
- 5.2.3 A company will be inserted into the STI at the periodic review if it rises to 20th position or above when the eligible securities are ranked by full market capitalisation (before the application of any investability weightings).
- 5.2.4 A company in the STI will be deleted at the periodic review if it falls to 41st position or below when the eligible securities are ranked by full market capitalisation (before the application of any investability weightings).
- 5.2.5 A constant number of constituents will be maintained for the STI. Where a greater number of companies qualify to be inserted in the index than those qualifying to be deleted, the lowest ranking constituents presently included in the index will be deleted to ensure that an equal number of companies are inserted and deleted at the periodic review. Likewise, where a greater number of companies qualify to be deleted than those qualifying to be inserted, the securities of the highest-ranking companies that are presently not included in the index will be inserted to match the number of companies being deleted at the periodic review.
- 5.2.6 Where a company is deleted from the STI after the announcement of the periodic changes to the indices, but before the periodic changes have been implemented, the highest-ranking company from the new reserve list (see rule 5.3), excluding current index constituents, will replace the deleted company.

5.3 Reserve lists

- 5.3.1 FTSE Russell will be responsible for publishing the five highest-ranking non-constituents of the STI at the time of the periodic review. The reserve list will be used in the event that one or more constituents are deleted during the period up to the next periodic review.

Section 6

Additions outside of a review

6. Additions outside of a review

6.1 Fast entry thresholds

A security must meet both a full market capitalisation threshold at company level and an investable market capitalisation threshold at security level in order to be eligible for fast entry.

- the full market capitalisation threshold is defined as 2% of the FTSE ST All-Shares Index;
- the investable market capitalisation threshold is defined as 15% of the full market capitalisation threshold.

For example, if the full market capitalisation fast entry threshold is 10bn USD, the investable market capitalisation fast entry threshold will be $15\% \times 10\text{bn USD} = 1.5\text{bn USD}$.

Notes

- A. Only shares offered at the time of the IPO will be included within the investable market capitalisation calculation for the purposes of evaluating fast entry eligibility and if eligible the offering shares only will be included within the index calculation.

For illustration purposes: company A offers 18% of its shares for sale at the time of the IPO (of these 3% are taken up by cornerstone investors, which are locked in for 180 days). Company A will be added with an initial investability weighting of 15%*.

Company B offers 20% of its shares for sale at the time of the IPO of which none are identified as being taken up by restricted holders. Company B will be added with an initial investability weighting of 20%*.

*Subject to satisfying all eligibility criteria including minimum float requirement as detailed in rule 4.2.

- B. Shares being offered as a greenshoe (overallotment option) and locked-up shares will be excluded from the investable market capitalisation calculation and excluded from the index calculation at the time of fast entry.

Where a company, whether it is already listed on another exchange or not, undertakes an initial public offering (IPO) of a new equity security on SGX, which satisfies the eligibility criteria and the screens other than the liquidity screen is eligible for fast entry when its full market capitalisation and its investable market capitalisation using the closing price on the first day of official trading is greater than the fast entry thresholds (see rule 6.1).

C. SPAC IPOs

If an unlisted special purpose acquisition company ("SPAC") acquires a target company, becomes an eligible company structure and files an IPO registration statement and lists, then the company will be considered an IPO for the purposes of index inclusion. In the case of a demutualisation where upon listing the entire free float of a new eligible security is immediately transferred to private shareholders the addition of the security will be deferred for one month after trading has commenced – provided that adequate liquidity over the intervening period is demonstrated.

- 6.1.1 The addition of a new security to the STI will be implemented after the close of business on the fifth business day of trading. In the event of the fifth day of trading occurring during the week of the index review, an eligible fast entrant will be added to the index concurrent with the review effective date. If the addition results in there being more than 30 companies in the STI, the company which is the lowest ranking constituent of the index will be selected for removal.
- 6.1.2 For the purpose of rule 6.1, a company that is reorganised or renamed or arises from a demerger or complex reorganisation of another company that is not an existing constituent, shall not be considered to be a new issue.
- 6.1.3 Variable, best effort and direct listing IPOs* will not be considered for fast entry inclusion since FTSE Russell is:
- unable to confirm if the minimum free float requirement has been met; and
 - unable to assign an accurate free float for the purposes of the index calculation.
- 6.1.4 Variable, best effort and direct listing IPOs will be considered for index inclusion at the next semi-annual review if, by the review cut-off date, a public disclosure* (which has been published post IPO) is available confirming the updated shareholder structure. Index inclusion remains subject to meeting all other eligibility criteria. If the post IPO shareholder structure has not been disclosed by the review cut-off date, the evaluation of the company will be deferred to a subsequent semi-annual review.

*A public disclosure is typically by way of a company filing, stock exchange notice or shareholding regulatory announcement.

