



ISE MOBILE PAYMENTS INDEX METHODOLOGY

September 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
1. Introduction	4
2. Security Eligibility.....	4
2.1 Eligibility criteria	4
2.2 Security Types.....	4
2.3 Calculation of Initial Weights.....	5
2.4 Calculation of Adjusted Weights.....	5
3. Index Calculation.....	8
3.1 Last Sale Price	8
3.2 Foreign Exchange Rate.....	9
3.3 Index Shares	9
3.4 Index Security and Market Value	9
3.5 Price Return Divisor	9
3.6 Price Return Index Value Calculation	9
3.7 Gross Total Return Index.....	10
3.8 Net Total Return Index.....	10
4. Index Dissemination.....	11
5. Index Evaluation.....	11
6. Index Maintenance.....	12
6.1 Index Rebalancing	12
6.2 Index Security Changes.....	12
6.2.1 Bankruptcy.....	12
6.3 Index Share Changes	12
7. Corporate Actions	12
7.1 Stock Split and Stock Dividend	13
7.2 Reverse Stock Split.....	13
7.3 Special Cash Dividends.....	13
7.4 Cash and Stock Dividends	13
7.5 Stock Distribution of Another Security.....	13
7.6 Spin-offs.....	14

7.7 Rights Offerings..... 14

8. General Announcement Policy..... 14

9. Discretionary Adjustments 15

About Nasdaq Global Indexes 16

About Nasdaq, Inc. 16

Disclaimer 16

Limits of Liability 17

10 Appendix A 18

1. INTRODUCTION

The ISE Mobile Payments Index (IPY) is designed to track the mobile and electronic payments industry.

2. SECURITY ELIGIBILITY

2.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

To be eligible for inclusion in the Index, an Index Security¹ must meet the following criteria:

- a) Be issued by a company that has all or a material proportion of their revenues from payments related products and/or services which are categorized into the following groups (“**Classification Group**”) based on ISE Mobile Payments Industry Classification methodology (<https://indexes.nasdaqomx.com/docs/ISE%20Mobile%20Payments%20Industry%20Classification%20Document.pdf>):
 - (i) Card Networks – companies that provide services for controlling where cards are accepted and to facilitate transactions between merchants and card issuers;
 - (ii) Infrastructure & Software – companies that provide hardware or software services for transacting payments across various channels, such as point-of-sale, mobile, and online;
 - (iii) Processors – companies that handle front end and back end transactions and processing from various channels, such as credit cards, debit cards, or point-of-sale payments; and
 - (iv) Solutions – companies that provide products and services for accepting payments by a variety of payment methods.
- b) have its primary listing on any eligible exchange specified in Appendix A;
- c) have a minimum float market capitalization of USD 100 million.

2.2 SECURITY TYPES

Index eligibility is limited to specific security types only. The security type eligible for the Index include common stocks. Security types not eligible for the index include closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETF), holding companies, investment vehicles or Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT).

¹ An Index Security is defined as a security meeting all eligibility requirements for the Index.

2.3 CALCULATION OF INITIAL WEIGHTS

Index securities that fulfill the above criteria shall be selected to be included and are assigned an initial weight in accordance with the methodology described below:

1. Sort all components in descending order according to their full market capitalization which is determined as the product of the share price and total outstanding shares issued by the relevant company.
2. Assign a rank to each component according to the size of their market capitalization such that the component with the lowest market capitalization get the lowest rank and the component with the highest market capitalization gets the highest rank.
3. Calculate the initial weight of each component as a multiple of the weight of the component with the lowest rank using the following equation:

$$W_i = \frac{CR_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n CR_i}$$

where:

W_i = Weight of component i

CR_i = Rank of component i

n = Number of components

2.4 CALCULATION OF ADJUSTED WEIGHTS

Once initial component weights are established those weights are then optimized to account for component securities exhibiting traits of limited liquidity and/or low levels of market capitalization. Components are optimized for liquidity first and then optimized for market capitalization. The mechanism by which these adjustments are made is as follows:

1. Set liquidity optimization criteria:
 - a. Calculate three month average daily dollar trading volume (ADV) in USD for each component based on daily closing prices and number of shares traded on the relevant exchange. For the April evaluation, the ADV will be calculated based on the three month period from the first trading day in December through the last trading day in February and for the October evaluation, the ADV will be calculated based on the three month period from the first trading day in June through the last trading day in August (Refer to Section 5, Index Evaluation).
 - b. Set theoretical index tracking product one-time investment threshold to \$100M.
 - c. Set percentage threshold for ADV to 200%.
2. Set market capitalization optimization criteria:

