



Press Kit

April 2020

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1. CEO's message



Dear friend:

As CEO of BME I am pleased to present this kit, which contains the most relevant information about our company.

The financial results in the first quarter of 2020 reached €34 million.

The Return on Equity (ROE) reached 34.4% while the efficiency ratio reached 41.4%.

We have produced this document in order that you can find the company's basic data in a quick and easy way. We begin with a brief presentation of the Group and its subsidiaries and then move on to detail our business' key figures. Then we describe the different business units within our structure in addition to the products and services we offer, our international presence and workforce. The information is completed with a brief look at the history of the Spanish stock exchange.

I hope that you find useful information in this Press Kit about our company and the work we do every day.

Best regards,

Javier Hernani
CEO

2. Presentation of the Group

Bolsas y Mercados Españoles (BME), is the operator of all stock markets and financial systems in Spain. It was incorporated in 2001.

On 14 July 2006 it fulfilled one of the most important goals set when it was created as a group integrating all the Spanish markets: to become a publicly traded company.

The company has offices in Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid and Valencia. Its headquarters are located at 1 Plaza de la Lealtad, 28014 Madrid.

BME is structured into the following business units: Equities, Fixed Income, Derivatives, Clearing, Settlement, Market Data and Value Added Services.

Organisational chart



Our vision of management and principles

BME gears its management towards obtaining an optimal performance from all the assets at its disposal in a responsible and sustainable manner. As operator of Spain's financial markets and systems, BME provides a channel through which savings

can be used to finance companies, while endeavouring to offer maximum speed, reliability, transparency, efficiency and security to the markets and systems it manages.

Since its incorporation, BME has always been committed to being a reference for the economy and for businesses in Spain and Latin America (through Latibex). To achieve this, its actions are guided by the following principles:



1

Efficiency in service provision.

2

Market **integrity**, which allows several centres to undertake trading activity simultaneously and under identical conditions.

3

An **impartial trading** environment, achieved through strict compliance with laws and regulations governing the financial markets and systems.

4

Transparency and **fairness** in the market, by providing complete information on market performance so investors, without any privileges, can operate under the same conditions.

5

Innovation and cutting-edge **technology**, by providing the means necessary to help companies grow and actively participate in the creation of new financial products and the development of systems infrastructure.

6

Training, as a cornerstone for the sustainable development of a financial market.

7

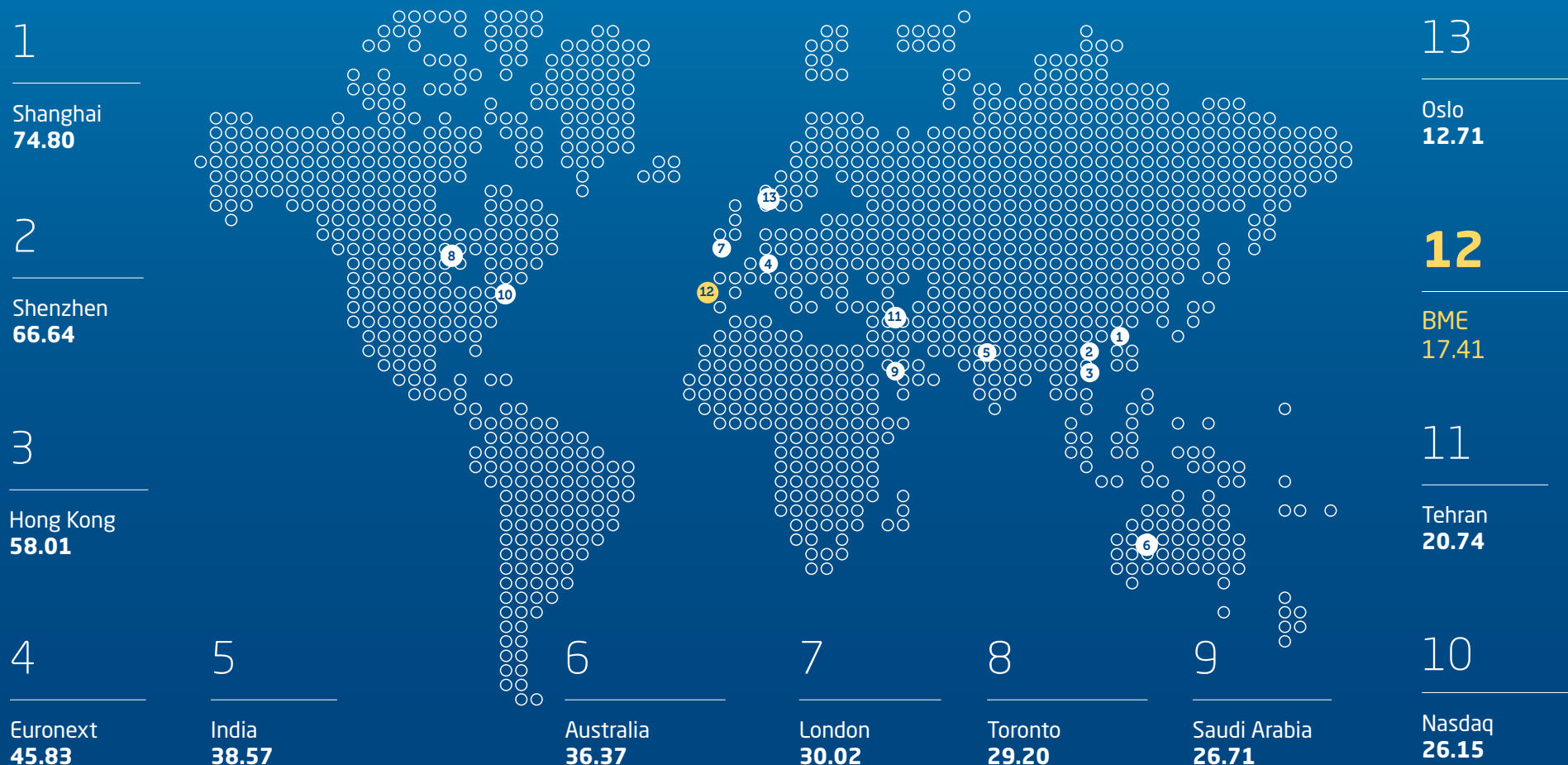
Investor protection, which is crucial for creating a bond of trust between investors and the market.

