

# FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index

v4.3



**FTSE  
RUSSELL**

An LSEG Business

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## Section 1

# Introduction

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 This document sets out the Ground Rules for the construction and management of the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index. Copies of the Ground Rules are available from FTSE on the website at [www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/](https://www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/).

1.2 The FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index is designed to represent the performance of LSE-listed companies taken from the FTSE UK All-Share Index. This includes companies identified to generate over 20% (or 50% for environmental technology (ET)) of green revenues, based on the FTSE Green Revenues Classification System (GRCS), which includes the following environmental sectors below:

- Energy management and efficiency
- Energy generation
- Transport equipment
- Waste and pollution control
- Energy equipment
- Transport solutions
- Water infrastructure and technology
- Environmental resources
- Food and agriculture
- Environmental support services

Full details, including sector and subsector definitions within the FTSE Green Revenues Classification System, can found on [https://www.lseg.com/content/dam/ftse-russell/en\\_us/documents/policy-documents/ftse-green-revenues-classification-system.pdf](https://www.lseg.com/content/dam/ftse-russell/en_us/documents/policy-documents/ftse-green-revenues-classification-system.pdf). The assessment to establish whether a technology, service or business qualifies as being within these sectors will be carried out by FTSE Russell as part of the green revenues 2.0 data model based on these classifications. Please refer to the FTSE Environmental Opportunities Index Series and its Ground Rules on the FTSE Russell website for more information on the EO analysis.

1.3 The FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index takes account of ESG factors in its index design. Please see further details in Section 4.

1.4 The base currency of the index series is British Pounds (GBP). Index values may also be published in other currencies.

### 1.5 FTSE Russell

FTSE Russell is a trading name of FTSE International Limited, Frank Russell Company, FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Limited (and its subsidiaries FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc. and FTSE Fixed

Income Europe Limited), FTSE Fixed Income LLC, FTSE (Beijing) Consulting Limited, Refinitiv Benchmark Services (UK) Limited, Refinitiv Limited and Beyond Ratings.

- 1.6 These Ground Rules set out the methodology and provide information about the publication of the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index. These rules should be read in conjunction with the Ground Rules for the FTSE UK Index Series, which can be accessed at [www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/](http://www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/).
- 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 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 the FTSE Russell (or any person concerned with the preparation or publication of these Ground Rules) for any losses, damages, claims and expenses suffered by any person as a result of:
- any reliance on these Ground Rules;
  - any inaccuracies in these Ground Rules;
  - any non-application or misapplication of the policies or procedures described in these Ground Rules; and/or
  - any inaccuracies in the compilation of the index or any constituent data.
- 1.9 Price index values are calculated on a real-time basis in US Dollars. Total Return Index values are published at the end of each working day. The Total Return Index is based on ex-dividend adjustments. Currencies provided for both indices will include US Dollar, Euro, UK Pound Sterling and Japanese Yen on an end-of-day basis.

## Section 2

# Management responsibilities

## 2. Management responsibilities

### 2.1 FTSE International Limited (FTSE)

2.1.1 FTSE is the benchmark administrator of the index<sup>1</sup>.

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

- maintain records of the index weightings of all constituent 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 review; and
- disseminate the index.

2.1.3 The weightings of constituents of 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 FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index throughout the day and will determine whether the status of the index should be firm, held or indicative (see Appendix C).

### 2.2 Amendments to these Ground Rules

2.2.1 These Ground Rules shall be subject to regular review (at least once a year) by FTSE Russell to ensure that they best reflect the aims of the index.

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.

<sup>1</sup> The term administrator is used in this document in the same sense as it is defined in [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds](#) (the European Benchmark Regulation) and [The Benchmarks \(Amendment and Transitional Provision\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#) (the UK Benchmark Regulation).

## 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)

- 3.2.1 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 Index Governance Board.

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

[Statement of Principles.pdf](#)

### 3.3 Queries and Complaints

- 3.3.1 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 FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK 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](mailto:info@ftserussell.com).