Section 7

Corporate actions and events

7. Corporate actions and events

- 7.1 Full details of changes to constituent companies due to corporate actions and events can be accessed in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide using the following link:

[Corporate Actions and Events Guide.pdf](#)

A corporate 'action' is an action on shareholders with a prescribed ex-date. The share price will be subject to an adjustment on the ex-date. These include the following:

- capital repayments;
- rights issues/entitlement offers;
- stock conversion;
- splits (sub-division)/reverse splits (consolidation); and
- scrip issues (capitalisation or bonus issue).

A corporate 'event' is a reaction to company news (event) that may impact the index depending on the index rules. For example, a company announces a strategic shareholder is offering to sell their shares (secondary share offer) – this could result in a free float weighting change in the index. Where an index adjustment is required FTSE Russell will provide notice advising of the timing of the change.

7.2 Shares in issue

Changes to the number of shares in issue for constituent securities are covered in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide.

7.3 Investability weightings

Changes to free float for constituent securities are covered in the Corporate Actions and Events Guide.

7.4 Mergers, restructuring and complex takeovers

- 7.4.1 If the effect of a merger or takeover is that one constituent in the STI is absorbed by another constituent, the resulting company will remain a constituent of the index and a vacancy will be created. This vacancy will be filled by selecting the highest-ranking security by full market capitalisation in the reserve list as at the close of the index calculation two days prior to the deletion.
- 7.4.2 If a constituent company in the STI is taken over by a non-constituent company, the original constituent will be removed and replaced by the highest-ranking non-constituent in the reserve list. Any eligible company resulting from the takeover will be eligible to become the replacement company if it is ranked higher than any company on the reserve list.

7.4.3 If a constituent company is split to form two or more companies, then the resulting companies will be eligible for inclusion as index constituents in the STI provided they are larger than the smallest constituent, based on their respective full market capitalisations (before the application of any investability weightings) and if they qualify in all other respects. For example, a STI constituent split into two companies may result in one or both of these companies remaining in the STI. Where both of these companies remain in the STI, the smallest STI constituent will be selected for removal.

7.4.4 Index constituent changes resulting from the split will be determined based on market values at close on day one of trading and applied with two days' notice. Consequently, the STI may have more than 30 companies for three days.

7.5 Deletions and replacements

7.5.1 If a constituent is delisted from the SGX, ceases to have a firm quotation, is subject to a takeover or has ceased to be a viable constituent as defined by the Ground Rules, it will be removed from the list of constituents.

7.5.2 Where a company is going to be removed the vacancy will be filled by selecting the highest-ranking security by full market value in the reserve list as at the close of the index calculation two days prior to the deletion.

7.5.3 A company deleted following a takeover, with a remaining free float of 15% or less, will not be re-considered for index inclusion until completion of a one-year trading record.

7.5.4 Constituents removed in accordance with rule, but which continue to trade thereafter, will be considered for re-inclusion to the index at the next review, subject to section 4 and at least six months having passed between deletion and the implementation date of the changes arising from the review.

7.6 Suspension of dealing

7.6.1 Suspension of dealing rules can be found within the Corporate Actions and Events Guide.

Section 8

Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB)

8. Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB)⁶

8.1 Classification structure

- 8.1.1 The constituents of the STI are classified into industries, supersectors, sectors and subsectors, as defined by the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB).
- 8.1.2 Details of the Industry Classification Benchmark are available from FTSE Russell and published on the FTSE Russell website (www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/) and can be accessed using the following link:
[Industry Classification Benchmark](#)

⁶ FTSE indices will migrate to the new ICB classification system in March 2021.

Section 9

Indices algorithm and calculation method

9. Indices algorithm and calculation method

9.1 Prices

9.1.1 The STI uses actual last trade prices, where available, for securities in the real-time calculation.

9.1.2 Prices used in the official closing index value can be accessed using the following link:

[Closing Prices Used For Index Calculation.pdf](#)

9.1.3 Refinitiv real-time exchange rates are used in the real-time index calculations.

9.2 Calculation frequency

9.2.1 The STI is calculated and published in real-time.

9.3 Index calculation

9.3.1 The STI is calculated using the following formula:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(p_i \times e_i \times s_i \times f_i)}{d}$$

Where:

- $i=1,2,\dots,N$
- N is the number of securities in the index;
- p_i is the latest trade price of the component security (or the price at the close of the index on the previous day);
- e_i is the exchange rate required to convert the security's currency into the index's base currency;
- s_i is the number of shares in issue used by FTSE Russell for the security, as defined in these Ground Rules;
- f_i is the Investability Weighting Factor to be applied to a security to allow amendments to its weighting, expressed as a number between 0 and 1, where 1 represents a 100% free float. This factor is published by FTSE Russell for each security in the underlying index; and
- d is the divisor, a figure that represents the total issued share capital of the index at the base date. The divisor can be adjusted to allow changes in the issued share capital of individual securities to be made without distorting the index.

Appendix A

Index opening and closing hours

Index	Open	Close
STI	09:00 (01:00)	17:10 (09:10)

Notes:

- 1. The index will not be calculated on public holidays.
- 2. Timings are local hours (GMT hours in brackets).