Investment flows

According to the latest data published by the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE), BME ranks 12th in the world in terms of investment flows channelled.

Investment flows channelled by the stock markets.

Billions of dollars



Source: WFE. Data at December 2019.

Committed to our interest group



EMPLOYEES

13.1 hours/employee. Ratio of training hours received per employee.



SHAREHOLDERS

95.53% are minority with held **41.67%** of the share capital.



USERS

Leading **Exchange in Dividend Yield 4.5%** for listed companies.



SUPPLIERS

90.42% of BME's suppliers are local.



COMPANY

17.2% of the value of listed shares are held by Spanish households.

✓ Providing financing to companies and financial training to citizens, two main social functions of BME.

BME, a socially responsible company



ECONOMIC



Economic value generated:
287,106 thousand euros
(-6.91% vs 2018)



Shareholder remuneration through
dividends: **130,106 thousand
euros** (-13.70% vs 2018)



ENVIRONMENTAL



Internal energy consumption:
33,506.54 GJ
(2.08% vs 2018)



Indirect greenhouse gas emissions:
2,752.50 CO₂ tons
(-12.08% vs 2018)



SOCIAL



Economic value:
285,008 thousand euros
(-8.67 vs 2018)



13.1 hours/employee.
Ratio of training hours
received per employee.