- a. Calculate market capitalization based on the share price in USD and total outstanding shares issued by the relevant company.
 - b. Set theoretical index tracking assets under management to \$1.25B.
 - c. Set percentage threshold for market capitalization to 8%.
3. Determine component weighting limits given the respective criteria as follows:

3.1 Liquidity optimization:

$$ADV_{\%i} = \frac{W_i \times INV_{\$}}{ADV_{\$i}}$$

where:

W_i = Weight of each component

$ADV_{\%i}$ = Percentage of three month ADV traded for component i

$ADV_{\$i}$ = Three month ADV traded for component i

$INV_{\$}$ = Theoretical index tracking product one-time investment threshold

3.2 Market capitalization optimization:

$$MKT_{\%i} = \frac{W_i \times AUM_{\$}}{MKT_{\$i}}$$

where:

W_i = Weight of each component

$MKT_{\%i}$ = Percentage of market capitalization held of component i

$MKT_{\$i}$ = Current market capitalization of component i

$AUM_{\$}$ = Theoretical index tracking product assets under management

4. If component weighting limits (from sections 3.1 and 3.2) are less than the percentage thresholds (as defined in sections 1.c and 2.c, respectively) then the weight of component i shall not be adjusted.
5. Threshold test:
If component weighting limits (from sections 3.1 and 3.2) are greater than the percentage thresholds (as defined in sections 1.c and 2.c, respectively) then such component is deemed to have failed the relevant threshold test and a new component i weight equal to each percentage threshold is assigned according to the following steps:
 - 5.1. For liquidity optimization calculate component weight based on the theoretical investment threshold and three month average daily value traded threshold using the follow equation:

$$W'_i = \frac{ADV_{\$i} * ADV'_{\%i}}{INV_{\$}}$$

where:

W'_i = Modified weight of component i

$ADV_{\$i}$ = Three month average daily dollar value traded for component i

$ADV'_{\%i}$ = Percentage ADV threshold

$INV_{\$}$ = Theoretical index tracking product one-time investment threshold

- 5.2. For market capitalization optimization calculate component weight based on theoretical index tracking product assets under management and percentage market capitalization held threshold using the following equation:

$$W'_i = \frac{MKT_{\$i} * MKT'_{\%i}}{AUM_{\$}}$$

where:

W'_i = Modified weight of component i

$MKT_{\$i}$ = Current market capitalization of component i

$MKT'_{\%i}$ = Current market capitalization held threshold

$AUM_{\$}$ = Theoretical index tracking product assets under management

6. In respect of each Classification Group, take the aggregate difference between the initial and adjusted weights of those components that fail respective threshold test (described in step 5 above) and distribute evenly among components passing respective threshold test within such Classification Group using the following equations:

$$W_{adj} = \frac{\sum_{i=1} (W_i - W'_i)}{n'}$$

where:

W_i = Initial weight of component i failing respective threshold test

W'_i = Modified weight of component i failing respective threshold test

W_{adj} = Adjustment for weight of component i passing respective threshold test

n' = Number of components failing respective threshold test

7. Adjust weight of components passing respective threshold test using the following equation:

$$W''_i = W_i + W_{adj}$$

where:

W_i = Initial weight of component i passing respective threshold test

W_i'' = Modified weight of component i passing respective threshold test

W_{adj} = Adjustment for weight of component i passing threshold test

8. The weight of each component stock representing more than 15% of the weight of the index after steps 1 through 7 above shall be capped at 15% and any excess weight above 15% shall be equally redistributed to those securities, within the respective Classification Group, whose weights are less than 15%.
9. Steps 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall be repeated until all components pass liquidity and market capitalization threshold tests and the weights of all components are less than or equal to 15%.

The cumulative weight of all components with an individual weight of 5% or greater do not in the aggregate account for more than 50% of the weight of the index. This particular requirement will be satisfied at the conclusion of each the Index semi-annual rebalance periods.

3. INDEX CALCULATION

The Index is a modified linear weighted index. The Index began on December 31, 2009, with a base value of 100.00.