Foreign exchange rates

The foreign exchange rates used in the calculation of the STI are Refinitiv real-time spot rates.

The Singapore Dollar is the base currency for all index calculations. Non-Singapore Dollar-denominated constituents prices are converted into Singapore Dollars in order to calculate the index.

The foreign exchange rates received from Refinitiv at 17:00 local time are the bid rates and are used to calculate the final index levels. These are termed the “closing foreign exchange rates”.

Appendix B

Status of indices

The STI is calculated in Singapore Dollars.

For further details of real-time definitions please refer to the following guide:

[Real Time Status Definitions.pdf](#)

The official opening and closing hours of the STI are set out in Appendix A. Variations to the official hours of the indices will be published by FTSE Russell.

US Dollar, Euro, UK Sterling and Japanese Yen values will be calculated on an end-of-day basis.

Appendix C

Further information

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 STI is available from FTSE Russell.

For FTSE Russell contact details please visit www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/.

SGX can be contacted on:	SPH can be contacted on:
Singapore Exchange Limited	Singapore Media Trust
2 Shenton Way, #19-00 SGX Centre 1, Singapore 068804	1000 Toa Payoh North, News Centre, Singapore 318994
Tel: +(65) 6236 8888 Fax: +(65) 6535 6994	Tel: +(65) 6319 6319 Fax: +(65) 6319 8282
e-mail: webmaster@sgx.com	e-mail: sphcorp@sph.com.sg
Website: www.sgx.com	Website: www.sph.com.sg

Disclaimer

© 2026 London Stock Exchange Group plc and its applicable group undertakings ("LSEG"). LSEG includes (1) FTSE International Limited ("FTSE"), (2) Frank Russell Company ("Russell"), (3) FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc. "FTSE Canada", (4) FTSE Fixed Income LLC ("FTSE FI"), (5) FTSE (Beijing) Consulting Limited ("WOFE"), (6) FTSE EU SAS ("FES"). All rights reserved.

FTSE Russell® is a trading name of FTSE, Russell, FTSE Canada, FTSE FI, WOFE, FES and other LSEG entities providing LSEG Benchmark and Index services. "FTSE®", "Russell®", "FTSE Russell®", "FTSE4Good®", "ICB®", "Refinitiv", "WMR™", "FR™" and all other trademarks and service marks used herein (whether registered or unregistered) are trademarks and/or service marks owned or licensed by the applicable member of LSEG or their respective licensors.

The STI is calculated by or on behalf of FTSE International Limited or its affiliate, agent or partner.

FTSE International Limited is authorised as a Benchmark Administrator and regulated in the United Kingdom (UK) by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") according to the UK Benchmark Regulation, FCA Reference Number 796803. FTSE EU SAS is authorised as Benchmark Administrator and regulated in the European Union (EU) by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers ("AMF") according to the EU Benchmark Regulation.

All information is provided for information purposes only. All information and data contained in this publication is obtained by LSEG, from sources believed by it to be accurate and reliable. Because of the possibility of human and mechanical inaccuracy as well as other factors, however, such information and data is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind. No member of LSEG nor their respective directors, officers, employees, partners or licensors make any claim, prediction, warranty or representation whatsoever, expressly or impliedly, either as to the accuracy, timeliness, completeness, merchantability of any information or LSEG Products, or of results to be obtained from the use of LSEG products, including but not limited to indices, rates, data and analytics, or the fitness or suitability of the LSEG products for any particular purpose to which they might be put. The user of the information assumes the entire risk of any use it may make or permit to be made of the information.

No responsibility or liability can be accepted by any member of LSEG nor their respective directors, officers, employees, partners or licensors for (a) any loss or damage in whole or in part caused by, resulting from, or relating to any inaccuracy (negligent or otherwise) or other circumstance involved in procuring, collecting, compiling, interpreting, analysing, editing, transcribing, transmitting, communicating or delivering any such information or data or from use of this document or links to this document or (b) any direct, indirect, special, consequential or incidental damages whatsoever, even if any member of LSEG is advised in advance of the possibility of such damages, resulting from the use of, or inability to use, such information.

No member of LSEG nor their respective directors, officers, employees, partners or licensors provide investment advice and nothing in this document should be taken as constituting financial or investment advice. No member of LSEG nor their respective directors, officers, employees, partners, or licensors make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in any asset or whether such investment creates any legal or compliance risks for the investor. A decision to invest in any such asset should not be made in reliance on any information herein. Indices and rates cannot be invested in directly. Inclusion of an asset in an index or rate is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold that asset nor confirmation that any particular investor may lawfully buy, sell or hold the asset or an index or rate containing the asset. The general information contained in this publication should not be acted upon without obtaining specific legal, tax, and investment advice from a licensed professional.

No part of this information may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission of the applicable member of LSEG. Use and distribution of LSEG data requires a licence from LSEG and/or its licensors.