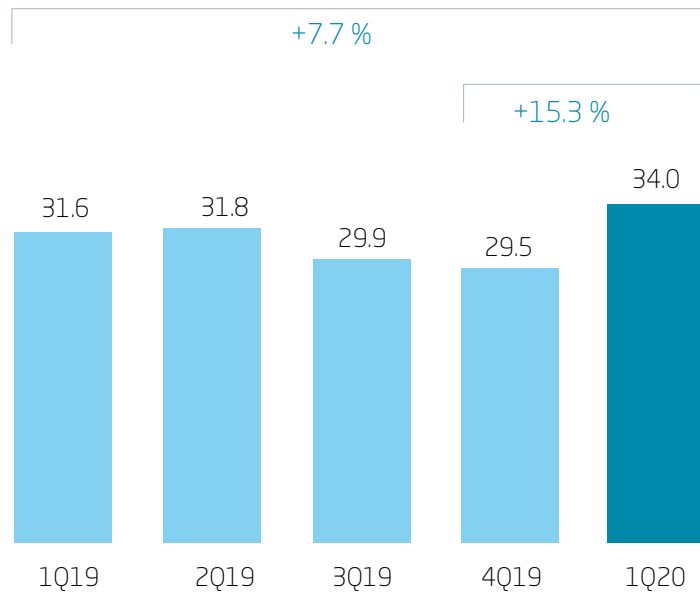


Each BME share contains a commitment to
the markets and to society

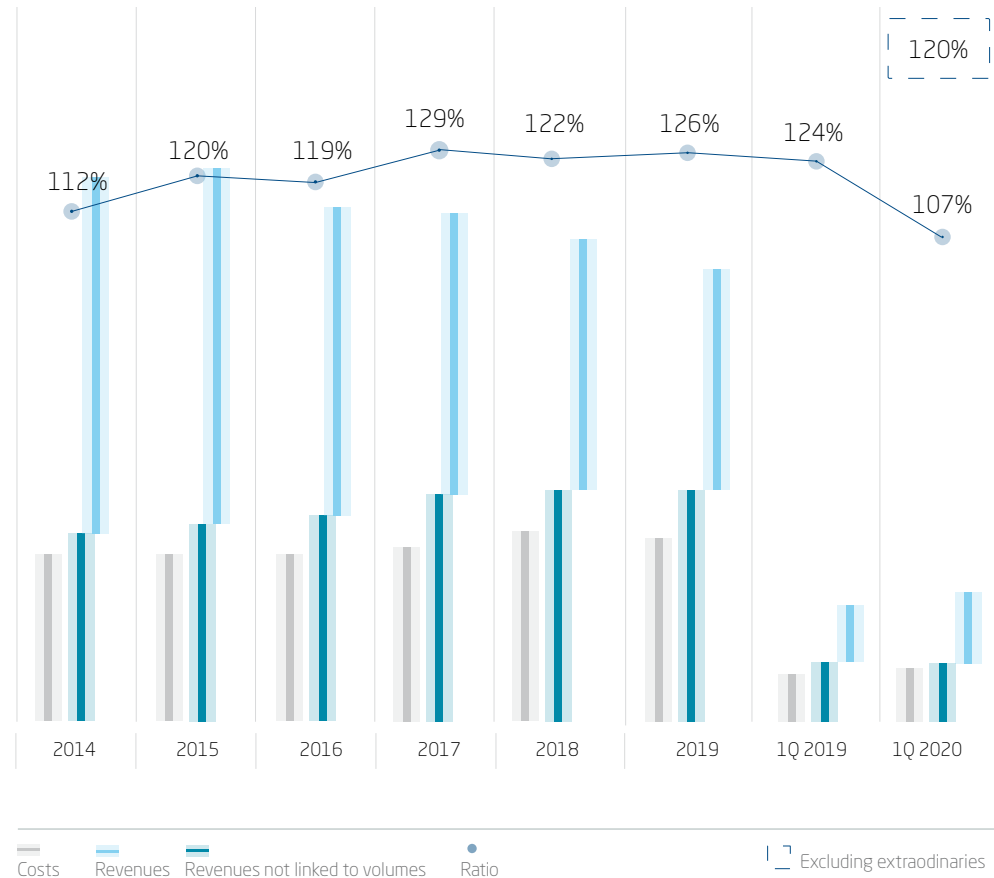
3. BME in figures: Highlights

Net profit

€ Million

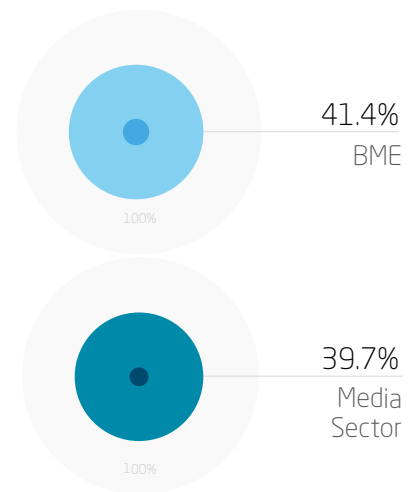


Solid operating leverage

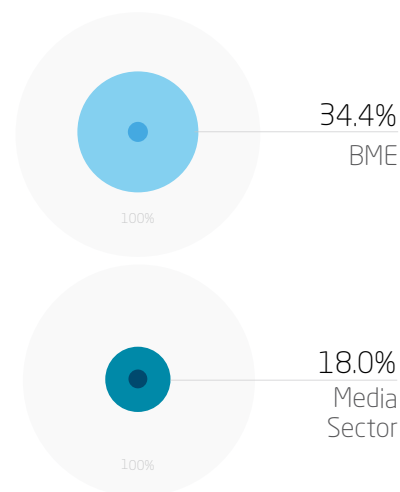


Key ratios benchmarking

Efficiency



ROE

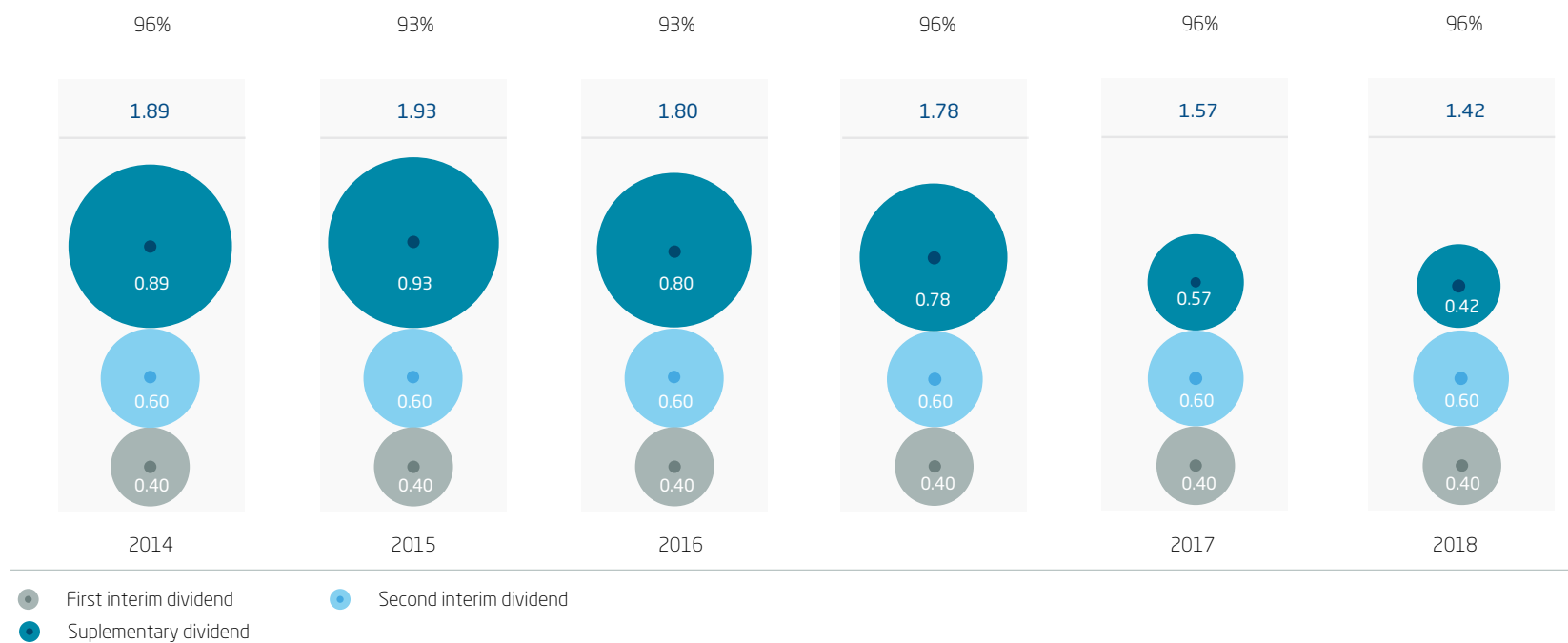


- BME's data as of 31/03/2020.

- Average peer Group has been calculated using latest results published and do not take into account goodwill impairment charges.

Dividends: Maximizing shareholders' returns

Pay Out
Total Dividends/ Share

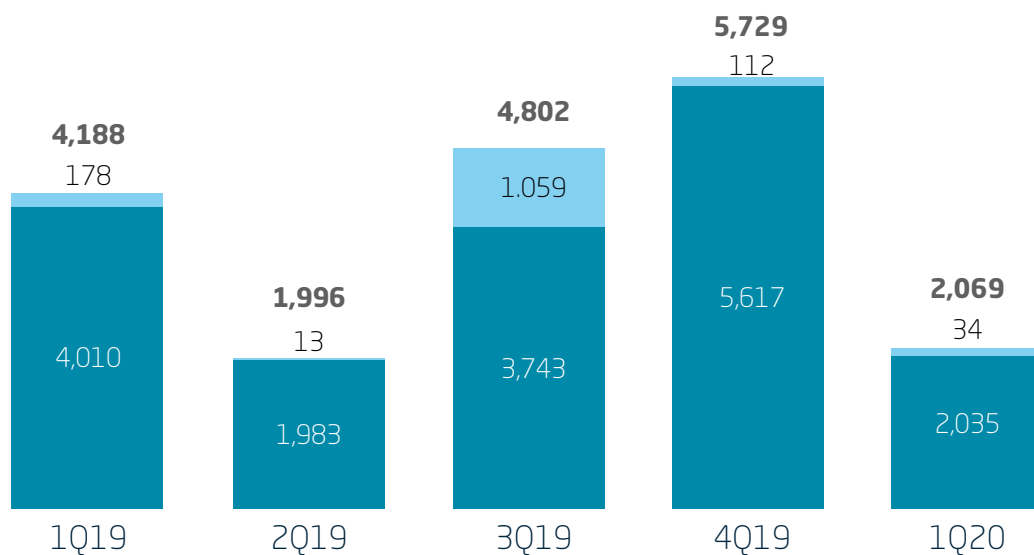


✓ Another aspect of our philosophy is a firm commitment to maximizing shareholder remuneration.

Next dividend:
 Supplementary dividend:
 0.42€/share (8th May 2020)

Listing activity

(€ Million)



■ New shares issued of listed companies ■ New listings (IPOs)

Source: FESE (Federation of European Stock Exchanges).

- ✓ During the first quarter of 2020, the market turmoil and high volatility have impacted the market with decreases of financing flows channelled through the Exchange both in terms of operations of already listed companies and new admissions.
- ✓ In the MAB, a new entity joined the Growth segment and another one joined the REITs segment. This incorporation brings the total of number of REITs to 76, 13% more than in 2019.

4. Business Units and subsidiaries

BME is a **highly technological company** with a **highly skilled workforce**. It has the know-how and resources necessary to offer a wide range of services, products and advanced trading and global market access systems to issuers, intermediaries and investors.