Three versions of the Index are calculated in USD:

- The price return index (Nasdaq: IPY) is ordinarily calculated without regard to cash dividends on Index Securities.
- The total return Index (Nasdaq: IPYTR) reinvests cash dividends on the ex-date.
- The net total return index (Nasdaq: IPYNTR) reinvests cash dividends on the ex-date and adjusts for an Index Security's country of incorporation withholding rate. The net total return index began on February 6, 2017 at a base value of 250.00.

All Indexes reflect extraordinary cash distributions.

3.1 LAST SALE PRICE

Last Sale Price refers to the last regular way trade reported on such security's Index Market. The Index Market is the listing market for which prices are received and used by Nasdaq in the Index calculation and generally will represent the most liquid trading market of the Index Security.

If a security does not trade on its Index Market on a given day or the Index Market has not opened for trading, the most recent last sale price from the Index Market (adjusted for corporate actions, if any) is used. For

securities where Nasdaq is the Index Market, the Last Sale Price may be the NASDAQ Official Closing Price (NOCP) when Nasdaq is closed.

3.2 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE

The Index uses the WM Company, Closing Spot Rates at 16:00:00 UK time in the calculation of the closing Index Values. SIX Financial Information Intraday Spot Rates are applied to the real time Index calculations during the trading day.

3.3 INDEX SHARES

Index Shares are calculated for each index security using the adjusted weights calculated in section 2.3.

3.4 INDEX SECURITY AND MARKET VALUE

The Index Security Market Value is the Last Sale Price of the Index Security multiplied by its Index Shares, converted into the Index currency. The Index Market Value is the aggregate of each of the Index Security's Market Value.

3.5 PRICE RETURN DIVISOR

The Divisor serves the purpose of scaling an Index Market Value to a lower order of magnitude which is recommended for reporting purposes. The Divisor is adjusted to ensure that changes in Index Securities either by corporate actions or index participation occurring outside of trading hours do not affect the value of the Index. All Divisor changes occur after the close of Index Security markets contained in the Index.

The Price Return Index Divisor for day t is calculated as the ratio of the Start Of Day (SOD) market value and the previous day index value as follows:

$$\text{Price Return Index Divisor}_t = \frac{\text{Index SOD Market Value}_t}{\text{Index Value}_{t-1}}$$

3.6 PRICE RETURN INDEX VALUE CALCULATION

The Price Return Index value reflects changes in market value of Index Securities during the trading day and is calculated without regard to ordinary cash dividends, but includes special dividends and the formula is as follows:

$$\text{Price Return Index}_t = \frac{\text{Index Market Value}_t}{\text{Index Divisor}_t}$$

3.7 GROSS TOTAL RETURN INDEX

The Gross Total Return Index value reflects ordinary cash and special dividends and the formula is as follows:

$$\text{Gross Total Return Index}_t = \text{Gross Total Return Index}_{t-1} \times \frac{\text{Price Return Index}_t + \text{IDP}}{\text{Price Return Index}_{t-1}}$$

where:

Gross Total Return Index_t = the value of the Gross Total Return Index on current day

Gross Total Return Index_{t-1} = the previous day's closing Gross Total Return Index value

Price Return Index_t = the value of the Price Return Index on current day

Price Return Index_{t-1} = the previous day's closing Price Return Index value

$$\text{IDP}(\text{Index Dividend Points}) = \frac{\text{Index Dividend Market Value}_t}{\text{Price Return Index Divisor}_t}$$

Index Dividend Market Value_t = sum of the Index Security Dividend Market Values (SOD or EOD) for all Index Securities on current day

Index Security Dividend Market Value_t = dividend per share for Index Security with ex-dividend date on the current day multiplied by the Index Shares of that Index Security multiplied by *Fx rate_{t-1}*

Fx rate_{t-1} = the previous day's WM Company Closing Spot Rate at 16:00:00 UK

3.8 NET TOTAL RETURN INDEX

The Net Total Return Index value reflects ordinary cash and special dividends adjusted for withholding tax rates (WTR as defined for each country is found in Appendix D and the formula is as follows):

$$\text{Net Total Return Index}_t = \text{Net Total Return Index}_{t-1} \times \frac{\text{Net Price Return Index}_t + \text{NetIDP}_t}{\text{Net Price Return Index}_{t-1}}$$

where:

Net Total Return Index_t = the value of the Net Total Return Index on current day

Net Total Return Index_{t-1} = the previous day's closing Net Total Return Index value

Net Price Return Index_t = the value of the Net Price Return Index on current day