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

[Recalculation Policy and Guidelines ESG Products.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 Benchmarks<sup>2</sup>, the European benchmark regulation<sup>3</sup> and the UK benchmark regulation<sup>4</sup>. The FTSE Russell Governance Framework can be accessed using the following link:

[FTSE Russell Governance Framework.pdf](#)

### **3.9 Real Time Status Definitions**

For indices which are calculated in real time, please refer to the following guide for details of real-time status definitions:

[Real Time Status Definitions.pdf](#)

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

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds.

<sup>4</sup> The Benchmarks (Amendment and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

## Section 4

# Eligible securities

## 4. Eligible securities

4.1 The eligible universe of the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index will be the FTSE UK All-Share Index. The FTSE EO Index Series will be governed by the Ground Rules of the FTSE UK Index Series, unless specified, with regards to specific criteria concerning liquidity, the suspension of stocks, calculation methodologies, review dates etc.

### 4.2 The Green Revenues data model

4.2.1 The FTSE Russell Green Revenues data model helps investors understand the global industrial transition to a green and low carbon economy with consistent, transparent data and indices.

Companies are analysed and categorised using a unique industrial taxonomy for green goods, products and services that covers 10 sectors, 64 subsectors and 133 micro sectors. For companies classified in one or more of the green micro sectors, a total percentage(s) of revenue from green products is provided.

4.2.2 Company green revenues are assessed and measured under one of two categories:

- Disclosed information when a company has sufficient disclosure to measure green revenues.
- Company-specific estimates when a company has limited revenue disclosures but there is additional non-revenue data (e.g. production volumes) or relevant market or peer data (e.g. market share of a product) that can form a reasonable basis for estimating green revenues.

At the company activity level, each of the 133 micro sectors is mapped to one of three tiers, defined as the following:

- Tier one covers activities (micro sectors) with significant and clear environmental benefits (e.g. EG08.0 energy generation – solar).
- Tier two covers activities (micro sectors) with more limited but net positive environmental benefits (e.g. WI08.0 water utilities).
- Tier three covers activities (micro sectors), which have some environmental benefits but are overall net neutral or negative (e.g. EG06.0 energy generation – nuclear).



- 4.2.3 A company will be eligible for inclusion in the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index if its green revenues percentage is 20% or above, calculated as the following:
- Green revenues percentage for a company, which is the portion of green revenues as classified by the FTSE Green Revenues Classification System to total company revenue.
  - Green revenues application excludes tier three activities, as defined in rule 4.2.2.
  - Company assessments using sector-specific estimates of green revenues are not used for determining index eligibility.

#### **4.3 Green Revenues Classification System**

- 4.3.1 For further information on the FTSE Green Revenues Classification System, please use the following link:  
[FTSE Green Revenues Classification System.pdf](#)

## Section 5

# ESG data inputs

### 5. ESG data Inputs

5.1.1 The following ESG datasets are used in the construction of the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index Series.

ESG data inputs	Details	Used for selection, weighting or exclusion <sup>5</sup>
<b>FTSE green revenues</b>	FTSE Russell's green revenues data model identifies companies providing green products and services and classifies associated revenues based on the Green Revenues Classification System (GRCS). GRCS is a taxonomy used to define and measure the industrial transition to a green economy.  More information can be found here: <a href="#">ftse-green-revenues-classification-system.pdf</a>	<b>Selection</b>
<b>Minimum set of exclusions for ESG indices</b>	The minimum set of exclusions applied to this index series with effect from December 2023. Details of the minimum exclusions can be found in the <a href="#">Guide to the Construction and Maintenance of FTSE Exclusion Lists.pdf</a> .	<b>Exclusion</b>

5.1.2 Further information on ESG data provided by FTSE Russell and third parties used in this index (index series) can be found in the following guide:  
  
[Guide to FTSE and Third Party ESG Data used in FTSE Russell Indices](#)  
  
This includes information on the data and standards used for these ESG data inputs. These data sets may include estimated data.

### 5.2 ESG Metrics

5.2.1 Please see the FTSE Russell [ESG Metrics](#) website for the scores and values of the environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors listed in Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816.  
  