BME is the repository of a long tradition of financial culture and best practice as well as the trust placed in it by millions of Spanish and foreign investors. The Spanish stock exchanges, markets and financial systems all make a dynamic and modern company thanks to its capacity to anticipate changes, its innovation and responsibility, all of which have **strengthened its financial solvency** and allowed the company to boast a solid international presence, especially in Latin America.

The BME Group is made up of the following companies:

Stock Exchange governing companies:



Madrid

www.bolsamadrid.es



Barcelona

www.borsabcn.es



Bilbao

www.bolsabilbao.es



Valencia

www.bolsavalencia.es



Sociedad de Bolsas:

Which manages and operates the Spanish electronic trading platform (SIBE).

www.bmerv.es

The BME Group is made up of the following companies:

BME Sistemas de Negociación:

The governing company of the following multi-lateral trading systems:



Mercado Alternativo Bursátil (MAB)

www.bolsasymercados.es/mab



Latibex

www.latibex.com



**MEFF Sociedad Rectora del
Mercado de Productos Derivados**

www.meff.com



AIAF Mercado de Renta Fija:

Acquires the activity of buying and selling variety of existing fixed income assets due to the large number of markets and the lack of standardization in this type of products.

www.bmerf.es

The BME Group is made up of the following companies:



BME Clearing:

Which acts as the central counterparty entity for derivatives traded on the official secondary derivatives market (MEFF), public debt repos, electricity derivatives and any other financial instrument.

www.bmeclearing.es



Iberclear:

Spain's central securities depository. It also manages the National Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emission Rights (RENADE).

www.iberclear.es



REGIS-TR:

Which is 50% owned by Iberclear and Clearstream Banking Luxembourg, S.A. This company acts as a trade repository for derivatives.

www.regis-tr.com



Market Data:

Which specialises in handling, generating and selling information from the Group's various regulated markets and multilateral trading facilities (MTFs).

www.bmemarketdata.es

The BME Group is made up of the following companies:



BME Inntech:

BME Inntech provides solutions and services across the whole value chain, offering its current and future clients the best compliance and technical solutions.

www.bmeinntech.es/esp/Home



Instituto BME:

Is BME's training centre, whose activities are focussed on organising a range of educational services linked to financial markets.

www.institutobme.es



BME Regulatory Services:

BME Regulatory Services will enable a single-access point for the provision of compliance services currently offered by BME Group and those developed from the new legislation.

www.bolsasymercados.es/Regulatory-Services/esp/Home

5. Products and services

This table contains our business areas and the main products and services provided by each of them.

Users	Products and Services	Through:	BME Business Areas and Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies, issuers. Market members (investment services companies and credit institutions) and, through them, companies and private and institutional investors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trading in shares of Spanish, European and Latin American companies, shares and units of SICAVs, venture capital firms, hedge funds, REITs, ETFs, warrants, certificates and other products. Calculation of indices (IBEX, stock markets). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia stock exchanges, Sociedad de Bolsas, MAB, LATIBEX. 	Equities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuers of Fixed Income securities. Market members (investment services companies and credit institutions) and, through them, companies and private and institutional investors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public debt (treasury bills, government bonds and debentures). Private fixed-income (commercial paper, bonds, debentures, covered and regional bonds, MBS & ABS). Regional government debt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIAF, SENAF, SEND, MARF Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia stock exchanges 	Fixed-Income
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of MEFF and, through the market members, private and institutional investors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options and futures on stocks and indices, 10-year bonds; dividends; sector futures. Registration of electricity market derivatives. Forex (xRolling) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEFF 	Derivatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of BME Clearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing, central counterparty activities for equities, derivatives, public debt repos, equities, interest rate derivatives and electricity derivatives. Forex (xRolling) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BME Clearing 	Clearing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iberclear members. RENADE participants. Companies emitting CO₂. REGIS-TR clients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting and settlement of all securities admitted for trading on Spanish stock exchanges, SENAF, AIAF, MARF, MAB, MAB and LATIBEX. Registration of CO₂ emission allowances. Register for OTC derivative trades and Remit RRM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IBERCLEAR RENADE REGIS-TR 	Registration and Settlement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large data vendors. Online brokers. Specialised Internet portals (ESIs and credit entities). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary sources of information. Primary data flow services. Dissemination of material information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BME Market Data 	Market Data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional and private segment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and processing of primary sources of information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BME Inntech 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data vendors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Index user licence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BME Market Data 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Intermediaries. Private and institutional investors. Order gatherers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transaction Cost Analysis (TCA). Development and operation of financial market access systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BME Inntech 	VAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial markets. Regulated government agencies and financial institutions. Large companies, financial entities, SMEs, and users of financial entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic advisory services for financial markets. Technological advisory services. Business continuity. Financial communication. Management software for financial institutions. Supplier of trust services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BME Inntech 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technological solutions for financial advisory and portfolio management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Openfinance 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial sector professionals and from regulatory bodies, private investors, students, etc. The media. Police, Judges and Magistrates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training programmes. Tailored programmes. FIA accreditation. Cooperation with other institutions. Training for BME shareholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instituto BME Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia stock exchanges 	Training

6. International presence

Present in
13 countries in
3 continents
through different projects
and shareholdings.