Net Price Return Index_{t-1} = the previous day's closing Net Price Return Index value

$$\text{Net Price Return Index}_t = \frac{\text{Net Price Return Index Market Value}_t}{\text{Net Price Return Index Divisor}_t}$$

Net Price Return Index value is not publically distributed. It is calculated only as the basis for the Net Total Return Index.

$$\text{Net IDP(Net Index Dividend Points)} = \frac{\text{Index Net Dividend Market Value}_t}{\text{Net Price Return Index Divisor}_t}$$

where:

$\text{Net Index Dividend Market Value}_t$ = sum of the Security Dividend Market Values (SOD or EOD) adjusted for withholding tax rate (WTR) for all Index Securities on current day

$\text{Net Index Security Dividend Market Value}_t$ = dividend per share adjusted for withholding tax rate (WTR) for Index Security with ex-dividend date on the current day multiplied by the Index Shares of that Index Security multiplied by Fx rate_{t-1}

Fx rate_{t-1} = the previous day's WM Company, Closing Spot Rate at 16:00:00 UK.

4. INDEX DISSEMINATION

All Indexes are calculated during the trading day and are disseminated once per second. The Indexes are calculated five (5) days a week, Monday through Friday, starting by the earliest time zone Asia/Tokyo and close by the latest time zone America/New York.

5. INDEX EVALUATION

The Index is evaluated in semi-annually in April and October. The above eligibility criteria are applied using available market data as of the end of February and August. Security additions and deletions are made effective after the close of trading the third Friday in April and October.

Additionally, if at any time during the year other than the Evaluation, an Index Security is determined to have become ineligible for continued inclusion in the Index due to bankruptcy, delisting, or a definitive agreement that would likely result in the security no longer being Index eligible, the security is removed from the Index and is not replaced. In the case of mergers and acquisitions, the Index Security may be removed the day following the shareholder vote or the expected expiration of the tender offer, provided the acquisition is not contested. In the event the acquisition is contested then the deletion will occur as soon as reasonably practicable, once results have been received that indicate the acquisition will likely be successful. Ordinarily, a security will be removed from the Index at its Last Sale Price. If, however, at the time of its removal the Index Security is halted from trading on its primary listing market and an official closing price cannot readily be determined, the Index Security may, in NASDAQ's discretion, be removed at a zero price. The zero price will be applied to the Index Security after the close of the market but prior to the time the official closing value of the Index is disseminated, which is ordinarily 17:16:00 ET.

6. INDEX MAINTENANCE

6.1 INDEX REBALANCING

On a semi-annual basis in April and October, the Index will be rebalanced in conjunction with the Index Evaluation according to section 5. The Index employs an equal-dollar weighting methodology such that each Index Security's Index market value is rebalanced semi-annually, to an equal-dollar value corresponding to an equal percent weight of the Index's aggregate market value. Numbers of Index Shares are calculated by dividing this equal-USD value for each Index Security by the corresponding Last Sale Price of the Index Security at the close of trading on the third Friday in April and October.

6.2 INDEX SECURITY CHANGES

If at any time during the year other than the semi-annual Index Evaluation, an Index Security no longer meets the Eligibility Criteria, or is otherwise determined to have become ineligible for inclusion in the Index(es), the Index Security is removed from its Index (see 2.3.1).

In the case of mergers and acquisitions, the Index Issuer may be removed the day following the shareholder vote or the expected expiration of the tender offer, provided the acquisition is not contested. In the event the acquisition is contested then the deletion will occur as soon as reasonably practicable, once results have been received that indicate the acquisition will likely be successful.

6.2.1 BANKRUPTCY

If a company files for bankruptcy, the Index Security (ies) of the Issuer will be removed from the Index as soon as practicable thereafter. The value of the Index Security (ies) will be considered \$0.00000001, if no other applicable price can be observed on Nasdaq Global Select Market or the Nasdaq Global Market.

6.3 INDEX SHARE CHANGES

Index Share changes are not made between semi-annual rebalances; however, changes arising from stock dividends and stock splits are made to the Index on the evening prior to the effective date of such corporate actions. In the case of certain spin-offs or rights issuances, the price of the Index Security is adjusted.

7. CORPORATE ACTIONS

The following corporate actions will be made effective in the Index on the ex-date. If there is no ex-date announced by the Index Exchange, there will be no adjustment to the Index as a result of a Corporate Action.