Further details on the metrics methodology and calculation are available using the following links:  
  
[Sustainability and ESG data](#)  
[ESG Disclosures Methodology and Calculation Guide](#)

<sup>5</sup> Definitions  
Selection – sustainable investment data is used to select or rank constituents or calculate minimum scores or thresholds.  
Weighting – sustainable investment data is used to calculate the weight of a constituent in an index.  
Exclusion – sustainable investment data is used to exclude companies from the index.

## Section 6

# Qualification criteria and periodic review of constituents

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## 6. Qualification criteria and periodic review of constituents

### 6.1 Review dates

6.1.1 The FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index will be reviewed semi-annually in June and December using data as at the close of business on the Monday four weeks prior to the review effective date. The data cut-off dates for ESG data inputs are in the [Guide-to-FTSE-and-Third-Party-ESG-Data-used-in-FTSE-Russell-Indices.pdf](#)

6.1.2 The semi-annual review will be implemented after the close of business on the third Friday in June and December.

6.1.3 Capping will be implemented quarterly after the close of business on the second Friday and effective after the third Friday in March, June, September and December.

6.1.4 Details of the outcome of each review will be announced as soon as possible in June and December.

### 6.2 Monitoring of eligible companies

6.2.1 The market capitalisation of companies eligible for inclusion in the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index is monitored by FTSE Russell. All LSE-listed securities that pass the EO criteria (see Section 4) will be included in the periodic reviews.

### 6.3 Capping methodology

6.3.1 The FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index will be capped every quarter to reduce concentration for constituents that are considered over-weighted in the index. Please refer to section 12 for further details on the capping methodology.

## Section 7

# Changes to constituent companies

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## 7. Changes to constituent companies

### 7.1 Intra-review additions

- 7.1.1 Additions into the FTSE UK All-Share Index will be considered for inclusion in the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index at the next review.

### 7.2 Intra-review deletions

- 7.2.1 A constituent will be removed from the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index if it is removed from the FTSE UK All-Share Index outside of the semi-annual review.

## Section 8

# Corporate actions and events

## 8. Corporate actions and events

- 8.1 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. The index will be adjusted in line with 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.

### 8.2 Mergers, restructuring and complex takeovers

- 8.2.1 If the effect of a merger or takeover is that one constituent in the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index is absorbed by another constituent, the resulting company will remain a constituent of the index.
- 8.2.2 If a constituent company in the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index is taken over by a non-constituent company, the original constituent will be removed.
- 8.2.3 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 FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index.

### 8.3 Suspension of dealing

- 8.3.1 Please refer to the Corporate Actions and Events Guide:

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

## Section 9

# Index algorithm and calculation method

## 9. Index algorithm and calculation method

### 9.1 Prices

9.1.1 The FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index will use actual last trade prices, where available, for securities.

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

### 9.2 Index calculation

9.2.1 The FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index is calculated using the following formula:

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

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.

$c_i$  is the capping factor to be applied to a security to correctly weight that security in the index. This factor maps the investable market capitalisation of each stock to a notional market capitalisation for inclusion in the index.

$d$  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

# Capping methodology

## Capping methodology

The capping process of the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index is designed to reduce any concentration levels that may exist. The capping process is applied after the close of business on the second Friday in March, June, September and December based on the starting constituents of the next working day after the third Friday. The underlying data used in the capping process is as follows:

The security's closing price adjusted for corporate events after the close of business on the second Friday of each quarter.

The security's starting shares in issue figure, its investability weight on the next working day following the third Friday of each quarter.

### FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index capping methodology

The algorithm is applied to each constituent of the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index that requires capping, i.e. any constituent whose uncapped weight is greater than 10%.

The constituent capping factor  $c_i$  is given by:

Where:

$i$  denotes the security to be capped.

$j$  denotes an uncapped security.

$J$  is the subset of securities that are uncapped.

$p_k$  is the official closing price of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  security.

$s_k$  is the number of shares in issue of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  security.

$f_k$  is the free float factor of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  security.

$I$  is the percentage of the index represented by all uncapped constituents.

$Z$  is the percentage capping level.