BME's International presence



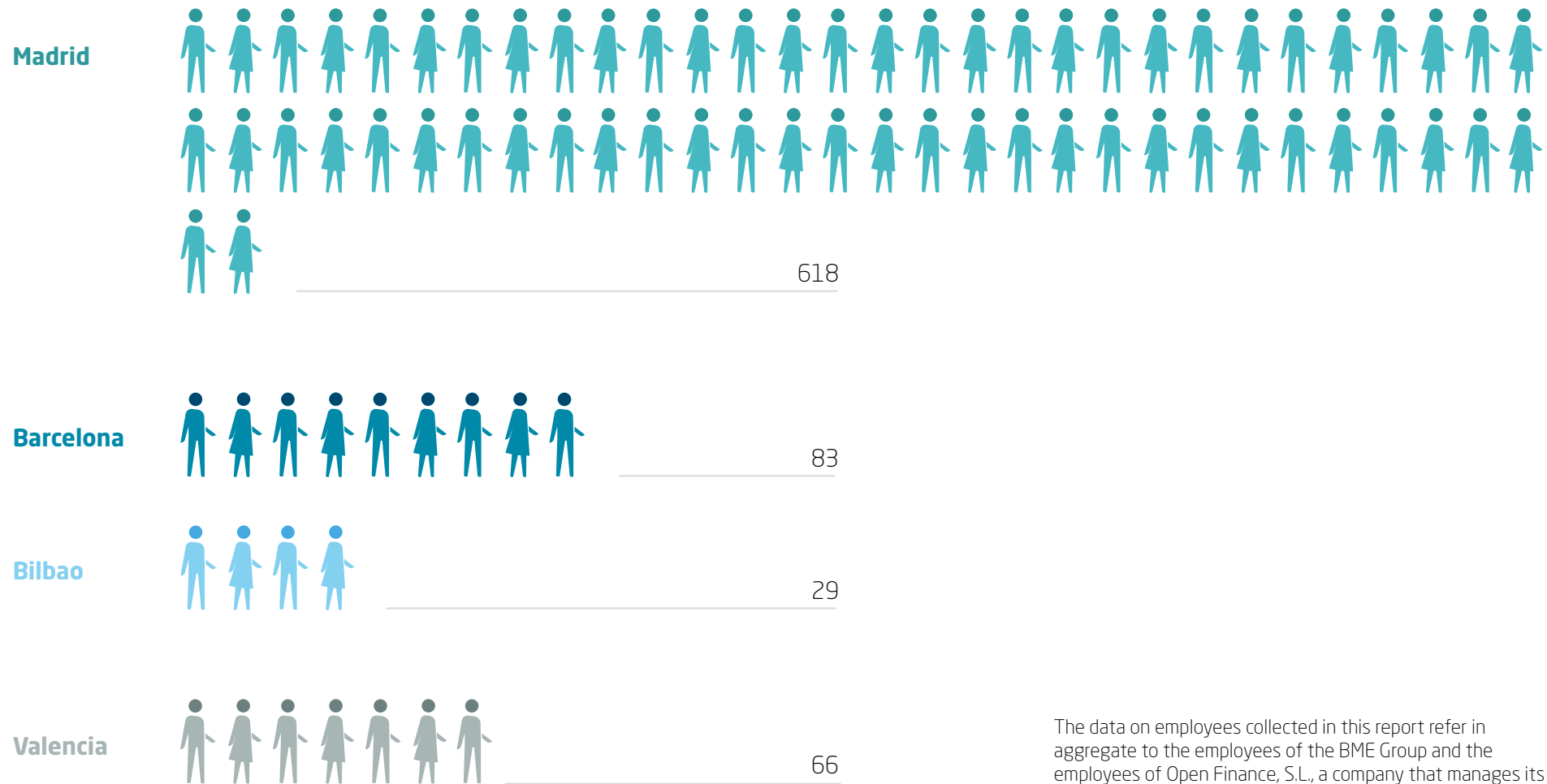
7. Staff

Data at 31 December 2019

BME's staff is made up of **796 employees**, who are the **Company's number-one asset**.

The majority of employees work in the Madrid offices, Barcelona being the office with the highest number of employees after Madrid.

Employees by geographical area



The data on employees collected in this report refer in aggregate to the employees of the BME Group and the employees of Open Finance, S.L., a company that manages its labour regime independently from the rest of the BME group employees.

8. History of The Stock Exchange

History of The Stock Exchange

CENTURY
FOURTEENTH

This is the century in Spanish history that saw the construction of the Lonjas or commodity exchanges, which were meeting places where markets for grain, wool and silk were set up, a very common practice in the Mediterranean culture.