7.1 STOCK SPLIT AND STOCK DIVIDEND

A stock split and stock dividend is the action of an Index Security in increasing its Index Shares and decreasing the par value in proportion. There is no flow of capital into or out of the company. The number of Index Shares increases but the market capitalization of the company remains unchanged.

The price of the Index Security is adjusted to reflect the ratio of a stock split and stock dividend a corresponding inverse adjustment to the Index Shares is made.

7.2 REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

A reverse stock split is the action of an Index Security in decreasing its Index Shares and decreasing the par value in proportion. There is no flow of capital into or out of the company. The number of Index Shares decreases but the market capitalization of the company remains unchanged.

The price of the Index Security is adjusted to reflect the ratio of the reverse stock split a corresponding inverse adjustment to the Index Shares is made.

7.3 SPECIAL CASH DIVIDENDS

A dividend is considered special if the information provided by the listing exchange in their announcement of the ex-date indicates that the dividend is special. Other nomenclature for a special dividend may be (but not limited to) extra, extraordinary, non-recurring, one-time, unusual, etc. The price of the Index Security is adjusted for the amount of the special cash dividend. A corresponding adjustment will be made to the Index Shares of the security such that the weight of the Index Security will not change as a result of the action.

7.4 CASH AND STOCK DIVIDENDS

If an Index Security is paying a cash and stock dividend on the same date, the cash dividend is applied before the stock dividend unless otherwise indicated in the information provided by the Index Exchange. Additionally, in the case of an optional dividend which allows the holder to choose between receiving cash or stock, the adjustment will be made in the manner the dividend has been announced by the Index Exchange.

7.5 STOCK DISTRIBUTION OF ANOTHER SECURITY

If an Index Security is distributing shares of a different security, the value of the Index Security will be adjusted downward to reflect the ratio of the distribution. There will also be an adjustment to Index Shares. If the security being distributed is another class of common shares of the same Issuer, the value of the existing Index Security will be adjusted downward to reflect the ratio of the distribution. There will be an adjustment to Index Shares. The new class of shares is not added to the index. The divisor is adjusted to ensure that there is no discontinuity in the value of the Index which might otherwise be caused by any such change.

7.6 SPIN-OFFS

If an Index Security is spinning off a security, the price of the security will be adjusted. There will also be an adjustment to Index Shares. If a when-issued market is established for the SpinCo, the price of the Index Security is adjusted downward by the value of the spinoff and a corresponding adjustment will be made to the Index Shares of the security such that the weight of the Index Security will not change as a result of the action. The value of the spin-off is determined by multiplying the spin-off ratio by the when-issued price. Additionally, for a spin-off event, if there is a no when-issued trading available for the spin-co security, the spin-co security may be added to the index at a zero value. In this case, the spin-co security will be removed from the Index after two full days of trading.

7.7 RIGHTS OFFERINGS

The price of an Index Security is adjusted on the ex-date for rights offerings if the rights are transferable and has a subscription price on an equivalent per share basis that is less than the closing price of the Index Security the right entitles a holder to purchase (the “Underlying Security”) on the day prior to the ex-date (in-the-money). The price of the Index Security is adjusted downward for the value of the right and a corresponding adjustment will be made to the Index Shares of the security such that the weight of the Index Security will not change as a result of the action. The value of the right is determined by the previous Last Sale Price (LSP) of the Underlying Security minus the sum of the Subscription Price of the right plus the cash dividend of the Underlying Security, if any, divided by the number of rights required to purchase one share, plus one.

8. GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT POLICY

Nasdaq announces Index-related information via our premier service Global Index Watch at <http://indexes.nasdaqomx.com>.

Generally, the list of additions and deletions as a result of each Quarterly Evaluation is publicly announced via an announcement on the Global Index Watch (GIW).

Corporate actions are implemented in the Indexes in accordance with the Index maintenance rules. Announcement is made prior to the effective date of the corporate actions.

In the event that a change has been made to an Index intraday, an announcement will be made to inform clients of the change.

In the event that an Index calculation has been corrected historically an announcement will be provided and clients are asked to update their databases accordingly.

9. DISCRETIONARY ADJUSTMENTS

Nasdaq may, from time to time, exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate in order to ensure Index integrity.