Capping is applied to the constituents of the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index by the following methodology:

#### **Stage one**

Any companies whose weights are greater than 10% are capped at 10%. The weights of all lower-ranking companies are increased correspondingly. The weights of lower-ranking companies are then checked and if they exceed 10%, they are also capped at 10%. This process is repeated until no company weight exceeds 10%.

If the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% is greater than 40% in aggregate, the procedure moves onto stage two below. Otherwise, no further capping is required.

## **Stage two**

### **a. Capping the largest company at 10%**

If more than one company is capped at 10% in stage one, then weights of all subsequent companies previously capped at 10% are changed in accordance with the rules detailed below.

For example, if the second-largest company is capped at 10% its weight will be reduced to 9% as detailed in stage 2b below. Thus only one company will have a 10% weight in the index.

### **b. Capping the second-largest company at 9%**

If the weight of the second-largest company is greater than 9% the company's weight is capped at 9% and the weights of the remaining companies are increased correspondingly.

Following this procedure, if the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% is NOT greater than 40% then no further capping is required.

However, if the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% IS greater than 40% then the procedure moves onto stage 2c.

Please note: where the 40% threshold is breached, we move to stage 2c even if the second-largest company has not been capped.

### **c. Capping the third-largest company at 8%**

If the weight of the third-largest company is greater than 8% the company's weight is capped at 8% and the weights of the remaining companies are increased correspondingly.

Following this procedure, if the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% is NOT greater than 40% then no further capping is required.

However, if the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% IS greater than 40%, then the procedure moves onto stage 2d.

Please note: where the 40% threshold is breached, we move to stage 2d, even if the third-largest company has not been capped.

### **d. Capping the fourth-largest company at 7%**

If the weight of the fourth-largest company is greater than 7%, the company's weight is capped at 7% and the weights of the remaining companies are increased correspondingly.

Following this procedure if the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% is NOT greater than 40% then no further capping is required.

However, if the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% IS greater than 40%, then the procedure moves onto stage 2e.

Please note: where the 40% threshold is breached, we move to stage 2e even if the fourth-largest company has not been capped.

### **e. Capping the fifth-largest company at 6%**

If the weight of the fifth-largest company is greater than 6% the company's weight is capped at 6% and the weights of the remaining companies are increased correspondingly.

Following this procedure, if the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% is NOT greater than 40% then no further capping is required.

However, if the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% IS greater than 40% then the procedure moves onto stage 2f.

Please note: where the 40% threshold is breached, we move to stage 2f even if the fifth-largest company has not been capped.



**f. Capping the sixth-largest company at 4%**

If the weights of the sixth-largest company and any lower-ranking companies are greater than 4%, those companies' weights are capped at 4% and the weights of lower ranking companies are increased correspondingly.

The process then moves to stage three.

**Stage three**

Following the application of stage two, the weights of each company are checked. If the total index weight of those companies whose individual weights exceed 5% is greater than 40% in aggregate, then further capping is required and stage two is repeated.

Companies are capped using prices as at the close of business on the second Friday in March, June, September and December, and shares in issue and free float adjusted for corporate actions as at the Monday after the third Friday. The capping is implemented after the close of business on the third Friday of March, June, September and December.

Appendix B

# Index opening and closing hours

Index	Open	Close
FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index	08:00	16:30

**Notes:**

Closing prices will be the London Stock Exchange official closing prices.

The index will not be calculated on UK public holidays and may close early on the business day prior to the Christmas and New Year public holidays.

Timings are UK hours.

## Appendix C

# Status of index

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The FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index is calculated in UK Pound Sterling on a real-time basis.

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 FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index are set out in Appendix B. Variations to the official hours of the index will be published by FTSE Russell.

## Appendix D

# Further information

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

[Glossary.pdf](#)

The FTSE Russell ESG Metrics website can be found using the following link: [ESG Metrics](#)

For further information on the FTSE Environmental Opportunities UK Index, please visit [www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/](http://www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell/) or contact FTSE Russell via e-mail at [info@ftserussell.com](mailto:info@ftserussell.com).

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