Some of the buildings housing these markets have survived,

such as those in Palma de Majorca, Zaragoza, Valencia and Barcelona.

Historically, these Lonjas are considered to be the institutions that most closely resemble **the Spanish stock exchange**, both in their essence and in their operations, although the stock exchange, strictly speaking, was born in Bruges and Amsterdam.

The first "Juros Reales" also appeared in the same century. These are considered to be the first securities. The "juros" were government bonds issued in guarantee of a debt or loan, and were usually requested by the King.

CENTURY
SEVENTEENTH

1688

In 1688, the first book describing **stock transactions** is published, entitled "**Confusión de Confusiones**" [Confusion of Confusions], written by the Spaniard **José de la Vega** in Amsterdam.

According to the author, the book is about "*Curious dialogues between a shrewd philosopher, a cautious merchant*

and an erudite investor, describing the business of dealing in stocks, its origin, etymology, its reality, its game and its intricacy."

CENTURY
NINETEENTH

1809 /1831

Spain's first stock exchange was established in 1809. Joseph Bonaparte I created it in Madrid, in the building of the San Felipe El Real Convent and Church in the Puerta del Sol. In spite of this, a stock exchange was not to be set up at that time.

The **stock exchange** in Spain begins on **10 September 1831** with the publication of the **Law Founding**

Date of the foundation of the **Bolsa General de Comercio de Bilbao**.

1890

the Madrid Stock Exchange drafted by **Pedro Sáinz de Andino**.

The King **Fernando VII** founded the **Madrid Stock Exchange in 1831**. Its first trading session took place on **20 October**.

The first companies to be listed were banks, railways and steel companies.

History of The Stock Exchange

CENTURY
TWENTIETH**1915**

The **Bolsa Oficial de Comercio de Barcelona** is founded.

1953

In 1953, Spain began to open up its economy, producing high growth rates that benefit the stock exchange.

1959

The Stabilisation Plan of 1959 causes a considerable rise of the stock exchange that will last until 1970. The boom in tourism also provided a new economic stimulus.

1973

In 1973, the oil crisis erupted.

1974

In 1974, a **new settlement system** comes into operation and will constitute the basis of the **book-entry** system.

1980

Bolsa de Valencia is founded.

1978

In **1978**, the **approval of the Spanish Constitution**, and the application of best practices to the market helped boost foreign investment.

1986

The accession of Spain to the **European Economic Community** in 1986 and the massive flow of foreign investment triggered an economic boom that came to an end in October 1987, when the worldwide stock market crash occurred.

1988

In 1988, Spain enters the European Monetary System, thus making the country even more attractive. The **Securities Market Act**, which entered into force in that same year, definitively transforms the Spanish Stock Exchange.

History of The Stock Exchange

CENTURY
TWENTIETH

1989

In 1989, the **continuous market commences operations**. It is based on that of Toronto, which is called "CATS" (Toronto Computer Assisted Trading System). It started by trading seven major stocks and ended the year with 51. The following institutions were also established in that year: the **Spanish Securities Market**

Commission, better known by its Spanish acronym: CNMV, as the supervisory body of markets, the **Sociedad de Bolsas**, which is responsible for the technical management of the electronic trading system. The dealers and broker-dealers are replaced by Governing Companies that are incorporated as public limited companies.

1991

MEFF is created as an equity and fixed income derivatives market. The **Fixed Income Electronic Trading System** was implemented and the **Investor's Ombudsman of the Madrid Stock Exchange** was established.

1992

The new **Clearing and Settlement Service** commences operations in 1992. The new **book-entry settlement system** is instituted.

1995

The CATS share trading system was replaced, in 1995, by the **SIBE**. Spectacular growth is seen in trading volumes and capitalisation.

1998

Nearly 8 million Spaniards invested in the Stock Exchange **in 1998**. The Stock Exchange becomes a social phenomenon driven by economic growth, the process of **privatisations, initial public offerings** and the modernisation of the market.

1999

The **Latin American Securities Market in Euros (LATIBEX)** was born in 1999.

History of The Stock Exchange

CENTURY
TWENTY-FIRST

2001

Began tragically. The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 put to the test stock exchanges' strength. Following the shock and initial uncertainty, the recovery reveals the maturity and liquidity of the market and the confidence of investors.

The same **year of 2001** saw the creation of "**Bolsas y Mercados Españoles**", a company that combines in a single group secondary markets and systems of registration, clearing and settlement of securities. Its size enables it to play a key role in the configuration of the European stock exchange map.

2003

In July 2003, the **Transparency law** was approved. Aimed at strengthening the transparency of listed companies, it sets out new reporting requirements and the obligation of adopting a set of mechanisms relating to corporate governance.