ABOUT NASDAQ GLOBAL INDEXES

[Nasdaq Global Information Services](#) (GIS) is composed of our [Market Data](#) and [Indexes](#) businesses, which leverage reliable, scalable technology and robust distribution channels to provide comprehensive benchmarks and market data solutions across all asset classes worldwide. We have been creating innovative, market-leading, transparent indexes for more than 40 years, and have more than 300 ETPs with more than \$150 billion in assets under management (AUM) tracking our indexes (as of 9/30/17). Additionally, we are one of the largest providers of Smart Beta indexes based on AUM. Our world renowned brands include the Nasdaq-100 Index, Nasdaq Global Equity, Dorsey, Wright & Associates, Nasdaq AlphaDEX, and Nasdaq Dividend Achievers. For more information, visit our website www.business.nasdaq.com/indexes.

We continuously offer new opportunities for financial product sponsors across a wide-spectrum of investable products and for asset managers to measure risk and performance. Nasdaq Global Indexes also provides custom index services, data, design, and calculation solutions as well as ETP listings.

For more information, visit <http://indexes.nasdaqomx.com>.

ABOUT NASDAQ, INC.

Nasdaq (Nasdaq: NDAQ) is a leading provider of trading, clearing, exchange technology, listing, information and public company services across six continents. Through its diverse portfolio of solutions, Nasdaq enables customers to plan, optimize and execute their business vision with confidence, using proven technologies that provide transparency and insight for navigating today's global capital markets. As the creator of the world's first electronic stock market, its technology powers more than 70 marketplaces in 50 countries, and 1 in 10 of the world's securities transactions. Nasdaq is home to more than 3,500 listed companies with a market value of approximately \$9.5 trillion and more than 10,000 corporate clients. To learn more, visit: nasdaq.com/ambition or business.nasdaq.com.

DISCLAIMER

Neither Nasdaq, Inc. nor any of its affiliates (collectively "Nasdaq") makes any recommendation to buy or sell any security or any representation about the financial condition of any company. Investors should undertake their own due diligence and carefully evaluate companies before investing. The information contained herein is provided for informational and educational purposes only, and nothing contained herein should be construed as investment advice, either on behalf of a particular security or an overall investment strategy.

ADVICE FROM A SECURITIES PROFESSIONAL IS STRONGLY ADVISED.

LIMITS OF LIABILITY

The Nasdaq, Inc. and its affiliates (“Nasdaq”) assume no liability of any nature (including, but not limited to negligence) for any loss, damages, costs, claims and expenses related to or arising out of the use of the Indexes or any data included therein. Nasdaq expressly disclaims all warranties, expressed or implied, as to the availability, accuracy, uninterrupted calculation, completeness, merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to the Indexes or any data included therein. Neither Nasdaq nor any third party makes any express or implied warranties or representations with respect to the Indexes, the results to be obtained by their use or the value of the Indexes at any given time. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall Nasdaq have any liability for any direct damages, lost profits or special, incidental, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

10 APPENDIX A

Eligible Exchanges

The following tables show a regional breakout of the current list of Eligible Exchanges. Only securities listed on an Eligible Exchange may be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Americas		Europe - Africa - Middle East	
BM&FBOVESPA	Brazil	Athens Exchange	Greece
Bolsa de Valores de Colombia	Colombia	BME Spanish Exchanges	Spain
Lima SE	Peru	Borsa Istanbul	Turkey
Mexican Exchange	Mexico	Borsa Italiana	Italy
Nasdaq	United States	Budapest SE	Hungary
NYSE	United States		
NYSE American	United States	Cyprus SE	Cyprus
The CBOE Exchange	United States		
Santiago SE	Chile	Deutsche Börse	Germany
TMX Group	Canada	Euronext	France
		Irish SE	Ireland
		Johannesburg SE	South Africa
		Ljubljana SE	Slovenia
		London SE	United Kingdom
		Luxembourg SE	Luxembourg
		Moscow Exchange	Russia
		Muscat Securities Market	Oman
		NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange	Sweden
		Nigerian Stock Exchange	Nigeria
		Oslo Børs	Norway
		SIX Swiss Exchange	Switzerland
		Tel Aviv SE	Israel
		Wiener Börse	Austria

Asia - Pacific	
Australian SE	Australia
Bursa Malaysia	Malaysia
Hong Kong Exchanges	Hong Kong
Indonesia SE	Indonesia
Japan Exchange Group	Japan
Korea Exchange	South Korea
New Zealand Exchange	New Zealand
Philippine SE	Philippine
Singapore Exchange	Singapore
The Stock Exchange of Thailand	Thailand