2004

In **2004**, and in spite of uncertainty about the world economic recovery, the upward swing in oil prices and the weakness of the dollar against the euro, the stock exchanges regained the levels seen prior to the attacks of 11 September 2001. By the end of the year, the Spanish stock exchange trebles the rise of European stock

exchanges. The IBEX 35 went above 9,000 points. **The Spanish stock exchange becomes a European leader in terms of financing.** The new investment flows channeled by the Spanish stock exchange amounted to 39.5 billion dollars, becoming the **second ranked in the world**, behind only the New York Stock Exchange.

2006

On its **175th anniversary**, the Spanish stock exchange closed **2006** with the best and most outstanding year of its history. The IBEX 35® beats its historic high and breaks the barrier of 14,000 points. It also set a record in

corporate operations of expansion, mergers and acquisitions, takeovers, and with 10 IPOs of new companies.

The **MAB market** is created by BME to provide a response for securities that require

JULIO/ 2006

In July, the first **Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)** begin to be listed in the Spanish stock exchange with the addition of the first products on the IBEX 35, followed a few months later by ETFs on the EuroStoxx 50.

special treatment as small caps, SICAVs, venture capital firms and hedge funds.

In the same month of **2006**, BME attained one of the most important objectives set out in its incorporation as an integrated group of all Spanish markets: its **IPO on the stock exchange**.

History of The Stock Exchange

CENTURY TWENTY-FIRST

2008 is the year of the crisis. The stock exchanges began to be affected ever more intensely by the effects of the financial crisis on world economic activity and on listed companies, in particular.

Falling share prices were supplemented by a massive increase in the volatility of world stock exchanges to the highest levels in twenty years.

2008

2007

In **2007, the MiFID, or the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive**, entered into force. For the Spanish securities market, the transposition of the EU Directive to Spanish law took the form of the Securities Market Reform Law, which contains significant changes in the organisation and execution of tasks

associated to each of the actors involved in the value chain of the stock exchanges and financial markets in general. The main objectives of the new law were as follows: modernisation of the securities market, strengthening of investor protection and the improvement of supervisory powers.

2009

In 2009, BME commenced securities trading with more than two decimals with the shares of Jazztel, which becomes the first company listed in the Spanish stock exchange that is traded under this modality. The reasons are based on the large number of buy and sell orders in listed Spanish securities,

which include the most highly liquid shares in Europe, and with the intention of strengthening the Spanish stock market.

BME carries out the operating initiatives in order to boost the solvency and efficiency of its trading platforms. In this regard, one of the most significant actions in 2009 was

the transfer of equities that were being traded in open outcry pits on the trading floor to a new electronic trading floor, with the aim of strengthening their liquidity, increasing their transparency and improving their accessibility.

In April of the same year, BME expanded the series of the IBEX 35® indices and created new tradable indices,

all based on the IBEX 35®. The indices, called IBEX 35® net return, IBEX 35® double short, IBEX 35® triple short, IBEX 35® double leverage and IBEX 35® triple leverage, began to be calculated and disseminated in real time.

History of The Stock Exchange

CENTURY
TWENTY-FIRST

In 2011, the stock exchange turned 180. On 20 October 1831, the first session of the stock exchange in Spain was held, making it one of the oldest and most consolidated economic institutions in the country. Its

birth was the prelude, some decades later, of a majority of today's economic and financial institutions. Over this long historical period, a market has developed that today trades, on average, more than 4 billion euros per session,

and which lists more than 3,000 securities, with a capitalisation of nearly 1 trillion euros. The Spanish stock exchange had its fourth best year in 2011 in terms of investment flows channeled by the market.

2011

2010

The harshness of the crisis moved from the financial sector to sovereign debt in 2010, and it concentrated mainly on countries with a more critical fiscal position, which destabilised the value of the euro. After Greece and Ireland, the question of confidence in Spain and the risk premium took centre stage. The stock exchange fulfilled its role in valuating and channeling funds for business projects. During that year,

initial public offerings in the stock exchange amounted to 13.7 billion euros and listed companies increased their capital by 12.5 billion, which was 27% more than in 2009.

REGIS-TR, the European Trade Repository owned by BME and Clearstream (Deutsche Börse Group) starts operations. It is the answer to demands from the regulators for more transparency in the OTC derivatives market.

2013

BME became, in 2013, the fourth-ranked stock exchange in the world in terms of investment flows. The trading quality of Spanish securities once again received international recognition, as Santander, Telefónica and BBVA were the most highly liquid securities on the EuroStoxx 50 in 2013.

The **Mercado Alternativo de Renta Fija (MARF)** starts operations. It is an initiative aimed at channelling financial resources to a large number of solvent companies that can obtain financing using this market on the issuance of fixed-income securities

2014

The year **2014 marked a historic high in the number of trades**, with the largest number of initial offerings in the last four years. The indicators confirmed the exit from the recession, while the stock exchange achieved records in a number of areas of activity. The Spanish stock market ended 2014 among the world's largest, with a capitalisation of 1.1 trillion euros.

History of The Stock Exchange

CENTURY
TWENTY-FIRST

